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# THE INSULA OF THE MENANDER AT POMPEII

VOLUME III: THE FINDS, A CONTEXTUAL STUDY



*Penelope M. Allison*

THE INSULA OF THE MENANDER  
AT POMPEII

VOLUME III

## THE INSULA OF THE MENANDER AT POMPEII

This series arises from the British Pompeii project, initiated in 1978. Its aim is to carry out a complete survey and record of the insula (city-block) containing the famous House of the Menander and to analyse and interpret the remains, which have not been reassessed since the original Italian publications of the early 1930s. This project breaks new ground by adopting a global approach to the insula, rather than looking at houses in isolation, and by seeking to interpret the insula in historical terms rather than concentrating on the situation at the time of Pompeii's destruction in AD 79. Emphasis is also placed on what the archaeological remains tell us about society within the insula. Individual volumes will deal with the architecture, the decorations, the objects found during excavation, the silver treasure discovered in 1930 under the baths of the House of the Menander, and the wall inscriptions.

*General Editor: Roger Ling*

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Penelope Allison (2006)

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THE INSULA OF  
THE MENANDER  
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VOLUME III: THE FINDS,  
A CONTEXTUAL STUDY

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Penelope M. Allison

*with a contribution by Teresa Giove*

*Photographs by J. Agee and P. M. Allison*

*Drawings by M. Varchetta, S. Cann, and P. M. Allison*

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To all the Roman artefacts specialists without whose meticulous research this type of study is not possible.

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Permission to study these artefacts was facilitated by Professor Roger Ling, on behalf of the British Pompeii Research Committee, who initially suggested that my catalogue should form an appendix in Volume I of this series. My presentation of a paper at the Fourth Conference of Italian Archaeology, held at Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London (2–5 January 1990) resulted in encouragement from a number of conference participants, particularly the late Dr Tim Potter, Dr Thomas Rasmussen, and Dr Ellen Macnamara, to produce a separate volume on these artefacts. I am grateful to them for this support.

Consequently, Roger Ling and I put a proposal to the British Pompeii Research Committee to include another volume in the series. In 1993, the award of a

British Academy grant, supplemented with grants from the Australian Academy of the Humanities, the Society of Antiquaries, the Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, and the Craven Committee, Oxford, provided funds for me to carry out six months' research in Pompeii and Rome. I am indebted to the British Academy, these other funding bodies, and the British Pompeii Research Committee for their support. These funds also paid for a draughtsperson to draw the artefacts that had not previously been drawn during my doctoral research. Subsequent funds from the British Academy have contributed to further drawing costs. Michele Varchetta did most of the pencil drawings in 1993 and Sally Cann (British School at Rome) completed the rest in 1998. From these Susan Bird produced ink drawings in 2002 and 2003, with some assistance from Mandy Mottram. I am grateful to these draughtspeople for their contributions. The patchy quality of the workmanship is not their responsibility but a factor of shortage of funds and a complex production process which has required so many different stages and hands. I am also grateful to Joyce Agee who travelled from Australia to Pompeii at her own expense to undertake the mammoth task of photographing some 2,000 artefacts. I wish to thank her for her professionalism, enthusiasm, companionship, friendship, and patience.

A spinal injury in 1994 and my appointments as an Australian Research Council Post-doctoral Fellow and a University of Sydney U2000 Research Fellow meant that, for the next six years, my research was slowed and all available time was taken up with other projects. In 2000, with support from Roger Ling and Joyce Reynolds, I was awarded an Australian Bicentennial Fellowship to spend five months at Cambridge to work on the manuscript. I wish to thank the Menzies Centre for Australian Studies (King's College London) for this fellowship, the Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, for appointing me as a visiting fellow and Joyce Reynolds for her hospitality and support while at Cambridge. My Australian Research Council Large Grant awarded in 2001 provided the necessary resources to see this project to completion.



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tions. None of them can be held responsible for any errors or misunderstandings.

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*Penelope M. Allison*

*Canberra  
August 2005*

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- 13.9 Bronze buckle, cat. no. 224. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, north ambulatory, west of room 8, near column. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 14.1 Marble table, cat. no. 228. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory, towards northern end. Pomp. archive negative D87090.
- 14.2 Wooden chest (reconstructed), cat. nos. 229–38. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory, towards northern end. Maiuri 1933: fig. 181.
- 14.3 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 229. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory, towards northern end. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 14.4 Bronze lock plate and glass jars and flasks, cat. nos. 229–38. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory, towards northern end. *Photograph P. Allison*.
- 15.1 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 239. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 240. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.3 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 241iv. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.4 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 241iii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.5 Bronze ring handles, cat. nos. 242ii–iii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.6 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 242i and iv. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.7 Bronze lock bolt, cat. no. 243. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 15.8 Bronze lock bolt, cat. no. 244. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee*.



- 15.9 Bronze lock fragment, cat. no. 245. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 15.10 Bronze furniture foot, cat. no. 246. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 15.11 Bone hinges, cat. no. 249. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 16.1 Marble fragment, cat. no. 247. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 16.2 Marble fragment, cat. no. 248. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, west ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 16.3 Bronze lock fragment, cat. no. 250i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, east ambulatory, 1.5 m above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 16.4 Iron fitting, cat. no. 250ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, east ambulatory, 1.5 m above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 17.1 Bronze *guardispigolo*, cat. no. 255. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, south ambulatory. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 17.2 Bone hinge, cat. no. 257. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, south ambulatory 200 m from fourth column. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 17.3 Bronze circle, cat. no. 258. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, south ambulatory, south-east corner near corridor P1 entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 17.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 260. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, south ambulatory, south-east corner, near corridor P1 entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 17.5 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 261. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), peristyle garden c, south ambulatory, south-east corner, near corridor P1 entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 18.1 Wood box (reconstructed), cat. no. 280. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, west wall. Maiuri 1933: fig. 182.
- 18.2 Glass flask, cat. no. 281. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, west wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 18.3 Glass bottle, cat. no. 282. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, west wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 18.4 Glass jar, cat. no. 283. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, west wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 18.5 Bronze pivot, cat. no. 285i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, no precise location. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 18.6 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 286. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 11, no precise location. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 19.1 Bronze disc, cat. no. 294. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, against west jamb to corridor 16. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.2 Iron furniture legs, cat. nos. 296i–ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.3 Bronze disc, cat. no. 296iii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.4 Bronze disc, cat. no. 296iv. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.5 Iron rods, cat. no. 296v. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.6 Iron furniture leg, cat. nos. 297i–ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, in centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.7 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 298. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, no precise provenance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 19.8 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 299. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 15, no precise provenance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.1 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 305i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 305ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.3 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 306i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.4 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 306ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.5 Bronze folded strip, cat. no. 307. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.6 Bronze *guardispigolo*, cat. no. 308. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.7 Ceramic amphora handle, cat. no. 310. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.8 Bronze brooch, cat. no. 311. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, on threshold, at pavement level. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 20.9 Bronze *guardispigolo*, cat. no. 312. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, at entrance, in volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.1 Bronze *guardispigolo*, cat. no. 313. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 314. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.3 Bronze lock fittings, cat. nos. 315i–ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.4 Bronze lock bolts, cat. nos. 316–17. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor 16, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.5 Bronze boss, ring and fitting, cat. nos. 318–20. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 17, no precise location. *Photograph P. Allison.*

- 21.6 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 323. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 3 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.7 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 323. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 3 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.8 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 323. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 3 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 21.9 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 323. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 3 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.1 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 324. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 324. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.3 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 324. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.4 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 324. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.5 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 324. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, west entrance, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.6 Bronze folded strip, cat. no. 326. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.7 Bronze jar, cat. no. 327. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.8 Bone fragments, cat. no. 331. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 22.9 Bronze furniture base, cat. no. 332. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 18, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 23.1 Human skeletons, cat. nos. 336, 339–40, 559. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 19, north-west corner, 0.7 m from entrance to room 18 (skeletons include those from corridor P1). Maiuri 1933: fig. 5.
- 23.2 Iron mattock, cat. no. 337 (reconstructed handle). Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 19, north-west corner, 0.7 m from entrance to room 18. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 23.3 Iron hoe, cat. no. 338 (reconstructed handle). Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 19, north-west corner, 0.7 m from entrance to room 18. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 23.4 Glass bead, cat. no. 343. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 19, north-west corner, beside skeleton no. 3. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.1 Glass bottle, cat. no. 347. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.2 Glass bottle, cat. no. 348. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.3 Bronze pan, cat. no. 349. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.4 Bronze nails, cat. no. 350. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 352. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 353. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.7 Clay lamp, cat. no. 354. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.8 Bronze lamp-stand fragment, cat. no. 355. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, a few cm above the pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 24.9 Clay lamp, cat. no. 359. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 21, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.1 Clay lamp, cat. no. 360. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 361. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 362. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 363. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 364. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 365. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.7 Ceramic dish, cat. no. 366. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 22, 0.2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 25.8 Iron brazier, cat. no. 369. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 24, centre of area. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 26.1 Wooden heads, busts, and statuette, cat. nos. 370–4. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 25, west wall, niche above lararium. Pomp. archive negative Cr830.
- 26.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 385. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 28, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 26.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 386. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 28, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 26.4 Glass bottle, cat. no. 387. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 28, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 27.1 Bronze lamp-stand, cat. nos. 391 and 536. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room A, south-west corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 27.2 Bronze basin, cat. no. 392. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room A, south-west corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*



- 27.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 394. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room A, in brazier. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 27.4 Bronze lamp, cat. no. 396. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room A, under brazier. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 28.1 Stone sundial, amphorae and tiles, cat. nos. 400–4. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall (location of chest of silver outlined). Pomp. archive negative C1755.
- 28.2 Stone sundial, cat. no. 400. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, on podium. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 29.1 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 422. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LV.
- 29.2 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 437. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI.
- 29.3 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 408. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVII.
- 29.4 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 444. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI.
- 29.5 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 414. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI.
- 29.6 Silver *piatto*, cat. no. 438. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI.
- 29.7 Silver bowl, cat. no. 421. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 142.
- 29.8 Silver *phiale*, cat. no. 428. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLVI.
- 30.1 Silver *piattello*, cat. no. 450. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 141.
- 30.2 Silver *coppetta*, cat. no. 442. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 141.
- 30.3 Silver bowl, cat. no. 413. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV.
- 30.4 Silver cup, cat. no. 417. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV.
- 30.5 Silver *coppettina*, cat. no. 418. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV.
- 30.6 Silver *coppa*, cat. no. 419. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV.
- 30.7 Silver *vasetto*, cat. no. 420. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV.
- 30.8 Silver *mensa*, cat. no. 439. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LIX.
- 30.9 Silver *aryballos*, cat. no. 423. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 147.
- 30.10 Silver *amphoriskos*, cat. no. 415. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 147.
- 30.11 Silver *mensae*, cat. no. 409. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVIII.
- 30.12 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 429. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXXIX.
- 30.13 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 429. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XL.
- 30.14 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 440. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXV.
- 30.15 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 440. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXVII.
- 30.16 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 430. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XVIII.
- 30.17 Silver *skyphos*, cat. no. 430. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XX.
- 30.18 Silver *bicchieri*, cat. no. 441. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLIII.
- 30.19 Silver *bicchieri*, cat. no. 441. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLII.
- 30.20 Silver *bicchieri*, cat. no. 425. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLV.
- 30.21 Silver *kantharos*, cat. no. 436. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXXVII.
- 30.22 Silver *kantharos*, cat. no. 451. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXXV.
- 30.23 Silver *kantharos*, cat. no. 451. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XXXII.
- 31.1 Silver *bicchieri*, cat. no. 416. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 140.
- 31.2 Silver *brocchetta*, cat. no. 445. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LIII.

- 31.3 Silver *amphoretta*, cat. no. 426. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LIV(E).
- 31.4 Silver *olpe*, cat. no. 443. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LII.
- 31.5 Silver *oinochoe*, cat. no. 427. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LIV(C).
- 31.6 Silver *patera/casseruola*, cat. no. 424. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLIX.
- 31.7 Silver *patera/casseruola*, cat. no. 435. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLIX.
- 31.8 Silver ladles, cat. no. 412. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LX(B).
- 31.9 Silver tube, cat. no. 434. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 148.
- 31.10 Silver spoon, cat. no. 447. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LX(A).
- 31.11 Silver spoon, cat. no. 448. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXI.
- 31.12 Silver spoon, cat. no. 446. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXI.
- 31.13 Silver spoon, cat. no. 449. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXI.
- 32.1 Silver table, cat. no. 432. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 150.
- 32.2 Silver base, cat. no. 433. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: fig. 149.
- 33.1 Silver *vassoio*, cat. no. 410. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXII.
- 33.2 Silver *vassoio*, cat. no. 456. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIII.
- 33.3 Silver *vassoio*, cat. no. 411. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIII.
- 34.1 Silver mirror, cat. no. 431. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. XLVII.
- 34.2 Silver mirror, cat. no. 407. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, lower part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LVIII B.
- 34.3 Gold jewellery, cat. nos. 459–63, 468–80. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, north wall, from chest, upper part. Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV.
- 35.1 Bronze lock fittings, cat. no. 486. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.2 Bronze lock, cat. no. 487. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.3 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 488. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.4 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 489. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.5 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 490. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.6 Bronze ring, cat. no. 491. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.7 Bronze ring, cat. no. 492. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.8 Bronze ring, cat. no. 493. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.9 Bronze lock hasp, cat. no. 494. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.10 Bronze lock hasp, cat. no. 495. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.11 Bronze studs and bosses, cat. no. 497. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.12 Bronze stud, cat. no. 498. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.13 Bronze studs, cat. no. 499. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.14 Bronze studs, cat. no. 500. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.15 Bronze stud, cat. no. 501. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.16 Bronze bosses, cat. no. 502. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.
- 35.17 Bronze rings, cat. no. 503. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee*.

- 35.18 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 504. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 36.1 Bronze lock, cat. no. 505. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 36.2 Bronze lamina, cat. no. 506. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 36.3 Bronze and iron fragments, cat. no. 508. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 36.4 Iron object, cat. no. 509. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 36.5 Bone fragments, cat. no. 510. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, probably chest fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 37.1 Wood fragments, cat. no. 511. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, other containers and fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 37.2 Wood fragments, cat. no. 511. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, other containers and fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 37.3 Wood tondo fragments, cat. no. 512. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, other containers and fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 37.4 Bronze chains, cat. no. 513. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, other containers and fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 37.5 Bronze chains, cat. no. 514. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, other containers and fittings. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.1 Bronze fastener, cat. no. 519. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.2 Bronze *oinochoe*, cat. no. 520. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.3 Bronze amphora, cat. no. 521. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.4 Bronze *oinochoe*, cat. no. 523. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.5 Bronze *oinochoe*, cat. no. 524. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 38.6 Bronze *oinochoe*, cat. no. 525. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. Maiuri 1933: fig. 171.
- 39.1 Glass flask, cat. no. 526. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 39.2 Glass fragments, cat. nos. 527–8. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 39.3 Iron strainer, cat. no. 534. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 39.4 Silver plate, cat. no. 530. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 39.5 Bronze mirror, cat. no. 531. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 39.6 Bronze fragments, cat. no. 532. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south wall, chest contents. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.1 Bronze drop handle, cat. no. 535. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.2 Bronze lamp-stand, cat. nos 391 and 536. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.3 Bronze *fruttiera*, cat. no. 537. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.4 Bronze *amphoretta*, cat. no. 538. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 40.5 Bronze jug, cat. no. 539. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 40.6 Bronze *patera*, cat. no. 540. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.7 Glass *unguentarium*, cat. no. 541. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.8 Glass *unguentarium*, cat. no. 542. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.9 Glass *unguentarium*, cat. no. 543. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner.
- 40.10 Glass jar, cat. no. 544. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.11 Glass jar, cat. no. 545. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 40.12 Clay lamp, cat. no. 546. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room B, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.1 Marble slab, cat. no. 548. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), areas D, E, F, and G, in fill. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 41.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 555. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), areas D, E, F, and G, in fill. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 556. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), areas D, E, F, and G, in fill. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.4 Bone disc, cat. no. 557. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), areas D, E, F, and G, in fill. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.5 Bronze finger-ring, cat. no. 560. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P1, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.6 Iron finger-ring and finger bone, cat. no. 562. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P1, south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 41.7 Bronze ring, cat. no. 568. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 41.8 Bronze fragments, cat. no. 570. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.1 Ceramic bowl with contents, cat. no. 571. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.2 Ceramic lid, cat. no. 572. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.3 Ceramic fragment, cat. no. 573. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.4 Ceramic fragment, cat. no. 574. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.5 Ceramic fragment, cat. no. 576. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.6 Ceramic fragment, cat. no. 577ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.7 Ceramic fragment, cat. no. 577i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.8 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 578. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.9 Clay lamp, cat. no. 581. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.10 Clay lamp, cat. no. 582. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.11 Bronze rings, cat. no. 584i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 42.12 Bronze rings, cat. no. 584ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>1</sub> in underground chamber. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 43.1 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 588. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>2</sub> on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 43.2 Ceramic cup, cat. no. 589. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>2</sub> on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 43.3 Marble mortar, cat. no. 596. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), corridor P<sub>2</sub> no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 44.1 Wood and iron vehicle, cat. no. 600. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, north-east corner. Maiuri 1933: fig. 89.
- 44.2 Bronze bells, cat. no. 603. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 44.3 Bronze terminal, cat. no. 610. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, north-east corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 44.4 Bronze hook, cat. no. 623. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, on ground in front of vehicle. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 44.5 Bronze pendant, cat. no. 624. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, on ground in front of vehicle. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 45.1 Dog skeleton, cat. no. 627. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 34, north-west corner, 1.6 m above trough, in lapilli. Maiuri 1933: fig. 91.
- 45.2 Ceramic amphorae, cat. no. 631. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), south-east corner, near *formello*. Maiuri 1933: fig. 90.
- 46.1 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 645i. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 20, no precise location. Maiuri 1933: fig. 187.
- 46.2 Ceramic amphora neck, cat. no. 647. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 20 or corridor P, west side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 46.3 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 648. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 20 or room 20b. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 47.1 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 657. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. Pomp. archive negative D41062.
- 47.2 Bronze *casseruola*, cat. no. 658. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.3 Glass bottle, cat. no. 659. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.4 Lead weight, cat. no. 660. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.5 Lead weight, cat. no. 661. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 662. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.7 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 667. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.8 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 668. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.9 Bronze steelyard, cat. no. 669. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.10 Bronze statuette, cat. no. 670. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.11 Bronze ornaments, cat. no. 671. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 47.12 Bronze base, cat. no. 672. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.13 Bronze disc, cat. no. 673. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.14 Iron blade, cat. no. 674. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 47.15 Glazed lamp, cat. no. 675. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 35, in entrance, from box. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 48.1 Glass flask, cat. no. 676. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 36, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 48.2 Iron and bone furniture legs, cat. no. 679. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 36, in amphora base. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.3 Bronze cooking pot, cat. no. 681. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, north-east corner, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 685. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, north-east corner, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.5 Bronze mirror, cat. no. 687. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.6 Bronze mirror fragments, cat. no. 688. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.7 Bronze buckle, cat. no. 690. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.8 Bone handle, cat. no. 692. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.9 Bone spoon, cat. no. 693. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 48.10 Clay lamp, cat. no. 694. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 37, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 49.1 Bronze basin, cat. no. 695. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 38, 1.6 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 49.2 Bronze *forma di pasticceria*, cat. no. 696. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 38, 1.6 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 49.3 Iron key, cat. no. 697. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 38, 1.6 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 49.4 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 698. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 38, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 50.1 Iron hoe, cat. no. 703. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 50.2 Iron sickle, cat. no. 704. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 50.3 Bronze cup, cat. no. 705. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 50.4 Bronze lamp-stand, cat. no. 706. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 50.5 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 707. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 50.6 Glass bowl, cat. no. 708. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 50.7 Glass bowl, cat. no. 709. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 50.8 Ceramic plate, cat. no. 711. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40, in north entrance. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 51.1 Bronze cooking pot, cat. no. 712. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 51.2 Ceramic jug, cat. no. 713. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 51.3 Glass beads, cat. no. 714 (string modern). Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 51.4 Glass bowl, cat. no. 715. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 51.5 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 716. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. Pomp. archive negative D40856.
- 51.6 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 717. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 51.7 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 718. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 51.8 Ceramic jug, cat. no. 719. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.1 Bronze lock plate and iron key, cat. no. 723. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, west wall, 0.5 m to south of table. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.2 Glass cup, cat. no. 724. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.3 Glass flask, cat. no. 725. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.4 Glass jar, cat. no. 726. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.5 Glass bottles, cat. nos. 727–9. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 41, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*



- 52.6 Bronze ladle, cat. no. 730. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 52.7 Ceramic cup, cat. no. 731. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 53.1 Marble table, with strigil and bronze vessels, cat. nos. 737–8, 741. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, beside south jamb of doorway. Pomp. archive negative C1918.
- 53.2 Bronze jugs, cat. nos. 739–40. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, beside south jamb of doorway. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 54.1 Iron strigil, cat. no. 743. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 54.2 Bronze *casseruola*, cat. no. 744. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 54.3 Bronze *casseruola/tegame*, cat. no. 745. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 54.4 Bronze *casseruola*, cat. no. 746. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 54.5 Shells, cat. nos. 747–9. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 55.1 Iron hoes and digging tool, cat. nos. 763, 750, 703. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), area 40 and hall 4I. Maiuri 1933: fig. 184.
- 55.2 Bronze cooking pot, cat. no. 753. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, near west entrance, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 56.1 Clay lamp, cat. no. 757. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in niche. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 56.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 758. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in niche. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 56.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 759. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in niche. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 56.4 Iron digging tool, cat. no. 763. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, west wall, in niche. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 57.1 Wood bands, cat. nos. 769–70. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.2 Bronze buckles, cat. nos. 772–5. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.3 Bronze rings, cat. no. 776. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.4 Bronze rings, cat. no. 777. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.5 Bronze rings, cat. no. 778. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.6 Bronze rings, cat. no. 779. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.7 Bronze lamp, cat. no. 780. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 57.8 Marble arm, cat. no. 781. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 57.9 Glass beads, cat. no. 784 (string modern). Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, north-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 58.1 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 788. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 58.2 Bronze ladle, cat. no. 790. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 58.3 Bronze rings, cat. no. 791. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 58.4 Bone container, lid (right), and boss (left), cat. no. 792. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), hall 4I, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.1 Bronze lamp-stand, cat. no. 796. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, on threshold. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.2 Silver circlet and rings, cat. no. 803. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, 0.5 m from east wall, near legs of skeleton no. 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.3 Silver spoon, cat. no. 804. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, 0.5 m from east wall, near legs of skeleton no. 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.4 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 810. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, at the foot of the bed. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.5 Bronze jug, cat. no. 811. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, at foot of the bed. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.6 Bronze jug, cat. no. 812. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, at foot of the bed. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 59.7 Bronze jug, cat. no. 813. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, south-east corner, at foot of the bed. *Photograph P. Allison.*

- 60.1 Bronze studs, cat. no. 818. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.2 Bronze lock plate and bolt, cat. no. 819. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.3 Bronze lock plate and bolt, cat. no. 820. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.4 Bronze furniture foot, cat. no. 821. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.5 Bronze *patera*, cat. no. 822. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.6 Bronze *patera*, cat. no. 823. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.7 Bronze strainer, cat. no. 824. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 60.8 Bronze strainer, cat. no. 825. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.9 Bronze *fruttiera*, cat. no. 826. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.10 Bronze basin, cat. no. 827. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.11 Marble blocks, cat. no. 830. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 60.12 Clay lamp, cat. no. 831. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 61.1 Iron axe, cat. no. 833. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.2 Iron axe, cat. no. 834. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.3 Iron axe, cat. no. 835. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.4 Iron axe, cat. no. 836. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.5 Iron axe, cat. no. 837. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.6 Iron axe, cat. no. 838. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.7 Iron pick, cat. no. 839. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.8 Iron pick, cat. no. 840. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.9 Iron and bronze shears, cat. no. 841. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.10 Iron pick, cat. no. 843. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, centre of room. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.11 Bronze lock, cat. no. 852. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, in lapilli, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.12 Bronze basin, cat. no. 855. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, in lapilli, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.13 Bronze spoon, cat. no. 861. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.14 Bronze and iron fitting, cat. no. 862. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 61.15 Lead ring, cat. no. 863. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), room 43, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 62.1 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 864. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 44, east wall, left of doorway. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 62.2 Terracotta puteal and ceramic vessels, cat. nos. 867–8. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), courtyard 44, view from west. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.1 Clay lamp, cat. no. 878. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' b area, between ash and lapilli layers. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.2 Bronze and iron stud, cat. no. 879. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' b, 4 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 882. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' b, 4 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.4 Bronze and iron stud, cat. no. 886. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 1, 2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.5 Bronze bosses, cat. no. 887. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms 3 and 4. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.6 Bronze bosses, cat. no. 888. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms 3 and 4. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.7 Bronze ring, cat. no. 889. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms 3 and 4. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.8 Bronze base, cat. no. 890. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms 3 and 4. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 63.9 Bronze and iron stud, cat. no. 894. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 4, 2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 63.10 Ceramic dish, cat. no. 895. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 4, 2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 64.1 Clay lamp, cat. no. 898. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 64.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 900. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2, from disturbed deposit. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 64.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 901. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2, from disturbed deposit. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 64.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 902. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2, from disturbed deposit. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 64.5 Ceramic bowl, cat. no. 903. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2, 4 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 64.6 Clay loomweights, cat. no. 904. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 2, 4 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 64.7 Bronze and iron studs, cat. no. 908. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 5. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 64.8 Bronze rings, cat. nos. 909–101–ii. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 5. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 64.9 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 911. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 5. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 65.1 Stone weight, cat. no. 918. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.2 Bronze furniture legs, cat. nos. 921–2. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, east of room 11, in ash. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.3 Bronze lock and iron key, cat. no. 924. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, east of room 11, in ash. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.4 Bone fittings, cat. nos. 926–7. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.5 Bronze fittings, cat. no. 928. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.6 Bronze and iron studs, cat. no. 929. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 65.7 Bronze strainer, cat. no. 930. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.1 Bronze buckles, cat. no. 935. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south side, in group. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.2 Clay lamp, cat. no. 940. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south-west corner, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 66.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 941. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden c, south-west corner, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 66.4 Bronze bell, cat. no. 942. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above west side of house, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.5 Bronze *guardispigolo*, cat. no. 943. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above west side of house, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.6 Iron knife, cat. no. 944. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above west side of house, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.7 Bronze ring, cat. no. 952. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above courtyard 34, west ambulatory, 1 m below modern surface. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 66.8 Travertine sundial, cat. no. 964. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east area of house, 1 m below modern surface. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 67.1 Bronze base, cat. no. 966. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.2 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 967. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.3 Bronze ring, cat. no. 968. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.4 Bronze stud, cat. no. 969. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.5 Bronze disc, cat. no. 970. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.6 Bronze lock bolt, cat. no. 971. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.7 Bronze foot, cat. no. 974. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms 35–40. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.8 Glass bowl, cat. no. 976. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 36. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 67.9 Ceramic amphora neck, cat. no. 978. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above areas 40, 41, 45. *Photograph P. Allison.*



- 67.10 Stone fragment, cat. no. 981. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above courtyard 41, north wall, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 67.11 Bronze base, cat. no. 983. Casa del Menandro (I 10,4), upper levels of volcanic deposit: in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.1 Travertine base, cat. no. 988. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, front room of I 10,6, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 68.2 Travertine capital, cat. no. 990. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, front room of I 10,6, south-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 68.3 Bronze lock plate and fragment, cat. no. 993. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, rear room 6A of I 10,6, in entrance, in soil. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.4 Ceramic dish fragment, cat. no. 994. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, rear room 6A of I 10,6, in entrance, in soil. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.5 Ceramic bowl fragment, cat. no. 995. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, rear room 6A of I 10,6, in entrance, in soil. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.6 Bronze strips, cat. no. 999. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, rear room 6A of I 10,6, north wall, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.7 Bronze lamp, cat. no. 1013. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, rear room 6A of I 10,6, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 68.8 Bronze buckle, cat. no. 1014. Units I 10,5 and I 10,6, upper levels of volcanic deposit: possibly from Unit I 10,5. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 69.1 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1024. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), entranceway F, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 69.2 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 1025. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 1, south-east corner, set in mortar. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 69.3 Bronze hinges, cat. nos. 1026–7. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 1, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 69.4 Bronze *fibula*, cat. no. 1033. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 1, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.1 Bronze mirror fragment, cat. no. 1036. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, south-east corner on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 1037. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.3 Iron hoe, cat. no. 1040. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.4 Bronze fastener, cat. no. 1041. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.5 Bronze ring and disc, cat. no. 1042. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.6 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1044. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.7 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1045. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.8 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1046. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.9 Bone spindles, cat. nos. 1048–9. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 70.10 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1051. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 71.1 Marble table, cat. no. 1052. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south end of *impluvium*. Pomp. archive negative D21267.
- 71.2 Bronze lock, cat. no. 1055. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, north-west corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 71.3 Bronze binding, cat. no. 1057. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, north wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.1 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1060. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.2 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 1061. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.3 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1062. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.4 Bronze lock plates, cat. nos. 1063–4. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.5 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1065. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.6 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1066. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 72.7 Iron key, cat. no. 1067. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.1 Bone fragment, cat. no. 1068. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.2 Bronze incense burner, cat. no. 1069. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.3 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1071. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.4 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1072. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.5 Bronze tongs, cat. no. 1085. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 73.6 Bronze *theca calamaio*, cat. no. 1086. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.7 Bronze *theca calamaio*, cat. no. 1087. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 73.8 Bronze ruler, cat. no. 1088. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.9 Bronze rod, cat. no. 1089iii. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.9a Bronze disc and stud, cat. no. 1089i–ii. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.10 Bronze forceps, cat. no. 1090. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.11 Glass counter, cat. no. 1091. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 73.12 Stones, cat. no. 1092. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, north-east corner, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 74.1 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1101. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, centre, 0.2 m from cupboard no. 3 in south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 74.2 Bronze lock plate and iron key, cat. no. 1103. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 74.3 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1105. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 74.4 Bronze ring and ring handles, cat. nos. 1106–7. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 74.5 Bronze studs, hinge and device, cat. nos. 1109–10. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, east wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.1 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1114. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.2 Bronze lock, cat. no. 1115. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.3 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1116. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. Pomp. archive negative C1974.
- 75.4 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1117. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.5 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1118. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.6 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1119. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, towards south-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.7 Marble pestle, cat. no. 1120. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, south-east corner, from cupboard no. 2. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.8 Lead bowl fragments and pumice stone, cat. no. 1121. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, south-east corner, from cupboard no. 2. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.9 Bronze extractor, cat. no. 1122. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall, south-east corner, from cupboard no. 2. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 75.10 Bronze instrument, cat. no. 1135. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall against east jamb of room 7, from cupboard no. 1. Pomp. archive negative C1974.
- 75.11 Bronze strigils, cat. no. 1134. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall against east jamb of room 7, from cupboard no. 1. Pomp. archive negative C1974.
- 76.1 Bronze handle, cat. no. 1138. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south wall against east jamb of room 7, from cupboard no. 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.2 Bronze *casseruola*, cat. no. 1139. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, south-west corner, near room 6. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.3 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1144. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, west wall, outside room 5. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.4 Ceramic vase fragment, cat. no. 1145. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), 'atrium' 3, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.5 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1146. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.6 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1147. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.7 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1148. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.8 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1149. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, no precise location. Pomp. archive negative 1975.
- 76.9 Bronze amphora, cat. no. 1150. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, no precise location. Pomp. archive negative 1975.
- 76.10 Glass foot, cat. no. 1152. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 76.11 Bronze and bone needles, cat. no. 1154. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 5, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.1 Lead fitting, cat. no. 1155. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.2 Lead rings, cat. no. 1156. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 77.3 Bronze handle, cat. no. 1157. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.4 Bronze stud, lid, and disc, cat. nos. 1158–60. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.5 Bronze cylinder and tube, cat. nos. 1161–2. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.6 Ceramic amphora fragment, cat. no. 1164. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 77.7 Bronze lamp, cat. no. 1165. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 6, on pavement. Pomp. archive negative 1972.
- 77.8 Marble weight, cat. no. 1169. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 78.1 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1171. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.2 Bone fittings, cat. no. 1172. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.3 Bronze balance, cat. no. 1173. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.4 Bronze balance, cat. no. 1174. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement. Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14.
- 78.5 Lead weights, cat. nos. 1175–6. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, north-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.6 Bronze *patera*, cat. no. 1177. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, east wall, a few cm from the north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.7 Bronze basin fragment, cat. no. 1178. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, east wall, a few cm from the north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 78.8 Bronze weight, cat. no. 1180. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, east wall, a few cm from the north entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 79.1 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1181. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, south entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 79.2 Bone fittings, cat. no. 1182. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 7, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 79.3 Bone plaques, cat. nos. 1185–6. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 79.4 Bone plaques, cat. nos. 1187–204, 1210. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 80.1 Bone plaques, cat. no. 1205. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 80.2 Bone plaques, cat. no. 1206. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 81.1 Bone plaques, cat. no. 1207. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 81.2 Bone pieces, cat. nos. 1208–9. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, a few cm from the wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 81.3 Iron wedge, cat. no. 1214. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 81.4 Iron wedge, cat. no. 1215. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 82.1 Bronze fittings, cat. nos. 1218 and 1228. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, 1218 from south-west corner; 1228, no precise provenance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.2 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1224i. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.3 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1227. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.4 Clay lamp fragments, cat. no. 1229. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, no precise location. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 82.5 Clay lamp fragments, cat. no. 1230. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 8, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.6 Bronze boss, cat. no. 1232. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south end, near entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.7 Bronze furniture foot, cat. no. 1233. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south end, near entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.8 Bronze *amphoretta*, cat. no. 1234. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner, near entrance, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.9 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1235. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner, near entrance, on floor. Pomp. archive negative C1975.
- 82.10 Bronze *patera*, cat. no. 1236. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner near entrance, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.11 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1237. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner near entrance, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.12 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1238. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner near entrance, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 82.13 Bronze weight, cat. no. 1239. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, south-west corner near entrance, on floor. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 83.1 Bed and human skeletons, cat. nos. 1240–1, 1247. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, west wall, north-west corner. Pomp. archive negative C1952.
- 84.1 Bronze finger-rings, cat. nos. 1243–4. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, west wall, north-west corner, in recess, on bed. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 84.2 Bronze jugs, cat. nos. 1250–1. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 9, north end, at base of bed. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.3 Iron and bronze fittings, cat. no. 1253. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near entrance to room 7, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.4 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 1258. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.5 Bronze lock return, cat. no. 1260. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.6 Bronze fittings, cat. no. 1261. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.7 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1262. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.8 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1263. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.9 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1264i. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 84.10 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1264ii. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.1 Bronze drop handle, cat. no. 1265. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.2 Bronze hinges and pieces, cat. nos. 1266–7. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.3 Bronze nail, cat. no. 1268. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.4 Bronze chain fragments, cat. no. 1269. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.5 Bronze nails, cat. no. 1270. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.6 Bronze tubes, cat. no. 1272. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.7 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1273. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.8 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1274. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.9 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1275. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.10 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1276. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.11 Bronze ferrules, cat. no. 1278. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.12 Bronze nails and fitting, cat. nos. 1279–80. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.13 Bronze studs and bosses, cat. nos. 1281–2. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.14 Bronze rings, cat. no. 1283. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.15 Bronze studs, cat. no. 1284. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.16 Bronze pot, cat. no. 1286. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.17 Ceramic vase, cat. no. 1288. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.18 Bone lock device, pommel, and plaques, cat. nos. 1293–6. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.19 Bronze needle, cat. no. 1298. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 85.20 Bronze needle, cat. no. 1299. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.1 Bronze spatula, cat. no. 1300. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.2 Bronze weight, cat. no. 1301. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.3 Bronze dividers, cat. no. 1302. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.4 Bronze dividers, cat. no. 1304. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.5 Bronze and iron implement, cat. no. 1305. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.6 Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, cat. no. 1306. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 86.7 Iron blade, cat. no. 1309. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*



- 86.8 Iron chisel, cat. no. 1310. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.9 Iron chisel, cat. no. 1311. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.10 Iron chisel, cat. no. 1312. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.11 Iron chisel, cat. no. 1313. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.12 Iron gouge, cat. no. 1314. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.13 Iron blade, cat. no. 1315. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.14 Iron tang, cat. no. 1316. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.15 Iron blade, cat. no. 1317. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 86.16 Iron blade, cat. no. 1318. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 87.1 Iron hammer, cat. no. 1319. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 87.2 Iron tongs, cat. no. 1323. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 87.3 Bronze and iron instruments, cat. no. 1326. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.4 Bronze base and fitting, cat. nos. 1333–4. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.5 Bronze fragment, cat. no. 1335. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.6 Bronze needles, cat. nos. 1338–9. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.7 Bronze buckles, cat. nos. 1340–1. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.8 Bone plaque, cat. no. 1342. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.9 Bone pieces, cat. nos. 1344–8. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.10 Bone tubes, cat. no. 1349. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 87.11 Glass beads, cat. no. 1350 (wire modern). Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, north side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 88.1 Wooden cart, cat. no. 1351. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, south side, centre, west pillar. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 88.2 Marble puteal, cat. no. 1354. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, south side, eastern intercolumniation, on cistern mouth. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 88.3 Marble weight, cat. no. 1356. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, south side, eastern intercolumniation, near cistern mouth. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 88.4 Stone hand-mill, cat. no. 1358. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, south side, west pillar, near braziers. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 88.5 Stone lid, cat. no. 1359. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, south side, west pillar, near braziers. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 89.1 Iron braziers, cat. no. 1360. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), portico 10, west pillar, in front of kitchen. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 89.2 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 1365. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 11, in front of hearth, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 89.3 Bronze cooking pot, cat. no. 1368. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 11, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 89.4 Bronze lid, cat. no. 1369. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), room 11, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 90.1 Bronze bindings, cat. no. 1373. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), garden 12, centre. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 90.2 Marble herm, cat. no. 1374. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), garden 12, south wall, 1.3 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 90.3 Marble mortar, cat. no. 1375. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), garden 12, south-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 90.4 Marble slab, cat. no. 1379. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), garden 12, south-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 90.5 Terracotta monopod, cat. no. 1385. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), garden 12, west side of garden. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 91.1 Bronze clamp, cat. no. 1386. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms on west side of 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 91.2 Lead weight, cat. no. 1387. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above rooms on west side of 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 91.3 Lead vat fragment, cat. no. 1389i. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, north-west corner.

- 91.4 Bronze lamp, cat. no. 1390. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, north-west jamb, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 91.5 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1391. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: probably above 'atrium' 3, north-east corner, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.1 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1400. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.2 Bone implement, cat. no. 1401. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.3 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1402. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.4 Bronze lock plate, cat. no. 1404. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.5 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1406. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.6 Bronze buckle, cat. no. 1411. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.7 Bronze studs, cat. no. 1412. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 3, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.8 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1414. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 4, in entrance, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.9 Bronze rod, cat. no. 1415. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 4, in entrance, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 92.10 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1416. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 4, 0.4 m from south-west jamb, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.1 Glass bowls, cat. nos. 1418–19. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.2 Bronze chain and hook, cat. no. 1420. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.3 Bronze handle, cat. no. 1421. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.4 Bronze lock, cat. no. 1422. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.5 Bronze lock and fittings, cat. no. 1423. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.6 Bronze lock, cat. no. 1424. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.7 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 1425. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.8 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 1426. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.9 Bronze studs, cat. no. 1427. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.10 Bone fittings, cat. no. 1428. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 93.11 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1429. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.1 Bronze ring and chains, cat. no. 1430. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.2 Bronze cup, cat. no. 1431. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.3 Bronze *fruttiera*, cat. no. 1434. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.4 Bronze bowl, cat. no. 1435. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.5 Bronze bells, cat. nos. 1442–3. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.6 Shells, cat. nos. 1444–5. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.7 Glass beads, cat. nos. 1449–50. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 94.8 Bone beads, cat. nos. 1451–7. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 94.9 Glass inlay and a pearl, cat. nos. 1458–9. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.1 Bronze stud and iron rods, cat. no. 1462. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.2 Marble flask, cat. no. 1463. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.3 Bronze mug, cat. no. 1464. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.4 Bronze bottle, cat. no. 1465. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.5 Bronze vessel foot, cat. no. 1466. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.6 Bronze dish, cat. no. 1467. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, south side, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.7 Glass bottles, cat. nos. 1476–8. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, 1 m above pavement, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.8 Glass bottles, cat. nos. 1479–80, 1482. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, 1 m above pavement, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.9 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1481. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, 1 m above pavement, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 95.10 Shells, cat. no. 1501. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, 1 m above pavement, from chest. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.1 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1503. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.2 Bronze container, cat. no. 1505. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 96.3 Bronze container, cat. no. 1506. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 96.4 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1507. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.5 Bronze container, cat. no. 1508. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.6 Bronze container, cat. no. 1508. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 96.7 Bronze instruments, cat. nos. 1509–11. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.8 Bronze container, cat. no. 1512. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.9 Bronze instruments, cat. nos. 1513–16. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.10 Bronze container, cat. no. 1517. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 96.11 Bronze probe, cat. nos. 1518–21. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 96.12 Bronze container, cat. no. 1522. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 97.1 Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, cat. no. 1523. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 97.2 Bronze scalpel handles and dissectors, cat. nos. 1525–6. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 97.3 Bronze spatula probe, cat. no. 1527. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 97.4 Whetstone and bronze cover, cat. no. 1529. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement,

- 1 m from north jamb, from casket. *Photograph J. Agee* and Pomp. archive negative C1972.
- 98.1 Iron rod and ring, cat. no. 1535i. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 8. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 98.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 1543. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 98.3 Bronze *guardispigoli*, cat. nos. 1545–7. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 98.4 Bronze furniture feet, cat. no. 1550. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 98.5 Bronze lamp-stand, cat. no. 1551. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 98.6 Bronze basin, cat. no. 1553. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.1 Bronze and silver bowl, cat. no. 1554. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.2 Glass flask, cat. no. 1555. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.3 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1556. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.4 Bronze tube, cat. no. 1558. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.5 Bronze lamp lid, cat. no. 1559. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1560. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 99.7 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1561. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 99.8 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1562. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.9 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1563. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 9, east side. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 99.10 Bronze studs, cat. no. 1567. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, south of room 7. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.11 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 1570. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, south of room 7, in middle strata. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 99.12 Bronze dish, cat. no. 1571. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, south of room 7, in middle strata. Pomp. archive negative C1974.
- 99.13 Bronze stud, cat. no. 1572. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, south of room 7, in middle strata. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 100.1 Bronze lid, cat. no. 1576. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 100.2 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1577. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 100.3 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1579. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 100.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1581. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 100.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1582. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 100.6 Clay loomweight, cat. no. 1585. Casa del Fabbro (I 10,7), upper levels of volcanic deposit: *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 101.1 Bronze studs, cat. no. 1587. House I 10,8, entrance-way a, near entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 101.2 Ceramic krater, cat. no. 1611. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, from north-west corner. Pomp. archive negative C1966.
- 102.1 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1588. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, north-west corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 102.2 Bronze and iron stud, cat. no. 1589. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, north-west corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 102.3 Glass beads, cat. no. 1591 (wire modern). House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, north-west corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 102.4 Shell, cat. no. 1592. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, north-west corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 102.5 Stone weight, cat. no. 1597. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, west side, 1 m from *impluvium*, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 102.6 Lead loom weights, cat. no. 1599I–XXV. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, west side from *impluvium*, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*



- 102.7 Lead loom weights, cat. no. 1599XXVI–L. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, west side from *impluvium*, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 102.8 Lead loom weights, cat. no. 1599LI–LVII. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, west side from *impluvium*, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.1 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1601. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, east side, under window, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.2 Bronze lock fragment, ring and studs, cat. nos. 1602–6. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, east side, under window, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1612. House I 10,8, 'atrium' 1, south-east corner, near pilaster, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.4 Bronze device and other fragments, cat. nos. 1616, 1618–19. House I 10,8, room 3, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.5 Bronze base, cat. no. 1617. House I 10,8, room 3, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.6 Bronze studs, cat. nos. 1625–6. House I 10,8, room 4, south-west corner, near door jamb, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.7 Bronze nails, cat. no. 1631. House I 10,8, room 4, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 103.8 Bronze disc, cat. no. 1633. House I 10,8, room 4, chance find. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 104.1 Bronze stopper, cat. no. 1640. House I 10,8, room 6, north-west corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 104.2 Travertine slab, cat. no. 1644. House I 10,8, room 6, south-east corner, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 104.3 Bronze fittings, cat. no. 1646. House I 10,8, room 8, north-east corner, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 104.4 Ceramic jar, cat. no. 1647. House I 10,8, room 8, north-east corner, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 104.5 Lava fragment, cat. no. 1656. House I 10,8, room 8, south-east or south-west corner. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 104.6 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1657. House I 10,8, room 8, south-east or south-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.1 Marble pedestal, cat. no. 1666. House I 10,8, room 9, east wall, 0.3 m from pilaster. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 105.2 Wooden pommels, cat. no. 1667. House I 10,8, room 10, in entrance from corridor 9, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.3 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1669. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.4 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1669. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.5 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1670. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.6 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1671. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.7 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1672. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.8 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1673. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.9 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1674. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.10 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1675. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 105.11 Bronze finger-ring, cat. no. 1676. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner, 1 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.1 Shells, cat. nos. 1678–9. House I 10,8, room 10, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.2 Stone hand-mill, cat. no. 1683. House I 10,8, room 10, on pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 106.3 Bone hinge, cat. no. 1685. House I 10,8, room 10, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.4 Bronze chain fragments, cat. no. 1690. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.5 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1692. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.6 Bronze cooking pot, cat. no. 1693. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.7 Bronze *casseruola*, cat. no. 1694. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 106.8 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1695. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.1 Marble bracket, cat. no. 1707. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.2 Bronze cymbals, cat. no. 1708. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.3 Bronze and wooden fitting, cat. no. 1709. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 107.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1711. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1712. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1713. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.7 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1714. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.8 Bronze fish-hook and needle, cat. nos. 1716–17. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.9 Bone implement, cat. no. 1719i. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.10 Bone implement, cat. no. 1722. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.11 Bone implement, cat. no. 1723. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.12 Bronze pendant, cat. no. 1724. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.13 Iron finger-rings, cat. nos. 1725–6. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.14 Glass counters, cat. nos. 1728–31. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 107.15 Shell, cat. no. 1733. House I 10,8, room 12, south-west corner and at base of wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 108.1 Terracotta head, cat. no. 1739. House I 10,8, upper levels of volcanic deposit: corridor 7, 0.4 m above pavement, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 108.2 Terracotta panel fragments, cat. no. 1740. House I 10,8, upper levels of volcanic deposit: corridor 7, 0.4 m above pavement, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 108.3 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1741. House I 10,8, upper levels, of volcanic deposit: corridor 7, 0.4 m above pavement, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 108.4 Bronze pins, cat. no. 1748. Unit I 10,9, inside threshold, 0.4 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.1 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1754. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), Unit I 10,10, near entrance to 'atrium' 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.2 Bronze fibula, cat. no. 1758. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), Unit I 10,10, near entrance to 'atrium' 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.3 Stone incense-burner, cat. no. 1759. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 2, a few centimetres above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.4 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1762. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 2, a few centimetres above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1763. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 2, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.6 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1764. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 2, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.7 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1765. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 2, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.8 Bone disc, cat. no. 1768. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 4, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.9 Bronze handles, cat. no. 1769. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 7, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.10 Bronze lock bolt, cat. no. 1770. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 7, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.11 Bronze fittings, cat. no. 1771. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 7, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.12 Bronze steelyard, cat. no. 1778. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 7, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 109.13 Bronze pyxis, cat. no. 1782. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 7, north-east corner, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.1 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1788. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, near entrance to 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.2 Bronze fittings, cat. nos. 1789–92. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, near entrance to 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.3 Bronze ring handles, cat. no. 1793. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, near entrance to 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.4 Bronze lock fittings, cat. no. 1794. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, near entrance to 'atrium'. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.5 Bronze lock plate fragments, cat. no. 1796. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, central intercolumniation. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.6 Bronze angle pieces, cat. no. 1797. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, central intercolumniation. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 110.7 Glass flask, cat. no. 1800. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, central intercolumniation. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 110.8 Glass flask, cat. no. 1801. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, west ambulatory, central intercolumniation. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.1 Bronze brazier, cat. no. 1806. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, north-west corner, 1.3 m from north wall. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.2 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1808. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, c.2 m from north-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.3 Bronze hinges, cat. no. 1809. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, c.2 m from north-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.4 Bronze ring and lock fittings, cat. no. 1810–11. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, c.2 m from north-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.5 Wooden pommels, cat. no. 1812. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, c.2 m from north-west corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 111.6 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1818. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.1 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1819. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.2 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1820. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.3 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1821. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.4 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1822. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.5 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1823. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.6 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1824. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.7 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1825. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.8 Bronze lock plate and iron key, cat. no. 1827. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.9 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1828. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.10 Bronze ring handle, cat. no. 1829. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.11 Bronze *forma di pasticceria*, cat. no. 1830. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.12 Bronze forceps, cat. no. 1839. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.13 Bronze cone, cat. no. 1841. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.14 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1842. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.15 Bronze lamp hooks, cat. no. 1843. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 112.16 Bone implement, cat. no. 1845. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, north ambulatory, under stairway, east end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 113.1 Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, view from south-east corner showing ceramic basin and puteal. Pomp. archive negative A1082.
- 113.2 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 1849. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, south-east corner, inside ceramic basin. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 113.3 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1851. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, south-east corner, beside ceramic basin. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 113.4 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1853. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), peristyle garden 9, south-east corner, against column. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 114.1 Iron padlock, cat. no. 1858. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 11, in entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 114.2 Bronze jug, cat. no. 1860. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 16, south wall, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 114.3 Terracotta puteal, cat. no. 1861. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 16, west end. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 114.4 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1872. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 18, no precise location. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 114.5 Bronze plate and nail, cat. nos. 1875, 1877. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 19, west wall, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 114.6 Bronze lid, cat. no. 1876. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), room 19, west wall, 0.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.1 Bone hinge and fittings, cat. nos. 1879–80. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above entranceway a, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.2 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1885. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above 'atrium' 1, near jamb to room 8, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*

- 115.3 Marble vessel, cat. no. 1888. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: east of 'atrium' 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.4 Bronze chain, ring and loop, cat. nos. 1889–91. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: east of 'atrium' 1. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.5 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1894. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above room 7, 1 m above pavement, in disturbed deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.6 Marble weight, cat. no. 1895. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden 9, near upper columns.
- 115.7 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1898. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), upper levels of volcanic deposit: above peristyle garden 9, in lapilli. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 115.8 Ceramic base, cat. no. 1900. Casa degli Amanti (I 10,10–11), south of the Casa del Menandro, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.1 Bone disc, cat. no. 1904. Unit I 10,12, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.2 Bone implement, cat. no. 1905. Unit I 10,12, on pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.3 Bronze lock bolt, cat. no. 1907. Unit I 10,12, 2.5 m above pavement, in lapilli. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.4 Iron key, cat. no. 1912. Unit I 10,13, east end, a few cm above height of bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.5 Bronze funnel, cat. no. 1918. Unit I 10,13, centre of room, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.6 Ceramic base, cat. no. 1920. Unit I 10,13, centre of room, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.7 Glass jar, cat. no. 1921. Unit I 10,13, centre of room, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.8 Glass bottles, cat. nos. 1922–3. Unit I 10,13, centre of room, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 116.9 Bronze tube, cat. nos. 79 and 1924. Unit I 10,13, centre of room, on bench. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 117.1 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1927. Unit I 10,13, near north or south wall, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 117.2 Bronze pot, cat. no. 1929. Unit I 10,13, c.2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 117.3 Bronze bucket, cat. no. 1930. Unit I 10,13, c.2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 117.4 Ceramic plate, cat. no. 1931. Unit I 10,13, c.2.5 m above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 117.5 Glass bottle, cat. no. 1932. Unit I 10,13, in middle strata. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 118.1 Ceramic amphora, cat. no. 1934. House I 10,18, 'atrium' 1, centre of room.
- 118.2 Iron padlock, cat. no. 1935. House I 10,18, room 2, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 118.3 Ceramic basin, cat. no. 1942. House I 10,18, room 2, in disturbed volcanic deposit.
- 118.4 Iron adze-hammer, cat. no. 1943. House I 10,18, room 2, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 118.5 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1944. House I 10,18, room 2, in disturbed volcanic deposit. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.1 Bone hinges, cat. no. 1946. House I 10,18, room 3, near entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.2 Bronze base, cat. no. 1948. House I 10,18, room 3, near entrance. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.3 Bronze nail, cat. no. 1949. House I 10,18, room 3, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.4 Marble block, cat. no. 1952. House I 10,18, room 3, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.5 Marble block, cat. no. 1953. House I 10,18, room 3, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.6 Ceramic dish, cat. no. 1955. House I 10,18, room 3, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph P. Allison.*
- 119.7 Clay lamp, cat. no. 1956. House I 10,18, room 3, a few cm above pavement. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.8 Bronze nail and lock bolt, cat. nos. 1960–1. House I 10,18, room 7, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.9 Shells, cat. no. 1963. House I 10,18, room 7, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.10 Glass bead, cat. no. 1964. House I 10,18, room 7, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 119.11 Ceramic jar, cat. no. 1967. House I 10,18, room 9, no precise location.
- 120.1 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1971. House I 10,18, upper levels of volcanic deposit: room 6, north-east corner. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 120.2 Bronze fitting, cat. no. 1975. House I 10,18, upper levels of volcanic deposit: south of House I 10,2–3. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 120.3 Bronze nails and lock bolt, cat. nos. 1978–9. House I 10,18, upper levels of volcanic deposit: near jetty. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 120.4 Bronze buckles, cat. nos. 1980–1. House I 10,18, upper levels of volcanic deposit: near jetty. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 121.1 Bronze bosses, cat. nos. 1982–3. Insula I 10, in disturbed volcanic deposit, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 121.2 Bronze hinge, cat. no. 1984. Insula I 10, in disturbed volcanic deposit, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 121.3 Bronze lock bolts, cat. nos. 1985–7. Insula I 10, in disturbed volcanic deposit, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 121.4 Bronze ring, cat. no. 1988. Insula I 10, in disturbed volcanic deposit, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*
- 121.5 Bronze and iron stud, cat. no. 1989. Insula I 10, in disturbed volcanic deposit, no precise location. *Photograph J. Agee.*



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# LIST OF FIGURES

All drawings inked in by Susan Bird.

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- 1.2 Cat. no. 577i. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 1.3 Cat. no. 711. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 1.4 Cat. no. 574. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 1.5 Cat. no. 1931. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 1.6 Cat. no. 657. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 1.7 Cat. no. 77. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.1 Cat. no. 718. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 2.2 Cat. no. 994. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.3 Cat. no. 8. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.4 Cat. no. 880. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.5 Cat. no. 573. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.6 Cat. no. 995. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.7 Cat. no. 1900. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 2.8 Cat. no. 1920. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.1 Cat. no. 578. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 3.2 Cat. no. 37. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.3 Cat. no. 1955. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.4 Cat. no. 39. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.5 Cat. no. 173. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 3.6 Cat. no. 717. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.7 Cat. no. 576. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.8 Cat. no. 716. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 3.9 Cat. no. 25. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

Ceramic vessels: fine wares

- 4.1 Cat. no. 589. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 4.2 Cat. no. 731. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 4.3 Cat. no. 1288. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 4.4 Cat. no. 1647. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 4.5 Cat. no. 903. Drawn by S. Cann.

Ceramic vessels: Pompeian Red Ware and coarse red wares

- 5.1 Cat. no. 366. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 5.2 Cat. no. 154. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 5.3 Cat. no. 162. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 5.4 Cat. no. 152. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 5.5 Cat. no. 150. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 5.6 Cat. no. 895. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 6.1 Cat. no. 571. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 6.2 Cat. no. 572. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 6.3 Cat. no. 165. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 6.4 Cat. no. 151. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

Ceramic vessels: coarse buff wares

- 7.1 Cat. no. 261. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

- 7.2 Cat. no. 719. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 7.3 Cat. no. 713. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

Ceramic vessels: amphorae

- 8.1 Cat. no. 978. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 8.2 Cat. no. 647. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 8.3 Cat. no. 646. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 8.4 Cat. no. 310. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 8.5 Cat. no. 376. Drawn by P. Arthur.

Ceramic vessels: mortarium

- 8.6 Cat. no. 13. Drawn by P. Arthur.

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- 9.1 Cat. no. 545. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 9.2 Cat. no. 544. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 9.3 Cat. no. 1921. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 10.1 Cat. no. 726. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 10.2 Cat. no. 234. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 10.3 Cat. no. 283. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 10.4 Cat. no. 282. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

Glass vessels: flasks

- 11.1 Cat. no. 281. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 11.2 Cat. no. 1801. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 11.3 Cat. no. 1555. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 11.4 Cat. no. 526. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 11.5 Cat. no. 238. Drawn by M. Varchetta.

Glass vessels: bottles

- 12.1 Cat. no. 1072. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 12.2 Cat. no. 725. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 12.3 Cat. no. 1071. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 12.4 Cat. no. 63. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 12.5 Cat. no. 28. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 12.6 Cat. no. 543. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 12.7 Cat. no. 676. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 12.8 Cat. no. 1556. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 12.9 Cat. no. 27. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 13.1 Cat. no. 659. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 13.2 Cat. no. 541. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 13.3 Cat. no. 186. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.4 Cat. no. 104. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 13.5 Cat. no. 121. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 13.6 Cat. no. 727. Drawn by P. Allison.
- 13.7 Cat. no. 347. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.8 Cat. no. 387. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.9 Cat. no. 174. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.10 Cat. no. 1481. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.11 Cat. no. 105. Drawn by S. Cann.
- 13.12 Cat. no. 1046. Drawn by M. Varchetta.
- 13.13 Cat. no. 912. Drawn by S. Cann.



- 13.14 Cat. no. 542. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 13.15 Cat. no. 729. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 13.16 Cat. no. 728. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 13.17 Cat. no. 348. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 13.18 Cat. no. 62. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 13.19 Cat. no. 187. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Glass vessels: bowls and cups
- 14.1 Cat. no. 1418. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 14.2 Cat. no. 1419. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 14.3 Cat. no. 715. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 14.4 Cat. no. 708. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 14.5 Cat. no. 709. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 14.6 Cat. no. 528. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 14.7 Cat. no. 724. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 14.8 Cat. no. 1152. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Bronze vessels
- 15.1 Cat. no. 349. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 15.2 Cat. no. 1554. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 15.3 Cat. no. 1431. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Lead vessels
- 15.4 Cat. no. 1121. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 16.1 Cat. no. 1389ii. *Drawn by S. Cann.*
- Stone vessels
- 17.1 Cat. no. 596. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 17.2 Cat. no. 1463. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 17.3 Cat. no. 1888. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Lamps (clay)
- 18.1 Cat. no. 675. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 18.2 Cat. no. 831. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 18.3 Cat. no. 1230ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 18.4 Cat. no. 139. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 18.5 Cat. no. 1230i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Lamps and lamp fittings (bronze)
- 18.6 Cat. no. 396. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 18.7 Cat. no. 780. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 18.8 Cat. no. 1559. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 18.9 Cat. no. 1843. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 18.10 Cat. no. 355. *Drawn by P. Allison.*
- Tools and implements: hoes (iron)
- 19.1 Cat. no. 764. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 19.2 Cat. no. 762. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 20.1 Cat. no. 750. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 21.1 Menandro suppl. cat. no. 76. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 22.1 Cat. no. 703. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.
- Tools and implements: hammers, picks, and axes (iron)
- 23.1 Cat. no. 1943. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 23.2 Cat. no. 843. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 23.3 Cat. no. 1319. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 23.4 Cat. no. 337. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 24.1 Cat. no. 840. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 24.2 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 2. Elia 1934: fig. 22.
- 24.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 6. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 25.1 Cat. no. 833. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 25.2 Cat. no. 834. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 25.3 Cat. no. 835. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 26.1 Cat. no. 836. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 26.2 Cat. no. 837. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 26.3 Cat. no. 838. *Drawn by P. Allison.*
- Tools and implements: sickles, knives, and daggers (iron)
- 27.1 Cat. no. 704. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 27.2 Cat. no. 674. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 27.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 3. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 28.1 Cat. no. 845. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 28.2 Cat. no. 854. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 28.3 Cat. no. 859. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 28.4 Cat. no. 847. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.
- Tools and implements: chisels, gouges, wedges, and files (iron and bronze)
- 29.1 Cat. no. 844. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 30.1 Cat. no. 860. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 30.2 Cat. no. 1309. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 30.3 Cat. no. 1316. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 30.4 Cat. no. 846. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 30.5 Cat. no. 1313. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 31.1 Cat. no. 1312. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 31.2 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 102. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 31.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 14. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 31.4 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 97. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 31.5 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 104. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 31.6 Cat. no. 1314. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 32.1 Cat. no. 1310. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 32.2 Cat. no. 1311. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 32.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 11. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 32.4 Cat. no. 1317. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 32.5 Cat. no. 1318. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 32.6 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 105. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 32.7 Cat. no. 1315. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 32.8 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 69. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 33.1 Cat. no. 1214. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 33.2 Cat. no. 1215. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 33.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 12. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 33.4 Cat. no. 1305. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Tools and implements: ferrules, shears, and tongs (iron and bronze)
- 34.1 Cat. no. 1278. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 34.2 Cat. no. 1283. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 34.3 Cat. no. 1254. Elia 1934: fig. 22. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 34.4 Cat. no. 841. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 34.5 Cat. no. 1323. Elia 1934: fig. 22.
- Tools and implements: tongs, dividers, and rulers (iron and bronze)
- 35.1 Cat. no. 1085. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 35.2 Cat. no. 1304. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 35.3 Cat. no. 1302. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

- 35.4 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 95. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 35.5 Cat. no. 1088. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Tools and implements: strigils (iron and bronze) and forceps

- 36.1 Cat. no. 21. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 36.2 Cat. no. 743. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 36.3 Cat. no. 1326. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 36.4 Cat. no. 1090. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 36.5 Cat. no. 41. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 36.6 Cat. no. 110. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 36.7 Cat. no. 1839. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Tools and implements: extractors, probes, spatulas, and scalpels (bronze)

- 37.1 Cat. no. 1122. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.2 Cat. no. 1509. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.3 Cat. no. 1511. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.4 Cat. no. 1519. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.5 Cat. no. 1518. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.6 Cat. no. 1520. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.7 Cat. no. 1510. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.8 Cat. no. 1300. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 37.9 Cat. no. 1526. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Tools and implements: needles, needle holders, and spoons (bronze, silver, and bone)

- 38.1 Cat. no. 1339. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.2 Cat. no. 1298. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.3 Cat. no. 1154iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.4 Cat. no. 1154ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.5 Cat. no. 1154v. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.6 Cat. no. 141. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 38.7 Cat. no. 1514. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.8 Cat. no. 1515. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 38.9 Cat. no. 861. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 38.10 Cat. no. 804. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 38.11 Cat. no. 693. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Tools and implements: miscellaneous (iron)

- 39.1 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 54. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 39.2 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 116. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 39.3 Cat. no. 763. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 39.4 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 19. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 39.5 Menandro suppl. cat. no. 104. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 40.1 Cat. no. 1226. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 40.2 Cat. no. 1322. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 40.3 Cat. no. 842. Maiuri 1933: fig. 185.  
 40.4 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 125. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

Tools and implements: miscellaneous (bronze and bone)

- 41.1 Cat. no. 1267. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 41.2 Cat. no. 1386. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 41.3 Cat. no. 1716. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 41.4 Cat. no. 692. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 41.5 Cat. no. 142. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 41.6 Cat. no. 47. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

Weights: loomweights (clay and lead)

- 42.1 Cat. no. 904i. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 42.2 Cat. no. 1599I. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.3 Cat. no. 1599X. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.4 Cat. no. 1599XX. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.5 Cat. no. 1175. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.6 Cat. no. 1599XI. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.7 Cat. no. 1176. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 42.8 Cat. no. 661. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Weights: balances, steelyards, and counterweights (bronze lead, and stone)

- 43.1 Cat. no. 669. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 43.2 Cat. no. 1089iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 43.3 Cat. no. 1239. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 43.4 Cat. no. 1180. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 43.5 Cat. no. 51. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 43.6 Cat. no. 660. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 43.7 Cat. no. 18. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 43.8 Cat. no. 1387. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 43.9 Cat. no. 918. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

Sculpture and sculptural fragments (terracotta, stone, and bronze)

- 44.1 Cat. no. 46. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 44.2 Cat. no. 781. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 44.3 Cat. no. 1707. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Sculpture and sculptural fragments: possible statuette bases

- 44.4 Cat. no. 1333. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 44.5 Cat. no. 672. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 44.6 Cat. no. 1948. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 44.7 Cat. no. 1617. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 44.8 Cat. no. 890. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

Spindle whorls, beads, and counters (glass, bone, stone, and shell)

- 45.1 Cat. no. 557. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 45.2 Cat. no. 114. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 45.3 Cat. nos 1048 and 1049. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.4 Cat. no. 1904. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 45.5 Cat. no. 113. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 45.6 Cat. no. 1454. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.7 Cat. no. 1453. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.8 Cat. no. 1449. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.9 Cat. no. 1457. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.10 Cat. no. 1456. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.11 Cat. no. 1452. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.12 Cat. no. 927. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 45.13 Cat. no. 1768. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.14 Cat. no. 343. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 45.15 Cat. no. 176. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 46.1 Cat. no. 144. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 46.2 Cat. no. 1092. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

## Jewellery: finger-rings, earrings, armlets, and pendants (bronze and iron)

- 47.1 Cat. no. 1244. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.2 Cat. no. 952. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 47.3 Cat. no. 1676. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.4 Cat. no. 560. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.5 Cat. no. 1243. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.6 Cat. no. 1725. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.7 Cat. no. 1726. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.8 Cat. no. 584ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.9 Cat. no. 562. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 47.10 Cat. no. 223. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 48.1 Cat. no. 624. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 48.2 Cat. no. 671iii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 48.3 Cat. no. 671ii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 48.4 Cat. no. 82. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 48.5 Cat. no. 671i. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 48.6 Cat. no. 1724. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

## Miscellaneous bronze objects: buckles, brooches, and fasteners

- 49.1 Cat. no. 772. *Drawn by P. Allison and M. Varchetta.*  
 49.2 Cat. no. 774. *Drawn by P. Allison and M. Varchetta.*  
 49.3 Cat. no. 773. *Drawn by P. Allison and M. Varchetta.*  
 49.4 Cat. no. 775. *Drawn by P. Allison and M. Varchetta.*  
 49.5 Cat. no. 690. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 49.6 Cat. no. 1980. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 49.7 Cat. no. 134I. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 49.8 Cat. no. 3II. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 49.9 Cat. no. 104I. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 49.10 Cat. no. 519. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

## Miscellaneous bronze objects: mirrors, cymbals, and bells

- 50.1 Cat. no. 687. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 50.2 Cat. no. 688. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 50.3 Cat. no. 1708. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 50.4 Cat. no. 1991. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 50.5 Cat. no. 942. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 50.6 Cat. no. 603. *Drawn by P. Allison and by M. Varchetta.*  
 50.7 Cat. no. 1442. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 50.8 Cat. no. 1443. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

## Miscellaneous objects: containers (bronze and bone), and wooden objects

- 51.1 Cat. no. 792. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 51.2 Cat. no. 1086. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 51.3 Cat. no. 1576. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 51.4 Cat. no. 1522. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 51.5 Cat. no. 1512. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 51.6 Cat. no. 769. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 51.7 Cat. no. 512. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 51.8 Cat. no. 511iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

## Miscellaneous stone objects

- 52.1 Cat. no. 1759. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 52.2 Cat. no. 1120. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

- 52.3 Cat. no. 1644. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 52.4 Cat. no. 830iv. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 52.5 Cat. no. 830i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 52.6 Cat. no. 1953. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Door and furniture fittings: pivots, reinforcements, and *guardispigoli* (bronze)

- 53.1 Cat. no. 285. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 53.2 Cat. no. 326. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 53.3 Cat. no. 225. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 53.4 Cat. no. 308. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.1 Cat. no. 1261. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.2 Cat. no. 1057. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.3 Cat. no. 1797. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.4 Cat. no. 506. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.5 Cat. no. 1771. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.6 Cat. no. 1373i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 54.7 Cat. no. 1260. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

## Door and furniture fittings: strap hinges (bronze and iron)

- 55.1 Cat. no. 240. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 55.2 Cat. no. 1181. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 55.3 Cat. no. 241. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 55.4 Cat. no. 241. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 55.5 Cat. no. 298. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.1 Cat. no. 286. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 56.2 Cat. no. 239. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.3 Cat. no. 1402. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.4 Cat. no. 1037. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.5 Cat. no. 1065. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.6 Cat. no. 698. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 56.7 Cat. no. 1809. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 56.8 Cat. no. 1110i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

## Door and furniture fittings: lock fittings (iron and bronze)

- 57.1 Cat. no. 1935. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 57.2 Cat. no. 1055. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 57.3 Cat. no. 1858. *Drawn by M. Varchetta and S. Cann.*  
 57.4 Cat. no. 1503. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 58.1 Cat. no. 1827. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 58.2 Cat. no. 723. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 58.3 Cat. no. 1064. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 58.4 Cat. no. 180. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 58.5 Cat. no. 1423. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 58.6 Cat. no. 486. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 58.7 Cat. no. 1422. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 58.8 Cat. no. 993. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 59.1 Cat. no. 1404. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 59.2 Cat. no. 1424. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 59.3 Cat. no. 505. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 59.4 Cat. no. 148i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 59.5 Cat. no. 149i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 60.1 Cat. no. 221i. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 60.2 Cat. no. 504. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

- 60.3 Cat. no. 1810. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 60.4 Cat. no. 1115. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 61.1 Cat. no. 272. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 61.2 Cat. no. 221iii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 61.3 Cat. no. 221iv. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 61.4 Cat. no. 1606. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 61.5 Cat. no. 1148. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 61.6 Cat. no. 148ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 61.8 Cat. no. 315i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 62.1 Cat. no. 487. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 62.2 Cat. no. 667. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 62.3 Cat. no. 819. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 62.4 Cat. no. 852. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 62.5 Cat. no. 229. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 62.6 Cat. no. 1794. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Door and furniture fittings: lock bolts and hasps (bronze and iron)

- 63.1 Cat. no. 487. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.2 Cat. no. 149ii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.3 Cat. no. 243. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.4 Cat. no. 1422. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.5 Cat. no. 1907. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.6 Cat. no. 316. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.7 Cat. no. 317. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.8 Cat. no. 244. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.9 Cat. no. 496. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.10 Cat. no. 315ii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.11 Cat. no. 505. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.12 Cat. no. 820. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.13 Cat. no. 1898. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.14 Cat. no. 511i. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.15 Cat. no. 494. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.16 Cat. no. 1422. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.17 Cat. no. 495. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Door and furniture fittings: keys (bronze and iron)

- 63.18 Cat. no. 136. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 63.19 Cat. no. 723ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 63.20 Cat. no. 4. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 63.21 Cat. no. 509. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Door and furniture fittings: drop handles (bronze and iron)

- 64.1 Menandro suppl. cat. no. 140. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 64.2 Cat. no. 1769. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 64.3 Cat. no. 535. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 64.4 Cat. no. 96. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 64.5 Cat. no. 280ii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 64.6 Cat. no. 512. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Door and furniture fittings: ring handles (bronze)

- 65.1 Cat. no. 1828. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 65.2 Cat. no. 242i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 65.3 Cat. no. 242iv. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 65.4 Cat. no. 1414. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 65.5 Cat. no. 668. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 65.6 Cat. no. 1790. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

- 65.7 Cat. no. 1808. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 65.8 Cat. no. 1829. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 65.9 Cat. no. 299. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 65.10 Cat. no. 1119. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.1 Cat. no. 488. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 66.2 Cat. no. 489. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.3 Cat. no. 1106. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.4 Cat. no. 1406. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.5 Cat. no. 490. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.6 Cat. no. 515. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 66.7 Cat. no. 503i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.8 Cat. no. 503ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.9 Cat. no. 1426. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 66.10 Cat. no. 1335. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Door and furniture fittings: studs (bronze and iron)

- 67.1 Cat. no. 1282. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.2 Cat. no. 500. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 67.3 Cat. no. 1567. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.4 Cat. no. 269. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 67.5 Cat. no. 287. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 67.6 Cat. no. 1412iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.7 Cat. no. 1412ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.8 Cat. no. 1412i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.9 Cat. no. 1602. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.10 Cat. no. 1281. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.11 Cat. no. 126. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.12 Cat. no. 1572. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.13 Cat. no. 498. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.14 Cat. no. 501. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 67.15 Cat. no. 1334. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.16 Cat. no. 1284. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 67.17 Cat. no. 1109. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Door and furniture fittings: bosses (bronze and iron)

- 68.1 Cat. no. 242iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 68.2 Cat. no. 497ii. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 68.3 Cat. no. 497iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 68.4 Cat. no. 497iv. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 68.5 Cat. no. 1982. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 68.6 Cat. no. 497vi. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 68.7 Cat. nos 1089i–ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 68.8 Cat. no. 928. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 68.9 Cat. no. 970. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

Door and furniture fittings: cylindrical hinges (bone)

- 69.1 Cat. no. 1171. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.2 Cat. no. 1669. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.3 Cat. no. 257. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 69.4 Cat. no. 1673. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.5 Cat. no. 1673. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.6 Cat. no. 1670. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.7 Cat. no. 1601i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.8 Cat. no. 1820. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.9 Cat. no. 1060. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.10 Cat. no. 249. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 69.11 Cat. no. 1674. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*



- 69.12 Cat. no. 160iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.13 Cat. no. 1263. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 69.14 Cat. no. 1998. *Drawn by S. Cann.*
- Door and furniture fittings: legs (bronze)  
 70.1 Cat. no. 921. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 70.2 Cat. no. 922. *Drawn by S. Cann.*
- Door and furniture fittings: legs, feet and other supports (bronze and iron)  
 71.1 Cat. no. 821. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 71.2 Cat. no. 1233. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 71.3 Cat. no. 1550. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 71.4 Cat. no. 974. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 71.5 Cat. no. 983. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 71.6 Cat. no. 332. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 71.7 Cat. no. 1238. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 71.8 Cat. no. 966. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 71.9 Cat. no. 1227. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 71.10 Cat. no. 1273. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Door and furniture fittings: legs and miscellaneous (bronze, iron, bone, and wood)  
 72.1 Cat. no. 679i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta and by P. Allison.*  
 72.2 Cat. no. 679ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta and by P. Allison.*  
 72.3 Cat. no. 297i–ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.4 Cat. no. 296i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.5 Cat. no. 296ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.6 Cat. no. 296iv. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.7 Cat. no. 296iii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.8 Cat. no. 1812. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 72.9 Cat. no. 1667. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Door and furniture fittings: miscellaneous bone decoration and fittings  
 73.1 Cat. no. 331. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 73.2 Cat. nos. 1194 and 1201. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.3 Cat. no. 1210. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.4 Cat. no. 1206. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.5 Cat. no. 1205. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.6 Cat. no. 1207. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.7 Cat. no. 129. *Drawn by P. Allison and M. Varchetta.*  
 73.9 Cat. no. 1295. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.10 Cat. no. 1296. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 73.11 Cat. no. 1068. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Miscellaneous fittings: chains (bronze and iron)  
 74.1 Cat. no. 514. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 74.2 Cat. no. 1690. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 74.3 Cat. no. 513. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 74.4 Cat. no. 1430. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 74.5 Cat. no. 1420. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 74.6 Cat. no. 605. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Miscellaneous fittings: nails (bronze)  
 75.1 Cat. no. 350. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 75.2 Cat. no. 1270. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.3 Cat. no. 1631. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.4 Cat. no. 1631. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.5 Cat. no. 1270. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*
- Miscellaneous fittings: rings (bronze)  
 75.6 Cat. no. 776. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 75.7 Cat. no. 777. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 75.8 Cat. no. 90. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 75.9 Cat. no. 599. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 75.10 Cat. no. 1107. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.11 Cat. no. 584i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.12 Cat. no. 493. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 75.13 Cat. no. 1811. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.14 Cat. no. 1890. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.15 Cat. no. 1927. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 75.16 Cat. no. 1391. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.17 Cat. no. 172. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.18 Cat. no. 1024. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.19 Cat. no. 1792. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.20 Cat. no. 1605. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 75.21 Cat. no. 1971. *Drawn by S. Cann.*
- Miscellaneous bronze fittings  
 76.1 Cat. no. 1146. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.2 Cat. no. 1275. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.3 Cat. no. 862. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 76.4 Cat. no. 1276. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.5 Cat. no. 1754. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.6 Cat. no. 1138. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.7 Cat. no. 1842. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 76.8 Cat. no. 1640. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.9 Cat. no. 1110ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.10 Cat. no. 1616. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 76.11 Cat. no. 1253. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 76.12 Cat. no. 1646. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.1 Cat. no. 24. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 77.2 Cat. no. 1529. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.3 Cat. no. 1841. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.4 Cat. nos. 79 and 1924. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 77.5 Cat. no. 1558. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.6 Cat. no. 1619. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.7 Cat. no. 1253. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.8 Cat. no. 1633. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.9 Cat. no. 1042. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 77.10 Cat. no. 1875. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 78.1 Cat. no. 673. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 78.2 Cat. no. 1709. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 78.3 Cat. no. 258. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 78.4 Cat. no. 623. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 78.5 Cat. no. 73. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 78.6 Cat. no. 296v. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 78.7 Cat. no. 1267. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 78.8 Cat. no. 999ii. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 78.9 Cat. no. 194. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 78.10 Cat. no. 1415. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 78.11 Cat. no. 140. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

- 78.12 Menandro suppl. cat. no. 28. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 78.13 Cat. no. 320. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 78.14 Cat. no. 1748. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 78.15 Cat. no. 103. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 78.16 Cat. no. 570. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Miscellaneous iron fittings

- 79.1 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 94. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 79.2 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 53. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 79.3 Fabbro suppl. cat. no. 51. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 80.1 Cat. no. 1535. Elia 1934: fig. 22.  
 80.2 Menandro suppl. cat. no. 117. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 80.3 Cat. no. 534. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Miscellaneous lead fittings

- 81.1 Cat. no. 1155. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 81.2 Cat. no. 1156. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 81.3 Cat. no. 863. *Drawn by P. Allison.*

Miscellaneous bone fittings

- 82.1 Cat. no. 1880. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.2 Cat. no. 1349i. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.3 Cat. no. 1349ii. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.4 Cat. no. III. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.5 Cat. no. 112. *Drawn by S. Cann.*

- 82.6 Cat. no. 10. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.7 Cat. no. 926. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.8 Cat. no. 1995. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.9 Cat. no. 1172. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.10 Cat. no. 1997. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.11 Cat. no. 1996. *Drawn by S. Cann.*  
 82.12 Cat. no. 1845. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.13 Cat. no. 1723. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.14 Cat. no. 1209. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.15 Cat. no. 1195. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.16 Cat. no. 1208. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.17 Cat. no. 1294. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*  
 82.18 Cat. no. 1293. *Drawn by M. Varchetta.*

Miscellaneous stamps: terra sigillata and lamps

- 83.1 Cat. no. 1868. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.2 Cat. no. 1658. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.3 Cat. no. 1696. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.4 Cat. no. 1696. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.5 Cat. no. 1696. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.6 Cat. no. 1956. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.7 Cat. no. 80. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.8 Cat. no. 43. *Drawn by P. Allison.*  
 83.9 Cat. no. 1612. *Drawn by P. Allison.*



# ABBREVIATIONS

## Dimensions

H./h.	height
L./l.	length
W./w.	width
D./d.	depth
Diam./diam.	diameter
Wg./wg.	weight

## Bibliographic

<i>Boscoreale</i> 1988	A.A.V.V. <i>Il tesoro di Boscoreale: gli argenti del Louvre e il corredo domestico della 'Pisanella'</i> (Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompei, Pompeii, 1988).
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> (see Mau and Zangemeister; Mommsen).
<i>Conspectus</i>	E. Ettliger, et al., <i>Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae</i> (Bonn, 1990).
GdSc	Giornali degli Scavi.
Naples, Coll. Med.	Naples National Museum, Collezione Medaglione.
<i>NSc</i>	<i>Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità</i> .
OCK	A. Oxé, H. Comfort, and P. Kenrick, <i>Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum: A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata</i> (2nd edn., Bonn, 2000).
Pomp. archive	Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompeii, archivio fotografico.
Pompeii Collection CB	Pompeii Collection, in the Casa di Bacco.
Pompeii Collection GF	Pompeii Collection, in the Granaio del Foro.
<i>PPM</i>	I. Baldassarre (1990–9) (ed.), <i>Pompeii: Pitture e mosaici. Enciclopedia dell'arte antica</i> , Istituto della Enciclopedia Italiana (Rome).
<i>SNG Cop. I</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals</i> , Danish National Museum, Italy, part I, <i>Etruria–Campania</i> (Copenhagen).
<i>SNG Cop. II</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals</i> , Danish National Museum, Italy, part II, <i>Apulia–Lucania: Metapontum</i> (Copenhagen).
<i>SNG Cop. III</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals</i> , Danish National Museum, Italy, part III, <i>Lucania: Poseidonia–Bruttium</i> (Copenhagen).
<i>SNG Cop. Sicily II</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals</i> , Danish National Museum, Sicily, part II, <i>Segesta–Sardinia</i> (Copenhagen).
<i>SNG Deutsch</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland, Staatliche Münzsammlung München</i> (Munich).

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PART I  
BACKGROUND

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# I

## INTRODUCTION

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AS OUTLINED IN THE INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST volume of this series,<sup>1</sup> this third volume contributes to the investigations of the British project in Pompeii with a study of the finds excavated from the *Insula del Menandro* during the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>2</sup> It includes a systematic documentation and functional analysis of these artefactual remains, that can enrich our understanding of Pompeian society.

My involvement with this project grew out of my study of the house-floor assemblages in thirty Pompeian ‘atrium’ houses.<sup>3</sup> This earlier study reappraised past interpretations of the depositional processes at Pompeii and past spatial and functional analyses of Pompeian domestic behaviour. It used the published reports, excavation notebooks and inventories to compile a primary database of some 16,000 Pompeian artefacts, which were systematically analysed to assess patterns of residential behaviour and abandonment processes, within each house and within each room type. This study relied on the documentation of the finds from these houses that had been carried out at the time of excavation. It soon became apparent that, to understand the precise types of artefacts, described in Italian in the reports, and their functional characteristics, greater familiarity with the actual artefacts was needed. Study of the artefacts from the *Insula del Menandro*, whose four larger ‘atrium’ houses (the *Casa del Menandro*, *Casa del Fabbro*,

House I 10,8, and *Casa degli Amanti*) were included in my previous study, provided an opportunity for a more in-depth knowledge of Pompeian artefacts. A finds catalogue was, therefore, compiled which catalogued not only the artefacts excavated from these four houses but also those from the other establishments in this *Insula*—Houses I 10,1, I 10,3, and I 10,18 and Units I 10,5–6, I 10,9, I 10,12, and I 10,13. This catalogue is the core data for this volume.

Unlike more standard studies of the ‘loose finds’ from excavations of Roman period sites, this catalogue does not consist of a series of artefactual typologies. A common, although not exclusive,<sup>4</sup> pattern of post-excavation processing of excavated artefacts is to divide excavated artefacts into what are now well-established categories, selected largely on criteria attributable to the formal, or manufacturing, characteristics of the artefact (for example, pottery, glass, metal).<sup>5</sup> Each category is usually assigned to a suitable ‘specialist’ for organization into a typology to be published in the excavation report. By organizing excavated Roman remains according to class, one can gather the manufacturing processes required for each class, the relative dates, and other production-oriented information.

However, this type of single-perspective publication format is proving an impracticable tool for current research interests of archaeologists, not to

<sup>1</sup> Ling (1997: 1–3).

<sup>2</sup> In 1994, further excavations were carried out by the Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompeii, in the area in front of the underground rooms beneath the bath-suite of the *Casa del Menandro* (Nappo n.d.). The artefacts from these excavations are not included in this study because, for the most part, they

belong to construction levels prior to those which were extant at the time of the eruption.

<sup>3</sup> Allison (1992a; 2004a and 2004b).

<sup>4</sup> See Crummy (1983).

<sup>5</sup> For discussion: see Allison (1997).

mention those of ancient historians concerned with material cultural evidence. A large proportion of archaeological excavations are of settlement sites, the associated artefacts being found in their place of consumption, or end-use, rather than in their place of production. The division of the artefacts into production-oriented categories removes this layer of information and, thus, does not facilitate the accurate reconstruction of cultural behaviour at a site. This mode of presentation of artefact reports is, therefore, not the most appropriate tool for teachers, students, cultural resource managers, researchers other than artefact specialists, or anyone else wishing to use material culture to interpret past activity. McGovern's comment, concerning scientific analyses, that 'Placing specialist studies with little if any relationship to the archaeological interpretations at the end of an excavation report illustrates how *not* to do interdisciplinary research', is also applicable to the treatment of many specialist artefact reports.<sup>6</sup>

The continued emphasis in much archaeological scholarship, and particularly in Roman archaeology, on studies of the technological aspects of Roman artefacts is, to some extent, a consequence of this method of study and presentation, but it is also a result of the nature of the excavation context. In many cases, either the original sites do not provide precise contextual information for elucidating the use, or consumption, of much of this material or, perhaps more often, the excavation methods did not include the collection of the kinds of information which are necessary for more contextualized study.

The site of Pompeii, however, provides a unique opportunity to study Roman artefacts, within a very narrow time frame, within their domestic contexts, in their place of final use, and together with the other items with which they were associated. For this reason it is often used to provide dated parallels for material found at other Roman sites but, invariably, little contextual information is provided for these Pompeian parallels. For example, Wild alluded to button-and-loop fasteners having been found in Pompeii but gave no reference.<sup>7</sup> Similarly, Frere referred to plaster casts of cupboards from Pompeii as providing

evidence for the use of bone hinges but gave no further provenance information.<sup>8</sup> Manning referred to gridirons 'found in some numbers in kitchens in Pompeii and Herculaneum' but did not provide proper references, whereas he gave published references for all his provincial parallels.<sup>9</sup> This lack of contextual evidence is not necessarily the fault of these scholars. Rather it is because the material itself has often been placed on public display and is available to casual visitors to the site, but precise provenance information is not readily available in the published reports. Giandomenico de Tommaso, in his catalogue of the glass from the Roman villa site Settefinestre, noted that the material from Rome, Pompeii, and Herculaneum is still practically unpublished.<sup>10</sup> The glass from Herculaneum has been published by Lucia Amalia Scatozza Höricht,<sup>11</sup> but this is a catalogue of the types of glass vessels found in Herculaneum and is not comprehensive or concerned about the exact provenances. There is, to date, no comparable study of the glass from Pompeii. Only the bronze vessels have been comprehensively published, both typologically and by provenance.<sup>12</sup>

As at many Roman sites, therefore, the excavation recording at Pompeii has not been particularly attentive to collecting precise contextual information. Nevertheless, because of the state of preservation of these buildings, even from excavations carried out more than a century ago, a surprising amount of contextual information was indeed recorded. By the recording standards of the 1930s, the unpublished records of the excavations of the *Insula del Menandro* in Pompeii provide a considerable amount of contextual information on the artefactual remains from this *Insula*. Because of the nature of the site there is indeed probably more contextual information for the finds from the *Insula del Menandro* than is usually available even from more recent excavations elsewhere. For these reasons the reinvestigation of the *Insula del Menandro* provides an ideal opportunity to present Pompeian material culture as 'consumed' household commodities. While presentation of these artefacts for traditional typological studies has a place,<sup>13</sup> it seems logical to also study and present

<sup>6</sup> McGovern (1995: 81).

<sup>7</sup> Wild (1970b: 146).

<sup>8</sup> Frere (1972: 149).

<sup>9</sup> Manning (1985: 100).

<sup>10</sup> De Tommaso in Ricci (1985: 173).

<sup>11</sup> Scatozza Höricht (1986).

<sup>12</sup> Tassinari (1993).

<sup>13</sup> For example, Scatozza Höricht (1986); Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis (1988); d'Ambrosio and Borriello (1990).

these artefacts within their contexts to investigate the roles and relationships of this material within Pompeian households, or commercial establishments.

Thus, this study is not primarily concerned with these artefacts as produced items, but rather with their uses within the buildings in this *Insula*. In this regard, it is not so much a catalogue of the finds from these buildings but rather a spatial analysis of the contents of these buildings. The artefacts are catalogued and analysed as room assemblages and house assemblages and these assemblages are further investigated for information they provide on the functions of each type of item. Because of this approach and because many of the artefacts are no longer extant, this is not a comprehensive study of each artefact or artefact type, with a detailed description and analysis of the fabric, form, and typology of each artefact. Many artefacts are known only from an entry in the excavation notes. Nevertheless the presentation, discussion, and, where possible, the illustrations, of these artefacts will hopefully also provide valuable information so that scholars with special interests in pursuing questions concerning individual classes of artefacts can follow up these particular artefacts in the Pompeian storerooms. Such future specialist studies may, in turn, flesh out some of the observations made in this study.

Because of the nature of the evidence and the non-traditional method by which these finds have been processed, this volume commences with a methodological chapter outlining the principles of the catalogue and the interpretative procedures used. This is followed by a chapter which presents some of the principal terminology used in the Pompeian records, as well as by scholars of Roman artefacts more generally. This chapter discusses the application of these terms to found objects and assesses the appropriateness of these terms, given the current state of our knowledge. The excavators and subsequent cataloguers frequently used known Latin terminology to assign functions to excavated artefacts without adequate validation. For example, a jar found in House I 10,3 was called a '*garum*', or fish-sauce, jar but no evidence for its contents, such as an inscription, has been documented. Terms used in the catalogue but not discussed in this chapter are defined in the glossary, Appendix C.

Part II of this volume is organized by house or unit. Each chapter consists of a catalogue of the finds, excavated and removed from the establishment, and analyses of the assemblages of these finds within each of its rooms. The catalogues are organized by provenance, first by room, and then by location within each room, where possible. They are also available on a URL site.<sup>14</sup> The analyses of the finds assemblages include a brief description of each room, a summary of any available information on the condition of the volcanic deposit at the time of excavation, a summary of the artefact distribution, and a discussion of the significance of this distribution and its related activities, particularly ongoing or changing uses of space. While the catalogue includes only the 'loose finds', the analyses also discuss the fixtures and fittings which are fundamental to a study of room assemblages. Where a good description of these fixtures is not provided in Volume I, brief details are given here. Each chapter concludes with a discussion of the state of occupancy of the house, or unit, at the time of the eruption.

Thus, this section has a chapter for each building in the *Insula*, but also has a chapter for artefacts provenanced to this *Insula* generally, but for which the precise building is not identifiable, as well as three supplementary chapters. At the time of excavation many of the finds considered less intrinsically important (for example, iron tools, amphorae, and stone implements) were left on display in the houses, notably in the Casa del Menandro, Casa del Fabbro, and the Casa degli Amanti. In the 1980s, and again in the last few years, many of these have been inventoried and moved to the Pompeian storerooms. It is not always clear which particular item recorded in the excavation notebooks is which extant one, or even if the extant ones are definitely from the house designated, or even from this *Insula*.

Part III includes a chapter which examines some of the artefact types included in this study and the evidence which the study provides for our understanding of the functions of these artefacts and the distribution of various activities, either reaffirming current views or presenting new ones. A final chapter summarizes the concluding discussions for each house in Part II and discusses particular classes of material, the presence of which might be best

<sup>14</sup> On-line companion: [www.stoa.org/menanderinsula/](http://www.stoa.org/menanderinsula/)



qualified to document the state of occupancy of these houses at the time of the eruption.

Appendix A at the end of the volume consists of a catalogue of the coins, by Teresa Giove. Where appropriate, information from her catalogue has been included in the main catalogue in Part II. Because the main catalogue is not organized typologically, Appendix B consists of a table in which the catalogue entries are organized into broad categories according to their material and form, but also according to their function (for example, furniture fittings). The final appendix is a glossary of the terms used in this volume, particularly Latin and Italian terms.

The organization of the photographs reflects that of the catalogue, by room and by location within the room. They illustrate, as closely as possible, the room assemblages. However, many pieces are no longer extant and, therefore, the photographs are a less comprehensive reconstruction of the room assemblages than the catalogue entries. Only the photographs for the silver from room B in the Casa del Menandro are organized into a roughly typological system, according to shape, to assist with recognition of particular pieces and their classes. Some of these photographs have been reproduced from old publications and archive photographs and others have been taken in less than ideal conditions in the Pompeii storerooms. Photographs of the gold jewellery are not included as these appear in colour in the d'Ambrosio and De Carolis publication of jewellery from Pompeii.<sup>15</sup> Drawings were made of seemingly representative pieces but, because of the limitations of funding, it has not been possible to draw every artefact type found in this Insula and it was also difficult to select items which are representative for a consumption-oriented study. These drawings have been generally organized typologically, although not always, as some artefacts possibly fit into more than one category. Drawings of the silver objects from room B in the Casa del Menandro are included in Volume IV, in functionally organized typologies.

With a few exceptions, there are no drawings of the bronze vessels because good drawings of all of these have been published by Suzanne Tassinari.<sup>16</sup>

Peacock noted that classical archaeology offers unrivalled opportunities for new insights, not least because of classical archaeologists' access to written records.<sup>17</sup> On the other side, Mary Beard commented that historians have been frustrated by the limited use of the Pompeian material for answering historically generated questions.<sup>18</sup> It cannot be denied that archaeological remains are poor contributors to many historical debates. Thus, Roman historians have tended to use the archaeological remains, and particularly artefactual remains, as merely the pictures for the ancient texts. Investigations of Roman domestic life have often turned to Pompeii to provide illustrations for the fragmentary information that can be elicited from written sources of widely differing contexts. For archaeology to be of interest to social historians the material must be presented in a manner that is digestible and comprehensible to historians and social archaeologists. The approaches taken by material-based archaeologists and text-based historians need to be sensitive to each others' objectives. This volume aims to present Pompeian house contents, the richest source of material evidence on Roman domestic life, in a manner that will make them useful, not just to artefact specialists and art historians but to scholars interested in social history. In this way, sites like Pompeii, with all its wealth of material remains but impoverished written evidence, can make a true contribution to the study of Roman social history. With information technologies now readily available to facilitate data collection, processing, and presentation we should be able to ask, and answer more effectively, more meaningful and complex questions of this data than the more standard mode of artefact cataloguing has previously allowed. Such technologies have been used in the collection and processing of the data for this book.

<sup>15</sup> D'Ambrosio and De Carolis (1997: pls III, VII, and XII).

<sup>16</sup> Tassinari (1993).

<sup>17</sup> Peacock (1982: 2).

<sup>18</sup> Beard (1999).

# 2

## METHODOLOGY

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AS STATED IN THE INTRODUCTION, THIS VOLUME presents the 'loose finds' from the excavations of the Insula del Menandro in a manner that is divergent from the traditional publications of Roman period sites.<sup>1</sup> The methodology used to catalogue and analyse these finds is determined by the aims of this project which are to present and analyse this material and its contexts for more informed views on the functions of Pompeian household artefacts and on Pompeian domestic behaviour. However, the approach is also dependent on the nature of the available evidence.

### NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

The Insula del Menandro was excavated between 1926 and 1933 and, with the exception of the Casa del Menandro, was published in the *Notizie degli Scavi* by Olga Elia, the excavation assistant.<sup>2</sup> For each house, a list of the inventoried finds was provided at the end of the report. The room provenance of each artefact was often included but it is not always precisely the same as that in the excavation notebooks, the *Giornali degli Scavi*, and it does not usually include any indication of where in the room an artefact was found, or if it was from upper levels of the volcanic deposit or from disturbed volcanic deposits. The Casa del Menandro finds were singled out by the director of excavations, Amedeo Maiuri, for special publication in two volumes documenting this house.<sup>3</sup> The first volume included a selection of the 'loose

finds' that were considered the most interesting, notably the silver artefacts found in room B. The second consisted of further illustrations of this silver. Again, there are some discrepancies between the provenances provided by Maiuri and those in the *Giornali degli Scavi*.

The information used for these publications stemmed from the *Giornali degli Scavi* and the artefact inventories, both currently held in the Pompeii archives. The *Giornali degli Scavi* A, VII, 6 (May 1912–March 1929) and A, VII, 7 (April 1929–December 1935) cover the period of the excavations of the Insula del Menandro. The archivist from November 1926 was D. Marcone. These *Giornali* are hand-written reports on the activity for each day of excavation. They include a limited amount of information on the state of the volcanic deposit (discussed below) and give details on where in the room an artefact was found and at what level above the pavement. The room numbers used in these reports related to plans which are no longer extant. In general, these numbers are the same as those published by Maiuri and Elia but there are again a few discrepancies. Before a space was fully excavated it was often assigned a number which was later changed when the nature of the space, or its relationship to other spaces, was revealed (for example, a garden area). While it is usually not difficult to follow this numbering system there are some instances where identification of the room being discussed is problematic. This applies, in a few instances, to the current rooms 2, 10,

<sup>1</sup> For most of the twentieth century excavation reports had a similar format: compare Atkinson *et al.* (1904) with Stead and Rigby (1986) and Sackett *et al.* (1992).

<sup>2</sup> Elia (1934).

<sup>3</sup> Maiuri (1933).

and 12, 14–17, and 20, 20a, and 20b in the Casa del Menandro.<sup>4</sup>

The *Giornali degli Scavi* were most probably the original source for the information in the Pompeii inventories. Only artefacts provided with inventory numbers in the *Giornali degli Scavi* were included in these inventories, although sometimes more artefacts were added to the same inventory number, and some were omitted. Fragmentary material which, at best, may receive only a cursory reference and no inventory number in the *Giornali*, were not included in the inventories. This is particularly pertinent to pottery which was usually not inventoried unless it was complete, decorated, or had an inscription. For this reason complete lids are often included in the inventories while the vessel with which they may have been associated was not. Thus very little pottery is included in this analysis compared with other material and with other studies of Roman sites. In addition, mistakes were often made in transferring the information from the excavation reports to the inventories. Sometimes the same inventory number was given to different artefacts and sometimes the wrong room numbers were copied in. Only artefacts included in the inventories were moved to storage after excavation. Some of these had been on display in the Museo Archeologico, on site at Pompeii. This museum was destroyed during bombing in the Second World War and some of these artefacts were also destroyed while others were lost or their inventory numbers confused.<sup>5</sup> Many other non-inventoried remains and some inventoried items, notably skeletons, but also objects of stone and iron, were left in the houses in display areas, shortly after excavation.

After the destruction of the local museum, the remaining artefacts were moved to the Casa di Bacco and the Granaio del Foro, storerooms within the site of the Pompeian excavations. In 1978 and 1979, Antonio d'Ambrosio reorganized this material typologically so that, for example, all the glass was stored together. At the same time he annotated the inventories so that it is possible to identify the still extant

material. He also moved many of the artefacts, notably the iron artefacts still on display in the houses, to the storerooms and inventoried, or re-inventoried, this material. While it is possible to identify some of these as items recorded in the original reports, for many their identification is no longer possible. Since 1997 further artefacts that had been left in the houses, particularly amphorae and stone artefacts, have also been inventoried. In 2001 these were still stored in the houses. Again, a limited number of these are identifiable as artefacts described in the excavation reports. At the time of writing the iron artefacts on display in the Casa degli Amanti had not been inventoried or removed.

It is evident that Maiuri used the inventories as the source for his publication *La Casa del Menandro* because he sometimes published the same incorrect provenances. From information available in the *Giornali degli Scavi* it is evident that many finds, often those which were smaller in size and of less artistic merit, or were found in less interesting rooms, have been left out of the inventories and therefore also omitted by Maiuri. The removal of many of the finds, particularly skeletons, to display areas after excavation, has also added to the interpretative nature of the published reports.

#### THE CATALOGUING PROCESS

Thus, the *Giornali degli Scavi* are the most reliable source for information on the distribution of loose finds in the houses and units in this Insula. The data that are the basis for the catalogue in Part II, therefore, rely most heavily on this source. These data were first collected by using the published reports. They were then checked against the excavation reports in the *Giornali degli Scavi*. At this stage, any additional information was incorporated and the discrepancies noted. Finally the data were cross-checked against the information in the inventories. By this process it was often possible to find an explanation for the observed discrepancies between the

<sup>4</sup> See Ling (1997: Appendix C). Because peristyle garden c was originally called 'ambiente no. 14', rooms 14, 15, 16, and 18 were called, respectively, 'ambiente no. 15, 16, 17, 18' in the reports made in October 1930 (e.g. GdSc A, v1,7: 64–5). However, when this area was further excavated in April 1931 to reveal room 17, after the exciting finds of room B, the room numbers seem to have become confused. At this stage room 15 was certainly 'ambiente

no. 15' as its decoration was described (GdSc A, v1,7: 102). Room 17 has been excavated and seems to be 'ambiente no. 17'. However, this was also the number that had been used for corridor 16 in October 1930. Thus, the corridor seems to have been called both 'ambiente no. 16' and 'ambiente no. 17bis' in April 1931. The artefacts from these rooms have been provenanced accordingly.

<sup>5</sup> For references to bombing: Kockel (1986: 445).

unpublished and published reports and to identify the more correct version.

Once the best possible list of artefacts and their provenances was established, the extant artefacts in the Pompeii collections were studied. This study commenced with the artefacts kept in the Casa di Bacco, which were each individually measured and catalogued. Any traceable artefacts in the Granaio del Foro were also catalogued but there was only a very small number of these. Items left *in situ* in the houses, and still there between 1993 and 2000, were investigated to see if they matched any of those in the reports. If so, they were photographed and catalogued. Any doubtful identification is noted in the catalogue entry or an accompanying footnote. Items in the National Museum of Naples were not studied for the main catalogue. The silver artefacts, on display in the Naples National Museum, and the jewellery from Room B in the Casa del Menandro have been studied by Kenneth Painter,<sup>6</sup> and Teresa Giove has provided a catalogue of the coins (Appendix A). There is sometimes a lack of correspondence between the coins now in the Naples Museum collection and those inventoried as excavated from the Insula del Menandro. It is likely that some were confused during transferral from Pompeii to Naples and therefore that the identifications of those now stored in the Museum may not be completely reliable. Other items in the Naples Museum, such as the statue of Apollo from the Casa del Menandro (cat. no. 218), were not studied. All the possible artefacts were photographed and the certain, typologically representative, artefacts drawn. Where possible, archival photographs have been used for artefacts which are no longer extant or accessible. These latter photographs do not have scales.

Only excavated and removed artefacts are included in the catalogue in Part II because fixtures and some fittings (for example, *in situ* puteals) are often described in the first volume of this series. These fixtures and fittings are included in the analyses in Part III, however. Objects found in the street outside the Insula are not usually included unless they appear to be from one of the buildings (for example, finds from the jetty of House I 10,18). Also items associated with the structure are not included unless they were

not found in their place of intended use. For example, roof tiles are included only if they had apparently been dislocated at the time of the eruption, perhaps set aside for repair work, rather than part of the extant roof. For the same reason puteals, which seem to have been moved about and possibly reused for other purposes, and loose building materials are included. Fittings, such as hinges, locks, and studs, are also included. It is not always apparent, especially prior to analyses of the assemblages, which of them belonged to furniture, which belonged to *in situ* fixtures, and which were either awaiting use in repair work or were items salvaged, by the inhabitants during periods of upheaval prior to the AD 79 eruption, as discussed below.

There were certain difficulties encountered in the collection of the data for the catalogue which render it less than comprehensive. Because the artefacts in the Pompeian storerooms are organized according to material and type, an arrangement which is logistically more suitable for typological studies, much time was required to locate individual pieces and catalogue them for this particular study. Also, some artefacts that should have been in the storerooms were never found. This was especially true for objects in the Granaio del Foro. Artefacts kept in the Casa di Bacco have inventory cards indicating their precise location within the collection but this is not the case for all those stored in the Granaio. In addition, many of the ceramic artefacts now kept in the Granaio were reinventoried by the Consorzio Neapolis group in the 1980s.<sup>7</sup> Another difficulty encountered was that it was not possible to gain permission to take any of the artefacts away for analysis. For example, in 1993, thirty wooden artefacts from the Casa del Menandro, mostly attached to locks and hinges, could only be examined by Dssa Anna-Maria Ciarallo, from the Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompeii, on site in the Pompeian storeroom. She was unable to identify the wood type for each individual piece but concluded that most of the wooden remains were *Abies alba* (silver fir). No residues have been identified. For example, the contents of two glass vessels on display in the Boscoreale Museum (cat. nos 541 and 544) have not been identified. However, it may no longer be feasible to do residue analysis on many of the

<sup>6</sup> Painter (2001).

<sup>7</sup> See Ministero per i Beni Culturali (1989: 51); Conticello *et al.* (1990).

artefacts because they have often been thoroughly cleaned and their surfaces treated for exhibition purposes. In addition, there is also likely to have been considerable contamination over the sixty years since these artefacts were excavated, many having been moved and handled on numerous occasions.<sup>8</sup> It was also not feasible, logistically or financially, for me to weigh the numerous large stone weights left in houses. Such weights are not usually in their original findspots anyway, so it would be difficult to correlate them with those in the catalogue.

The entries in the catalogue are organized by room and by location within the room. The location within each room largely reflects the order in which the artefacts were found and so the order of the catalogues tends to follow the process of excavation, except for artefacts for which no precise location is given in the records. These artefacts are often those which were encountered earlier in the excavation. However, they are placed last in the catalogue as they provide less information on associations and are less reliably attributable to the room in question. That is, they may rather be from an upper room or from disturbed volcanic deposit. Each provenance, within each room, commences with the least movable items (that is, furniture or furniture fittings) and progresses to the more easily losable finds. Thus, the catalogue for each room commences with artefacts from the most reliable provenances and moves to the less reliable provenances. However, artefacts may sometimes have been inventoried together because they are typologically similar, rather than because they were from exactly the same findspot. Artefacts which were found more than a few centimetres above the pavement of a room are usually catalogued as being from the upper levels of the volcanic deposit, and therefore were possibly from upper-floor rooms. If, however, it can be argued that they were on a shelf or in a cupboard, then they are included in the catalogue of the room indicated. The *Giornali degli Scavi* often indicate if artefacts were found in disturbed deposits. This was volcanic material that has been disturbed by intruders after the AD 79 eruption (see discussion below). In such cases it is often difficult to ascertain whether the artefacts were from the lower or upper room or indeed from this area at all. Each situation is assessed, and usually this material is not

included in the analysis of the room's assemblage. However, sometimes it obviously belongs with the better provenanced material and so is included in the analysis.

Each catalogue entry commences with a catalogue number, a brief identification including the type of material, and an illustration number where applicable. One catalogue number is usually assigned to each inventoried item. For example, when objects, or parts of objects, were inventoried separately (e.g. 4909A and 4909C), each is given a separate catalogue number. When several objects, or parts of objects, were provided with just one inventory number (e.g. 4909B: cat. no. 671) they are similarly provided with a single catalogue number but each item is given an additional lower case Roman numeral (e.g. cat. nos. 671i, 671ii, 671iii). That is, alphabetical subdivisions of inventory numbers in the catalogue are those of the Pompeii records and lower-case Roman numeral subdivisions are my own. The only exception is cat. no. 1599 where upper-case Roman numerals are used in the Pompeii collection. In certain circumstances, artefacts with the same inventory number have different catalogue numbers (e.g. cat. nos. 1109–10) and there are also a few examples where a single catalogue number will have more than one inventory number. The latter situation arises when two artefacts were separately inventoried and then shown to be parts of the same object (e.g. cat. no. 228), or where an artefact was given an inventory number at the time of excavation, was left *in situ*, and then later re-inventoried and placed in the storeroom (e.g. cat. no. 215). Where possible, the identification of the artefact is given using an English term, which describes the basic form but which is less subjective in terms of function. Where an artefact is no longer extant and its identification is not obvious, the Italian label used in the original reports is used for its identification, in italics. Sometimes, for artefacts which have been studied, the original Italian label is included in brackets, alongside the English identification. This assists in proposing artefact types, or type similarities, for some of the no longer extant items. However, the terminology was not always used consistently in the original reports. If a Latin, or a Greek, term was used in the reports then this is treated in the same manner as the Italian terms in the catalogue. The meaning of

<sup>8</sup> Lack of attention to scientific analysis continues to be a problem in Italian archaeology (see Albarella 2001: 7–8).



these terms is provided in the glossary in Appendix C and some terms are discussed in the following chapter. For non-extant items the identification of the material from which the artefact is made follows that in the reports and cannot be verified.

Each catalogue entry includes the measurements of the item or items, where possible. If an item has not been studied these measurements are taken either from the *Giornali degli Scavi*, or from Maiuri's or Elia's publications. In these cases the source is included in brackets. The measurements are followed by a brief description. Again, if an item is no longer extant or accessible the available descriptions are incorporated. The descriptions in this catalogue are designed from functional and contextual perspectives and based on visual analysis only. They are concerned less with the manufacturing aspects of these artefacts—their specific form, fabric type, or typological group—than with their consumption. Any inscriptional information is included in this description. Many inscriptions are no longer extant or visible on the artefact and all need reconsideration in the light of current information. The results of this reconsideration will be included in Volume V of this series so these inscriptions are not discussed in detail here.<sup>9</sup> Rather, the catalogues include the texts as published by Maiuri and Della Corte, unsatisfactory as they often are.<sup>10</sup>

Following the description is information on the present location of the artefact, and its inventory number. Extant artefacts are normally kept in the Pompeii collections, in the Casa di Bacco (Pompeii Collection, CB) or in the Granaio del Foro store-rooms next to the Forum in Pompeii (Pompeii Collection, GF). Most of the coins and the intrinsically more valuable items are stored in the Naples Museum. Where no inventory number is included, the artefact was not inventoried at the time of excavation, nor can it be positively identified as one of the items in the supplementary chapters, inventoried after 1980, as discussed in the introduction. If the item is no longer extant, some information on its history is given in this section (e.g., 'destroyed in the bombing during the Second World War').

The next section includes any major references to the artefact, particularly any published illustrations. This is followed by a brief paragraph which includes

its type, if known, and published parallels or comparisons. These are not comprehensive but give the readers further references should they wish to use this catalogue as a basis for pursuing more production-oriented lines of research. Parallels from Roman Britain and Roman Germany are often used because the British and German material is the most comprehensively catalogued and illustrated. Where possible, parallels are provided which include some accompanying discussion on functional aspects of these artefacts. However, the often marked differences between the contexts of these parallels and the Pompeian artefacts need to be taken into account when considering functional aspects. For example, because of the differing soil conditions and different types of crops grown in these geographically distinct regions of the Roman world, similar types of agricultural tools may have had different functions in Italy from those in Britain or Germany. This section also includes a discussion on the possible functions, including the potential multi-functionality, of the artefact and indicates where this type of artefact is further discussed in the chapters on terminology and on artefact function and the distribution of activities. In addition, for artefacts which are no longer extant, references are given to items in the supplementary catalogues which are possibly these particular artefacts.

The catalogue entries in the supplementary catalogues follow the same format as the main catalogues but only cursory descriptions are included, usually copied directly from the Pompeii inventories. Less attention is paid to these items because, without precise provenance information, they are not particularly useful for the aims of this study. However, including them in this catalogue provides information and inventory numbers for others with interests in using Pompeian artefacts for more production-oriented studies.

Thus, each catalogue entry is not a detailed and technical study of each artefact but aims to present sufficient information to render the artefact and its type identifiable. Many of these entries have been vetted by various specialists, on the basis of the photographs and drawing but without studying the actual artefacts themselves. The catalogues include analyses and interpretative information so they are

<sup>9</sup> Varone and Reynolds (forthcoming).

<sup>10</sup> Maiuri (1933); Della Corte (1913; 1929; 1933).



not completely objective. However, this is indeed the case for all artefact catalogues.<sup>11</sup> I have taken a fairly critical perspective on widely accepted functional identifications of many Pompeian artefacts. Often, by cataloguing artefacts and providing them with these identifications, or labels, particular uses have been assumed for which we have no precise evidence. Therefore, much of my discussion on function may seem pedantic but it hopefully exposes any unvalidated assumptions and sets up models for a more critical awareness of how these inbuilt assumptions have often provided the bases for many studies of Roman social behaviour.<sup>12</sup>

#### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

##### *Organization*

Part III is a building-by-building analysis and interpretation of the finds assemblages in this Insula. The term 'unit' is used for those buildings that are smaller than the houses and do not appear to be primarily residential. The term 'shop' has been used for what seem to have been commercial or workshop spaces within houses. These analyses are divided into sections, according to each room within each establishment. Each of the sections commences with a brief description of the layout and decoration of the room. This reiterates information in Volumes I and II but such reiteration helps to set the original contexts for these artefact assemblages. Previous interpretations of room use are also given here, particularly those in the publications that concern this Insula specifically.<sup>13</sup> Such interpretations have tended to use textual, or Vitruvian, nomenclature which is largely avoided here.

Also outlined in these sections is any evidence that the room might have been disturbed after the eruption, such as mixed volcanic deposit documented in the *Giornali degli Scavi*, or visible breaches in the walls. There is a widespread and popular belief that

the AD 79 eruption of Mt Vesuvius blanketed Pompeii with a depth of volcanic debris that caused the site to remain undisturbed for nearly 2,000 years.<sup>14</sup> However, there is ample evidence that this was not the case. The excavators of Pompeii frequently reported that the supposedly sealed volcanic deposit had been disturbed.<sup>15</sup> They have also attributed the many holes, or breaches, in the walls of the houses to this post-eruption disturbance.<sup>16</sup> These breaches, ranging in size from 0.5 × 0.5 m to more than 1 × 2 m, pierced the walls of houses at various levels, from floor level to more than 2 m above the floor.<sup>17</sup> In most cases they were patched after excavation, presumably to consolidate the wall and preserve any wall decoration. Sometimes they were left open, as was the breach between room 19 and corridor P1 in the Casa del Menandro. Only rarely was the volcanic deposit left *in situ* (e.g., in a breach between 'atria' A' and A'' in the Casa dell'Efebo).<sup>18</sup> Scholars have surmised that these breaches and disturbances to the volcanic deposit were made by Pompeian survivors returning to salvage their possessions after the eruption,<sup>19</sup> but this assumes that they were able to locate their own dwellings after the eruption. Plutarch (*Moralia*, 398E) believed that it was not even possible to identify where the cities had been, let alone individual houses. Giuseppina Cerulli Irelli attributed some of the evident disturbance to the arbitrary, undocumented diggings of the Bourbon period,<sup>20</sup> but she also identified late Roman lamps in the Villa dei Misteri, and a reputedly Christian lamp in the Villa di Julia Felix as evidence for intrusion dating to the Roman period. Prior to the period of recorded excavations such excavators are generally referred to as looters, although the distinction between the periods of 'looting' and of archaeology proper in Pompeii may be somewhat blurred. Cerulli Irelli also identified the skeletons in room 19 of Casa del Menandro as post-eruption intruders. However, Estelle Lazer has examined these skeletons and found that some of

<sup>11</sup> See Hodder (1999: esp. 49–62).

<sup>12</sup> See Allison 1999b.

<sup>13</sup> i.e. Maiuri (1933); Elia (1934); Ling (1997) who have done the most detailed studies of this Insula. Other scholars, e.g. Clarke (1991: 170–93), George (1997: 17–19), who have used the Insula del Menandro in more general studies have followed room functions as ascribed by Maiuri and Elia.

<sup>14</sup> e.g. Will (1979: 34), Schiffer (1985: 29, 38).

<sup>15</sup> For example, the excavators recorded signs of previous disturbance in parts of House VIII 2,29–30 (*Giornali degli Scavi* A,VI,3:8), including the discovery of a post-Roman lamp.

<sup>16</sup> Cerulli Irelli (1975: 295).

<sup>17</sup> e.g. Allison (2004a: figs 2.8, 2.10, 8.1, 8.2).

<sup>18</sup> Allison 2004b.

<sup>19</sup> e.g., Maiuri (1927: 63); Dexter (1975: 165, 248); Cerulli Irelli (1975: 292); Dybkjaer-Larsen (1982: 42).

<sup>20</sup> Cerulli Irelli (1975: 292–5).

them were juveniles, under the age of five.<sup>21</sup> It is improbable that such infants were in a party of post-eruption salvagers or looters. The presence of children seems more likely to indicate that this was a party of fugitives attempting to escape the eruption. If so, then the breach in the wall was more probably made by the fugitives rather than by later intruders. This situation could equally apply to breaches in other walls in this Insula. Similar breaches were found with associated victims in the second entrance-way of the Casa di Obellius Firmus.<sup>22</sup>

Unfortunately, because of the excavation methods, aims, and recording procedures, little specific stratigraphic information is available for these disturbances. It is an oversimplification, however, to assume that all observed disturbances to the volcanic deposit, breaches in the walls, and the lack of certain classes of valued artefacts are attributable to Pompeians returning to collect their possessions immediately after the eruption, or even to other post-eruption disturbance. My previous study of thirty Pompeian houses found no direct correlation between the quantity and classes of material in a room, these holes, and disturbance of the volcanic deposit.<sup>23</sup> Nevertheless, this evidence, that the house floor assemblages were not all hermetically sealed on 24 August AD 79, has a bearing on the recorded room contents' reliability as evidence for the state and use of this space. This is taken into consideration.

Following the highlighting of any possible evidence for any post-eruption disturbance is a brief summary of the distribution of the rooms' contents, including the description of any fixtures that are relevant to this distribution and to the functioning of the room. Activities with which the artefacts and their assemblages are associated are also presented and discussed here. Sometimes these activities are assessed against the traditional text-based interpretations of room use. Any correspondence or non-correspondence is discussed and reasons for non-correspondence proposed. For example, is non-correspondence likely to have been the result of disrupted living conditions, as discussed below, or does it indicate that the room

usually served a purpose other than that implied by its traditional nomenclature?

Each chapter concludes with an assessment of the state of occupancy of the house at the time of the eruption, based on the information provided by the analysis of the finds assemblages.

### Terminology

Except to indicate where other scholars have used these terms, traditional text-based, mostly Vitruvian, nomenclatures for the rooms in this Insula have usually been avoided in this study. The avoidance of these Latin labels (e.g. *cubiculum*, *triclinium*) obviates the assumption that we know the name given to each of the rooms by the actual occupants of these houses and units, and thus the assumption that we have some prior understanding of the activities which took place in these excavated spaces. Some classical scholars argue that these conventional labels are now so much part of the language of scholarship that we should continue to use them.<sup>24</sup> However, these conventions are not necessarily so well known to less classically trained scholars who are also interested in Pompeian houses and their contents. Avoiding such conventions also avoids giving precedence to textual analogy, over artefact assemblages, as the evidence for room use in Pompeian houses.<sup>25</sup>

That said, to conform to the other volumes in this series, the term 'atrium' is used for the front halls of the main houses, although it is equally possible that the term 'cavum aedium' had been used in Pompeii.<sup>26</sup> Likewise the term 'tablinum' has been used as a conventional Vitruvian term for the open room opposite the main entranceway, beyond the front hall ('atrium'), although, as Leach noted, this term rarely occurred in the ancient texts.<sup>27</sup> Also, the expression 'peristyle garden' is used here to distinguish the fully colonnaded garden areas of the Casa degli Amanti and the Casa del Menandro from the other non-colonnaded garden spaces in the Insula and to distinguish the whole garden area from either the ambulatories or the open garden. Again, it should be noted the Vitruvian term *peristylum* is less common in Latin texts than the term *porticus*.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Lazer, in Ling (1997: 342).

<sup>22</sup> Della Corte (1911: 350); Spano (1911: 372–3); Trevelyan (1976: fig. 70).

<sup>23</sup> Allison (2004a: 21–5, 179–82).

<sup>24</sup> e.g. Peters *et al.* (1993: 403); Dickmann (1999: 23–39).

<sup>25</sup> For further discussion on this approach and on relationships between rooms in Pompeian houses and textual

nomenclatures see Allison (2001a: esp. 185–8; 2004a: 34–6, 63–4, 160–77).

<sup>26</sup> See Leach (1997: 56–8); Allison (2004a: 164–6).

<sup>27</sup> Leach (1997: 52, 56).

<sup>28</sup> See *ibid.* 59; Dickmann (1999: 36–7).

Concepts that may be unfamiliar to classical scholars are used in this study. Firstly the concept of a production versus consumption approach to artefacts follows recent trends in archaeology to take a more sociological approach to houses and household practices in the past.<sup>29</sup> Rather than viewing the excavated artefacts as evidence for the technological achievements of the Roman world this study investigates how these artefacts were used, or consumed.

Given this emphasis on the 'consumption' of these artefacts, the activities for which they may have been used need to be addressed. This can be rather complex and subjective. For example, certain artefacts and assemblages of artefacts in a pre-industrial society, which is not mass-producing material, could potentially document a number of activities. It is also not always clear whether an item, such as a ceramic plate, was excavated in its place of use, its place of storage, or the place where it was taken for cleaning after use. In addition, because any original organic contents were not usually recorded it is difficult to determine whether or not an artefact, such as a jug, was empty or had contents at the time of the eruption. For example, was a bronze jug found in a storage situation being stored as a commodity itself or was it being used to store organic contents?

Because of these uncertainties, the activities ascribed to artefacts or groups of artefacts are often fairly general. It is usually possible to propose that an item was domestic or industrial, luxury, or utilitarian. The term 'domestic' covers a range of activities which might be considered as the daily maintenance activities in a household. If possible, this is refined to more specific activities or functions, such as food preparation, food storage, tableware, personal hygiene and toilet, lighting apparatus, gaming or religious activities. The quality of an artefact's fabric (e.g. silver or high quality glass) or its decoration is used to propose that it was either a utilitarian or luxury item. Artefacts associated with industrial activities include those whose function does not seem to be concerned with immediate household consumption. However, it is not usually possible to ascertain whether these industries produced commodities for household consumption or for consumption outside the establish-

ment. This applies to artefacts associated with crafts, such as spinning and weaving, woodworking, metalworking and repair work, or with other activities such as surgery and perhaps pharmacy, agriculture, or horticulture, and perhaps also with weighing and bulk storage of commodities.<sup>30</sup>

Further concepts which may not be familiar to classical scholars concern the formation of the archaeological record at Pompeii prior to the AD 79 eruption. It is now fairly well understood that the site of Pompeii was not 'frozen in time'. Not only was the site disturbed after the eruption but it has also been widely accepted that Pompeii suffered extensive damage during a recorded earthquake prior to the eruption, in AD 62, and that subsequent repair of that damage caused disruption to living conditions in Pompeii during the interim period. However, there is now also gathering evidence that, besides this recorded earthquake, the archaeological record at Pompeii was subjected to many of the same kinds of human and environmental activities as have caused the formation of other less well-preserved archaeological sites.<sup>31</sup> Not least among these is the possibility that Pompeii was subjected to on-going seismic activity prior to the final eruption.<sup>32</sup> Thus, it is no longer appropriate to assume that all observed damage in Pompeian houses, and subsequent upheaval or disruption to living conditions, including the salvaging and hoarding of material remains such as the bases of public statues, is attributable to the AD 62 earthquake, and that all interruption to any repair or salvaging programmes is attributable to the final eruption. In all probability, the processes of disruption, repair, relocation, and abandonment were much less uniform and spread over the final decades of the city in a complex mosaic of disturbance, alteration, and deterioration.<sup>33</sup>

This means that artefacts found in the buildings in this *Insula* can document relocation, hoarding, and salvaging during the final eruption, but also relocation, hoarding, and salvaging during earlier periods of disruption, probably between AD 62 and AD 79. This includes building repairs which may have commenced after one earthquake and been interrupted by another, or even interrupted simply by a

<sup>29</sup> e.g.: Daviau (1993); Miller (1995); Hendon (1996); Cumberpatch and Blinkhorn (1997). See also Allison (1999a).

<sup>30</sup> See further discussion in Allison (2004a: 124–58).

<sup>31</sup> For discussion and further references see *ibid.* 14–19.

<sup>32</sup> See Fröhlich and Jacobelli (1995).

<sup>33</sup> See Allison (2004a: 179–98).

change of plan. Thus, the extant remains have been subjected to what is often referred to in this study as 'disturbance', from some supposed concept of a 'normal condition' as proposed by the 'Pompeii Premise' of the New Archaeologists.<sup>34</sup> Some of this disturbance may have been caused by people collecting up their possessions immediately prior to the final eruption (that is, hoarding valuables and salvaging the remains of other items), to protect them from further devastation caused by volcanic debris or to take with them in their flight from the eruption. But disturbance could also have occurred at some earlier stage when people, in straitened circumstances caused by ongoing seismic activity, moved into buildings abandoned by their previous owners or when these owners themselves were forced to modify their living arrangements. This disturbance might also include the salvaging or hoarding of material abandoned by others during upheavals prior to the final eruption.

#### *Logic*

Because of the standard of recording on which this study relies, and because many of the artefacts are no

longer extant, many of the analyses investigate broad patterns of artefact distribution rather than precise observations of individual artefacts. In this it frequently draws on my wider study of artefact assemblages in thirty Pompeian houses.<sup>35</sup> Material recorded in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit tended to be small scale and was sometimes associated with personal activities. While such material is more likely to survive taphonomic processes within the volcanic deposit, including looting, it is conceivable that this consistent pattern indicated activities in upper-floor rooms.<sup>36</sup>

This study also considers the occupancy of each of these establishments, particularly the larger ones, as household series rather than as individual households or a male householder and his entourage.<sup>37</sup> This could conceivably include the abandonment of the building by its principal owners and subsequent occupancy by retainers, or perhaps even squatters.<sup>38</sup>

In summary, this volume adopts methodological approaches and interpretative frameworks which attempt to make the best possible use of the 'loose finds' from this Insula to contribute to our understanding of the use of domestic and commercial space in Pompeii.

<sup>34</sup> e.g. Schiffer (1985).

<sup>35</sup> Allison (2004a).

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* 117–20.

<sup>37</sup> For discussion on household series: Smith (1992).

<sup>38</sup> For further discussion on logic of presentation see Allison (2004a: 36–40).

# 3

## TERMINOLOGY FOR TYPE CLASSIFICATION AND ARTEFACT FUNCTION

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### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses Latin, Greek and Italian artefact labels used in the *Giornali degli Scavi* and in the Pompeian inventories on which this artefact catalogue is based, as well as English labels frequently used by modern scholars for Roman artefacts more generally. Scholars tend to use these labels to distinguish artefacts according to shape or form. In general, they have followed Daremberg and Saglio's detailed study of Greek and Latin terminology.<sup>1</sup> However, some of these labels (e.g., *unguentarium*) are not original Latin words but have been invented by archaeologists for certain forms of artefacts.<sup>2</sup> Essentially, archaeologists, writing typological catalogues of Roman artefacts, have tended to formalize nomenclature to enable them to classify excavated material according to form and type, in a manner which is comprehensible to other archaeologists.<sup>3</sup> That said, however, the use of this nomenclature is not always consistent across the discipline. More significantly, this formalization often ascribes function to Roman artefacts without adequate validation. Labelling is useful for organizing the material typologically for production-oriented studies, but it can sometimes be misleading for consumption-oriented studies and for studies concerned with artefact function.

<sup>1</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1881–1919). See discussion in Allison (1999b: 59–65).

<sup>2</sup> See de Tommaso (1990: 19 n.1).

<sup>3</sup> e.g.: Anecchino (1977a).

An important issue, especially with regard to Latin labels for found objects, is that textual nomenclature and archaeological form are not necessarily equivalent. For example, Apicius' frequent use of the term *caccabus*, for cooking pot, probably signifies that this was a more generic term than *ahenum*, rather than that the two terms represent two different forms that are distinguishable in the material record.<sup>4</sup> Such lack of correspondence between the textual terminology and the material record is apparent when one compares, for example, the discussion of the term *fritillus* by Daremberg and Saglio with the uses and formalization of this term by archaeologists.<sup>5</sup>

The following list and discussion identifies the types of Pompeian artefacts to which a specific, largely standardized, nomenclature has been assigned, in both the Pompeii archives and in publications of Pompeii material.<sup>6</sup> By understanding which term is used for which artefact, it is often possible to ascertain the type of an artefact catalogued in the *Giornali degli Scavi* or in the Pompeii inventories when that particular artefact is no longer extant. In addition, this discussion examines the use of these labels in other contexts (for example, Latin terms in the ancient texts or the contemporary use of Italian or English terms) and assesses their appropriateness for the excavated artefacts included in this

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 108.

<sup>5</sup> Compare Daremberg and Saglio (1892: 1341–2) with Anecchino (1977b). See Allison (1999b: 62–3).

<sup>6</sup> e.g.: Maiuri (1933); Elia (1934).

catalogue. The following discussion also highlights terms which are archaeological inventions, being the fabrication of Latin terms or the hybridization of Latin/Italian terms.

This is not intended to be a complete etymology of the terms used by excavators and other investigators. Likewise, the aim is not to rigorously reanalyse the functions and terms often ascribed to Roman period artefacts, but rather to review the use of certain nomenclatures in the light of the evidence provided by the Pompeian contexts. In addition to the terms discussed in this chapter a glossary (Appendix C) is provided for other terms used in this volume whose meaning is less problematic.

#### LATIN AND GREEK TERMINOLOGY

##### *Acetabulum*

*Acetabula* have been identified as vessels that held vinegar but which were also used at the table, for melted wax, for measuring both dry matter and liquids, and by jugglers.<sup>7</sup> Hilgers argued that this term could be applied to a number of small vessels of various forms (e.g., cat. no. 173).<sup>8</sup> However, the ancient use of this term was probably dependent on the contents of a vessel rather than its specific form.

##### *Amphora*

Roman amphorae (e.g., cat. nos. 36, 63I, 645–8, and 1934) were storage and transport vessels for a variety of goods, particularly consumables.<sup>9</sup> They were the principal transport containers for wine, olive oil, and fish products (see cat. no. 63II).<sup>10</sup> Their capacity was just over six gallons but those found in archaeological

contexts can be of almost any size.<sup>11</sup> The shape of a particular amphora usually provides an indication of its source and therefore of its contents.<sup>12</sup> For this reason, Dressel forms 1–4 have been identified as containers for wine; Dressel form 20 as containers for oil or olives;<sup>13</sup> and Dressel forms 7–11 as containers for fish sauce or salted fish.<sup>14</sup> Some amphorae have also been stamped with the name of the producer of the vessel (e.g. cat. no. 310). Many have inscriptions on them, in red, black, or white paint, or sometimes in charcoal, that can name either the distributor, the person for whom the contents were destined, or the contents themselves. However, these painted inscriptions more often recorded the reuse of these amphorae.<sup>15</sup> Both textual and inscriptional evidence indicates that amphorae were often reused and redistributed, as household storage jars as well as transport vessels, for numerous foodstuffs such as fruits and dried nuts, beans, honey, milk, grain, and vinegar (see cat. no. 645I).<sup>16</sup> Amphorae actually containing nuts,<sup>17</sup> lentils,<sup>18</sup> and cereals (cat. no. 58) have been found in archaeological contexts. In addition, there is evidence that amphorae were used as containers for other substances besides foodstuffs. Some inscriptions indicate that they could be used for medicines and unguents.<sup>19</sup> There is textual evidence that they could also be used to collect urine<sup>20</sup> or for bleaching salt,<sup>21</sup> although archaeological evidence that amphorae had been reused as urinals<sup>22</sup> is inconclusive.<sup>23</sup> In archaeological contexts amphorae have been reused: as containers for lime (for example, cat. no. 376)<sup>24</sup> and crushed bricks (for example, cat. no. 868); as containers for money and for burials;<sup>25</sup> as flower pots;<sup>26</sup> probably for the transportation of water;<sup>27</sup> and for rudimentary cooking.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See Daremberg and Saglio (1877: 22–3).

<sup>8</sup> Hilgers (1969: 33–4).

<sup>9</sup> Callender (1965); Peacock and Williams (1986: 2).

<sup>10</sup> Peacock and Williams (1986: 31); see also Callender (1965: 2–3, 36–41); Panella (1977: 147–8).

<sup>11</sup> Callender (1965: 3); White (1975: 124).

<sup>12</sup> Peacock and Williams (1986: 17); Wills (2001: 263).

<sup>13</sup> See also Manacorda (1977: 121); Peacock and Williams (1986: 13 and 18).

<sup>14</sup> See also Zevi (1966: 229–46); Manacorda (1977: 121).

<sup>15</sup> Wills (2001: 263).

<sup>16</sup> Callender (1965: 39–41).

<sup>17</sup> Della Corte (1913: 83); Allison (2004b: Casa del Sacello Iliaco, stairway ST); Andreau (1974: 37).

<sup>18</sup> Mau (1883: 225, no. 9).

<sup>19</sup> See Callender (1965: 4); Manacorda (1977: 127).

<sup>20</sup> Macrobius (*Sat.* 3. 16. 15).

<sup>21</sup> Cato (*De Agri Cultura* 88).

<sup>22</sup> See Nissen (1877: 296).

<sup>23</sup> See Callender (1965: 30–4). Amphorae were found on stairway landings and in upper level rooms in other Pompeian houses. While I have previously suggested (Allison 2004a: 121) that these were associated with water or food storage, it is conceivable that they could have been used to transport urine from the upper floor. This might be verified by residue analysis but, with the possible exception of those from the Casa di Julius Polybius, these amphorae have not been inventoried.

<sup>24</sup> See also Allison (2004b—e.g., in garden H in House I 7,19).

<sup>25</sup> See Callender (1965: 25–30) for range of documented uses.

<sup>26</sup> Jashemski (1979: 285); Overbeck and Mau (1884: 384).

<sup>27</sup> Callender (1965: 35).

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* 34. See also Allison (2004b: e.g., room n in the Casa del Sacello Iliaco).



Numerous two-handled flagons or jars, often less than 0.5 m high, have also been called amphorae by the Pompeian excavators, no doubt because they have two handles (for example, cat. no. 588). These are rather smaller than the more usual types of Roman transportation amphorae and were probably produced as household storage jars rather than as transportation vessels. On the basis of its meaning in Greek, the term 'amphora' is also used by modern scholars for most types of two-handled bronze jugs in Pompeii (for example, cat. no. 521), used for washing and at the table.

#### *Aryballos*

Daremberg and Saglio cited Greek texts which indicate that *aryballoi* were associated with the bath.<sup>29</sup> In studies of Roman glass, this term is frequently used for small spherical glass bottles with two handles,<sup>30</sup> a form that has been found in association with strigils and baths and is thought to have contained oil or liquid for the bath. However, de Tommaso argued that the term *aryballos* is used by modern scholars because of the similarity of this shape to the Greek ceramic vessel which is also referred to conventionally as an *aryballos*.<sup>31</sup> He argued that the term *ampulla lenticula* would be more appropriate for these particular Roman glass vessels.

#### *Balsamarium*

The term *balsamarium* has been invented by archaeologists for small glass bottles (e.g., cat. no. 28), on the basis of a preconception that they were perfume flasks. It is possible, however, that bottles so-named could have also contained other substances. See *unguentarium*.

#### *Bulla*

This was a bubble-shaped locket, usually of gold (e.g., cat. no. 459), worn by freeborn boys, including the sons of freedmen, provided that they were born of a legal marriage with a Roman woman. It was worn as a mark of status, whose contents warded off evil. The boy reached manhood when he dedicated it to the

*Lares*. While the wearing of such a locket by these boys was a Roman institution they are also known to have been worn by full-grown men, women, horses, and even doors. Most of the surviving lockets are made of bronze.<sup>32</sup>

#### *Caccabus*

This term is sometimes used in the Pompeii records for a simple form of cooking pot, the form for which Tassinari used the Italian term *pentola* (see below).<sup>33</sup> This was a large conical or straight-sided bronze basin with rounded base and everted rim (e.g., cat. no. 712). Anecchino argued that *caccabus*, the term most frequently used by Apicius, applied to both ceramic and bronze vessels of this form.<sup>34</sup> However, Daremberg and Saglio used this term for ceramic and bronze pots which also include the more complex form that Anecchino called an *ahenum*.<sup>35</sup> It seems probable that *caccabus* was a fairly generic term for a cooking pot, including both those referred to as *pentole* and as *caldaie* in the Pompeian records.

#### *Candelabrum*

In the Pompeii reports, this term is often used for tall, bronze (and sometimes iron) supports consisting of a long stem, usually on tripod feet, with a flat plate at the upper end of the stem (e.g., cat. no. 706).<sup>36</sup> Daremberg and Saglio provided textual references to indicate the frequent use of this term and illustrated their discussion with examples of stands that would indeed have been used to carry candles.<sup>37</sup> However, it is also evident from Daremberg and Saglio's discussion, and from the form of many so-called *candelabra*, especially those in Pompeii, that these latter stands were holders of lamps rather than of candles. Forbes noted that ancient authors were not particularly correct with their terminology in regard to *candelabra*.<sup>38</sup> See discussion on lamp-stands.

#### *Catillus*

This term is used in the Pompeii records for the upper, disc-shaped part of a tufo hand-mill (e.g., cat. no. 1358). It is the diminutive of *catinus*, an often quite large,

<sup>29</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1877, 453–4).

<sup>30</sup> e.g.: Isings (1957: 78–81, form 61).

<sup>31</sup> de Tommaso (1990: 22).

<sup>32</sup> For full discussion see Palmer (1989 [1998]).

<sup>33</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 99–101, and ii. 250–74).

<sup>34</sup> Anecchino (1977a: 108, fig. 1.1–2 and pls 50.1–2).

<sup>35</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1887: 774).

<sup>36</sup> See also Conticello *et al.* (1990: 176–9 nos. 60, 62, and 64).

<sup>37</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1887: 869–75).

<sup>38</sup> Forbes (1958: 131). See Pliny (NH 34. 6. 11).

flattish dish used for water and other liquids, as well as for solid matter.<sup>39</sup> See discussion on hand-mills.

### *Dolium*

Textual references indicate that *dolia* were used particularly for storing wine and olive oil but also for vegetables and dried food such as grain, raisins, and figs.<sup>40</sup> Daremberg and Saglio equated the term *dolium* with the Greek *pithos*.<sup>41</sup> They distinguished between the two by arguing that a *pithos* had a pointed base while a *dolium* had a flat base. White, on the other hand, argued that *dolia vinaria* were pear-shaped, with maximum width at the shoulder, to allow for expansion during the early phases of fermentation.<sup>42</sup> However, the vessels set into the ground in the Villa alla Pisanella in Boscoreale, which have been identified as wine fermentation jars, were flat-based.<sup>43</sup>

The so-called *dolia* in Pompeii are predominantly large flat-bottomed jars with short cylindrical bodies, a wide mouth with a rolled rim, and made from a very coarse and porous fabric. Packer pointed out, for those set into counters in Pompeii, that these vessels were too porous for the long-term storage of wine.<sup>44</sup> Cato advised that new *dolia olearia* should be steeped in oil dregs for seven days and then dried before being used and Columella provided evidence that *dolia* used in wine processing were coated on the inside with pitch.<sup>45</sup> The vessels in Pompeii referred to by modern scholars as *dolia* could have been used in this way for both wine and oil, although they may equally have been used for the storage of a number of items of produce, as were the *dolia* in the textual references.

### *Fibula*

A *fibula* is a fastener which can be a clasp, buckle, pin, or brace. Daremberg and Saglio, and most archaeologists, use this term specifically to classify brooches and clasps, usually bronze, that resemble safety-pins (e.g. cat. no. 311).<sup>46</sup> However, in the Pompeii records,

this term has also been used for buckles (e.g. cat. nos 690 and 1980–1). See discussion on buckles.

### *Fritillus*

This term is used for a dice-throwing container. In the Pompeii records it is used for a particular form of small ceramic vase believed to have served for throwing dice. Anecchino actually made a distinction between two very similar forms of these small vessels that have both been referred to as *fritilli* in the Pompeii reports.<sup>47</sup> One of these vessel types ranged between c.70 and 150 mm in height, had an oval body, wide flaring mouth and small flattened knob base, such that it stands more securely on its mouth than on its base. The other vessel is of similar size and shape but with a more cylindrical body, smaller mouth, and low foot on which it stood securely. Anecchino, therefore, argued that only the former was a *fritillus* while the latter was a coarse drinking vessel. Nevertheless, and presumably because of this assumed identification, these small vessels do not occur in the recent studies of common table, serving, or kitchen ceramics from Campania.<sup>48</sup> In their definition of the term *fritillus* Daremberg and Saglio illustrated a quite different type of vessel.<sup>49</sup> An association with gaming for one or both of the types of vessels found in Pompeii is by no means established.<sup>50</sup>

### *Labrum*

Daremberg and Saglio cited literary sources to identify a *labrum* as a container for wine, oil, brine, fruit and vegetables, or simply for water.<sup>51</sup> It could also be a basin for a fountain or used in bath complexes or in temples. White also cited literary sources for its use for bathing children, for measuring wine, and in oil-making processes.<sup>52</sup> Modern scholars use the term specifically for large round shallow basins, usually of marble or bronze, sometimes found in the front halls, the so-called ‘*atria*’, of Pompeian houses (e.g. cat.

<sup>39</sup> See Daremberg and Saglio (1887: 971–2).

<sup>40</sup> For references: White (1975: 144–6).

<sup>41</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1892: 332–3).

<sup>42</sup> White (1975: 145–6).

<sup>43</sup> See Rossiter (1981: esp. 350–1).

<sup>44</sup> Packer (1978: 47–8).

<sup>45</sup> Cato (*De Agri Cultura* 69); Columella (*De Arboribus* 12, 18.5–7).

<sup>46</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1896: 1101–12); Ulbert (1969: 34–9, and pls 19–25).

<sup>47</sup> Anecchino (1977b).

<sup>48</sup> e.g.: Bats (1996).

<sup>49</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1896: 1341).

<sup>50</sup> See Allison (1999b: 62–3, fig. 5.2 is the more stable type); Allison (2004a: 63–4).

<sup>51</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 881–2).

<sup>52</sup> White (1975: 154–6).

no. 127).<sup>53</sup> This nomenclature is presumably based on the associations of these basins with fountains and water collection. However, Daremberg and Saglio noted that *labra* could have a variety of forms. For example, in a relief now in the Vatican an amphora is identified as a *labrum*.<sup>54</sup>

#### *Lagena/lagoena*

This term has been used in Pompeii for both bronze and ceramic jugs (e.g. cat. no. 1034). On the basis of a number of textual references, and following Hilgers, White concluded that a *lagena* was 'the most widely used handled jug, with a spout and either one or two handles' that was used at the table for pouring wine directly into a drinking vessel.<sup>55</sup> Essentially the ancient use of this term does not give any indication that it had a specific shape.<sup>56</sup> For discussions on other terms for jugs see *urceus*.

#### *Lararium*

The term *lararium* is used in Pompeii for fixtures which take three different forms: wall niches, miniature temples, or wall paintings.<sup>57</sup> This label identifies such fixtures as household shrines,<sup>58</sup> which 'served as a nexus for most of the ceremonies and rituals associated with the domestic cult' and which 'must provide for the veneration of the deities represented in the iconography found in the shrine and must also accommodate the simple needs presented by the worshipper'.<sup>59</sup> Orr also noted that 'the burning of sacrificial material dictates that *lararia* must have access to open sky'.<sup>60</sup> However, this is not the case for many so-identified fixtures in Pompeii, particularly those of the niche and painting types but also some of the miniature temples or aediculae (for example, that in room d of House VIII 2,14-16).<sup>61</sup> Similarly, the altar in room 25 of the Casa del Menandro (Plate 26.1) does not fit any of Orr's three types. In addition many of the niches without identifying paintings may not have had a specific religious func-

tion but could have served a number of purposes, including for the placement of lamps to light a room.<sup>62</sup> See discussion on niches.

#### *Lebes*

This is a Greek term frequently used for a metal or ceramic cauldron or basin which could be used: to wash the feet of diners; for hot water for the bath, particularly the nuptial bath; in the kitchen for cooking meat; and as a funerary urn.<sup>63</sup> The term is not in common use in Roman texts, except in reference to Greek contexts. In the Pompeii records it has been used for a sub-hemispherical bronze basin which was very probably used in ablutions (e.g. cat. no. 695).

#### *Ligula*

This term is used for small bronze implements with long handles and very small angled scoops (e.g. cat. no. 1509) which have been identified as being primarily to extract substances such as ointments and powdered medicaments from their containers.<sup>64</sup> However, these implements could also be used to apply these substances, as dental scalers, cauteries, or possibly as ear-probes.<sup>65</sup> As such they could be part of a medical set but not of necessity. See also scoop probes.

#### *Modiolus*

Diminutive of *modius*.<sup>66</sup> According to White this term could be used for objects in the form of a *modius*, including drinking vessels or tankards.<sup>67</sup>

#### *Modius*

This term refers to a specific measure of solid material (c.8.7 litres), particularly wheat, but also to the vessel which contained this measure.<sup>68</sup> On the basis of archaeological evidence, particularly coins, White argued that a *modius* took the form of a truncated cone, narrower at the top than at the base, that could be made of bronze.<sup>69</sup> Presumably it could also be made of wood.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>53</sup> See also in Casa dei Ceii: Michel (1990: fig. 131).

<sup>54</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 82).

<sup>55</sup> Hilgers (1969: 64-5); White (1975: 161-4).

<sup>56</sup> See Allison (1999b: 63-5).

<sup>57</sup> Orr (1972: 86-92).

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. 84; Dwyer (1982: 114); Foss (1997: 216, fig. 24).

<sup>59</sup> Orr (1988: 294).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. 295.

<sup>61</sup> See Allison (2004b).

<sup>62</sup> See discussion in Allison (2004a: 52-6).

<sup>63</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 1000-2).

<sup>64</sup> Jackson (1986: 128 no. 28); Bliquez (1994: 49).

<sup>65</sup> Jackson (1986: 157-8; 1994a: 45 and 49; 1994b: 180-2).

<sup>66</sup> See Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 1957-8).

<sup>67</sup> White (1975: 167-8); see also Hilgers (1969: 67-8).

<sup>68</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 1957-8).

<sup>69</sup> White (1975: 167-70).

<sup>70</sup> See Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 1958, fig. 1501).

### Mortarium

This term is used in the literary sources for wood, stone, metal, and specifically ceramic grinding and mixing bowls.<sup>71</sup> It is generally used by archaeologists, however, for a particular type of large ceramic basin with a spout and often with maker's stamps.<sup>72</sup> See also *pelvis*.

### Oinochoe

The Greek term *oinochoe* refers to a wine jug, used both for ladling and for pouring wine.<sup>73</sup> However, Daremberg and Saglio noted that the name does not indicate form or function and is rarely used in literature.<sup>74</sup> Modern scholars generally use the term for jugs with high handles and particularly for those with trefoil mouths. While such jugs most probably contained some liquid, for serving, for storing, or for use in food preparation or ablutions, there is no specific evidence to verify that the so-named jugs in this catalogue (e.g. bronze jugs, cat. nos. 520, 523, and 812) were used as wine jugs. See also the use of this term in conjunction with *paterae*. For discussion on other terms for jugs see *urceus*.

### Olla

According to Daremberg and Saglio, literary uses of the term *olla* indicate that so-named vessels, made of stone, glass, ceramic, or bronze, were of a large capacity and used for water for medical purposes, for oil for resin, and to preserve products such as grapes or nuts.<sup>75</sup> Anecchino used this term for conical and spherical vessels, varying in height from 160 to 350 mm, with a large mouth (e.g. cat. no. 1967).<sup>76</sup> She used wall-painting evidence to confirm that such forms were used to preserve fruit but suggested that they could also have been used in the kitchen for food for immediate use. However, White argued that *olla* was the term given to a cooking pot and noted that we have no specific reference to size or shape.<sup>77</sup> He concluded that the term was fairly generic and that it was used for a variety of pots and jars made either of earthenware or of metal.

### Olpe

According to Daremberg and Saglio the term *olpe* is used by archaeologists to describe a particular form of *oinochoe* with a round mouth and high handle.<sup>78</sup> Nevertheless, they noted that the diverse use of this particular term in the written sources proves the general elasticity of terms for vases in antiquity. They also noted that different regions used terms differently. Most so-called *olpai* in Pompeii are of a substantial size (e.g. cat. no. 811). They may have been used as containers either for water or for wine, possibly at the table. For further discussion of terms used for jugs see *urceus*.

### Patera

A number of vessels are labelled as *paterae* in the Pompeii records (e.g. cat. nos. 128 and 540). As Hilgers observed, written sources indicate that a *patera* was a vessel used for making offerings, especially wine offerings, although it was also used for aromatic offerings and as a drinking vessel.<sup>79</sup> One of the excavated examples which Hilgers used to illustrate the type is a shallow, handled vessel with an *omphalos*, similar to cat. no. 128.<sup>80</sup> Sodo suggested that the *omphalos* indicated that this vessel was used for sacrifice.<sup>81</sup>

Den Boersted believed that sets of vessels identified as *paterae* and *oinochoai*, found in archaeological contexts, were for ceremonial use such as an offering of wine in a libation.<sup>82</sup> Conversely, Nuber argued that these sets were used for washing hands before and after a meal, as well as between courses and prior to dressing.<sup>83</sup> Tassinari observed that the type of so-called *patera* which has a cylindrical handle and ram's head terminal (e.g. cat. no. 540) was found in association with trefoil-lipped jugs in Pompeii, an association that supported Nuber's proposition that they were part of sets for ablutions prior to eating.<sup>84</sup> Given the frequency and the findspots of such associations in Pompeii, this identification seems more correct than Hilger's, although they may well have had a number of uses.

<sup>71</sup> e.g. Nonius Marcellus xv. 18. See Hartley (1998: 214).

<sup>72</sup> See Hartley (1973: esp. 54, fig. 2 and 56, fig. 4 (lower); 1998: esp. 214).

<sup>73</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1907: 159–62).

<sup>74</sup> See also Green (1972).

<sup>75</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1907: 171–2).

<sup>76</sup> Anecchino (1974: 111).

<sup>77</sup> White (1975: 177).

<sup>78</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1907: 172).

<sup>79</sup> Hilgers (1969: 71–2, 242–5).

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.* figs. 59–61.

<sup>81</sup> Conticello *et al.* (1990: 194–5).

<sup>82</sup> Den Boersted (1956: p. xxi).

<sup>83</sup> Nuber (1972: esp. 83–90, 117–18, 121–5 and pls 20.2, 29).

<sup>84</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3), See also Nuber (1972: pl. 18).

According to Tassinari, the particular type of cat. no. 128 formed part of a bath service,<sup>85</sup> possibly for pouring hot water over the body.<sup>86</sup> Tassinari made no distinction on the basis of the presence of an omphalos. See also discussion on *tegamen*.<sup>87</sup>

### *Pelvis*

From the written sources Daremberg and Saglio concluded that a *pelvis* was a basin of fairly open form, used for most domestic activities but notably for heating water, rinsing clothes, and washing feet.<sup>88</sup> Many large bronze basins in Pompeii (e.g. cat. no. 695) have been called, in Italian, *pelvi*. Anecchino also used this term for a number of large ceramic basins from Pompeii, of varying depths.<sup>89</sup> Tyers has drawn attention to a basin found at Usk (Gwent),<sup>90</sup> of the type generally referred to as a *mortarium*,<sup>91</sup> that reputedly had a pre-fired graffito labelling it as a *pelvis*. However, the reading of this particular part of the inscription is uncertain.<sup>92</sup> Gasperetti suggested that ample basins, to which the term *pelvis* was generally applied in the Pompeii records, could have been used to serve food at the table as well as in industrial contexts.<sup>93</sup> Tassinari noted that the large bronze basins of the type of cat. no. 695 were often associated with jugs with one or two vertical handles and suggested that these were sets used in ablutions such as washing the feet.<sup>94</sup> See also *mortarium*.

### *Pelike*

This is a Greek term used by modern scholars for a two-handled jug which is widest towards the base and whose neck and body form a continuous curve (e.g. cat. no. 521).<sup>95</sup> This term is not discussed by Daremberg and Saglio. Richter and Milne noted that its use for Greek vases of this form has no justification. This is no doubt also true of Pompeian examples.

<sup>85</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 233). See also Tassinari (1975: 33 no. 21); Borriello *et al.* (1986: 178, no. 45).

<sup>86</sup> See den Boersted (1956: p. xxi).

<sup>87</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3).

<sup>88</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1907: 375); see also White (1975: 183–5).

<sup>89</sup> Anecchino (1977a: 109–10 and fig. 2, nos. 10–12). Relatively deep ceramic bowls in Pompeii have more recently been labelled *catini* by Scatozza Höricht (1996: 145–6), but this seems a misnomer.

<sup>90</sup> Tyers (1996: 42).

<sup>91</sup> e.g.: Anecchino (1977a: 110, fig. 2, no. 14).

<sup>92</sup> Collingwood and Wright (1994: ii. 6, no. 2496.3).

### *Situla*

According to Daremberg and Saglio, *situla* or *situlus* was a term employed in the texts for a vase made of metal or wood and used principally to carry water.<sup>96</sup> White noted that its use for an ordinary domestic bucket, including for personal ablutions, is also well attested.<sup>97</sup> However, as these scholars noted, archaeologists have used this term to denote specific types of metal vessels, both utilitarian and more ornate, which are either cylindrical, trunco-conical, or ovoid and have no neck and a mobile handle (e.g. cat. no. 810).<sup>98</sup>

### *Unguentarium*

The term *unguentarium* is an invention of archaeologists, used as a conventional label for small glass bottles, ranging in size from c.50 to 140 mm but also up to 200 mm, with proportionately long necks.<sup>99</sup> The use of this label assumes that they contained unguents or perfumes. De Tommaso argued that most of the vessels labelled *unguentaria*, including those in the Pompeii reports, should rather be called *ampullae*.<sup>100</sup> He applied this term to small bottles that are globular or lentoid, with a more or less high neck. With regard to the contents of *ampullae*, de Tommaso acknowledged that the written sources that include nomenclature for domestic material do not mention the importance of glass as a material for perfume containers, but that Pliny in fact considered alabaster the best material to conserve unguents.<sup>101</sup> De Tommaso noted, however, that glass *alabastra* occur in the sources and that they are also referred to as *ampullae olei*. He therefore argued that the term *alabastron* was probably more suitable for so-called *unguentaria* of tubular form.

According to the standards set by the 'Association internationale pour l'histoire du Verre', vessels of this type should be called *balsamaria*.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Gasperetti (1996: 26).

<sup>94</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 232).

<sup>95</sup> e.g.: Richter and Milne (1973: 4–5).

<sup>96</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1908: 1357).

<sup>97</sup> White (1975: 189).

<sup>98</sup> e.g.: Anecchino (1977a: 111); Borriello *et al.* (1986: 186, no. 102).

<sup>99</sup> e.g.: Isings (1957: 24); Kunina (1997: glossary); Fleming (1999: pls 2–3). See de Tommaso (1990: 19 n. 1).

<sup>100</sup> De Tommaso (1990: 22).

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.* 21. Pliny (*NH* 13. 19, 36. 60).

<sup>102</sup> Ferrari *et al.* (1988).

In a drawing of a now lost painting from House VII 7.5 and reportedly of a Pompeian perfumery,<sup>103</sup> the cupid on the left is grasping the long neck of a globular bodied vessel. As these are cupids, it is difficult to ascertain the size of the vessels in this picture but the form does not seem to be that of the vessels generally classified as *unguentaria*. Rather the vessels have more rounded bodies (similar to cat. no. 63). One so-called *unguentarium* from Colchester (height c.120 mm), currently on display in the British Museum, was found with a scoop probe inside, probably used for cosmetics or medicaments (see discussion on scoop probes). Evidence of rods, identified as kohl sticks, and of oil-based substances (conceivably cosmetics or perfumes) has been found in vessels of this type.<sup>104</sup> In a wall painting in a tomb at Morlupo small glass vessels are depicted in a glass bowl, conceivably as a cosmetics or toilet set.<sup>105</sup> Such vessels, particularly the larger examples (e.g. similar to cat. no. 725), also occur in graves in association with medical instruments<sup>106</sup> and were likely to have stored a range of substances used in medical treatment.<sup>107</sup> In summary such vessels may have been used for perfumes but this was probably not their exclusive function.

#### *Urceus*

In the ancient written sources, an *urceus* was a vessel used for drawing water, as well as a container for wine, oil or other liquids and solids.<sup>108</sup> This term is frequently used in the Pompeii records (e.g. cat. no. 713) and in other catalogues for a jug. Anecchino used the term *urceus* for a variety of single- and double-handled jug types from Pompeii and Herculaneum.<sup>109</sup> Hilgers noted that an *urceus* had a wider mouth than a *lagoena*, but this distinction does not seem to apply to the so-labelled vessels from Pompeii.<sup>110</sup> In the Pompeii archives, or in related discussions among modern scholars on bronze and ceramic jugs,<sup>111</sup> there do not seem to be any specific and

universally agreed criteria, in terms of sizes, shapes, and/or functions, for distinguishing between jugs labelled *urcei*, *oinochoai* (see cat. no. 84), *olpai* (see cat. no. 399), *oleare* (see cat. no. 100), *lagoenae*,<sup>112</sup> or *nasiternae*.<sup>113</sup> For the ceramic examples in this catalogue, however, the term *oleare* seems to have been used for smaller jugs than those referred to as either *urcei* or *oinochoai*, although not exclusively. See also discussions on *lagoena*, *oinochoe*, *oleare*, and *olpe*.

#### ITALIAN TERMINOLOGY

##### *Abbeveratoio*

This term is used in the Pompeii records for a small ceramic pot, c.50 mm in height with a ring handle, biconical body, and narrow mouth. Sometimes the *Giornali degli Scavi* and the inventories refer to these as '*abbeveratoi d'ucelli*', bird-drinking vessels. While the true function of this particular vessel is unclear, its distribution in Pompeian houses suggests that it was unlikely to have been a drinking vessel, and especially not a birds' drinking vessel.<sup>114</sup> It was more probably used for paints or perhaps cosmetics.

##### *Ago*

A number of bone and bronze needles and pins are referred to in the Pompeii records as '*ago saccale*' (e.g. cat. no. 141) or '*ago crinale*'. The former means a bagging needle and was generally used for stocky needles with a large eye, believed to have served for heavy-duty sewing. However, Crummy argued that a large head would not necessarily leave a considerable hole in whatever it was used to sew.<sup>115</sup> She, therefore, suggested that such needles could also have been used in the sewing of standard cloth. The label '*ago crinale*' means hairpin and so was not a needle. However, these two labels often seem to have been confused in the records (e.g. cat. no. 1339). See discussion on needles.

<sup>103</sup> Mattingly (1990: 74, fig. 3).

<sup>104</sup> Evidence for kohl stick: Fleming (1999: 106, pl. E.106). Evidence for oil: see Barag (1972); Basch (1972).

<sup>105</sup> Naumann-Steckner (1991: pl. 24).

<sup>106</sup> For example, graves in Germania Inferior: Künzl (1983: 88–9, fig. 66; 93–4, fig. 74).

<sup>107</sup> See Jackson (1988: esp. 74).

<sup>108</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1919: 604); Hilgers (1969: 83–6); White (1975: 194); Anecchino (1977a: 111).

<sup>109</sup> Anecchino (1977a: 111–12 and fig. 3, no. 25–fig. 5, no. 40).

<sup>110</sup> Hilgers (1969: 83).

<sup>111</sup> e.g.: Anecchino (1977a).

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.* 112, fig. 5 no. 41.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.* Compare Allison (1999b: 63–5); see also articles in Bats (1996) which refer to them simply as '*brocche*' or '*les cruches*'.

<sup>114</sup> See Allison (1999b: 67–8, fig. 5.7; 2004a: 64–5).

<sup>115</sup> Crummy (1983: 65).



*Borchia*

See ring handles and studs.

*Bottiglia*

This term is used in the Pompeii records for bottles of the type also often called *unguentaria*, especially for the larger ones, which may well have served similar functions to the smaller bottles, although for contents in larger quantities. This term is also often used for what might rather be called a flask or small flagon, with one or sometimes two handles. Many so-labelled flasks were rectangular storage flasks (e.g. cat. no. 238).

*Bottone*

This term is used in the Pompeii records for round and semi-spherical, as well as ovoid, discs, usually of glass but also of bone or stone. They are either pierced through the centre with a hole, like a bead, or are plain, like a counter.<sup>116</sup>

Plano-convex *bottoni*, circular or ovoid and lacking a central hole, were probably gaming counters (e.g. cat. no. 144 and cat. nos 1728–31).<sup>117</sup> According to Dorothy Charlesworth, plano-convex glass counters, c.10–20 mm in diameter, are common finds on Romano-British sites.<sup>118</sup> Charlesworth proposed that the colours of these counters varied so that different players could distinguish their own pieces. Those found at Verulamium, from different contexts, included green, blue, and dark iridescent glass counters. A set of eighteen glass counters were found in a tomb in Le Marche and consisted of eight large black and nine large white counters (diameter 19 mm) and one small blue one (diameter 9 mm).<sup>119</sup> Twenty-four counters (fifteen white and nine blue—medium diameter 27 mm) were found together in a northern Italian tomb.<sup>120</sup> Twenty-six glass counters were also

found in the tomb of a young girl in Bonn.<sup>121</sup> The counters in the latter group were blue, black, red, and green, had a maximum diameter of 24 mm, and were found inside a terra sigillata cup. The counters in Le Marche were found together with other gaming material including a bone dice and knuckle bones.<sup>122</sup> Black and white counters and dice were used in the game played by Agathias of Myrine in the sixth century AD, which was a type of backgammon, traceable back to at least the first half of the second century AD.<sup>123</sup>

Pierced plano-convex *bottoni* may not seem useful as counters or an appropriate shape for a bead. Haevernich believed that they were decorative finials for hairpins<sup>124</sup> but, as Hoffmann has pointed out, they seem too heavy for this.<sup>125</sup> Davidson identified some found at Corinth as spindle whorls, although he noted that they were rather small.<sup>126</sup> Wild observed that the spindle whorls in the northern provinces rarely had a diameter greater than 50 mm.<sup>127</sup> A dark blue glass annular bead with light blue marvering was found at Colchester, threaded onto twisted metal strands to form an armband, along with a copper alloy bell.<sup>128</sup> Plano-convex glass beads were also found in eastern Germany, strung on a necklace,<sup>129</sup> and plano-convex amber beads have been found as a necklace in an early imperial period grave in Poland.<sup>130</sup> Cat. nos 1449–57 were very probably a group of glass and bone plano-convex beads from a necklace. However, similar beads or counters—fifteen of ivory and fifteen of ebony—were also found in Egypt, in a leather bag with five dice and with a dice box and a silvered wooden gaming box.<sup>131</sup> These were most probably flat on one side and had a hole in the middle from having been turned on a lathe. Thus, pierced *bottoni* could probably be used for spinning, for gaming, or as jewellery.

<sup>116</sup> See Eisen (1916).

<sup>117</sup> See Crummy (1983: 91–6).

<sup>118</sup> Charlesworth (in Frere 1972: 214). See also Liversidge (1968: fig. 133).

<sup>119</sup> Mercado (1974: 115 and 119, fig. 40).

<sup>120</sup> Bezzi Martini (1987: 29, fig. 4).

<sup>121</sup> Horn (1987: 229, fig. 162).

<sup>122</sup> See also those found at Vindolanda (Birley 1977: fig. 74).

<sup>123</sup> Schädler (1995: see esp. 81 and 85). See also the remains of a gaming board for the game of *πέντε γραμμαί*, possibly dating to the late fourth cent. BC: Broneer (1933: 564). For further references to gaming boards see Lamer in Pauly (1927: 1900–2029).

<sup>124</sup> Haevernich (1972: 136–48). See also Eisen (1916).

<sup>125</sup> B. Hoffmann (pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>126</sup> Davidson (1952: 297). See also Simpson (1997: 37, no. 163).

<sup>127</sup> Wild (1970a: 33).

<sup>128</sup> Crummy (1983: 39, fig. 41, nos. 548, 1610, and 1808).

<sup>129</sup> Templemann-Maczyńska (1985: 47). For further discussion: Hoffmann (2002: 227).

<sup>130</sup> Wolagiewicz (1995).

<sup>131</sup> Emery (1938: 345, pl. 87).

Melon-shaped *bottoni*, usually of fluted turquoise faience but also in dark blue, purple, or white glass, were frequently beads from a necklace. However, these colourful beads sometimes occur individually in graves rather than as full necklaces,<sup>132</sup> and were possibly worn as amulets, perhaps for apotropaic purposes. One of the individuals found in room 19 of the Casa del Menandro appears to have been carrying six such beads in a cloth (see cat. no. 343). They were also used to decorate horse harness or sword sheaths.<sup>133</sup>

### *Caldaio*

This is essentially a large metal receptacle for boiling water. Tassinari used this term for wide, rounded bronze vessels with constricted necks and handles for suspension (e.g. cat. no. 753).<sup>134</sup> She argued that these vessels were used for a specialized type of Roman cooking and observed that they would have been difficult to clean. However, while this term is used for this vessel type in the Pompeii records, it is also used for round-based buckets (e.g. cat. no. 219) of a type which Tassinari called *secchia* and suggested were used for carrying water for the kitchen.<sup>135</sup> Anecchino argued that the Latin term for the form that Tassinari called a *caldaio* was *ahenum*, a vessel which was suspended over the fire.<sup>136</sup> White's discussion suggests that an *ahenum* would have been a more substantial vessel than these so-called *caldai* in Pompeii although he also refers to them as kettles.<sup>137</sup> Daremberg and Saglio describe an *ahenum* as a cauldron used to boil water and for curing ailments. They illustrate a vessel similar to the bucket cat. no. 219.<sup>138</sup> In summary, the restricted neck and difficulty of cleaning the vessels called *caldai* in Pompeii imply that they were more probably used for boiling liquids than for cooking food. It is again conceivable that, even if this vessel type was called an *ahenum*, this term may rather have described function and could have been used for a range of forms.

<sup>132</sup> See Riha (1990: 80).

<sup>133</sup> For further discussion: Hoffmann (2002: 230).

<sup>134</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 102–7, and ii. 277–94). See also Borriello *et al.* (1986: 176, no. 33).

<sup>135</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 231).

<sup>136</sup> Anecchino (1977a: 108, figs 1.5, 1.7 and pls 50.3 and 51.4).

<sup>137</sup> White (1975: 117–19).

<sup>138</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1877: 170).

<sup>139</sup> e.g.: Tassinari (1975: 25–36); Borriello *et al.* (1986: 176, nos. 22–5); see also Cameron (1986: 64, 69, 73).

### *Calderotto*

This is diminutive of *caldaio*. It is used in Pompeii for the same forms that Tassinari called *caldaio* (e.g. cat. no. 753) but also for those which she called *pentola* (e.g. cat. nos. 681, 1693, and 1929). See discussion on *pentola*.

### *Casseruola*

The use of the terms *casseruola* (casserole) or *tegame* (pan or skillet) for bronze vessels with a deep bowl and long horizontal handle (e.g. cat. nos. 744–6),<sup>139</sup> implies that they were used in cooking.<sup>140</sup> According to Tassinari these were receptacles used during meals.<sup>141</sup> She observed that of the 190 such vessels now stored in the Pompeii Collection and the hundreds stored in the Naples Museum, none shows any traces of blackening from smoke to verify their use in cooking. Also, their form would seem unsuitable from what we know about ancient cooking methods.<sup>142</sup>

White believed that this vessel type was called a *trulla* (ladle or dipper).<sup>143</sup> One of the uses of a *trulla* was at the table, particularly to take wine out of a larger receptacle.<sup>144</sup> The occurrence of this form in glass<sup>145</sup> and in silver (e.g. cat. nos. 424 and 435)<sup>146</sup> implies that it was designed for serving or table use rather than for cooking.

### *Cocumella*

This term is possibly derived from *cocomero* (watermelon or cucumber) or *cocuzza* (a pumpkin or marrow). It may have been used for an ovoid vessel with a rounded profile.

### *Forma di pasticceria*

This term means a pastry or confectionery mould (also *stampa di pasticceria*). It is used in the Pompeii records and other catalogues for small open elliptical bronze vessels, usually c.70 mm high and c.200 mm in total length, with straight flaring sides and plain

<sup>140</sup> See Grafs (1980: 33–4).

<sup>141</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 232).

<sup>142</sup> See also Tassinari (1979: 235); Hanel (1995: 75); Allison (2004a: 60–2).

<sup>143</sup> White (1975: 192–3 and fig. 53).

<sup>144</sup> See also den Boersterd (1956: p. xxi).

<sup>145</sup> e.g.: Kunina (1997: no. 202).

<sup>146</sup> See also de la Bédoyère (1989: 78, fig. 46).

rim (see cat. no. 696).<sup>147</sup> It is also used for shell-shaped vessels, often c.50 m high and c.100–150 mm in diameter, sometimes with a low base and a suspension or loop handle, although none of this type appears in this catalogue.<sup>148</sup> For both these types this function is unsubstantiated. Tassinari suggested that the elliptical vessels were used for toilet activities, possibly for holding soap.<sup>149</sup> Moreover, because of the variety and size of this vessel type (mouth width: c.70–260 mm) she also suggested that they might have had a number of uses, including as containers for various types of food. Painter also identifies the silver dishes of this shell type, cat. nos 410, 411, and 456, as toilet vessels.<sup>150</sup>

#### *Fornello*

This means an object or cavity that contained combustible material: a small oven, stove or furnace. In the Pompeii reports this term is used for an open-fronted, semicircular or horseshoe-shaped, masonry structure, sometimes plastered and sometimes with traces of burning (for example, Plate 10.1), indicating that they had been used for heating or possibly for cooking.

#### *Fruttiera*

This term is used in the Pompeii records for a particular form of bronze vessel, namely a large, shallow, quasi-elliptical (or figure of eight-shaped) basket-like basin, with articulated, upright handles (e.g. cat. no. 537). The use of this term assumes that they were fruit stands or fruit bowls. Tassinari suggested that they were used for presenting food or fruit, presumably at table.<sup>151</sup> However, she later argued that decorated vessels of this type were clearly also used for containing liquids, probably for ablutions in the 'triclinium'.<sup>152</sup>

#### *Fuseruola*

This is essentially a spindle whorl but this term is often used in the Pompeii records for bone rods which are believed to be spindles or possibly distaffs

(e.g. cat. no. 1844). However, not all these bone rods are necessarily spinning implements. See also discussion on *punteruolo*.

#### *Guardispigolo*

This term means a corner guard. U-shaped or L-shaped bronze fittings (e.g. cat. no. 308) found frequently in Pompeii houses, are called *guardispigoli*, presumably on the assumption that they had been corner guards for furniture. However, their precise function is unclear.<sup>153</sup> The association of a so-called *guardispigolo* with chest fittings in the Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali 'atrium' might be seen to support this identification.<sup>154</sup> However, those found on the threshold of room 11 in the same house were more probably door or doorframe fittings.<sup>155</sup> The U-shaped *guardispigoli*, in particular, would seem to be the reinforcing for a cavity, presumably one that had been made into wood. Mols suggested that they may have formed a bracket in the door post into which a beam to close the door was slotted.<sup>156</sup> It seems most improbable that they would have been used for furniture as they would have to have been attached to fairly substantial beams of wood.

#### *Oleare*

This term is derived from the verb to oil (*oliare*). It is used by archaeologists, and frequently in the Pompeii records, for a jug (e.g. cat. no. 1851). It therefore identifies such jugs as oil containers but this function is by no means established. See discussion on *urceus*.

#### *Pentola*

This is a pot, usually for cooking. Tassinari used this term for a simple form of conical or straight-sided bronze basin with rounded base and everted rim which she identified as a cooking vessel, since many have blackened bases.<sup>157</sup> This term is used in the Pompeii records for bronze vessels of this type (e.g. cat. nos 712 and 1368) but also for ceramic pots (e.g. cat. nos 755 and 1835 (*pentolino*)). Anecchino argued

<sup>147</sup> Tassinari type O: Tassinari (1993: ii. pls 176–80). For example, Elia (1934: 304).

<sup>148</sup> Tassinari type N: Tassinari (1993: ii. pls 169–73). For example, Borriello *et al.* (1986: 178 nos. 38–9); Conticello *et al.* (1990: 188, no. 86).

<sup>149</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 233).

<sup>150</sup> Painter (2001: 23). See also Allison (1999b: 66–7); Allison (2004a: 58–60).

<sup>151</sup> Tassinari (1979: 232).

<sup>152</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3).

<sup>153</sup> e.g.: Ricci (1985: 54, pl. 10.2).

<sup>154</sup> See Allison (2004b).

<sup>155</sup> See Allison (2004a: 57).

<sup>156</sup> Mols (pers. comm. 2001).

<sup>157</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 99–101, 231, and ii. 250–74).

that the Latin term for the form of bronze vessel which Tassinari called *pentola* was *caccabus*.<sup>158</sup> See discussions on *caccabus* and *calderotto*.

#### *Piccone*

This is essentially a pick or a pickaxe. However, the term is sometimes used in the Pompeii records for axeheads which do not have a pick blade (for example, Casa del Fabbro Supplement cat. no. 2).

#### *Punteruolo*

This means an awl or a punch. While this term is sometimes used in the Pompeii records for implements that probably had this function (e.g. cat. no. 1706), it is more frequently used for bone implements that consist of a slim rod (length c.180–210 mm) with either two worked terminals (e.g. cat. no. 142) or one worked terminal and the other end missing (e.g. cat. no. 1401). Some of these may have been spindles, or conceivably distaffs, although cat. no. 47 was a stylus and cat. no. 142 was probably a large pin. Wild noted that spindles in the northern provinces were up to 300 mm long and made of wood or bone<sup>159</sup> but that distaffs were also 200–300 mm long and could be made of bone.<sup>160</sup> See discussion on *fuseruola*.

#### *Ronciglio, roncola*

These terms essentially mean a hook. They are often used in the Pompeii records for tools with curved iron blades (for example, Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84) which were probably either reaping hooks, billhooks, or pruning knives. See discussion on sickles and hooks.

#### *Tegame*

This means a pan, particularly a frying pan. As well as being used in the Pompeii records for bronze vessels with deep bowls and long handles, also called *casseroles* (e.g. cat. no. 744), the term is used for flatter vessels, so-called *paterae* (e.g. cat. no. 540). These vessels were unlikely to have served as cooking vessels. See discussions on *casseruola* and *patera*.

## THE IDENTIFICATION AND USES OF CERTAIN ARTEFACTS

### *Antlers, horns, tusks*

Antlers, horns, and tusks (e.g. cat. no. 87) may have been keepsakes, possibly with religious significance.<sup>161</sup> Boars' tusks, either with holes or incised decoration and currently on display in the Boscoreale Museum, were reportedly used as amulets, possibly as trophies or for their apotropaic qualities. Crummy also identified cheekpieces from a horse's bridle that were made of antlers.<sup>162</sup>

### *Axes*

Axes were mainly woodworking tools (e.g. cat. no. 833). Some were employed exclusively in forestry, and others in mining as well as in forestry and agriculture.<sup>163</sup> According to Manning, a typical Roman axe had a triangular longitudinal section, oval eye, and heavy poll.<sup>164</sup> Most Roman axes have a large poll and are therefore sometimes called axe-hammers. These may have been used as hammers but that was not their main function. Manning recorded four types of Romano-British axes.<sup>165</sup> Type 1 had a blade of uniform width, slightly curved with an edge barely wider than the poll. Type 2 had a straight front face and a rear face at first straight but then sweeping back to produce a wide cutting edge. This type was used either as a felling or shaping axe. Type 3 had a blade with a triangular profile, with the front face turning slightly outwards and the rear face markedly so. It was probably a carpenter's tool. Type 4 had a backwards-curving blade which widened from poll to eye. Manning referred to the latter as the Roman axe *par excellence*.

### *Bells*

Gusman suggested that bells were worn, or hung outside dwellings, for protection.<sup>166</sup> Galliazzo identified bells for use in the domestic sphere (for example, as dinner bells).<sup>167</sup> They could also be used in temples. Bells, often made of iron, were suspended from the collars or harness of horses, cows, sheep,

<sup>158</sup> Anecchino (1977a: 108).

<sup>159</sup> Wild (1970a: 32–3 and pl. 3b).

<sup>160</sup> Ibid. and fig. 15.

<sup>161</sup> See Allison (2004a: 147–8).

<sup>162</sup> Crummy (1983: 105–6, no. 2538).

<sup>163</sup> White (1967: 59).

<sup>164</sup> Manning (1985: 15).

<sup>165</sup> Ibid. 14–16, fig. 3.

<sup>166</sup> Gusman (1900: 127–8).

<sup>167</sup> Galliazzo (1979: 157, nos. 2–5).

and goats.<sup>168</sup> Heavier ones (e.g. cat. no. 603) were usually used for beasts of burden such as oxen or mules. Bells were also used as personal ornaments (for example, small light bells threaded onto an arm-let) or as musical instruments.<sup>169</sup> Chavane suggested that small examples were worn by children or used for chimes.<sup>170</sup>

#### *Buckles*

Manning observed that the vast majority of buckles from Romano-British sites were probably from military equipment, often from plate armour, being attached to the main iron plates by means of thin metal straps, while others were used with leather straps and belts.<sup>171</sup> Their frames were usually either rectangular, D-shaped, or sometimes circular. Simpson noted that it is difficult to ascertain whether particular buckles were used in clothing or were part of leather straps which would have had a variety of utilitarian purposes.<sup>172</sup> Some of the buckles in this catalogue may seem rather heavy for human use, particularly for armour, but the heaviest buckle found at Rheingönheim was from a bronze belt associated with a sword.<sup>173</sup> See also *fibula*.

#### *Button-and-loop fasteners*

Such fasteners have frequently been regarded as dress or cloak fasteners but Wild has argued that their association with military contexts and horse harness suggests that they were harness fittings, the more fragile ones (probably cat. nos. 519 and 1041) perhaps being used with horse gear involving cloth.<sup>174</sup> He noted that such fasteners are nowhere illustrated on human apparel, despite their often decorated heads, or found in archaeological contexts that would associate them with clothing. Wild's report of their having been used on a sword belt suggests, however, that they may in fact have been used for both horse and human apparel.

#### *Chisels*

Chisels are woodworking tools, used predominantly by carpenters, but they can also be used by masons

and metalworkers.<sup>175</sup> Manning divided Romano-British woodworking chisels into three types: paring, firmer, and mortise chisels, which he described as follows. A paring chisel had a light, thin, flexible blade, often splayed to make the edge relatively wide. It was never struck with a mallet but used by hand or shoulder pressure. It usually had a solid handle or a tang, and an edge formed by gentle thinning of the blade. A firmer chisel was a fairly stout tool with a blade tapering evenly on both faces to the edge, which might be slightly splayed. These were normally socketed but some had solid handles. A mortise chisel (e.g. cat. no. 1310), probably the general-purpose chisel of a Roman carpenter, was normally thicker and stronger than a firmer chisel, and was primarily used for chopping mortises and similar heavy work. Its edge was normally narrow and formed by a bevel on one side of the blade. It was usually socketed or had a solid handle because it was struck by a mallet or hammer.

Manning warned that metalworking chisels and sets are difficult to differentiate from each other.<sup>176</sup> A set is a stout tool held in the hand by a short handle. A cold chisel is also strong and stout and long enough to be held in the hand. In archaeological contexts a cold chisel can be indistinguishable from a mason's chisel, both having a battered head and strong stem. A hot chisel needs to be long enough to keep the worker's hand away from the hot metal and has a thinner and sharper blade.

#### *Dividers*

These were used in a variety of trades, including metalworking.<sup>177</sup>

#### *Files*

Files were used in the Roman world for metalworking, farriering, and carpentry.<sup>178</sup> Files with close set teeth were metalworkers' tools while those of farriers and carpenters had wide-spaced teeth and were virtually identical.<sup>179</sup> According to Gaitzsch, files with blades of triangular section were possibly used for

<sup>168</sup> See Jacobi (1897: 534); Emery (1938: 262–71).

<sup>169</sup> See Crummy (1992: 186–7).

<sup>170</sup> Chavane (1975: 147–8).

<sup>171</sup> Manning (1985: 146–7). See also Ulbert (1969: pls 33.23–38); Allason-Jones and Bishop (1988: esp. figs 23–4).

<sup>172</sup> Simpson (1997: 30).

<sup>173</sup> Ulbert (1969: pl. 32, no. 56); see also cat. no. 1980, which is likely to have been for human apparel.

<sup>174</sup> Wild (1970b: 145–6).

<sup>175</sup> Manning (1985: 8–9, 21–4).

<sup>176</sup> *Ibid.* 8–9.

<sup>177</sup> *Ibid.* 11–12.

<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.* 11.

<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.* 11–12, 28–9.

sharpening saws and knives,<sup>180</sup> whereas plano-convex files had more universal functions, principally for metal- and woodworking but also for finishing stone, bone, or leather.<sup>181</sup>

#### *Finger-rings*

Finger-rings, of iron, bronze, silver, or gold, were worn by both children and adults and could be worn on any finger or on any joint. Thus, adult finger-rings could range in size from 16 to 30 mm. See further discussion on rings.<sup>182</sup>

#### *Forceps and tweezers*

According to Jackson, forceps or tweezers were instruments of considerable antiquity, used in association with the razor for fixing, or securing, the flesh and for removing facial hair.<sup>183</sup> As well as their use as cosmetic and toilet items, doctors used them for a number of different tasks. In the Roman period a distinction can generally be made between forceps (usually over 100–120 mm in length) which were used for surgical purposes and tweezers (never over 100–120 mm in length), which were toilet items. The former were normally sprung and occur in three main types: those with pointed jaws and narrow blades used in fine surgical work; those with smooth, in-turned and square jaws for surgical dissection or epilation (cat. no. 41); and those with squared, in-turned, serrated jaws used for fixing and raising the skin. Tweezers usually had smooth, square jaws, and a loop for suspension.

#### *Gouges*

Woodworking gouges were mostly socketed with a bevel on the outside edge. Today such gouges are used for general work, for example rough-cutting recesses which are then finished with a chisel.<sup>184</sup>

#### *Handles (drop)*

The majority of iron and bronze drop handles were furniture handles, in most cases probably carrying

handles from boxes and chests (e.g. cat. no. 280) and held in place with split pins. However, Manning noted that virtually identical bronze ones were used as the carrying handles of the neck-guards of certain Roman helmets.<sup>185</sup>

#### *Handles (ring)*

These handles consist of a bronze ring, generally of horizontally oval section and often fluted, around which is looped a double spike or staple.<sup>186</sup> The spike, in turn, passes through a bronze boss (*borchia*). This boss is usually circular although square ones sometimes occur. The handles were attached by setting the spikes into wood.<sup>187</sup> They are found attached to furniture, particularly upright cupboards (e.g. cat. no. 1106).<sup>188</sup> However, they also occurred on chests (e.g. cat. nos 488–90); and structural doors (for example, the panelled doors in the Casa del Tramezzo di Legno at Herculaneum).<sup>189</sup> Ucelli illustrated ring handles on shutters believed to have been from a small window.<sup>190</sup> In addition, he illustrated two ring handles on opposite sides of a plank of wood.<sup>191</sup> Manning noted that these types of ring handles could also be found on lids and as wall rings in stables.<sup>192</sup> The same types can also be used in other materials besides wood. For example cat. no. 660 is a lead weight with a ring handle attached. Thus, while they seem to have been used predominantly for furniture, and particularly for wooden containers, when the looped spikes and rings are found disassociated, their function is difficult to identify. See discussion on rings.

#### *Hand-mills*

These are usually cylindrical, made of tufo, and consisted of two parts (see cat. no. 1358). The lower part (*metus*) is shorter and the upper part (*catillus*) larger with a depression in the top, for holding the material to be ground. The upper part has a lateral rectangular socket for inserting a wooden handle to turn it, so that the surfaces of the two stones grind together.<sup>193</sup>

<sup>180</sup> Gaitzsch (1980: 58–9).

<sup>181</sup> *Ibid.* 59–60.

<sup>182</sup> See also Marshall (1907: esp. pp. xxiii–xxviii).

<sup>183</sup> Jackson (1986: 137–8).

<sup>184</sup> See Gaitzsch (1980: 171–2); Manning (1985: 24–5).

<sup>185</sup> Manning (1985: 124).

<sup>186</sup> *Ibid.* 124, 130.

<sup>187</sup> Crummy (1983: 119).

<sup>188</sup> See Elia (1934: 293, fig. 13). On reconstructed cupboards in the ambulatory of the garden of the Casa di Julius Polybius: see Allison (2004a: 56, pl. 4.10; 2004b).

<sup>189</sup> See Maiuri (1958: 214, fig. 167).

<sup>190</sup> Ucelli (1950: 163, fig. 169).

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.* 164, fig. 172.

<sup>192</sup> Manning (1985: 140).

<sup>193</sup> See Moritz (1958: pl. 11a).



The material to be ground passed through a hole in the centre of the upper part. They worked on a similar principle to the larger mills (*molae*) found in bakeries in Pompeii.<sup>194</sup> They would have been used for grinding various grains, olives, salt etc.<sup>195</sup> See also *catillus*.

#### *Hinges (bone)*

A large number of bone hinges have been found in Pompeian houses. They were made from the metatarsal bones of cattle, donkeys, and horses,<sup>196</sup> and hence were often flattish on one side. They mainly occur as two distinct sizes: c.100 mm in length and 35 mm in diameter; and c.35 mm in length and 35 mm in diameter. These frequently occurred together, sometimes with over thirty hinges in a single findspot (e.g. cat. nos. 1117–18). The large hinges are often decorated at one end with three incised lines filled with a black substance. Generally only two to four large ones occur in an assemblage with a greater quantity of smaller ones. These groups appear to have formed the hinges, with wooden cores and dowels,<sup>197</sup> for wooden doors and particularly for upright wooden doors, as on cupboards. The larger ones were used to close off the ends of a band of smaller hinges, reinforcing the two ends of a complete hinge for an upright door.<sup>198</sup> Such rows of hinges appear in the plaster casts of cupboards in the ambulatory of garden CC in the Casa di Julius Polybius.<sup>199</sup> Therefore, finds of the larger hinges, especially with a considerable number of small ones, often indicate the presence of cupboards.<sup>200</sup> However, wooden boxes and chests can also have slightly larger hinges at either end.<sup>201</sup> Fremersdorf suggested that small bone pommels (e.g. cat. no. 1294) and bone discs (e.g. cat. no. 1171) served as decorative ends for the larger hinges.<sup>202</sup>

A number of hinges in this catalogue fall outside the usual size range. For example, cat. nos. 1060 and 1820 are c.50–65 mm in length and cat. nos. 1263 and 1998 are respectively 9 mm and 7 mm in length. The

former were probably from small pieces of storage furniture and the latter from small boxes and caskets.

#### *Hinges (strap)*

These were metal hinges, bronze or iron, consisting of two arms, usually tapering (e.g. cat. no. 241). The arms were connected by interdigitating, round and pierced pivot plates, and a pivot pin.<sup>203</sup> Manning noted that the usual number of central pivot plates for iron hinges in Roman Britain was a total of three whereas the bronze ones in Pompeii often have four and sometimes five plates. According to Galliazzo this type of hinge was used for structural main doors.<sup>204</sup> The small sizes of many of those found in Pompeii suggest that these were used for windows and possibly furniture, such as cupboards and chests.<sup>205</sup>

#### *Hoes*

Hoes in this catalogue range in size from a length of 200 mm to dimensions of 440 × 350 mm. According to White, hoes were used in the cultivation of field crops and in the orchard.<sup>206</sup> Heavier examples, perhaps the larger ones (e.g. cat. no. 703), were used for breaking and turning over the ground, including breaking up clods after ploughing. Lighter examples had a variety of uses including keeping down the weeds and aerating the soil. Hoes with V-shaped blades would have been more suitable for stony soils. Interestingly these types of hoes are not found in Manning's catalogue and were, therefore, probably not common in Roman Britain. Both White and Jashemski called the types of hoes found in the Casa del Menandro '*sarcula*'.<sup>207</sup>

#### *Keys*

See locks.

#### *Lamps*

Most of the clay lamps in this catalogue are of a common type (e.g. cat. no. 135), which have a single

<sup>194</sup> e.g.: Mayeske (1979: esp. 52–3, figs 1–4).

<sup>195</sup> For discussion on form and function of *molae*: Daremberg and Saglio (1881–1919: 1960–2); Moritz (1958: 103–21); White (1972: 12–18).

<sup>196</sup> Mols (1999: 108).

<sup>197</sup> See Fremersdorf (1940: figs 6–7); Frere (1972: 149).

<sup>198</sup> See Mols (1999: 108 and fig. 29).

<sup>199</sup> See Allison (2004a: 56, fig. 4.10; 2004b).

<sup>200</sup> For further examples: Fremersdorf (1940: esp. 327, figs 8–9); Ricci (1985: 54). For further discussion and bibliography: Mols (1999: esp. 107–9 and fig. 29).

<sup>201</sup> See Frere (1972: pl. 49).

<sup>202</sup> Fremersdorf (1940: 330, fig. 13).

<sup>203</sup> See Manning (1985: 126) and in Frere (1972: 180).

<sup>204</sup> Galliazzo (1976: 154).

<sup>205</sup> Mols (1999: 55).

<sup>206</sup> White (1967: 36–68, esp. 45–7).

<sup>207</sup> Ibid. 43–7; Jashemski (1993: fig. 55).

spout and simple ring handle. However, there are a few larger and more elaborate ones (e.g. cat. no. 675) and there are a number of bronze lamps (e.g. cat. no. 396). Some of the fittings from bronze lamps were also found, for example lids, lamp hooks, and suspension chains. However, it is often difficult to ascertain whether such hooks and chains were used for lamps or were used in connection with other items, such as scales.

Lamps, especially the simple clay ones, are available in large quantities throughout the Roman world and their use to provide light needs no explanation. These types of lamps would probably have had a linen wick and provided a fairly weak but warm light, and would often have been very smoky.<sup>208</sup> The larger the lamp the longer it would burn. According to Bailey, a flame would be kept alive throughout the night.<sup>209</sup>

Lamps were used in domestic, commercial, votive, and funerary spheres, on a daily basis as well as for emergencies and special events. They were used at religious festivals and games, in the classroom, in public places that were open at night, such as *popinae*,<sup>210</sup> and were carried when moving from one location to another, because public street lighting was not introduced until the fifth century AD.<sup>211</sup> Forbes noted that at least 396 lamps were found in 132 shops in Pompeii, although it is possible that some of these could have been put here during the final eruption.<sup>212</sup>

The precise situations that required the use of lamps in considerable quantities within the domestic sphere are not exactly clear.<sup>213</sup> Ellis discussed the importance of lamps for providing light and atmosphere for the guests at dinners which could continue after darkness.<sup>214</sup> Bronze lamps were probably used in such situations and small lamps may have been used in order to light larger ones and candles. Oettel observed three lamps in a niche in the *torcularium*, or press-room, of the Villa of N. Popidius Florus at Boscoreale, and Boyce noted that wall niches were sometimes used to hold lamps.<sup>215</sup>

### Lamp-stands

Besides the tall stemmed lamp-stands often referred to as *candelabra* (see above) there are a number of small bronze and possibly also silver stands, with three feet and a flat platform on the upper surface, which were likely to have been used as stands for lamps (e.g. cat. nos. 1638–9).<sup>216</sup>

### Lids

Ceramic lids of knobbed type (e.g. cat. no. 572) were likely to have been used for storage jars, cooking pots, or similar vessels,<sup>217</sup> their precise function presumably depending on their fabric. Dyson classified lids of a similar form, but of a variety of sizes and fabrics and from a range of provenances at Cosa, all as kitchenware.<sup>218</sup> One such lid, of a coarse cream fabric, was found in place on a jar from a domestic context.<sup>219</sup> Scatozza Höricht found that in Herculaneum a number of lids of this type, with a diameter ranging from 100 to 170 mm, were fire-blackened and therefore likely to have been placed on cooking vessels.<sup>220</sup> In her catalogue of serving and tableware, Gasperetti observed that such lids occurred in a variety of sizes and fabric types and could have been used on vessels with a variety of functions.<sup>221</sup> These probably included food preparation and food-serving, some of which may have been done on braziers in front of diners,<sup>222</sup> and possibly offerings. Cipriano and De Fabrizio noted that such lids were diffused throughout central Italy from the end of the Republic.<sup>223</sup> Similar forms also occur in southern France, in the context of a bath complex.<sup>224</sup>

### Locks and keys

A perhaps surprisingly large number of the finds in Pompeian houses are associated with locking systems, both for structural doors and on storage furniture. These include fixed locks and padlocks. Fixed locks usually consist of either a square, rectangular, or circular lock plate, sometimes with remains of the

<sup>208</sup> Forbes (1958: 153).

<sup>209</sup> Bailey (pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>210</sup> For references: Laurence (1994: 78).

<sup>211</sup> See also Daremberg and Saglio (1904: 1320–39); Forbes (1958: 166–7); Bailey (1963: 11–12); De Carolis (1982: 5–6).

<sup>212</sup> Forbes (1958: 166).

<sup>213</sup> Compare Forbes (1958).

<sup>214</sup> Ellis (2000: 150).

<sup>215</sup> Oettel (1996: 114); Boyce (1937: 8).

<sup>216</sup> See Wikander (1989).

<sup>217</sup> White (1975: 179–80, fig. 49); Roberts (pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>218</sup> Dyson (1976: 81, nos. 93–4, 99, nos. 86–94, 152, no. 92, 166, nos. 29–31).

<sup>219</sup> *Ibid.* 79, no. 79 and 81, no. 94.

<sup>220</sup> Scatozza Höricht (1996: 143, esp. fig. 4, no. 3); see also Cicirelli (1996: 160).

<sup>221</sup> Gasperetti (1996: esp. 50–1).

<sup>222</sup> See Allison (2004a: 93).

<sup>223</sup> Cipriano and De Fabrizio (1996: 210).

<sup>224</sup> Nin (1996: fig. 25, nos. I–K).

locking system. The boxes and fastening arms of padlocks are sometimes preserved. The majority of the locks were tumbler locks (e.g. cat. no. 1115). These locks had a set of metal tumblers, or pins, which, to be operated, required a key that could lift the tumblers out of place.<sup>225</sup>

A more complex tumbler lock required a key that would first lift the tumblers and then slide the bolt, a slide key.<sup>226</sup> Locks operated by keys of this type were elaborate in their mechanism, having a number of tumblers, often arranged in simple patterns, which fell into holes in the bolt (e.g. cat. no. 149). The bit of the key had a series of teeth on its upper side which corresponded to the tumblers in arrangement. The bolt was freed by pushing the key up into it to raise the tumblers, thus allowing the key to slide the bolt to one side. The keyhole for such a key was L-shaped (e.g. cat. no. 148).

Slide keys take two forms. The first has long widely spaced, prong-like teeth set in a single row on a curved or L-shaped bit. These were relatively crude in their design and usually quite large, obviously intended to operate large locks. Although found in bronze, these keys were most commonly made of iron (e.g. cat. no. 136). The second type was usually smaller with small, close-set teeth arranged in a pattern of varying complexity on a straight or L-shaped bit (e.g. cat. no. 4). They commonly have a broad, flat handle with an eye at its top. The teeth can be rectangular or triangular. This type of key is made in bronze and iron.

#### *Loom weights*

As at most Roman sites,<sup>227</sup> weights in Pompeii that are of clay or stone and pyramidal in shape have been identified as loom weights (e.g. cat. no. 904). A number of trapezoidal lead weights (cat. no. 1599), some numbered, have also been identified as loom weights, as have some loaf-shaped weights.<sup>228</sup> However, Wild cautioned that isolated finds of these types of weights could have been used as ordinary weights.<sup>229</sup> It is conceivable that the use of such weights was indeed interchangeable.

Loom weights of these types were most likely from vertical warp-weighted looms.<sup>230</sup> In the Roman world these looms consisted of two wooden uprights, often more than 2 m high, and a warp beam, up to 3 m wide, which could have had two rows of weights hanging from it.<sup>231</sup> Such looms could have had up to 70 large weights.<sup>232</sup> A smaller horizontal loom has been reconstructed from remains found in Insula II no. 10 in Herculaneum, with a large pyramidal clay weight at each corner, presumably to hold the cross-beams taut, and a number of small lead lumps for the warp strings.<sup>233</sup> There is no other source in the Roman world indicating that such a loom existed. However, Scarfi reported finds of several clay pyramidal loom weights in numerous rooms in the houses at Monte Sannace.<sup>234</sup> She saw this, not as a sign that there was a loom in every room, but rather that weaving was diffuse among all the families and that probably they had portable looms of small dimensions. She noted particularly that loom weights were numerous in each courtyard. Simpson has observed that weaving is the task of every household in the Roman world and thus that loom weights give no indication of the economic basis of a site.<sup>235</sup> See also weights.

#### *Mirrors*

Rectangular and circular plates of bronze that are highly polished and often have traces of silvering are identified as mirrors (e.g. cat. no. 19). Roman period mirrors were either simple rectangular or disc mirrors; hand mirrors (e.g. cat. no. 407); lid mirrors; mirrors with handles across the back; or glass mirrors.<sup>236</sup> Rectangular mirrors were common during the Roman Empire and may have been held in frames or boxes, or possibly also in the lids of toilet boxes. Some small bone shafts in this catalogue could possibly have been mirror handles. One of these (cat. no. 10) was conceivably found in association with a bronze mirror (cat. no. 19).

#### *Needles*

According to Manning three types of needles were used in the Roman period: sewing needles (of various

<sup>225</sup> Manning (1985: 89–90).

<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.* 90–3. For discussion: Pitt-Rivers (1883: esp. 10–11); Frere (1972: 181); Galliazzo (1976: 148–9); de la Bédoyère (1989: 113). For reconstruction drawings: Neuburger (1927: 341, figs 457–8).

<sup>227</sup> See Simpson (1997: 35).

<sup>228</sup> See House I 16,26, room E: Allison (2004b).

<sup>229</sup> Wild (1970a: 62–3).

<sup>230</sup> See Hoffmann (1974: esp. 297–336).

<sup>231</sup> Wild (1970a: 61–2 and figs 10a–b).

<sup>232</sup> Scarfi (1962: 160).

<sup>233</sup> Maiuri (1958 I: 463, fig. 420).

<sup>234</sup> Scarfi (1962: 160–2).

<sup>235</sup> Simpson (1997: 35).

<sup>236</sup> See Lloyd-Morgan (1977; 1981).

types); packing needles; and baling needles.<sup>237</sup> Sewing needles were common in iron, bronze, and bone and their variety of size and weight probably reflects the variety of tasks in which they could be used.<sup>238</sup> Those in Manning's catalogue of iron sewing needles range from c.50 to 135 mm in length. The needles identified as *ago saccale* in the Pompeii records were probably mainly standard sewing needles. Packing needles were large needles with stout stems, in Manning's catalogue ranging from c.110 to 200 mm in length. These have been used in recent times for sewing bundles in coarse cloth and for leatherwork and Manning suggested that they probably had a similar use in Roman times. Baling needles were similar to packing needles but longer, with a handle at one end and an eye immediately behind the tip. They served a similar function. See discussion of *ago*.

Another type of needle which also occurs in Pompeii is a cataract or couching needle used in surgery. On the basis of the literary evidence, Jackson argued that a cataract needle was a double-ended bronze instrument with an olivary terminal at one end and a round-pointed needle at the other.<sup>239</sup> Cat. no. 1514 is the remains of such a needle. However, large standard needles (length c.150 mm) were also used in surgery.<sup>240</sup>

#### Pendants

Pendants are frequently classified as horse harness or military equipment.<sup>241</sup> Bishop noted that they were normally cast in copper alloy (brass) and could be silvered or treated with niello.<sup>242</sup> He suggested that they were powerful magical symbols used to decorate horse harness for apotropaic reasons.<sup>243</sup> He noted that lunate pendants (symbols of the moon) were suspended from the brow band, breast strap, and haunch straps in the relief of the tombstone of T. Flavius Bassus, in the Cologne Museum.<sup>244</sup>

However, it is not clear why the specific pieces that Bishop illustrated necessarily belonged to horse harness. There is no precise association between these and the objects hanging from the horse harness on

the tombstone of T. Flavius Bassus, some of which could conceivably have been bells (such as cat. no. 603) rather than lunate pendants. Leaf-shaped and crescent-shaped pendants (such as cat. no. 67iii–iii) have been included by Jacobi in a collection of pieces for human adornment.<sup>245</sup> Similarly Robinson illustrated pendants as apron mounts on armour.<sup>246</sup> See also *bullae*.

#### Pivots

The doors of Pompeian houses were often attached at the outer edge to a pivot pole, by large folded bronze strips (e.g. cat. no. 326). The pivot pole would have had a cylindrical metal pivot lining attached to its base, which in turn sat in a metal pivot base, often cemented into the threshold (e.g. cat. no. 285). The arrangement for the pivot at the top of a door is less clear but it would probably not have required the metal lining as the weight was not as great as for the lower pivot and therefore there would have been less wear. The majority of existing Romano-British pivot linings were of iron but at Pompeii and Herculaneum many of the internal doors turned in bronze pivot linings.<sup>247</sup>

#### Probes

Double-headed probes (*specilla*) were multi-purpose instruments used as toilet, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and surgical instruments.<sup>248</sup> They usually had an olivary probe at one end although sometimes just a pointed probe. The other end most often had a small round scoop, an elongated ovoid scoop (e.g. cat. nos. 1518–20), or a leaf-shaped or waisted spatula (see cat. no. 1511). At the centre was a slender grip. In surgery a range of probes could be used for exploration preceding an operation. Spatula probes (*spathomele*) and scoop probes (*cyathiscomele*) were used for extracting ointments and powdered medicaments from their containers as well as for mixing and applying them. A spatula probe could also be used as a tongue depressor, a cautery, or a blunt dissector. A scoop probe could also be used as a curette for the removal

<sup>237</sup> Manning (1985: 35–7).

<sup>238</sup> See also Simpson (1997: 34).

<sup>239</sup> Jackson (1986: 151–4).

<sup>240</sup> See Jackson (1994a: 204–5, nos. A14 and A15); see also Jackson (1994b: 176–7).

<sup>241</sup> See esp. Bishop (1987: 118–19).

<sup>242</sup> Bishop (1988: 95).

<sup>243</sup> *Ibid.* 107; (1987: 118).

<sup>244</sup> Bishop (1988: 71, figs 1–4; similar pendants illustrated in figs 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13).

<sup>245</sup> Jacobi (1897: 500 and pls. 68–9, esp. pls. 69.10–11, 15).

<sup>246</sup> Robinson (1975 pl. VI).

<sup>247</sup> See Manning (1985: 127–8); see also Anon (1908: 154, fig. 158b).

<sup>248</sup> Jackson (1986: 156–8; 1990: 11; 1994b: 180–2).

of foreign bodies, those with a small scoop being used as an ear probe to extract wax or foreign bodies from the ear. In addition, the discovery of a scoop probe in a grave identified as that of a painter<sup>249</sup> suggests that these instruments could have been used for the extraction or mixing of paints.<sup>250</sup>

### Rings

Numerous rings, usually of bronze but also of iron, have been found in Pompeian houses. They range in diameter from c.16–55 mm and have a circular section (e.g. cat. no. 493), vertically oval section (e.g. cat. no. 90), horizontally oval section (e.g. cat. no. 172), or plano-convex section (e.g. cat. nos. 776–7). Some of these were likely to have been from ring handles, particularly those that are fluted and with horizontally oval or circular sections. However, many of them were fittings for all sorts of other things, for example: the chains for lanterns or sets of scales; harness; closing or suspension rings for bags (e.g. cat. no. 568). Rings found in the Athenian Agora have been identified as curtain rings, although no evidence was given for this interpretation.<sup>251</sup> While some may have been finger-rings, particularly those with a vertical oval section or plano-convex sections and with diameter between 16 and 30 mm (e.g. cat. no. 91), it is not usually possible to identify them without the necessary contextual evidence. See discussions on finger-rings and ring handles.

### Scales

A number of sets of scales are included in this catalogue, as well as a range of bronze fittings which have been identified as parts of scales. These remains belong to two main types. The first is a steelyard which was an asymmetrical balance (e.g. cat. nos. 669 and 1778).<sup>252</sup> The beam of a steelyard was suspended from one of two fulcra, or eyes, near one end. The material to be weighed would be suspended from the same end, either from a hook or on a plate hanging from chains. A counterweight would be moved along the beam. This type is illustrated in a grave reportedly belonging to a baker.<sup>253</sup>

The second type is a balance which consists of a rod, suspended from a loop or hook and chain at the centre, with a bowl or a plate suspended from a hook and chains at either end of it. This system requires the placement of a counterweight on one plate and the material to be weighed on the other (e.g. cat. no. 1173). This type of balance is shown on a grave altar illustrating butchers' equipment.<sup>254</sup> Manning noted that balances were usually of bronze and could also include the principle of a sliding weight, as in a steelyard.<sup>255</sup> This would mean that the rod could be marked off as on a steelyard.

Of the three complete sets of scales from this Insula the balance has a rod of circular section and the beams of the steelyards are both of square or rectangular section.<sup>256</sup> These rods are sometimes found separately, as are chains with multiple rings and hooks that were possibly parts of sets of scales. However, they could equally have been from lamps or lanterns, although the shorter ones were more probably from scales (see discussion of lamps). Both balances and steelyards frequently had flat bronze plates to hold the material to be weighed, and also the weight in the case of balances, but they could also have small bronze cups with holes in them to take the rings and chains. Both types probably had counterweights, although there would have been no need for a suspension hole in the counterweights for a set of balances.

### Scalpels and dissectors (*bisturi*)

This was a Roman surgeon's instrument par excellence, used for a variety of surgical work and frequently depicted on the tombstones of Greek and Roman surgeons.<sup>257</sup> It was a double-ended instrument consisting of a socketed iron scalpel blade with a bronze grip and a dissector blade.<sup>258</sup> The grip was either a slender octagonal-sectioned stem or a plain rectangular bar and the dissector blade consisted of a leaf-shaped spatula. Usually only the dissector blade and grip have survived (e.g. cat. nos. 1523–6).

<sup>249</sup> Neuburger (1927: 203, figs 254–5).

<sup>250</sup> See also Conticello *et al.* (1990: 157–9, nos. 31–2); Allison (1997: 80–1).

<sup>251</sup> Richter (1966: 119 and fig. 600).

<sup>252</sup> See Frere (1984: 57); Manning (1985: 106).

<sup>253</sup> Zimmer (1978: 119, no. 30).

<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.* 105, cat. no. 14.

<sup>255</sup> Manning (1985: 107).

<sup>256</sup> See also Borriello *et al.* (1986: 192–3, nos. 131–4).

<sup>257</sup> Jackson (1986: 132–7).

<sup>258</sup> See Jackson (1990: fig. 1, nos. 6–12; 1994a: pl. 12, figs I–VI).

*Scoop probes*

See probes.

*Shears*

Shears such as cat. no. 841 were classified by Neuburger as agricultural tools but similar shears discovered at the Roman fort of Strageath led Frere and Wilkes to propose that they may have been used for trimming horses' coats or for shaving the rampart face.<sup>259</sup> According to Manning, these U-shaped shears were used for all the tasks which scissors are used for today.<sup>260</sup> He divided them into three groups, but noted that they can rarely be assigned a precise function. Type 1 are more than 1 m in length and used for cropping cloth to give it an even nap. Type 2 are 150 mm or more in length and used mainly to shear sheep and cut cloth,<sup>261</sup> although they could also have been multi-purpose (for example, used in gardening).<sup>262</sup> Type 3 were small shears, less than 150 mm in length and suitable for domestic or personal use. Jackson also noted that they had a surgical application, although this was restricted.<sup>263</sup>

*Shells*

A variety of shells occur in this catalogue. The *Charonia nodifera* is the English triton or trumpet shell.<sup>264</sup> Pliny referred to this shell as being used as a trumpet.<sup>265</sup> As Skeates noted, it was 'Triton's trumpet', and Triton is depicted blowing it on coins and in funerary contexts.<sup>266</sup> Reese recorded that a number of these shells found in Pompeii had been worked at the apex (e.g. cat. no. 749) and could be blown as trumpets, one apparently with a mouthpiece added. These were also used as war trumpets and could have had a religious or more utilitarian purpose.<sup>267</sup> Reese observed that shells of the species *Cymatium parthenopium* or *Cymatium corrugatum* (e.g. cat. no. 120) could also be used as horns by blowing at the apex.<sup>268</sup> The helmet shell (*Casside undulata* or *Phalium granulatum undulatum*) is also found in Pompeii and

Herculaneum (e.g. cat. no. 1592), one of them ground down with an open apex.<sup>269</sup> According to Reese, the use of this species in Roman times is unknown although it is eaten in southern Italy today. Dog-cockles (*Glycymeris glycymeris*) were also commonly found in Pompeian houses (e.g. cat. no. 119). Reese argued that because many shells of this type had water-worn holes, they were not food remains.<sup>270</sup> He found similar phenomena at Settefinestre and Paestum and suggested that these holes, here deliberately made, indicate that the shell had been used as an ornament, presumably either as a piece of jewellery or suspended for religious or decorative purposes. Reese observed that the Jacob's or pilgrim scallop (*Pecten jacobea*—e.g. cat. no. 118) could be eaten, but that it could also be used for medical purposes, for soothing eyelids or for cleansing the bladder.<sup>271</sup> However, in Pompeian contexts it may have served as a keepsake, for personal and/or religious reasons.<sup>272</sup> The spiny oyster (*Spondylus gaederopus*) was another edible species (e.g. cat. no. 1445), found on the Palatine in Rome in first- to fifth-century AD contexts, although Reese also noted that one example from Pompeii had traces of pigment on it.<sup>273</sup> The dolium or cask shell (*Tonna galea*) was another species frequently found at Pompeii (e.g. cat. no. 748) but its use is unclear.<sup>274</sup> Shells of garden snails (*Helix aspersa* and *Helix pomatia* L.) were commonly found in Pompeian houses, particularly in gardens.<sup>275</sup> These snails (e.g. cat. no. 747) are edible and could be cultivated in ponds.<sup>276</sup> The freshwater swan mussel (*Anodonta cygnaea*) occurs in Pompeii with orange pigment inside and was also used to make mother-of-pearl earrings.<sup>277</sup> Reese suggested that the orange pigment indicated that these shells may have been used as containers for cosmetics.

*Sickles and reaping, bill-, and pruning hooks*

White documented twelve different types of *falx*, the Latin term for a range of iron implements with curved blade and one cutting edge, and discussed

<sup>259</sup> Neuburger (1927: 80); Frere and Wilkes (1989: 161, no. 128).

<sup>260</sup> Manning (1985: 34–5).

<sup>261</sup> Ibid. pl. 14, D4–D6; see also White (1967: 119–20); Gaitzsch (1980: 213–16).

<sup>262</sup> Sheep shears are still used to trim grass verges.

<sup>263</sup> Jackson (1994b: 171).

<sup>264</sup> Reese (2002: 293–5, no. 3).

<sup>265</sup> Pliny (NH 9. 130).

<sup>266</sup> Skeates (1991: 22–3). See Ovid (Metamorphoses 1: 330–45).

<sup>267</sup> See Reese (2002: 294–95).

<sup>268</sup> Ibid. 295–6, no. 5.

<sup>269</sup> Ibid. 298, no. 15.

<sup>270</sup> Ibid. 301–2, no. 23.

<sup>271</sup> Ibid. 303–4, no. 29. See Pliny (NH 32.71. 103).

<sup>272</sup> See Allison (2004a: 147–8).

<sup>273</sup> Reese (2002: 304–5, no. 32).

<sup>274</sup> Ibid. 298–9, no. 16.

<sup>275</sup> Ibid. 312–13, no. 61.

<sup>276</sup> Pliny (NH 9.173–4).

<sup>277</sup> Reese (2002: 311–12, no. 58).



their various uses in reaping and cutting tasks associated with agriculture.<sup>278</sup> He attempted to identify each particular named type from extant examples. In general terms, White's typology concords with Manning's.<sup>279</sup>

According to Manning, a sickle used in harvesting cereals had a curved blade in the form of a question mark whose weight is evenly distributed on either side of the blade, a 'balanced sickle' (e.g. cat. no. 704), so that it could slice through the crop without the stalks needing to be held.<sup>280</sup> A complete sickle catalogued by Manning is 375 mm long.<sup>281</sup> Reaping hooks, also used in harvesting cereals, are similar but they have an angular blade and their method of use was different in that the stalks to be cut would be held tautly in one hand and the hook in the other.<sup>282</sup> This is one of the methods described by Varro.<sup>283</sup> Manning divided reaping hooks into groups according to the type of socket or tang and curvature of the blade. Those in his catalogue range from 96 to 289 mm in length.

Manning noted that billhooks, used for chopping undergrowth and relatively thin branches, tended to be similar to his type 3 reaping hook, the curved end of which was shorter and more sharply hooked.<sup>284</sup> He therefore felt that differentiation was a matter of opinion, depending on the weight of the blade.

Small forms of reaping or billhooks are generally called pruning hooks or vine-dressing knives.<sup>285</sup> Manning catalogued hooks ranging in size from 76 to 139 mm as small hooks and noted that there was no marked size difference between reaping and pruning hooks in Roman Britain. Also the large number of so-called pruning hooks in Roman Britain led Manning to note that they probably had other purposes besides pruning (for example, cutting leaves for fodder).<sup>286</sup> He suggested, therefore, that they could have been general-purpose tools. This is supported in the range of types documented by White (for example, thorn-cutter, reed-cutter, bracken-cutter).

Most of the cutting tools from the Insula del Menandro tended to be fairly large (e.g., Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84) with right-angled blades.<sup>287</sup> Many were probably reaping hooks (Manning type 3) or billhooks rather than pruning hooks.

### *Spades*

White noted that triangular or shield-shaped blades were more common for Roman spades than squarer ones.<sup>288</sup> He also noted that a V-shaped blade would be more suitable than a square one for the often stony Mediterranean soils,<sup>289</sup> although this would not apply to the Vesuvian region. According to White these '*palae*' were used for turning over light and well-worked soils, especially in gardens and orchards.

### *Spatula probes*

See discussion on probes.

### *Spindles and spindle whorls*

See *bottone*, *fuseruola*, and *punteruolo*.

### *Spoons*

A number and variety of spoons have been found in Pompeii. These include relatively large silver spoons with oval bowls (e.g. cat. no. 448) that were probably used for eating.<sup>290</sup> More common are spoons with smaller round bowls and straight, pointed shafts (e.g. cat. no. 693). Both these types are common in the first and second centuries AD.<sup>291</sup> At Pompeii, the latter occur in silver, bronze, and bone and could also be used for eating. A bone one from House I 9,11-12 appears to have been chewed.<sup>292</sup> Their dispersal suggests, however, that they were also used in other domestic situations, for extracting and dispensing material, such as foodstuffs, cosmetics, and medicaments, from their containers. There is also evidence that both bone and metal spoons were used by surgeons.<sup>293</sup> Presumably silver spoons were more expensive and hence more prestigious than bronze ones, which in turn are likely to have been more prestigious

<sup>278</sup> White (1969: 71-103).

<sup>279</sup> Manning (1985: 50-9).

<sup>280</sup> *Ibid.* 51.

<sup>281</sup> *Ibid.* pl. 22 F22.

<sup>282</sup> *Ibid.* 53.

<sup>283</sup> See White (1967: 81).

<sup>284</sup> Manning (1985: 56).

<sup>285</sup> e.g.: Jashemski (1993: 49, fig. 57).

<sup>286</sup> Manning (1985: 51, 56).

<sup>287</sup> See Maiuri (1933: 465, fig. 186).

<sup>288</sup> White (1967: 18).

<sup>289</sup> See also McClellan (1975: 289).

<sup>290</sup> Painter (2001: 18).

<sup>291</sup> De la Bédoyère (1989: 101).

<sup>292</sup> Crummy (forthcoming).

<sup>293</sup> Bliquez (1994: 49).

than those made of bone. Spoons also seem to be associated with religious and superstitious activities.<sup>294</sup>

### *Strigils*

Strigils, usually made of bronze (e.g. cat. no. 21) but also of iron, are most commonly associated with bathing and personal hygiene activities, for scraping oil, sweat, and dead skin from the body after bathing.<sup>295</sup> They are also known to have been used in medical activities, particularly for the heating and administering of medicaments.<sup>296</sup> They have been found in graves in association with medical instruments,<sup>297</sup> but without such associations they were more probably intended for ablutions.

### *Studs*

A number of bronze fittings are referred to in the Pompeii records as *borchie*. These are sometimes the bosses of ring handles (see above) or studs to decorate metal locks or chests, such as the bronze ones in the 'atria' of the Casa dei Vettii and of the Casa di Obellius Firmus.<sup>298</sup> A *borchia* can also be a stud with a bronze or iron shaft which could have been driven into wood or leather. Larger ones of this latter type (e.g. cat. no. 1567) were used to decorate structural doors (for example, the front door of the Casa di Octavius Quarto),<sup>299</sup> but smaller ones (e.g. cat. no. 497) may often have been used to decorate furniture, particularly wooden chests,<sup>300</sup> and sometimes vehicles (e.g. cat. no. 601). See discussion on ring handles.

### *Terra sigillata pottery*

Terra sigillata vessels are generally considered to have been fine tableware.<sup>301</sup> Loeschke observed that terra sigillata vessels occurred in sets which he interpreted as dining services.<sup>302</sup> At Haltern he identified four services each of which included a 'Präsentierplatte' (presentation or serving dish), at least one deep bowl or chalice, and large and small cups and plates.

Oxé believed that some of the larger bowls and plates were for carrying food from the kitchen to the table.<sup>303</sup> Recent studies of this pottery have not been bound by these functional definitions and have concentrated on the production and distribution of this pottery, rather than being especially concerned with its use.<sup>304</sup>

A number of small terra sigillata bowls of comparable forms to cat. nos. 657 and 711 have been found in Pompeii with contents such as olives, plums, figs, and barley.<sup>305</sup> These contents, in vessels which could easily be held in the hand, suggest that these dishes may have been used to pass around fruit and olives at the table, possibly while the diners reclined. Such food types seem unlikely to have constituted individual servings.<sup>306</sup> Barley is a seemingly improbable table dish, however. Garnsey noted that it was a crop of minor importance, largely relegated to animal fodder.<sup>307</sup> Its discovery here in a terra sigillata bowl might throw some doubt on this view, perhaps indicating that it had been an offering. However, this would not exclude the use of these vessels at table.

### *Weights*

A number of large stone weights, particularly of marble and with the remains of metal handles on the upper side, occur in Pompeian houses. Daremberg and Saglio observed that these could sometimes weigh more than 100 pounds.<sup>308</sup> Some are so-called 'cheese' weights,<sup>309</sup> which are spherical and flattened on the base and upper side (e.g. cat. no. 1169). The majority, however, are oval (e.g. cat. no. 1356). In this catalogue there is also an example of a 'half-cheese' lead weight (cat. no. 660). There are also a number of smaller lead weights, of rectangular, conical, or trapezoidal shape (cat. no. 18), and two iron weights were reported (cat. no. 896).

According to Pink, weights found in southern Italy are influenced by Greek weights, in both material and form.<sup>310</sup> Nevertheless, oval, spherical, or semi-spherical

<sup>294</sup> De la Bédoyère (1989: 101, 185).

<sup>295</sup> Manning (1985: 79); de la Bédoyère (1989: 115).

<sup>296</sup> Bliquez (1994: 69–70).

<sup>297</sup> For example, Germania inferior no. 7: Künzl (1983: 91–3, fig. 73); Moesia inferior no. 4: Ibid. (1983: 112, fig. 88).

<sup>298</sup> Casa dei Vettii: Allison (1999b: 60, fig. 5.12; 2004b); Casa di Obellius Firmus: Della Corte (1911: 271, fig. 2).

<sup>299</sup> Spinazzola (1953: fig. 416).

<sup>300</sup> See Mols (1999: 104).

<sup>301</sup> e.g.: Pucci (1977: 9); Tyers (1996: 42).

<sup>302</sup> Loeschke (1909: 136–7).

<sup>303</sup> Oxé (1925: 41).

<sup>304</sup> For example, Kenrick (1985); *Conspectus*: see esp. 46–7; OCK.

<sup>305</sup> Conticello *et al.* (1990: 188–9, nos. 81–4).

<sup>306</sup> See Allison (1999b: 69).

<sup>307</sup> Garnsey (1999: 120).

<sup>308</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1907: 556).

<sup>309</sup> For example, Conway (1906: 103); Wilson and Wright (1968: 210, nos. 35–6).

<sup>310</sup> Pink (1938: 27).

weights found at Corinth have all been dated to the Byzantine period.<sup>311</sup> Collingwood and Wright discussed the rarity of official weight standards and the lack of conformity among individual weights.<sup>312</sup> There has been little discussion on the functions of these weights in a domestic context. See discussion on loom weights.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing list of terms, and the discussions on their meanings and the assumed functions which these provide for excavated Roman artefacts, indicate that there are many objects in this catalogue for which a function cannot be securely established, given the current state of our knowledge.

Throughout Roman archaeology, Latin terms have been taken from ancient literature and assigned to seemingly appropriate archaeological artefacts. Jackson's observation for surgical instruments that 'inevitably, there are many named instruments which have eluded discovery or identification in the archaeological record, just as there are instruments which

cannot yet be satisfactorily assigned to a specific recorded usage in the ancient medical literature'<sup>313</sup> applies to Roman artefacts in general. There are very few Roman domestic artefacts for which we can be sure we know the ancient name. Equally, the use of modern terms for excavated artefacts (for example, Italian or English) can often lead us to believe that we have a better understanding of the function, or variety of functions, which such an item performed than is actually the case. Such labels must be treated with caution in a discussion on the spatial distribution of domestic activities.

There is also a tendency to take terms which are most applicable to high echelons of society or to specific contexts, represented in the written sources (for example, an *oinochoe*), and apply these to the everyday objects represented in archaeological contexts. This tends to romanticize their status and to help to link the archaeological remains of often quite mundane life styles to the literature, art, and religion of the élite.

<sup>311</sup> Davidson (1952: 206–7 pl. 97, esp. nos. 1657–60).

<sup>312</sup> Collingwood and Wright (1991: esp. 1–29).

<sup>313</sup> Jackson (1994b: 168).

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PART II  
CATALOGUE OF FINDS

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# 4

## HOUSE I 10, I

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi:

A, VI, 6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 452 (29 Nov. 1926); 458 (3 Dec. 1926).

A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec 1935): 209 (28–29 July 1932); 210 (29, 31 July 1932); 215 (2–3 Aug. 1932); 216 (3 Aug. 1932); 218 (10 Aug. 1932); 218–19 (13 Aug. 1932).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 265–70.

### Excavation recording

The façade of this house was excavated in November 1926, the entrance on 29 November (GdSc A, VI, 6: 451–3). The house was completely excavated between 28 July and 13 August 1932 (GdSc A, VI, 7: 209–18).

### Central Hall 1

#### Near entrance

##### 1: Iron pivot lining

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* presumably cylindrical pivot lining to line the base of the wooden pivot pole of the main entrance door. See cat. no. 285.

##### 2: Door handle

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly door handle for the main entrance.

##### 3: Numerous nails

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably from main entrance door and frame.

#### South side, near west jamb<sup>1</sup>

##### 4: Bronze key (Figure 63.20; Plate 1.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 45 mm.

*Description:* small bronze slide key with a large suspension ring (diam.: c.20 mm) and L-shaped bit. Three remaining teeth.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5093).

*Discussion:* This probably originally had five teeth (see Stead 1986: 137 fig. 59, nos. 371–2), similar to Manning type 2 (1985: 93, fig. 25.7), and was used in a tumbler lock. Its small size suggests that it was from storage furniture. See discussion on locks and keys.

##### 5: Iron lock (Plate 1.2)

*Dimensions of case:* 85 mm × 85 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* Fragmentary iron lock consisting of a lock case and the remains of iron fastening bars (max. preserved l. of fragment: 120 mm), iron key and bronze bolt. Lock case with iron attachment nails in the corners and in the middle of each side. Iron key (l.: 70 mm), with suspension ring (diam. c.23 mm) and L-shaped bit, preserved in the lock. Bronze bolt made from a solid strip of bronze (dimensions: 70 mm × 15 mm × 6 mm) with a key pattern of five triangular holes arranged in two rows. Small cylindrical bronze rod (l.: 16 mm), probably part of a tumbler, inserted into one of the triangular holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5094).

*Discussion:* Relatively large lock, similar to cat. no. 1858. Probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

<sup>1</sup> A small, rectangular, modulated marble base (120 mm × 90 mm) was probably also found here.



**No precise location stated****6: Glass vase**

*Description:* fragment of a glass vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**Room 2****On pavement****7: Ceramic jug (urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 320–50 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* single-handled jug.

*Discussion:* This jug is labelled *urceus* in *Giornali degli Scavi* and by Elia (1934: 270). It is the same height as cat. no. 76, reputedly for *garum*. However, it was relatively tall, although not as tall as cat. nos 1383, 1864, which were used for *liquamen*. It is possibly similar to Anecchino 1977a: fig. 4, no. 32. Gasperetti (1996: 44) catalogued only two jugs from Campania of similar height (Forms 1262g and 1263a), both of yellow to beige fabric similar to cat. no. 713, one single-handled and other double-handled. She suggested (1996: 27) that these were used in the kitchen. This vessel was more probably for the storage of liquids.

**8: Ceramic dish (Figure 2.3; Plate 1.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam. 195 mm; h.: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Dish with a sloping wall, bead-rim, low conical foot and flat base. Concentric incised lines inside the base. Maker's stamp inside base, 'C P P' in *planta pedis*. In four fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5112).

*Reference:* Maker's stamp: Della Corte 1933: 278 no. 20.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 3.2; see also Pucci 1977: 15, pl. I no. 1.<sup>2</sup> For maker's stamp: OCK no. 1342. This form was identified by Hilgers (1969: 48–9) as *catini*. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**9: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 105 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lamp with single nozzle. Handle broken.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably common type of lamp similar to cat. no. 43. It was possibly stored here for use while moving about the house, or outside it, or it may have been used to provide light for activities carried out here. If this lamp was used in this location, the most probable activities requiring light would be reading or writing, dining, or feeding young children, or conceivably food preparation.

**Room 3****West wall****10: Bone fitting (Figure 82.6; Plate 1.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; h.: 20 mm.

*Description:* hollow, conical and slightly rounded bone object (central hole: c.14 mm × 11 mm). Central hole rebated at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5099).

*Discussion:* Similar to Mikler 1997: pl. 64, nos. 10–11 (one stained green, possibly from association with bronze). Conceivably uppermost fitting on a bone-handled mirror (see Etruscan mirror: Ramage and Ramage 1991: fig. 1.41). However, such fine mirrors are not common in Pompeii. The rebating possibly suggests that it was a couch fitting (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

**West wall, near north jamb****11: Glass fragment**

*Description:* fragment from a glass vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**Centre of area****12: Marble pestle (Plate 1.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 80 mm; dimensions of head: 38 mm × 32 mm.

*Description:* small marble pestle with oval-shaped head. Handle at right angle, badly corroded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5106).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1120. See also pestles found in Tombs 72 and 114 at Kurium, Cyprus (Bailey 1988: pl. 145). That in Tomb 72 was associated with a limestone bowl or possibly a mortar. For discussion and use see Cleasby (1936: 116), who suggested that small pestles were used for grinding foodstuffs, spices, drugs, artist's colours, and ingredients of cosmetics. Because of the large number of this type found at Corinth, in non-residential areas, Davidson (1952: 189–90, pl. 86, esp. nos. 1430–4) suggested that they were probably used in shops.

**13: Ceramic mortarium (pelvis) (Figure 8.6)**

*Fabric:* Hard, pale pink fabric with scattered volcanic inclusions, red grog and occasional mica. Trituration grits on the interior surface consist of powdered pottery, angular quartz, occasional pyroxene crystals and limestone.

*Description:* Fragmentary *mortarium* with stamp 'ISMARI' in rectangular cartouche impressed on its rim. Three small holes drilled through the walls of the vessel from an antique restoration.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

<sup>2</sup> A very similar vessel, labelled 1232 by Pucci, is conceivably the same one.

*Reference:* Stamp: Della Corte 1933: 278 no. 15.

*Discussion:* Arthur identified this as Hartley's type 2 (Hartley: 1973) of Campanian origin, produced by Statius Marcius Lucifer (see also CIL x. 8048, 13). He noted that a terracotta bath bearing the stamp 'STATMARC/LVICIPHERIF' was found in northern Campania (see Arthur 1991: 107, no. 16). See discussion on *mortarium*.

**14: Ceramic amphora/storage jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.50 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Relatively small, two-handled, ovoid storage jar with a Greek inscription in black on the neck. Inscription according to Della Corte: 'κ.ΠΟΛΥΔΟΡΟΥ'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Della Corte 1933: 278 no. 13.

*Discussion:* Rather small for a transportation amphora and therefore probably a household storage jar. The Greek inscription on the neck is possibly the name of either the producer or the distributor of the contents, although not necessarily the original ones. K. Polydoros or just Polydoros, in the same case, occurs elsewhere in Pompeii (see CIL iv. 6427–9).

**15: Two ceramic vases**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm and 110 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively small vases, possibly associated with food, its preparation, serving or eating, although the small size would not exclude other activities (e.g. toilet). The smaller vase was conceivably of the type often referred to as a *fritillus*. See discussion on *fritillus*.

**16: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small lid.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar type to cat. no. 572, conceivably associated with the larger of the two ceramic vases (cat. no. 15). See discussion on lids.

**17: Numerous glass fragments**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**18: Lead weight (Figure 43.7; Plate 1.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm; w.: 52 mm; h. to top of handle: 55 mm; wg.: 1.064 kg.

*Description:* Rectangular lead weight (h.: 32 mm) with a semicircular iron handle (l.: 53 mm) in the centre of upper plane. Handle of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5107).

*Discussion:* For form: Tosi 1992: 331, fig. 245; McClellan 1982: pl. 39, no. 549 (iron). Current weight =  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Roman pounds, possibly used to weigh foodstuffs. See discussion on weights.

**19: Bronze mirror (Plate 1.7)**

*Dimensions:* c.70 mm × 57 mm × 3.5 mm.

*Description:* small, approximately rectangular, bronze plate, polished on one side with traces of silver coating on both sides.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5102).

*Discussion:* see discussion on mirrors.

**20: Bronze coin**

*Description:* small, of Ebusus (end of third cent. BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5103; not reinventoried).

**East wall, near entrance to room 4**

**21: Bronze strigil (Figure 36.1; Plate 1.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 181 mm; l. of handle: 95 mm.

*Description:* Strigil with a plain handle of tapering rectangular section (max. dimensions: 12 mm × 3 mm), with a rectangular hole at the terminal (dimensions: 11 mm × 2.2 mm). Curved blade consisting of a concave strip of bronze, widest at the elbow (max. w.: 19 mm), and tapering to a point.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5096).

*Discussion:* For blade shape compare de la Bédoyère 1989: fig. 70a. The handle is similar to Bezzi Martini 1987: 97, fig. 64. See discussion on strigils.

**22: Iron knife fragment (ronciglio)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**23: Two bronze chains (Plate 1.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 75 mm and 105 mm.

*Description:* Two pieces of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain (dimensions of links: c.2.5 mm × 2.5 mm). One attached to a ring (diam.: 18 mm) made from a strip of wire with the ends twisted around the rod of the ring. Two other chain links, each formed from a piece of wire folded into a double loop, attached to the same ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5097).

*Discussion:* For chain and ring types see cat. no. 513. According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* these were from a set of scales.

**24: Bronze and iron fitting (Figure 77.1; Plate 1.10)**

*Description:* Oblong bronze casing (l.: c.100 mm; w.: c.40 mm; thickness: c.27 mm), open along one side (possibly broken), through which is inserted an iron sheet (preserved l.: 70 mm). The sheet passes through a slit along one of long sides of the casing and extends beyond the other long, open side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5098).

*Discussion:* probably casing from a box lock.

**25: Ceramic fragment (Figure 3.9; Plate 1.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved diam.: c.25 mm; preserved h.: 7 mm.  
*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* base fragment from a small curving cup, probably hemispherical. Remains of maker's stamp inside bowl, . . . '[?]'RR' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5101).

*Reference:* maker's stamp: possibly Della Corte 1933: 278 no. 19.<sup>3</sup>

*Discussion:* Form probably *Conspectus* B3.18, possibly *Conspectus* 34. maker's stamp possibly OCK no. 1202 or 1203. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**26: Clay loom weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* common type of loom weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar type to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**27: Glass bottle with bronze handle and stopper (Figure 12.9; Plate 1.13)**

*Dimensions:* h. of bottle: 163 mm; max. diam.: 68 mm; l. of handle: 105 mm.

*Description:* Conical bottle of blue/green glass with rounded shoulder, cylindrical, slightly tapering neck, rolled rim, and small mouth (diam.: 14 mm). Bracket around the neck to hold the handle, consisting of two strips of bronze (w.: 11 mm) with ends extending beyond the width of the neck, attached together and pierced to take a short chain of three circular links. Looped ends of a U-shaped handle attached to the last link on each side. Handle terminals of rectangular section (c.3 mm × 4 mm), the ends flattened into discs. Central part of the handle of circular section (diam.: c.4 mm). Looped strip of wire attached to the centre of the handle, to which is attached a ring (diam.: 19 mm) made from a strand of wire with the ends twisted, in turn attached to a piece of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain (l.: c.33 mm), which in turn is attached to similar ring (diam.: c.14 mm) passing through the suspension hole at the top of a stopper. Stopper consists of a cylindrical lower part (l.: 14 mm; diam.: 6 mm) surmounted by a disc (diam.: 26 mm; thickness: c.1 mm), in turn surmounted by a modulated pommel (h.: c.14 mm) which is pierced at the apex to take a suspension ring and chain.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5104).

*Discussion:* Cylindrical lower section of stopper possibly originally encased in organic material, probably cork, to fit mouth of bottle. Small size of mouth suggests that bottle contained something required in relatively small quantities.

For comparable forms see Isings 1957: form 60; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 51; Calvi 1969: pl. I, nos. 2 and 6;

Biaggio Simona 1991: pl. 19; Ravagnari 1994: 94, no. 174. Isings (1957: 77–8) suggested that vessels of this form, with handles, were wine bottles because of their parallels with ceramic amphorae (see also Fleming 1999: 39, pl. 56). Glass amphorae containing wine were reported by Petronius (*Satyricon* 34.6). However this example is rather small for such a function and its lack of glass handles, but an attached metal handle, suggests that it was intended to be carried, for example to the bath. Possibly similar vessels are illustrated in a tomb painting at Morlupo (see Naumann-Steckner 1991: pl. 24a).

**28: Glass flask fragment (bottiglia) (Figure 12.5; Plate 1.12)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 110 mm.

*Description:* cylindrical neck of large, pale green glass flask with horizontal everted rim and rounded shoulder, probably with a spherical or globular body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5105).

*Discussion:* Probably similar form to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 42, although it is considerably larger and probably with a proportionately longer neck. Scatozza Höricht referred to this form as a 'bottiglietta-balsamarium', but this particular vessel was probably larger than those so labelled (e.g. Conticello *et al.* 1990: 155–7, nos. 25–6). It is also somewhat larger than others of this form (e.g. cat. no. 63). Comparable vessels, also relatively large, occur in graves in association with medical instruments (e.g. in Noricum, Salsburg: Künzl 1983: 114, fig. 90). As this bottle could hold more than one litre, it was also conceivably used for containing drinking liquids (Hoffmann pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**29: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Tiberius (AD 34–7).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5100: not reinventoried).

**South-east corner****30: Pile of lime**

*Preserved dimensions:* c.80 mm × 80 mm; preserved h.: 50 mm.

*Description:* powdered lime piled against wall-painting.

*Present location:* left *in situ* (Ling 1997: 259).

*Discussion:* identified as *calcina bianca spenta* in the *Giornali degli Scavi* and probably used in repair to building.

**Room 4****North-west corner, in threshold****31: Two iron pivot bases**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.55–60 mm (GdSc).

<sup>3</sup> Della Corte recorded marker's stamp 'AMIRD(?)' in *planta pedis* on base of fragment of terra sigillata. This was conceivably this vessel as no other terra sigillata vessels were recorded here.

*Present location:* left *in situ*, set into either end of marble threshold (only south still extant: Ling 1997: 259). From two doors in entrance of room. See cat. no. 285.

## Courtyard 5

### East wall, from window

#### 32: Numerous iron nails

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 33: Two iron handles

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

### South wall, in east niche

#### 34: Terracotta relief (Plate 2.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* elliptical-shaped bust of a female.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* Elia 1934: 268, fig. 3.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* (A, VI, 7: 210) this was a herm of Proserpina, with hair falling on her shoulders and earrings. According to Elia (1934: 269) the bust of Kore. As suggested by Ling (pers. comm. 2000) probably an antefix, for the end of a roof tile.

### South wall, placed against wall

#### 35: Three terracotta roof tiles (Plate 2.1)

*Description:* roof tiles, perforated for use as skylights, one of which has a smoke hole or finial.

*Present location:* left in house or unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>4</sup>

*References:* Elia 1934: 268, fig. 3.

*Discussion:* One of the tiles may have a keyhole aperture similar to a type catalogued by Wikander as a skylight (1983: fig. 4) and now restored over the hearth here (Ling 1997: 32). That with a finial is also of a type catalogued by Wikander (1983: fig. 5). It has a rectangular base, conical body with four triangular holes and a disc cap with a knob. The edges of the two long sides are rolled. There is a chip out of the cap, on one short side of base. This type probably functioned principally as a smoke extractor (see de la Bédoyère 1989: 109–11, fig. 65). Similar tiles occur over hearths in other Pompeian houses (e.g. in room Nk in the Casa di Julius Polybius: Allison 2004b).

### No precise location

#### 36: Six ceramic vases (Plate 2.1)

*Description:* Vases of various forms and dimensions. Della Corte recorded an inscription on the neck of an elongated

amphora found in the kitchen which was probably one of these. According to Della Corte the black painted inscription read: 'αΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 278, no. 14.

*Discussion:* These probably included one complete and one truncated amphora, with the neck and part of the shoulder missing, as well as the lower part of a conical amphora, as illustrated (see also Elia 1934: 268, fig. 3), in south-west corner of courtyard 5. The complete amphora was probably Dressel forms 2–4, one of the most important forms of wine amphorae in the western Mediterranean (Peacock and Williams 1986: 105–6). However, it was conceivably reused for some other purpose here. The truncated one was possibly an Eastern Mediterranean amphora. The truncated form suggests that it had been reused here, perhaps for carrying water. The base of a third amphora, visible at left, was possibly also Dressel forms 2–4 and possibly once used for wine. These three amphorae point to the possibility that foodstuffs were stored in this area, rather than that they were reused for repair work. Other ceramic vases found here may confirm this. The name on the inscribed amphora, Apollonius, is recorded on other amphorae in Pompeii, most notably on ten found in House VI 13,16, generally with the same case ending (CIL iv. 6295, 6298–304).

#### 37: Ceramic cup (Figure 3.2; Plate 2.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 122 mm; preserved h.: 33 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Two fragments from the base of a carinated cylindrical cup, with a ring base. Maker's stamp inside base, 'C\ \ ' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5111).

*Reference:* Maker's stamp: Della Corte 1933: 278 no. 18.

*Discussion:* Possibly the base from a cup of similar form to *Conspectus* 27. For maker's stamp see OCK no. 2362. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

## Upper levels and insecure provenances

### Above room 2, south-west corner, in ash

#### 38: Bronze lock plate and bolt (Plate 3.1)

*Dimensions:* diam. of plate: 94 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm; dimensions of bolt: 70 mm × 13 mm × 8 mm.

*Description:* Circular bronze lock plate, decorated on the outer face with at least two sets of concentric incised lines, one near the edge and another towards the centre. Four holes for attachment, two with traces of iron from attachment nails (head diam. c.10–13 mm). Key pattern poorly

<sup>4</sup> The smoke-hole tile stored in room 4 of the Casa del Fabbro in 2001 (inv. no. 57634; Ling 1997: 33, pl. 10) is of a similar type to that photographed by Elia but was probably not same one. The former (preserved dimensions of base: 480 mm × 380 mm; h. c.260 mm) has rolled short sides and a large chip from the cap, corresponding to the long sides.

preserved but consists of four rows of circular and rectangular holes. Lock bolt attached to the back of the lock during conservation.<sup>5</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5114).

*Discussion:* Lock plate similar in size to cat. no. 667 and cat. no. 229 and probably from a small chest or box. Waldbaum observed (1983: 72) that decorative lock plates found in Early Byzantine contexts at Sardis served to ornament boxes and caskets. See discussion on locks and keys.

**39: Part of a ceramic bowl (Figure 3.4; Plate 3.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 109 mm; preserved h.: 57 mm.

*Fabric:* eastern sigillata A, pale orange fabric with roughly applied reddish slip.

*Description:* Small bowl with a ring base, conical body and smooth vertical rim, slightly inverted. Foot missing and circular chips removed from outer surface. Chips are possibly damaged caused by lapilli during eruption, particularly as base is missing. Possibly upside-down at the time of the eruption.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5115).

*Discussion:* Form similar to Hayes 1976: fig. 4, no. 82 and pl. 10; Baldassarre 1985: pl. 6, form 45; Kenrick 1985: fig. 43, nos. 334.1–2 which are Eastern Sigillata A. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**40: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lid, possibly from a small vessel.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 16. See discussion on lids.

**41: Bronze forceps (pinzetta) (Figure 36.5; Plate 3.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm; w. of arm: 4 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* u-shaped forceps with plain-shouldered arms and incurving square jaw, not serrated.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5113).

*Discussion:* Forceps of this type are found in medical kits and used for dissection or surgical epilation (Jackson 1986: 138). This was not a standard toilet implement (Jackson pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

**42: Clay lamp (Plates 3.4 and 130.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 115 mm; diam.: 69 mm; h. to top of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with uneven reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single long nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined with vertical ridge, with elliptical extension of ridge towards nozzle. Small air-hole towards nozzle end of discus. Applied lug, in form of truncated pyramid, to either side of discus. Filling hole towards centre of discus. Base outlined with three concentric grooves. Traces of burning around nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5116A).

*Discussion:* similar type to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type XB.

**43: Clay lamp (drawing of stamp: Figure 83.8; Plates 3.5 and 131.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 133 mm; dimensions of body: 73 mm × 78 mm; h. to top of handle: 56 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with uneven reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a rectangular body, single long elliptical nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Upper surface of the body with relief geometric decoration consisting of a central circle, lines running parallel with the edges of the lamp, and diagonals with impressed circles at the intersections. Elongated filling hole at the centre. Maker's stamp at centre of base, 'CVC' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5116B).

*Reference:* Della Corte 1933: 278, no. 17 (maker's stamp).

*Discussion:* See Bailey 1965: no. 236; Pavolini 1977: pl. XXIII, 20. See also British Museum no. Q1107 (Bailey 1980: pl. 41); and Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type XIA, both lacking handles. According to Bailey (pers. comm. 2000) these lamps are locally made. Della Corte read the stamp as 'LVC'.

**44: Glass bead (bottone) (Plate 3.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm; h.: 11 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bead of blue and white glass, with a central hole. Colours swirled to create a spiralling pattern.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5117).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1449. See discussion on *bottone*.

**Above room 4, a few cm above pavement**

**45: Bronze and iron lock fragments (Plate 3.7)**

*Total dimensions:* 94 mm × 40 mm × 25 mm.

*Description:* fragment from the inside of an iron lock, including a bronze lock bolt (visible l.: 70 mm; h.: c.14 mm; w.: c.4.5 mm) and a strip of bronze (preserved l.: 37 mm; w.: 7 mm; thickness: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5119).

*Discussion:* Probably from rear of a lock similar to cat. no. 1858 and probably from a structural lock. See discussion on locks and keys.

**46: Terracotta statuette fragments (Figure 44.1; Plate 3.8)**

*Fabric:* reddish-orange with red slip.

*Description:* Two fragments, probably from same statuette of a seated female. One fragment consists of a woman's head (l.: 72 mm; w.: 51 mm), with hair parted in the middle and earrings. Traces of black paint on the hair. Back of head unmodelled, with evidence of an attachment plug at the back of the crown. The other fragment (c.110 mm × 80 mm) consists of the front of the lower torso, upper legs,

<sup>5</sup> This lock seems to have been quite heavily restored.

and knees of figure dressed in a *chiton*, with an *himation* draped across lower belly and the front of the knees. Workmanship rather cursory.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5120).

*Reference:* D'Ambrosio and Borriello 1990: no. 107, pl. 17.

*Discussion:* D'Ambrosio and Borriello (1990: 52) suggested that this figure was of local production, probably dating to the Late Republic or Early Empire. Elia (1934: 270) believed that it was a votive statuette. D'Ambrosio and Boriello suggested that it was associated with a domestic cult but was probably out of place because this room is not identified as being prepared for cult activities. They are presumably referring to the lack of any identifiable *lararium* fixtures (e.g. niche, aedicula, or painting). However, such statuary is found in other upper-level assemblages in Pompeian houses (see Allison 2004a: 122, Table 5.22b).

**47: Bone stylus (punteruolo) (Figure 41.6; Plate 3.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm.

*Description:* bone stylus of circular section (diam.: 5 mm): one end worked with an oval knob; the other with a point below a marked shoulder.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5121).

*Discussion:* Similar head type to some pins (e.g. Simpson 1997: fig. 11, no. 17). However, the marked shoulder identifies it as a stylus (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000; see also Mikler 1997: pls 16–17). See discussion on *punteruolo*.

**48: Seashell (Plate 3.10)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 121 mm; w.: 142 mm.

*Description:* Upper valve of a Jacob's or Pilgrim scallop (*Pecten jacobea*). Inside surface glossy and pearly.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5122).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 303–4, no. 29.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**49: Bronze coin**

*Description:* As, of Tiberius (AD 21–2).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5118: not reinventoried).

**No precise location<sup>6</sup>**

**50: Marble weight**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* oval marble weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. nos. 1356 and 1597. See discussion on weights.

**51: Bronze balance rod (Figure 43.5; Plate 3.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 298 mm.

*Description:* Rod of circular section, slightly swollen in the centre (max. diam.: 7 mm), with ends modulated. Suspension loop at the centre and at either end. One end loop broken, the other with a double hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5091).

*Discussion:* Probably from a balance of similar size and type to cat. no. 1173. See discussion on scales.

**52: Clay lamp (Plates 3.12 and 130.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 97 mm; diam.: 58.5 mm; h. to top of handle: 43 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish-orange slip.

*Description:* Small lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with two grooves and decorated in relief with a winged cupid, wearing a *chlamys*, moving to his right and carrying a heavy object over his right shoulder. Filling hole towards the centre, below cupid's elbow. Triangular nozzle with relief volutes. Incised line to delineate base. Maker's stamp underneath base *in planta pedis*, but no legible inscription.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5092).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIB. For type see also Bailey 1980: 150–2. See discussion on use of lamps.

<sup>6</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 140) attributed to this house a bronze jug (inv. no. 5134) that was actually found in the street to the east of this insula.



# 5

## HOUSE I 10, 2–3

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### Excavation Reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi

A, VI, 6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 451 (12 Nov. 1926); 452 (23–7 Nov. 1926); 459 (6–10 Dec. 1926).

A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec 1935): 202 (5–6 July 1932, probably this house); 203 (8 July 1932); 204 (14 July 1932); 205 (16 and 19 July 1932); 206 (20 July 1932); 207 (22–3 July 1932); 235 (31 Oct. 1932).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 271–5.

### Excavation recording

The façade of this house was excavated in November 1926, the main entrance on 12 November and the shop entrance on 23 November (GdSc A, VI, 6: 451–3). The shop was excavated in December 1926 (GdSc A, VI, 6: 459), and the rest of the house was completely excavated between 14 and 23 July 1932 (GdSc A, VI, 7: 204–7), although a small excavation was carried out on 31 October between rooms 4 and 6 to see if there were any traces of an *impluvium* (GdSc A, VI, 7: 235).

### Shop 2<sup>1</sup>

#### Centre of room, on counter

53: *Bronze coin*

*Description*: medium size, illegible.

*Present location*: sent to Naples, Coll. Med., missing (Pompeii inv. no. 3823; not reinventoried).

54: *Bronze coin*

*Description*: As, of Gaius (AD 37–8).

*Present location*: Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 3824A; not reinventoried).

55: *Bronze coin*

*Description*: *Sestante*, Republican (post 211 BC).

*Present location*: Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 3824B; not reinventoried).

### Entranceway 3

#### North side, in entrance

56: *Iron fragments*

*Description*: remains of iron rod, of square section (10 mm × 10 mm).

*Present location*: *in situ* in west jamb.

*Discussion*: undoubtedly fragments from closing system for the main entrance to this house.

#### In entrance, in lapilli

57: *Two marble fragments*

i. Base dimensions: 250 mm × 100 mm (GdSc).

Marble base with rectangular incision.

ii. fragment of a small square pilaster: h.: 460 mm.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: probably from furniture such as a pedestalled basin (e.g. Pernice 1932: pl. 26.3) or a table (e.g. cat. no. 737).

<sup>1</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 140) catalogued a bronze vessel (inv. no. 5634) as being from this shop. However, this vessel and many others were found on bench of shop on north side of insula to south of Insula I 10 (Insula I 19) on 19 June 1933. This house had already been completely excavated in July 1932.

## Room 6

### South-east corner

#### 58: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.84 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Amphora with traces of inscription in red on the neck. One-third full of yellowish material. Inscription of six lines, last three possibly reading:

‘Α Π Λ / C X C / M . . Μ Ι Ε Γ Ε Χ Τ Ι Η Ν’.

Della Corte interpreted the fourth and fifth lines as ‘annorum III, CXC Norbani’.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Reference:* possibly Della Corte 1933: 282, no. 55.<sup>2</sup>

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 275) the contents were similar to bran. They were probably foodstuffs.

## Area 7<sup>3</sup>

### South-west corner

#### 59: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 4.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 84 mm; max. diam.: 33 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with flat base, conical body, conical neck, and wide flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5080A).

*Discussion:* Similar form to cat. no. 186 but wider body. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 60: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 4.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 75 mm; max. diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with flat base, conical body, conical neck, and wide flaring rim. Fragment missing from rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5080B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 659 but body proportionately larger. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 61: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 4.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 65 mm; max. diam.: 19 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with elongated body, cylindrical neck and flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5080C).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 542. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 62: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.18; Plate 4.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 95 mm; max. diam.: 16 mm (at rim).

<sup>2</sup> According to Della Corte this inscription was lightly painted in black on a large robust amphora, originally in six lines of which only parts of the last three were legible. He reported that this amphora was found in one of the most remote rooms of the house. However, no such amphora was recorded in the *Giornali degli Scavi* so it was conceivably this one.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Giornali degli Scavi* this material was recorded as being from the south-west corner of the ‘*retrobottega*’. As this term

*Description:* delicate blue/green glass bottle with elongated body and neck (slightly constricted at base of neck) and flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5080D).

*Discussion:* Similar form to Isings 1957: form 27; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47a; and de Tommaso 1990: type 73. This was obviously a container for liquid or powder required in small quantities, perhaps taken from larger vessels (e.g. cat. nos. 28 and 63), for personal use. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 63: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 12.4; Plate 4.2)

*Dimensions:* h.: 159 mm; max. diam.: 80 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass bottle with flat base, lopsided conical body, cylindrical neck (slightly constricted at base) and everted horizontal rim. Preserved full of solidified, possibly volcanic, material.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5081).

*Discussion:* Form does not occur in Isings (1957) or Scatozza Höricht’s (1986) typologies. Similar to de Tommaso 1990: type 18, although slightly taller and slimmer. The preservation of seemingly volcanic contents may indicate it had contained liquid at the time of the eruption.<sup>4</sup> Such vessels were conceivably used for dispensing perfumes and aromatic substances (see cat. no. 62). See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 64: Glass flask (bottiglia)

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small spherical glass flask with low neck and two curved handles.

*Present location:* unknown (GdSc inv. no. 5082).

*Discussion:* Probably a type of small bottle generally referred to as an *aryballos* (e.g. Isings 1957: form 61; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 40; de Tommaso 1990: type 10). See discussions on *aryballos* and *bottiglia*.

## Probably area 7 or room 8<sup>5</sup>

#### 65: Stone hand-mill (mulina)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 280 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two halves, *meta* and *catillus*, of a lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Smaller than the more common type of hand-mill (see cat. no. 1358). See discussions on *catillus* and hand-mills.

referred to areas 7 and 8 together this was likely to have been found in area 7.

<sup>4</sup> Residue analyses on this material may help to identify it.

<sup>5</sup> Found in small ‘*compreso*’ adjacent to ‘*retrobottega*’ (GdSc A,VI, 7: 207). Probably found together as a single deposit.

**66: Stone lid (chiusino)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular lid of lava.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably the lid for a cistern head as, for example, that covering the cistern head in the intercolumniation on the south side of garden F of the Casa degli Amorini Dorati (Seiler 1992: figs 212, 226). The latter consisted of a circular lid (diam. 390 mm) in a rectangular frame.

**67: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.7 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

**68: Two clay loom weights**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Same height as cat. no. 26 and probably also similar type to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**Passage 9****No precise location****69: Bronze coin**

*Description:* medium size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5090: not reinventoried).

**Courtyard II****North-east corner****70: Terracotta puteal (Plate 4.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 640 mm; max. diam.: 660 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse orange with numerous purple, grey, and white inclusions possibly volcanic material.

*Description:* large cylindrical, slightly tapering, puteal with horizontal everted rim.

*Present location:* Left *in situ*.

*Discussion:* used as a cistern head.

**No precise location****71: Travertine monoped fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* part of a cylindrical travertine support.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly support for a basin (see Pernice 1932: 38–54 and pls 24–35), or for sculpture (see Seiler 1992: figs 205–8).

**Upper levels of volcanic deposit (often disturbed)****Above entranceway 3, 3.5 m above pavement****72: Marble table fragment**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**73: Bronze clamp (Figure 78.5; Plate 5.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 102 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting consisting of a shaft of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 9 mm × 3 mm), tapering to a point at one end, bent at right angles for the last 10 mm. Roughly disc-shaped lump (diam.: c.17 mm) soldered to the other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5048).

*Discussion:* See Waldbaum 1983: pl. 19, nos. 266–74; Bliquez 1994: 70 and 198–9, nos. 319–22. This type of pin was used to clamp marble revetment on to a masonry wall (Bliquez 1994: 70). This was conceivably used to attach the marble table fragment, also found here (cat. no. 72), to its support.

**74: Clay lamp (Plates 5.2 and 131.2)**

*Dimensions:* recorded l.: 145 mm; preserved h.: 62 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with dark reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle, vertical ring handle (in form of small cup) and discus outlined with two incised concentric lines. Small lamp (diam.: c.46 mm; h.: c.30 mm) with a double nozzle and ring handle, decorated with an incised line, surmounting either side of the discus. Upper surface of small lamp decorated with three concentric rows of applied dots, around the discus. Only one side of the body and one small lamp preserved. Small lamp missing one nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5049).

*Discussion:* Probably same type of lamp as Pavolini 1977: pls XXII.14 and XXV.33. See also Perlzweig 1961: no. 443 and Conticello *et al.* 1990: 182–4, no. 72. The latter has a small cup on a ring handle which Conticello de Spagnolis (Conticello *et al.* 1990: 185) suggested may have been used for burning incense. Such a lamp probably had a more formal or ritual function than the more common lamp types. See discussion on lamps.

**Above shop 2 and entranceway 3, 2.5 m above pavement****75: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.9 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Identification of this amphora as wine amphora in *Giornali degli Scavi* suggests it was Dressel forms 2–4.

However, it may have been reused in this location, for example, for transporting liquids to or from the upper floor. See discussion on *amphora*.

**76: Ceramic jug (urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary jug.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Of a similar height to cat. no. 7. According to the excavators this was used for *garum*, presumably because it was of the form known to have contained fish sauce (see Schoene in *CIL*, iv. suppl. 2: plate of vase forms following 790, form VI). However, the ‘urceus’ illustrated by Anecchino (1977a: fig. 4, no. 30) as this form (i.e. Schoene form VI) is somewhat taller than the present one and Étienne (1998: 202) noted that such jugs were usually about 500 mm in height. Also, cat. nos. 1007, 1383, and 1864, which did contain *liquamen*, were of a similar height to Anecchino’s no. 30. There is insufficient evidence to identify the form or contents of this jug. As with cat. no. 7, it was more probably used for storage and food-preparation activities than for serving.

**77: Ceramic plate (Figure 1.7; Plate 5.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 144 mm; h.: 34 mm.

*Fabric:* South Gaulish terra sigillata, reddish with yellow, marbled red slip.

*Description:* Plate with low ring foot, flat base, slightly rounded, sloping wall and rolled rim. Maker’s stamp inside base ‘○ □ N ∩ I’ in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5064).

*Reference:* maker’s stamp: Della Corte 1933: 281, no. 53.

*Discussion:* Dragendorff Form 18. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**78: Ceramic vase**

*Description:* fragmentary vase with carbonized vegetal remains, possibly small beans, in the base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably terra sigillata like cat. no. 77 because Della Corte recorded another maker’s stamps from the same location (1933: 281, no. 52: ... ‘BRA’). Alternatively... ‘DRA’, conceivably Quadratus. Probably used for the storage or serving of foodstuffs, or for an offering. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**79: Bronze tube (Figure 77.4; Plate 5.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 27 mm; max. diam.: 32 mm.

*Description:* slightly tapering cylindrical bronze tube decorated with relief lines at either end and in centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB. (inv. no. 5065).<sup>6</sup>

*Discussion:* possibly from a candle holder.

**80: Clay lamp (stamp: Figure 83.7; Plates 5.5 and 129.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; diam.: 67 mm; h.: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* brownish-buff with uneven brownish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined by two grooves and decorated with a relief lion, leaping to the left. Filling hole beneath the belly of the lion. Elongated nozzle decorated with relief volutes. Incised line to form base. Maker’s mark under base, ‘C V O’ in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5066).

*Discussion:* Form, decoration, and probably fabric, similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII C. See discussion on lamps.

**Above shop 2, 1 m above pavement**

**81: Glass cup (tazzina)**

*Description:* fragmentary cup of coloured glass.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the term ‘tazzina’ implies that this was a small handleless vessel, perhaps similar to cat. nos. 1418 and 1419.

**Entranceway 3, no precise location**

**82: Bronze pendant (Figure 48.4; Plate 5.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Crescent-shaped ornament, with ends of the crescent in the form of small knobs. Hole (diam.: 2 mm) in the centre of the crescent to take the attachment hook of a small disc (diam.: 8 mm). Small knob at opposite end of disc from the suspension hook. Hook apparently broken off.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5047).

*Discussion:* Similar to pendant from Settefinestre (Ricci 1985: pl. 60, no. 17; see also Bishop 1987: 119, fig. 6.1). Its small size suggests that it was more probably for human than for horse adornment. See discussion on pendants.

**Above room 5, in deposit**

**83: Iron lock and bronze lock bolt**

*Dimensions:* l. of bolt: 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* remains of a lock.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The relatively small size of the bolt (compare cat. nos. 5, 38, 45) suggests this was from a furniture lock, possibly from a chest or casket. See discussion on locks and keys.

**84: Ceramic jug (oinochoe)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 250 mm (GdSc).

<sup>6</sup> This has now been attached to end of tube, cat. no. 1924 from Unit I 10,12 (see also Plate 116.9).

*Description:* ceramic jug, broken at mouth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* medium height jug, probably similar to cat. no. 713 which was called an *urceus*.

#### 85: Stone hand-mill fragment

*Dimensions:* diam.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lower half of lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Of more usual size for a hand-mill than cat. no. 65. See discussion on hand-mills.

#### 86: Two marble weights

*Description:* two oval weights of different sizes.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar type to cat. nos 1356 and 1597. See discussion on weights.

#### 87: Horn of a caprid

*Dimensions:* l.: 190 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time.

*Discussion:* see discussion on antlers, horns, tusks.

#### 88: Bronze scoop probe (Plate 5.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 139 mm; max. w.: 6 mm.

*Description:* Bronze scoop probe consisting of a rod of swollen circular section (max. diam.: 4 mm) with an olivary at one end and a triple ring moulding and elongated scoop at the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5083).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1518 except shorter and with a different rod. See discussion on probes.

### Above rooms south of entrance, in middle strata

#### 89: Bronze strap hinge fragment (Plate 5.8)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 40 mm; h.: 32 mm.

*Description:* Short tapering arm and two central pivot plates from bronze strap hinge. One attachment hole in arm. End squared. Complete hinge would have had five pivot plates.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5069).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 286 and therefore structural, possibly for a window shutter or a screen door. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 90: Bronze ring (Figure 75.8; Plate 5.9)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 49 mm.

*Description:* Solid bronze ring of vertically oval section (max. dimension: c.6 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5068).

*Discussion:* Similar size to cat. no. 242i. See discussion on rings.

#### 91: Bronze ring (Plate 5.9)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 27 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring of approximately circular section (diam.: c.4.5 mm), slightly flatter on the inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5068).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1890. See discussion on rings.

#### 92: Bronze ring (Plate 5.9)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring of plano-convex section (h. c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5068).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1024. See discussion on rings.

#### 93: Bronze coin

*Description:* as, Republican (post 211 BC?).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5067; not reinventoried).

### South of shop 2

#### 94: Bronze ring handle

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bronze ring handle with square plate.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Probably from a wooden container (e.g. cupboard or chest). See discussion on ring handles.

### Above room 6, a few cm above pavement, in lapilli

#### 95: Iron padlock (Plate 6.1)

*Dimensions:* total preserved l.: 280 mm; dimensions of box: 7 mm × 8 mm × 23 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock box (dimensions: c.15 mm × 15 mm) and parallel iron bars of fastener and bolt. Bronze attachment stud in at least one corner of box, with head (diam: 15 mm) decorated with relief ridge and central knob. Box decorated with iron bosses with hemispherical heads (diam.: c.12 mm). Iron key (l.: c.50 mm) with suspension ring (diam.: c.20 mm) in the keyhole. Consolidated by restorers with volcanic material adhered to key and bars.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5085).

*Discussion:* Lock similar to cat. no. 1935 and therefore probably a padlock for structural door. Bronze stud with head of similar type to that in cat. no. 506. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 96: Bronze handle (Figure 64.4; Plate 6.2)

*Dimensions:* w.: 112 mm; h.: c.67 mm.

*Description:* Semicircular drop handle, consisting of a bar of trapezoidal section (c.6 mm × 6 mm). Ends of the bar are looped back with modulated knob terminals. Bronze double-spiked loops (w.: 5 mm), splayed after c.18 mm and attached through the looped ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5070).

*Discussion:* Likely to have been from a chest (see cat. no. 280 of which the handles were half the size; see also Crummy 1983: 80–1, no. 2134). See discussion on drop handles.

**97: Ceramic bowl (fruttiera)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 200 mm; diam.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* ceramic basin with conical pierced foot or base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Seemingly smaller and deeper vessel than the type of bronze vessel generally referred to as a *fruttiera*. Proportionately similar to Gasperetti's Form IIIID (1996: 25–6, fig. 1.4) which was of a reddish-brown fabric and identified as a drinking vessel. See discussion on *fruttiera*.

**98: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small cylindrical ceramic vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* very small vase, conceivably of a form similar to those referred to as *fritilli*, although slightly smaller (see Anecchino 1977b).

**99: Ceramic cup**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small ceramic cup.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar in form to the small bowls which have been found containing pigments (see Conticello *et al.* 1990: 154–6, nos. 16–24) or conversely of a more upright form (e.g. Cipriano and De Fabrizio 1996: 217–18, fig. 12.1). However, to my knowledge, the latter form is not recorded in Pompeii.

**100: Ceramic jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* jug with a curved handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* medium height jug, taller than cat. no. 719 and reportedly an oil container. Its size suggests that it was used for liquids required or served in relatively limited quantities, conceivably wine or oil or other foodstuffs, either in the kitchen or at the table. See discussion on *oleare*.

**101: Ceramic jar (olla)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary rounded jar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* medium height jar. Possibly of a similar size and form to the vessel defined as an *olla* by Anecchino (1977a: III, fig. 3, no. 24).

**102: Three ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three circular lids.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Similar in size, and possibly type, to cat. no. 16. See discussion on lids.

**103: Bronze and lead fragment (Figure 78.15; Plate 6.3)**

*Dimensions:* 27 mm × 35 mm × 15 mm.

*Description:* Bronze rim fragment with bronze fitting, decorated with two relief ridges to either side and one above. Surmounted by a ring (diam.: c.19 mm), attached with bronze rivet. Rim fragment and fitting coated with lead.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5074).

*Discussion:* Elia (1934: 275) thought that this was probably from a bronze *situla*. Probably an escutcheon.

**104: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.4; Plate 6.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 77 mm; max. diam.: 31.5 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with flat base, rounded pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck (with constriction at base) and wide flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5075A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 46/47c; de Tommaso 1990: type 12. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**105: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.11; Plate 6.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 116 mm; max. diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with elongated body and neck (constriction at base of neck) and flaring rim. Fragment missing from rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5075B).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 47d; de Tommaso 1990: type 60. Reportedly for perfumes or aromatic substances. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**106: Bronze base (Plate 6.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 67 mm; h.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Circular bronze base with vertical sides, slightly inset and decorated with a relief line. Reportedly found with traces of blue paint inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5073).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: ii. figs 164 and 394.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* and the inventory this was the base from a cylindrical box. The blue substance was probably bronze disease. Similar to a larger version of a lid of a bronze cylindrical container (see cat. nos. 1087 or 1512) or of a pyxis (e.g. cat. no. 1782). Possibly from the end of a document case.

**107: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small circular base of yellow marble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly the base of a statuette. However, a coloured marble base was also found in the kitchen in

the Casa del Sacello Iliaco and was reported to have been a support for cooking vessels (see Allison 2004b).

**108: Four clay lamps**

*Description:* four decorated lamps, one reportedly with the bust of Isis.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**109: Bronze buckle (Plate 6.6)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 74 mm; buckle radius: c.53 mm; tongue l.: 6 mm.

*Description:* D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: c.6 mm), and securing ring at each end (diam.: c.9 mm). Semicircular frame of plano-convex section (w.: 1 mm), decorated with an incised zigzag pattern and with trapezoidal terminals. Rhomboid-shaped tongue (max. thickness: c.3 mm), also with trapezoidal terminal.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5071).

*Discussion:* Similar type and size to cat. no. 773. See discussion on buckles.

**110: Bronze forceps (Figure 36.6; Plate 6.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 130 mm; max. w.: 5 mm; max. thickness: c.4 mm.

*Description:* forceps with ring-shaped terminal, shaped shoulders, and straight arms and jaws.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5072).

*Discussion:* Terminal and shoulder similar to Jackson 1990: 16, fig. 3, no. 9. Type of fixation forceps used for medical purposes (see Jackson 1986: 138), and commonly for surgical epilation. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

**111: Bone fitting (Figure 82.4; Plate 6.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 74 mm; max. diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical, slightly tapering, bone object, smaller end offset. Decorated at either end with a group of four concentric incised lines. Two further incised lines in centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5076A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Crummy (forthcoming): no. 54. For discussion see cat. no. 112.

**112: Bone fitting (Figure 82.5; Plate 6.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 29 mm; max. diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical, slightly tapering bone object with the smaller end offset. Other end with inset section inside and decorated on outside with two concentric incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5076B).

*Discussion:* Probably from the same, or similar, object as cat. no. 111. Although the offset end of the latter fits inside the rebated end of this piece, this does not seem a logical arrangement because the shorter piece is flared. If they belonged together, then possibly a piece is missing. According to Elia (1934: 275) this was for ornamentation, but of what is not clear. According to Nina Crummy (pers. comm. 2000) it was likely to have been a couch-fitting

although it seems rather long. It was conceivably from the shaft of a bone-handled mirror (see Etruscan mirror: Ramage and Ramage 1991: fig. 1.41) or from pyxis (see Mikler 1997: pl. 26, no. 2). See discussion on mirrors.

**113: Bone disc (Figure 45.5; Plate 6.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 40 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone disc with central hole (diam.: 9 mm). Decorated on convex side with groove near edge. Much of edge worn.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5077A).

*Discussion:* This was unlikely to have been a furniture decoration because of the small size of the central hole (see cat. no. 679). It is similar to the spindle whorl on cat. no. 1048, if slightly smaller. If it was indeed a spindle whorl then its association with two smaller buttons or counters (cat. nos. 115 and 116) suggests that all could have been spindle whorls. See discussion on *bottone*.

**114: Bone disc (Figure 45.2; Plate 6.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 40 mm; h.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone disc with a central hole (diam.: 7 mm). Decorated on convex side with relief lines, one near the edge and two around central hole. Flat side decorated with two incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5077B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 113. See discussion on *bottone*.

**115: Bone disc (Plate 6.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone bead, with a central hole (diam.: 2.5 mm). Convex side plain, flatter side modulated, with a relief line around the middle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5077C).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1456. However, one side is plain and the central hole is smaller, too small to have been a spindle whorl. Nina Crummy suggested (Crummy 1992: 182, fig. 5.41, no. 1568) that a similar-sized disc had been the terminal for a bone hinge, but no such terminals have been found associated with bone hinges in Pompeii. See discussion on *bottone*.

**116: Glass bead (Plate 6.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm; h.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bead of green glass, with central hole (diam.: c.5 mm). Surface and hole show signs of wear or damage.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5077D).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1449. The wear was conceivably from use, and conceivably as a spindle whorl. Also the hole is an appropriate size for a wooden spindle (N. Crummy, pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on *bottone*.

**117: Bone spoon (cucchiaino) (Plate 6.10)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 91 mm; diam. of bowl: 24 mm.



*Description:* Small bone spoon with tapering handle of circular section (max. diam.: c.6 mm). Circular bowl with relief ridge around upper surface. End of handle missing.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5078).  
*Discussion:* Similar form to cat. no. 693 and conceivably used for eating. See discussion on spoons.

**118: Seashell (Plate 6.11)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 123 mm; w.: 150 mm.  
*Description:* upper valve of a Jacob's or Pilgrim's scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5079A).  
*Discussion:* Recorded together with cat. nos. 119–20. Hence its final use was more probably as a keepsake than as food or medicine. See discussion on shells.

**119: Seashell (Plate 6.11)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 75 mm; w.: 78 mm.  
*Description:* valve of dog-cockle (*Glycymeris glycymeris*).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5079B).  
*Reference:* Reese (2002: 300–2, no. 23).  
*Discussion:* As Reese noted, this was water-worn with a hole at the umbo (or point). See discussion on shells.

**120: Seashell (Plate 6.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 79 mm; h.: 3 mm.  
*Description:* Triton shell (*Cymatium parthenopium* or *Cymatium corrugatum*).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5079C).  
*Reference:* Reese (2002: 295–6, no. 5).  
*Discussion:* Reese noted that the lip and centre of the body have been ground down but he is unable to ascertain the reason for this. He also observed that there was no blowing hole at the apex of this shell. See discussion on shells.

**In middle strata in zone to the north-east of the insula, in disturbed volcanic deposit<sup>7</sup>**

**121: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.5; Plate 5.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 92 mm; max. diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green bottle of fine glass with flat base, conical body, cylindrical neck, and wide flaring rim.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5060A).  
*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46/47c; de Tommaso 1990: type 67. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**122: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 5.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 103 mm; max. diam.: 18 mm.  
*Description:* small blue/green bottle of fine glass, with elongated body and neck (slightly constricted at base of neck) and flaring rim.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5060B).  
*Discussion:* Same form as cat. no. 62. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**From House I 10,1 or I 10,3**

**123: Bronze inkwell (calamaio) (Plate 5.11)**

*Recorded dimensions:* h.: 50 mm; diam.: 40 mm.  
*Description:* Fragments of small cylindrical bronze container, decorated on base and side with concentric relief lines. Triangular piece of bronze lamina attached to one side. No longer restorable.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5061).  
*Description:* similar in type and size to cat. no. 1086.

**124: Bronze lock hasp (Plate 5.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 660 mm; w.: c.10 mm; h.: 14 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.  
*Description:* Part of a bronze lock hasp in the form of a strip of bronze with a square locking loop at right-angles to the strip. Hole at other end containing remains of iron.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5063).  
*Discussion:* similar to hasp of cat. no. 486 and probably from chest.

**125: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *quadrans*, probably of Claudius (AD 41–3).  
*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5062: not reinventoried).

<sup>7</sup> Cat. nos. 121 and 122 were incorrectly located in Unit I 10,12 in the Pompeii inventory.

# 6

## CASA DEL MENANDRO (I 10,4)<sup>1</sup>

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi

A, VI, 6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 451–590 (intermittently from Nov. 1926–Mar. 1929).

A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 56–235 (intermittently from July 1930–Oct. 1932).

#### Published

Maiuri 1933.

### Excavation recording

The Casa del Menandro was excavated mainly between November 1926 and July 1932.<sup>2</sup> The excavation reports of the 1920s and 1930s often recorded the state of the volcanic deposit: whether the deposit was disturbed or consisted of stratified ash and lapilli; whether finds were associated with an upper floor; and at what level above the pavement finds were made. Given that this large and reportedly ‘noble’ house was considered important by the excavators, they were perhaps more careful here than they had been with Houses I 10,1 and I 10,2–3.<sup>3</sup>

### ‘Atrium’ b

#### North-west corner, from wooden lattice of aedicula

126: *Bronze studs* (Figure 67.11; Plate 7.1)

*Description*: fragments of at least 102 small bronze studs,

<sup>1</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) catalogued inv. no. 4540 as being from the *Casa del Menandro* but it was actually found in the *Villa dei Misteri* on 21 March 1930.

<sup>2</sup> Ling (1997: 332–3).

with a flat circular head (diam.: 20 mm) and shaft of square section (max. l.: 15 mm; section: c.2 mm × 2 mm).

*Present location*: Pompeii Collection, CB. Three others *in situ* in aedicula (inv. no. 4212).

*Discussion*: The light weight of the heads and the shortness and fragility of the shafts indicate that these studs functioned as decoration, rather than structural support, on the wooden latticing of upper part of the aedicula. See discussion on studs.

#### South-west corner

127: *Bronze labrum* (Plate 7.2)

*Dimensions*: diam.: 1 m; h.: 180 mm.

*Description*: Large sub-hemispherical bronze basin with omphalos at centre and horizontal rim with down-turned edge. Internal omphalos decorated with a floral pattern consisting of three rows of radiating petals. Upper surface of rim ribbed and edged with ovolo pattern.

*Present location*: Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4261, re-inventoried no. 25892).

*References*: Maiuri 1933: 428–30, fig. 161 (on a modern pedestal); Riz 1990: pl. 71; *PPM* ii. 242, fig. 2 (standing on modern base); Tassinari 1993: i. 141;<sup>4</sup> Stefani 2003: 25, 126–7 no. A17.

*Discussion*: The use of the term *labrum* for such a vessel is unsubstantiated. Its purpose in the ‘atrium’ was likely to have been largely for display but possibly also for water collection and washing.

128: *Bronze patera* (Plate 7.2–3)

*Dimensions*: l.: 305 mm; rim diam.: 172 mm; h.: 50 mm; base diam.: 72 mm; handle l.: 130 mm.

<sup>3</sup> The importance of this house as an élite dwelling is exemplified by the lunch party which was held in room 18 (Pomp. archive negs. A/234–6) when Mussolini visited Pompeii in 1940.

<sup>4</sup> Following a mistake in the inventory, Tassinari has incorrectly provenanced this to room 1.

*Description:* Shallow bronze pan, with rolled rim and ring base. Underside of base modelled with a series of relief rings. Flat handle, flared at both ends and attached at rim, with 'keyhole' suspension hole and terminating in small knob. Bowl bent. Two small holes (max. diam.: c.10 mm) near rim. Traces of repair on outside of bowl and to cracks at rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4262).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 145 and 395;<sup>5</sup> Stefani 2003: 177, no. G2.

*Discussion:* See Tassinari 1975: pl. 6, no. 21. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 233) this particular type was a 'paterna di bagno' which formed part of a bath service (see also Tassinari 1975: 33, no. 21; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 178, no. 46).

## South side

### 129: Bone fragments (Figure 73.7; Plate 7.4)

- i. Four fragments, flat on one side, modulated and grooved on the other (section: c.15 mm × 3 mm; max. l.: 70 mm).
- ii. Three fragments, flat on one side, modulated on the other (section: c.12 mm × 3 mm; max. l. 68 mm).
- iii. Thirteen fragments of approximately rectangular section (4 mm × 2 mm; max. l.: 29 mm).

Another twenty to thirty fragments of indeterminate form (max. l.: 25 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4264).

*Discussion:* possibly ornamentation of cupboard, cabinet or casket.

### 130: Bronze door hinge

*Dimensions:* l.: 125 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4266).

*Discussion:* Presumably strap hinge but unclear whether complete hinge or only one wing. In either case a fairly substantial hinge, probably similar to cat. no. 286 and possibly from closing system for north side of room 8. See discussion on strap hinges.

### 131: Bronze nails

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly also part of closing system for north side of room 8.

### 132: Iron handle

*Description:* handle found with a piece of iron and two nails.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* again, possibly part of closing system for north side of room 8.

<sup>5</sup> Also mistakenly provenanced to room 1 by Tassinari (1993: i. 141).

### 133: Ceramic amphora/storage jar

*Dimensions:* h.: 285 mm; diam. of mouth: 135 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* truncated conical flagon or jar, with swollen body and two handles.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This would appear to have been too small for a transportation amphora and was therefore likely to have been a storage jar. See discussion on *amphora*.

### 134: Clay lamp (Plates 7.5 and 130.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm; diam.: 53 mm; preserved h.: 27 mm.

*Description:* Lamp with ring handle and incised line to mark base. Single triangular nozzle decorated with volutes. Discus outlined with two incised lines and decorated in relief with frontal bust of Sol. Filling hole to left of Sol, below lowest ray. Handle broken above discus height; large fragment missing from nozzle. Traces of burning underneath nozzle and near lower section of handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4265).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIB. For lamp type also see Bailey 1980: 150–2 and pl. 8. For discus type see mould from Pompeii inv. no. 12398f (Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XLII, no. 37).

## South side, possibly from upper levels of volcanic deposit

### 135: Clay lamp (Plates 7.6 and 126.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; diam.: 72 mm; ht. of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* Reddish slip over orange-buff clay.

*Description:* Lamp with single short nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated, with filling hole approximately at the centre, and outlined with two incised lines around outer edge. Impressed ring-and-dot to either side of nozzle. Incised line to mark base. Small firing flaw on discus (diam.: c.12 mm). Traces of burning all over surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4235).

*Discussion:* for type see: Bailey 1965: nos. 98–102; Pompeii inv. no. 12397 (Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XLIII.40); Pavolini 1977: pl. XXIII.26; Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXF; and British Museum no. Q1214 (Bailey 1980: pl. 57).

## Room 1

### No precise location<sup>6</sup>

#### 136: Iron key (Figure 63.18; Plate 8.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm; w. of teeth: 55 mm.

*Description:* Slide key with tapering shaft of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 25 mm × 18 mm). C-shaped

<sup>6</sup> A boar's tusk was also recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi* from this room but no further details were given.

bit with five teeth at right angles to the shaft. Circular hole for suspension (diam.: 17 mm) at the other end. Teeth poorly preserved. Conserved with concretions of volcanic pumice on the surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB. (inv. no. 4239).

*Reference:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 80.

*Discussion:* Manning's type 1 slide key (Manning 1985: 91–3, esp. fig. 25, no. 6). See also: Neuburger 1927: 340, fig. 455 (an example from Mycenae excavated by Schliemann); Galliazzo 1976: 148–9, no. 2. As Manning noted, such keys were intended for large tumbler locks. Therefore this was probably from a structural door key. See discussion on locks and keys.

### 137: Bronze tegame/casseruola

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: c.128 mm; base diam.: 95 mm; l. of handle: 133 mm; h.: now uncertain (h. recorded in inventory: 60 mm).

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with horizontal handle attached at the rim. Handle decorated with a ridge along the edge and has circular terminal. Lunate hole cut into the circle of the terminal for suspension. In fragments and badly corroded. Seems to have been restored with cloth, now disintegrated. It is doubtful that the recorded height was the original full height of the vessel (see height of similar vessel: cat. no. 658).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4260).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 102 and 395.

*Discussion:* This was probably a ladle, possibly for wine. See discussion on *casseruola*.

### 138: Clay lamp (Plates 8.2 and 130.10)

*Dimensions:* l.: 115 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. of handle: 49 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish slip over orange-buff clay.

*Description:* Lamp with a single long nozzle and vertical ring handle. Handle decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined with a vertical ridge, with an elliptical extension towards the nozzle. Applied lug, in the form of a truncated pyramid, on either side of the discus. Filling hole towards the centre of the discus. Base formed by three concentric grooves. An 'H' in relief on the base. Some firing flaws. Small areas of damage to the nozzle. No indications of use.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4250).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 137, 139, no. B24.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 42.

### 139: Clay lamp (Figure 18.4; Plates 8.3 and 130.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm; diam.: 55 mm; h. 40 mm.

*Fabric:* buff-coloured.

*Description:* Lamp with ring handle and incised line to mark base. Single voluted triangular nozzle. Discus outlined by two incised lines and decorated in relief with frontal bust of Sol. Filling hole to left of Sol, below lowest ray. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4251).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 134, 138, no. B2.

*Discussion:* appears to be from the same mould as cat. no. 134.

### 140: Bronze rods (Figure 78.11; Plate 8.4)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 110 mm and 90 mm; max. diam.: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Two straight, relatively fine, iron rods of circular section, with bronze casing. Shortest one tapered. Incomplete with surface corrosion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4253).

*Discussion:* Possibly once part of same rod. Conceivably part of statue attribute which would have needed to be stiffened.

### 141: Bone needle (ago saccale) (Figure 38.6; Plate 8.5)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 85 mm; w. of head: 5 mm.

*Description:* Bone needle with flattened head and oval section. Oval-shaped eye (5 mm × 2 mm). Broken at eye and tip missing. Shaft now bound with tape, presumably indicating that it too is broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4255).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 460.

*Discussion:* An ear-cleaner according to Maiuri. However, similar to Stead and Rigby 1986: 165, fig. 71, no. 657 and Simpson 1997: fig. 18, no. 129, the latter identified as a sewing needle. See discussions on *ago* and on needles.

### 142: Bone implement (punteruolo) (Figure 41.5; Plate 8.6)

*Dimensions:* l.: 185 mm; max. diam.: 8 mm.

*Description:* Bone implement with tapering circular section. One end worked to form conical pommel, marked off from shaft by two incised lines. Smaller end terminating in hemispherical pommel with incised ridge around base. Three lines incised around shaft, c.10 mm from smaller end. Complete but in two pieces. Two tape bandages indicate conservation of previous breaks to the shaft.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4256).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 460; Stefani 2003: 191, no. L1.

*Discussion:* Similar to Mikler 1997: pl. 39, nos. 1–2, the latter with a similar worked terminal and identified as a spindle. According to Maiuri this implement was used for working wool but Wild (pers. comm. 2000) has identified it as possibly a large pin. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

### 143: Bone dice (Plate 8.7)

*Dimensions:* 10 mm × 10 mm × 10 mm.

*Description:* Two bone dice, each with incised dot-and-ring motif on all sides, numbering one to six: one opposite six; two opposite five; and three opposite four. On one dice, the side with the numeral one is covered with a black substance, possibly bitumen (uncertain whether this is ancient or modern).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4254).

*References:* Conticello *et al.* 1990: 165–9, no. 54; Stefani 2003: 193, no. M1.

*Discussion:* Compare Frere 1984: fig. 32, nos. 284–5; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 234, no. 29 (from Pompeii); Ricci

1985: 239–40, pl. 63.6<sup>7</sup>; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991: fig. 122, nos. 4–5. For discussion on use of these in gaming see *bottone*.

**144: Glass bottone (Figure 46.1; Plate 8.8)**

*Description:* Twenty approximately circular, plano-convex glass counters. One opaque white (diam.: 15 mm); three opaque white (diam.: 12 mm); four opaque black (diam.: 12–13 mm); two opaque black (diam.: 10 mm and 6 mm); two opaque yellow (diam.: 12 mm and 7 mm); two, elliptical, variegated opaque yellow, opaque white, and transparent green (max. diam.: 13 mm); two transparent green (diam.: 10 mm); four transparent green (diam.: 6–8 mm). Polished smooth on convex side and rougher and pitted on flat side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4258).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 193 no. M2.

*Discussion:* These counters were most probably gaming pieces and possibly part of the same set as the dice cat. no. 143. According to Nina Crummy (pers. comm. 2000) yellow was a colour favoured in the late Republic and blues, whites, and blacks were more common in the early Empire. However, it seems odd that they are not also polished on the underside. It is possible that these had once been used for inlay (e.g. for jewellery) and that their use as counters was secondary.<sup>8</sup> See discussion on *bottone*.

**145: Glass bead**

*Dimensions:* l.: 15 mm; diam.: 17 mm; diam. of hole: 7 mm.

*Description:* fluted, turquoise melon bead.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4257).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 343. See discussion on *bottone*.

**146: Bronze handle**

*Dimensions:* l.: 35 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4259).

*Description:* Found with two glass *bottoni* attached to it through oxidization. Conceivably the handle in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 32.

**Possibly from upper levels of volcanic deposit**

**147: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 90 mm × 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* found with traces of wood attached.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4238).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1858 and possibly one of locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 119, 121–5, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

<sup>7</sup> The drawing shows a six on two faces, one six opposite the five rather than a two as in the description.

**Room 2**

**North wall, under stairway**

**148: Bronze lock remains**

i. Lock plate (Figure 59.4; Plate 9.1)

*Dimensions:* 161 mm × 103 mm; thickness: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock-plate with remains of four of the original eleven bronze studs on the outer face. Studs (max. preserved diam.: c.20 mm) of broad-brimmed hat type, one of the outer ones with remains of an iron shaft (of rectangular section). L-shaped keyhole (max. dimension: 40 mm). Areas of plate above and below the keyhole not preserved.

ii. Piece of bronze lamina (Figure 61.6; Plate 9.1a)

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; w.: 50 mm; thickness: c.2 mm; depth of return: 23 mm.

*Description:* Bronze lamina, folded to form an 'L'. Remains of three iron nails on the shorter return side, which would have attached plate to door.

iii. Bronze lock bolt (Plate 9.1b)

*Dimensions:* l.: 123 mm; w.: 16 mm; thickness: 8 mm.

*Description:* Remains of iron tumblers attached. Probably similar bolt to cat. no. 149 but larger.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4267).

*Discussion:* Remains from a relatively large tumbler lock (see cat. no. 149). While the three studs along each of the two ends of the lock plate would have been used to attach it to a door, the five internal ones were probably decorative. The piece of bronze lamina is of a similar height to the plate and a similar width to the return of cat. no. 149, hence probably the return for this lock. However, there is no cavity in the larger plane of this piece for the bolt to pass through. This lock is even larger than cat. no. 149, and hence more probably from a structural door than furniture. See discussion on locks and keys.

**149: Bronze lock remains**

i. Lock plate (Figure 59.5; Plate 9.2)

*Face dimensions:* 122 mm × 85 mm; dimensions of return: 58 mm × 85 mm; thickness: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with remains of four iron studs on the face for attachments. These studs are covered with bronze lamina (diam.: c.15 mm) and have iron nails for attachment. L-shaped keyhole (max. dimension: 38 mm) and return with L-shape hole (max. dimension: 40 mm) for bolt to pass through. Traces of wood on the inside of the lock.

ii. Bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.2; Plate 9.2a)

*Dimensions:* l.: 113 mm; w.: 14 mm; max. thickness: 6 mm.

*Description:* Bronze lock bolt with a key pattern of six triangular holes between a crescent and a rectangular hole.

<sup>8</sup> No traces of any adhesive on the flat side are visible through a magnifying glass. Closer examination may verify whether they had been used as inlay.



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4269).

*Discussion:* The folded return section indicates that the door width would have been 58 mm. A door of this width was more likely to have been a structural door than a furniture door. See discussion on locks and keys.

**150: Ceramic dish/platter (Figure 5.5; Plate 9.3)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 398 mm; base diam.: 335 mm; h.: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish-brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454; Stefani 2003: 167 no. D14.  
*Discussion:* This is the most common shape of 'Pompeian Red Ware' (see Goudineau 1970; Peacock 1977; Scatozza Hörich 1988; di Giovanni 1996: 76 fig. 8), although this particular vessel is a relatively large example. Vessels of this type have been identified as plates used in cooking (Scatozza Hörich 1988: 81). Peacock (1977: 147) also suggested that they may have been used for transporting delicacies, and deduced from the wide distribution of this type of vessel throughout the Roman world that it was sought after because of its heat resistance and shiny 'non-stick' red surface. Di Giovanni (1996: 74–5) confidently classified vessels of this type as *tegame*, or pans, for use in the kitchen, because of their burnished interiors, which allowed them to be used in cooking, and because their rims are so shaped they can also form lids.

**151: Ceramic lid/cover (Figure 6.4; Plate 9.4)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 408 mm; base diam.: 170 mm; max. preserved h.: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse dark red, unslipped.

*Description:* Flaring lid with everted rim. Fragmentary, but complete except for one small fragment from rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268B).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* This is the largest vessel in this group (cat. nos. 154–69). Such vessels have been identified as lids or covers (see e.g. Goudineau 1970: pl. I, no. 14 and pl. II, no. 18; Peacock 1977: 157 fig. 3, nos. 2 and 11; Bruckner 1965: 9; Di Giovanni 1996: 97, fig. 25; Scatozza Hörich 1996: fig. 1 (inv. 3000, 3001)). This particular lid could well have fitted on top of the dish cat. no. 150. For discussion on these vessel types and further references see cat. no. 150. See also discussion on lids.

**152: Ceramic dish/platter (Figure 5.4; Plate 9.3 and 5)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 360 mm; base diam.: 275 mm; h. 55 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Com-

plete except for one chip at rim. Recomposed from fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268C).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar fabric and form to cat. no. 150 except slightly smaller (see Cunliffe 1971: 176, type 2). For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**153: Ceramic dish/platter**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 323 mm; base diam.: 242 mm; h.: 58 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Recomposed from fragments, with some base and rim fragments missing. Indications of burning on base, probably from use.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4268D).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Comparable in type and size to cat. no. 152. The traces of burning imply that this particular vessel had been used in the cooking or heating of food. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**154: Ceramic dish/platter (Figure 5.2; Plate 9.3)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 155 mm; base diam.: 110 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles: one at the centre, one 20 mm from the centre and two around the outer edge of the base. Incisions on underside of base, at edge: '/VI'. Recomposed from fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268E).<sup>9</sup>

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 77; Stefani 2003: 167, no. D15.

*Discussion:* Similar type and form to cat. no. 162 except smaller (see Cunliffe 1971: 176, type 3). For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**155: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.6)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 153 mm; base diam.: 110 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Complete except for two chips to rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268F).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

<sup>9</sup> In the Pompeian collection this vessel is wrongly labelled 4868E.

*Discussion:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 154. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**156: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.6)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 155 mm; base diam.: 110 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Complete except for two fragments missing from rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268G).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 154. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**157: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.6)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 157 mm; base diam.: 115 mm; h.: 26 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Recomposed from fragments. Two large fragments and section of rim missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268H).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 154. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**158: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.6)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 157 mm; base diam.: 114 mm; h.: 26 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Partly recomposed from fragments but much of rim missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268I).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 154. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**159: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.6)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: c.155 mm; base diam.: 115 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside of base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. In fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268L).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Description:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 154. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**160: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.7)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 229 mm; base diam.: 172 mm; h.: 35 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. In three pieces (restored). Two small fragments missing. Indications of burning on base, presumably from use.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268M).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar in size and form to cat. no. 162. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**161: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.7)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 226 mm; base diam.: 177 mm; h.: 33 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Complete except for one fragment at rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268N).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 162. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**162: Ceramic dish/platter (Figure 5.3; Plate 9.3 and 5)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 231 mm; base diam.: 178 mm; h.: 36 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Base with indications of burning from use. Fragment missing from lip, otherwise complete. Inscription 'CI' on base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268O).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 76; Stefani 2003: 167 no. D16.

*Discussion:* Similar type and form to cat. no. 152 except smaller. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**163: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.7)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 230 mm; base diam.: 170 mm; h.: 33 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Complete, rim recomposed from fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268P).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar size and form to cat. no. 162. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.



**164: Ceramic dish/platter (Plate 9.7)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 230 mm; base diam.: 174 mm; h.: 33 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/brown, slipped and burnished on inside of vessel.

*Description:* Shallow flat-based dish with curved sides and straight rim. Inside base decorated with incised lines, forming a pattern of four groups of concentric circles. Base with indication of use burning. Almost complete, conserved with two small fragments restored. Two other small fragments missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268Q)

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar size and form to cat. no. 162. For discussion on this vessel type and further references see cat. no. 150.

**165: Ceramic lid/cover (Figure 6.3; Plate 9.8)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 327 mm; base diam.: 85 mm; h.: 63 mm.

*Fabric:* coarser light orange-red, unslipped.

*Description:* Shallow flaring dish with small, slightly raised, base and everted rim. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4268R).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 55 and 454.

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 151 but smaller. It was likely to have been a lid but does not fit any of the dishes in this group (cat. nos. 150–64). For discussion on these vessel types and further references see cat. no. 150. See also discussion on lids.<sup>10</sup>

**No precise location****166: Iron lock**

*Description:* fragmentary.

*Present location:* left in 'Cubicolo Erotis' at time of excavation (inv. no. 4263).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 106, 119–25, 139, and 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**Room 3****In and near the fornello (Plate 10.1).****167: Three pieces of obsidian (Plate 10.2)**

*Dimensions of largest piece:* 37 mm × 25 mm × 2 mm.

*Description:* Largest piece is of a fairly regular trapezoidal shape. All facets of the three pieces have clean breaks with no wear.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4247).

<sup>10</sup> The excavators (GdSc A,VI,6: 566) recorded thirteen dishes, and one vase (diam.: 430 mm) found on 8 August 1928. Maiuri initially reported thirteen dishes (1933: 55) and then sixteen (1933: 454). Maiuri's latter number equates with the quantity now stored in the Pompeii Collection and supplied with the inventory number 4268. Either the extra ones were found at a later date and not recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, or the additional dishes were not in fact from this room. However, it is now impossible to ascertain which three these could have been. The quantity listed in the inventory was originally thirteen, but this numeral was subsequently crossed out and replaced with the numeral sixteen,

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 38) observed that the obsidian was similar to that from Campi Flegrei, in colour and in composition. It is unclear whether these were part of the household furnishings or resulted from the final eruption.<sup>11</sup> However, it would seem unlikely that they would have been inventoried if they had not seemed unusual to the excavators, within the general matrix of the volcanic deposit. They would also seem to have been deliberately cut, possibly for use in making mosaic pavements.

**On the floor****168: Two iron lock fragments**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly some of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 106, 119–25, 139, and 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**169: Five bronze lock fragments**

*Description:* from base of small lock.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**No precise location****170: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 380 mm; diam: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* wide body.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* From the limited description and the dimensions given in the *Giornali degli Scavi* it is difficult to ascertain the form of this vase. It may have been a jug or a jar. It was almost twice the size of the jar, cat. no. 100, slightly taller than the jugs, cat. nos. 7 and 76, but smaller than cat. nos. 1383, and 1864–5. Given its size it was very probably used for storage.

**171: Four bronze studs (Plate 10.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 31 mm; h. of boss: 6 mm; max. preserved l. of shaft: 12 mm.

*Description:* four studs each with a bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and iron shaft of rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4243).

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 1412i but smaller. Iron shaft indicates these were driven into wood, probably a

with a different pen. While three of the plates may have been discovered in the same location at a later date, equally, these vessels may have been catalogued together for convenience of inventorying, when they were in fact from different provenances. Because Maiuri referred to sixteen vessels in the catalogue section of his book the former scenario seems more probable.

<sup>11</sup> Petrochemical analysis may assist in identifying whether they were definitely not from Mt Vesuvius but even if they were this would not necessarily prove that they were a product of the final eruption.

chest. Shafts likely to have been broken during excavation. See discussion on studs.

**172: Bronze ring (Figure 75.17; Plate 10.4)**

*Dimensions:* external diam.: 25 mm; internal diam.: 16 mm.

*Description:* solid ring of horizontally oval section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4242).

*Discussion:* It seems improbable that this was a finger ring, because it is on the wrong plane. See discussion on rings.

**173: Ceramic bowl (Figure 3.5; Plate 10.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 43 mm; rim diam.: 77 mm; base diam.: 38 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Small hemispherical bowl with short vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall. Rim decorated with small applied female head. Maker's stamp: 'C' . . . *in planta pedis*, inside bowl, largely illegible.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4240).

*Discussion:* Similar to *Conspectus* 34; see also Pucci 1977: 15, pl. 1, no. 3.<sup>12</sup>

According to Hilgers (1969: 33–4) vessels of this hemispherical shape were labelled *acetabula*. Such a small vessel must have been used for substances required in small quantities. See discussions on *acetabulum* and on terra sigillata pottery.

**174: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.9; Plate 10.6)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 70 mm; max. diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* Small green glass bottle with small flattened base, unevenly carinated body, and relatively straight neck. Lip not preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4241).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179–80 no. H9.

*Discussion:* Similar to de Tommaso 1990: type 70. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**175: Clay lamp (Plates 10.7 and 128.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 144 mm; diam.: 112 mm.; h.: 64 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff.

*Description:* Large lamp with a single short nozzle and ring handle. Discus outlined with three ridges, with a band of ovoli to the outside. The disc is decorated in relief with a draped bust of a bearded Jupiter above, as if seated upon, an eagle. The latter has its wings outspread, its head turned to the left and stands on a thunderbolt. Filling hole beneath eagle's right wing. End of the nozzle missing and much of the surface burnt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4243bis).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 136, 139, no. B22.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXH. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 303–10. Decoration similar to British Museum nos. Q1210 and Q1224 (Bailey 1980: pls 57 and 59). This disc scene was very popular (Bailey pers. comm. 2000 for discussion Bailey 1980: 8–10).

<sup>12</sup> The vessel in Pucci is almost identical to this one, though complete, and could conceivably be the same vessel. It has the number 16479 on the side.

**176: Glass bead (vago di collana baccellato) (Figure 45.15 Plate 10.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 15 mm; diam.: 20 mm, diam. of hole: 9 mm.

*Description:* turquoise, fluted, melon bead.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4246).

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 343. See discussion on *bottomone*.

## Room 4

### No precise location

**177: Iron hinge**

*Dimensions:* l.: 130 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Presumably a strap hinge. Approximately the same size as cat. no. 130. See discussion on strap hinges.

**178: Bronze coin**

*Discussion:* Small, of Ebusus (end of third cent. BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4252: not reinventoried).

## Room 5

### No precise location

**179: Bronze studs (Plate 10.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 30 mm and 33 mm; h. of boss: 7 mm; max. preserved l. of shaft: 10 mm.

*Description:* Two studs each with bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and iron shaft of rectangular section. One stud with attached concretion, possibly of oxidized iron and wood.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4198).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. nos. 1412ii–iii but smaller and probably used to decorate furniture, presumably a chest. See discussion on studs.

**180: Fragment of bronze lamina (Figure 58.4; Plate 10.10)**

i. Three pieces of fine lamina (max. w.: 7 mm; thickness: c.1 mm), consisting of two strips (62 mm and 50 mm) and one L-shaped piece (max. l.: 63 mm). All pieces pierced to take nails.

ii. Three fragments of a rectangular lock plate (preserved dimensions: 66 mm × 55 mm), of fine lamina with concave sides and border pattern formed by a line of embossed dots. Traces of rectangular cutting, for keyhole, visible on edge of preserved piece.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4199).

*Discussion:* As suggested in *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI,6: 556) these pieces are probably from furniture. The fineness of

the lamina indicates that it must have been a small chest or casket. Mols (pers. comm. 1993) suggests that pieces may have been from a jewellery casket. See discussion on locks and keys.

**181: Bronze fragments (Plate 10.11)**

*Dimensions:* four fragments of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain (max. l.: 70 mm), of rectangular section (c.4 mm × 3 mm).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4200).<sup>13</sup>  
*Discussion:* Chain of similar type to that of cat. no. 513. The chain must have been quite small.

**182: Two bronze nails**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

**183: Ceramic bowl**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 330 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* Conical bowl with flaring lip.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* this was probably a large and deep bowl, possibly similar to Gasperetti 1996: form 1121b, fig. 1.6 or form 1123b, fig. 1.9, both of which she has classified as *pelvi* (see discussion).

**184: Ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 100 mm and 120 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* These were similar in size to cat. no. 16 and were either jar lids or lids from small open vessels (see cat. no. 572). See discussion on lids.

**185: Black polished stone**

*Dimensions:* 95 mm × 70 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* stone, approximately elliptical in shape.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* this had been used for polishing mosaic floors. It may have been similar to elliptical one of cat. no. 830.

**186: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.3; Plate 10.12)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm; max. diam.: 28 mm.  
*Description:* small blue/green bottle with flat base, conical body, cylindrical neck and flaring lip.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4197A).  
*Reference:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, no. 135.  
*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Hörich 1986: forms 46/47 and de Tommaso 1990: type 70 although smaller and squatter. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**187: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.19; Plate 10.12)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam of rim: 15 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green bottle of elongated form with flaring lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4197B)

*Description:* Similar to de Tommaso 1990: type 73. Of similar form to cat. no. 62 but shorter. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**188: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Augustus (15 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4201: not reinventoried)

**Possibly from upper levels of volcanic deposit (possibly disturbed)**

**189: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam.: 42 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* This is a relatively small but tall vessel. It may have been of the type referred to in the Pompeii records as a *fritillus*. See discussion on *fritillus*.

**190: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 180 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* with knob.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* This was probably of a similar type to cat. no. 572 although somewhat larger. It seems rather large to have been a jar lid, unless for a very large jar. It was more probably a lid from an open vessel, possibly a cooking pan (see cat. no. 367). See discussion on lids.

## Room 8

### West wall, towards south-west corner

**191: Bronze and silver bed fittings (Plate 11.2)**

*Dimensions:* total height of reconstructed bed: 0.8 m.  
*Description:* Reconstructed as a bed. Original fittings consist of those from the legs, corners of the bed plane and decorated edges of the bed head. The bed head has been reconstructed with a sloping lower section and vertical upper section. Either end of the upper section has a vertical bronze strip decorated with leaf pattern, originally inlaid in silver (not identical at each end). Each side is surmounted with a statuette of Heracles (h.: 100 mm), holding a club and standing on a crescent. At one end of the sloping section is a bronze fitting, decorated with a rondelle at lower end (diam.: c.65 mm) and a goose's head in high relief (l.: c.80 mm) at the other. The central panel is undecorated. The other end of the sloping section has, at

<sup>13</sup> In the Pompeii Collection these chain fragments are now listed on the inventory card and stored together with a handle, made of a strip of bronze wire with frayed ends, but this is not recorded in the inventory or the *Giornale degli Scavi*.

lower end, a bust of a satyr in the round (h.: c.90 mm) and, at higher end, a statuette of a floating cupid carrying a goose (h.: 130 mm). The central panel is decorated with tendrils and rosettes, inlaid with silver.

Rectangular strips of folded bronze encase each corner of the bed plane (max. l. of strip: 520 mm). Each bed leg (only the two on the front side of the bed are original) is made up of a rectangular modulated base (h.: 35 mm; dimensions: 84 mm × 45 mm) surmounted by a cone (h.: 70 mm), in turn surmounted by a plano-convex disc (diam.: c.100 mm) which, in turn, is surmounted by a cylindrical rod (diam.: c.30 mm) and four more discs (max. diam. c.80 mm). Total height of leg to bed plane: 300 mm. The top of the leg, above the plane of the bed, terminates in a disc (diam.: c.90 mm; h.: c.30 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4270A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 423–7, fig. 159 (reconstructed); Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 75–5, no. 68; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 215–16, no. 76, pls 73–4; Stefani 2003: 121–4, no. A12.

*Discussion:* As evidenced by the greater elaboration on one side of the sloping section, this bed was designed to be viewed from one side. For discussion on the use of precious materials in furniture: Mols 1999: 109. Mastroroberto (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76) identified this as the type used in patrician houses in the early empire and dated to the end of the first cent. BC.

#### 192: Bronze and silver bed fittings (Plate 11.1)

*Dimensions:* total height of reconstructed bed: c.0.9 m.

*Description:* Reconstructed as a bed. Original fittings consist of fittings from the legs, edges of bed plane and decorated edges of the bed head, similar to cat. no. 191. The front and side of the uprights of the bed head are decorated with a panel which has a vegetal pattern inlaid with silver, as cat. no. 191. One edge of the sloping section is decorated, at lower end, with a statuette consisting of the upper body and head of a bearded silen (h.: 95 mm) and, in central part, with a panel with a voluted floral pattern inlaid with silver. The other edge has a disc (diam.: 70 mm) at lower end but no further decoration is preserved in the sloping section.

The plane of the bed is decorated at the edge, on both of the long sides and for 230 mm from the corners on the short sides, with a strip of bronze inlaid with silver in a meander pattern.

Each bed leg is made up of a rectangular modulated base (h.: 35 mm; l.: 90 mm; w.: 50 mm) surmounted by a cone and series of discs similar to cat. no. 191 (max. diam.: 100 mm). Total height to plane of bed: 280–90 mm. Disc (h.: c.30 mm) at the top of the leg, above plane of bed. Not all extant leg pieces are original.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4270B).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 423–7, fig. 160.

*Discussion:* One of the leg discs is similar to cat. no. 296iii–iv. Mastroroberto (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76) believed that it and

its pair, cat. no. 191, were intended to be used in a *triclinium*. If so then there must originally have been a third such bed.

#### No precise location

##### 193: Bronze ring handle (Plate 11.3)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 52 mm; l. of spikes (folded): more than 60 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring of oval section (max. diam.: c.6 mm), attached to long bronze double spiked loop.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4244A).

*Discussion:* Same type of ring handle as cat. no. 242. The double-spiked loop is not splayed (see cat. no. 668) which suggests that it had been attached to a piece of wood of considerable thickness. See discussion on ring handles.

##### 194: Bronze lamina (Figure 78.9; Plate 11.3)

*Preserved dimensions:* 75 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of a rectangular piece of bronze lamina with concave sides.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4244B).

*Discussion:* Inventoried as a lock plate. However, no indications of any means of attachment. Probably similar to chest fitting cat. no. 1503. Associated ring handle cat. no. 193 likely to have been from same piece of furniture.

##### 195: Fragment of bronze strap hinge (Plate 11.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 55 mm; h.: 21 mm; max. thickness of bronze: 3 mm.

*Description:* One tapering arm from a small strap hinge, originally with four central pivot plates. Arm tapering to a point, with two holes (max. diam.: 4 mm) to take nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4245).

*Discussion:* Of same type and size as cat. no. 239 and therefore likely to have been from a chest or cupboard. See discussion on strap hinges.

##### 196: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 11.3)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 244 mm; h. (including pin): 61 mm; max. thickness of bronze: 11 mm.

*Description:* Strap hinge with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and iron pivot pin. Ends squared. Along each arm are two nail holes (diam.: 8 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4248).<sup>14</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 241 and therefore likely to have been from a structural door. See discussion on strap hinges.

##### 197: Fragment of bronze strap hinge (Plate 11.3)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 73 mm; h.: 37 mm; max. thickness of bronze: 5 mm.

*Description:* One tapering arm from a strap hinge, originally with four central pivot plates. End squared. One nail hole (diam: 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4249).

<sup>14</sup> Two fragments of another large, twisted, hinge (l. of arm: c.14 mm; h.: c.65 mm), now also inventoried at this number.



*Discussion:* From similar type of hinge to cat. no. 286 but slightly smaller. Possibly used for a window shutter or screen door. See discussion on strap hinges.

**198: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this is a fairly large nail and likely to have been structural.

**199: Marble herm (Plate 11.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 173 mm; max. w.: 100 mm.

*Description:* Bust of young Dionysus in yellow marble. His long hair hangs in front of his shoulders and he wears a wreath in the form of a grape vine. Back of bust roughly hewn. Complete except that the end of his nose is chipped and he appears to have had inlaid eyes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4237).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 215, no. 73; Stefani 2003: 119–20, no. A10.

*Discussion:* such herms found in garden contexts in Pompeii (e.g. cat. no. 1374; Seiler 1992: esp. 116–22, and figs 537–46 and 562–5), although see further discussion on large-scale sculpture in Chapter 30.

**200: Ceramic bowl**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* similar in size, if slightly smaller, to cat. no. 903.

**201: Two clay loom weights**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar type to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**202: Bronze grappa**

*Dimensions:* l.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornali degli Scavi*, a clamp for fastening marble slabs in *impluvium*. Considerably larger than revetment clamp (cat. no. 73).

## Corridor 9

### Possibly upper levels of volcanic deposit

**203: Bronze ring handle**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 51.5 mm; preserved l. of spikes (folded): c.60 mm.

*Description:* Fluted bronze ring of flattened oval section (max. diam.: c.5 mm) with double-spiked loop. The spike has been splayed after a depth of 15 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4236).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 242 and same size as cat. no. 193. See discussion on ring handles.

## Room 10

### 0.3 m above the pavement

**204: Four iron handles**

*Description:* two large.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI,6: 569) these handles were evidence of a large wooden cupboard in this area.

**205: Bronze lock**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI,6: 569) this was also evidence of a large wooden cupboard in this area. Possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 69. See discussion on locks and keys.

**206: Bronze lock**

*Description:* remains of bronze lock plate, folded, with bolt attached to iron remains, probably tumblers.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 69. See discussion on locks and keys.

**207: Bronze lock fragments**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**208: Bronze remains**

*Description:* folded at right angles and with nails.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**209: Iron aspione**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**210: Numerous iron nails**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, 135–7, and 147.

**211: Two pieces of bronze lamina**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 0.5 m; w.: 55 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* one end folded into a semicircle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* these were identified in the *Giornali degli Scavi* as door reinforcements, presumably for a pivot system for the cupboard doors (see cat. no. 326).

**212: Two clay weights**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly loom weights similar to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**213: Bronze vase base**

*Description:* large.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

## Peristyle garden c

### North ambulatory, north-west corner of parapet wall

**214: Terracotta puteal (Plate 12.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.47 m; diam.: 0.57 m.

*Description:* Cylindrical puteal, decorated with two rows of ovolos near the base and one near the neck. Covering cistern head, which currently has a travertine disc over the opening.

*Present location:* *in situ*.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 35; Ling 1997: fig. 53E.

### North ambulatory

**215: Bronze and iron brazier (Plate 12.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 340 mm; diam. of rim: 470 mm.

*Description:* Brazier with bronze base on three feet of feline form. Each foot rests on a circular base (diam.: c.100 mm) and is attached to brazier base with volutes. Between the volutes, on each leg, is a lion's head in relief. Lower side of brazier decorated with three more relief frontal lions' heads. Under each of these latter heads is a fluted ring (one now missing). Upper sides of brazier decorated with three relief rondelles (diam.: c.32 mm). Top of brazier of iron, of which only outside rim remains (h.: 40 mm). Conserved with lapilli and ash adhered to the iron rim and inside the top of the brazier.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4326: reinventoried no. 20315).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 432–3, fig. 164; Conticello *et al.* 1990: 172–3; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 91; Stefani 2003: 118–19, no. A8.

*Discussion:* Maiuri noted that this brazier contained an abundance of ash, presumably from its use. For use see further discussion in Chapter 30.

**216: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**217: Numerous iron nails**

Various dimensions.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, and 135–7, 147.

### North ambulatory, near parapet, on pavement

**218: Marble statue (Plate 13.1)**

*Dimensions:* h. 1.1 m.

*Description:* Naked statue of Apollo, in white marble, advancing with right leg and right arm forward. Elaborate hairstyle with two rows of curls across the forehead, two strands of ringlets hanging in front of each shoulder, and a laurel wreath.

Standing on rectangular base (h.: 45 mm; dimensions: 360 mm × 300 mm) with supporting trunk and griffin, standing on its hind legs with one foreleg against Apollo's right thigh. Apollo's left arm and left foot broke off during excavation (Maiuri 1933: 407). Of archaic type.

*Present location:* Naples Museum (inv. no. 146103: Pompeii inv. no. 4322).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 407–19, figs 153–8; Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: no. 83; Pozzi *et al.* 1989: 146, no. 256; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 215, no. 74; Stefani 2003: 112–14.

*Discussion:* Pozzi *et al.* (1989: 146) identified this as an eclectic and archaizing work of an Athenian sculptor, dating to the First cent. BC. Maiuri (1933: 419) suggested that it was a cult statue that must originally have belonged to the Temple of Apollo. However, such an eclectic piece was more probably from a domestic context (see Neudecker 1988: 31, 33, 36, 38; Zanker 1978: 299–300). Statues of Apollo occur in other Pompeian houses (e.g. in the Casa del Citarista (Dwyer 1982: 88 and fig. 129) and the Casa di Apollino (de Vos and de Vos 1982: 187)).

**219: Bronze caldaio (Plate 13.2)**

*Dimensions:* h. to rim: 324 mm; preserved h. to top of handle: 300 mm; rim diam.: 230 mm.

*Description:* Bronze bucket with rounded base, straight sides and rolled rim. Remains of handle indicate large iron attachment plate with iron ring (diam.: c.40 mm) at rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4323).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: ii. 337 and 395; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 92; Stefani 2003: 160, no. C25.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 231) that vessels similar to this type were used to carry water for the kitchen. See discussion on *caldai*o.

**220: Iron knife (coltello)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 270 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4283).

**North ambulatory, near south-west jamb to room 8**

**221: Four lock plate fragments (Figures 60.1, 61.2, and 61.3; Plate 13.3–5)**

*Description:* Four pieces of bronze lamina. Thickness: c.5 mm.

i. Lock plate with face and return (face dimensions: 125 mm × 88 mm; return: 41 mm × 84 mm). L-shaped keyhole in face (max. preserved dimension: 25 mm) and rectangular hole (dimension: 11 mm × 9 mm) for bolt in return. At least four holes in face and one in return, some with remains of iron attachment nails. Corroded.

ii. Rectangular plate (dimensions: 96 mm × 101 mm), with holes for five iron attachment nails, one in each corner and one in centre.

iii. Rectangular piece (dimensions: 88 mm × 43 mm) with L-shaped keyhole (max. dimension: 24 mm). Six holes for attachment nails, two with bronze-headed nails (diam.: 8 mm) *in situ*. Traces of iron lamina adhering to back of one nail.

iv. Remains of rectangular plate (h.: 85 mm; preserved l.: 48 mm) with rectangular hole, possibly for clasp. Remains of two small iron attachment nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4272).

*Discussion:* From lock of similar type to cat. nos. 148–9. However, the different size of each piece implies that they are all from different locks. Piece iii. is possibly from a cupboard as it is relatively small and has no evidence for a hasp hole; i. possibly from a structural door, or conceivably a large cupboard. See discussion on locks and keys.

**North ambulatory, west of room 8, near column**

**222: Marble slab**

*Description:* slab of marble with a bronze border.

*Present location:* unknown: not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornali degli Scavi* this was probably a table top.

**223: Bronze circle (Figure 47.10; Plate 13.6)**

*Dimensions:* loop diam.: 75 mm; total l. of wire: 290 mm; section diam.: c.4 mm.

*Description:* Strip of bronze wire, of circular section, folded to make loop or bracelet. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4279).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 174 no. F3

*Discussion:* probably bangle or armband.

**224: Bronze buckle (fibbia) (Plate 13.9)**

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 55 mm; buckle radius: c.40 mm; l. of tongue: 45 mm.

*Description:* D-shaped bronze buckle, with leaf-shaped tongue wrapped around rod of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm). Buckle frame and tongue of flattened section (dim.: c.3 mm × 6 mm) with trapezoidal terminals. Central portion of frame missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4281).

*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (lower right).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 773 but slightly smaller. The similarity of these buckles suggests they were from a similar type of object and served a similar function. It was possibly even part of the same set. See discussion on buckles.

**225: Bronze guardispigolo (Figure 53.3; Plate 13.7)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 102 mm; max. w.: 65 mm; max h.: 17 mm; thickness of metal: 3–4 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal section vertical, outer section horizontal with attachment loop at each end and at centre of U, to outside. Remains of iron nails in attachment loops. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4282A)

*Discussion:* Similar to De Caro 1987a: 78–9 no. 114. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

**226: Bronze guardispigolo (Plate 13.8)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 95 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; max h.: 15 mm; thickness of metal: 2–4 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal section vertical, outer section horizontal with attachment loop at each end and at centre of U, to outside. Remains of iron nails in attachment loops. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4282B)

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 225. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

**North ambulatory, west part**

**227: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* one *as*, Republican; one illegible coin.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4280: not reinventoried).

**West ambulatory, towards northern end**

**228: Marble and bronze table (Plate 14.1)**

*Dimensions:* total h.: 0.91 m; dimensions of table top: 822 mm × 460 mm × 42 mm; base dimensions: 425 mm × 300 mm; base h.: 100 mm.

*Description:* Table top consisting of slab of *pavonazetto* marble set in bronze frame (thickness of bronze: 3.5 mm). Sides of frame modulated with small applied reliefs in silver, attached with lead, two of which are of reclining lions. Marble slab broken into two pieces and restored. Underneath reconstructed in wood with rectangular slots to take vertical stays of table support. Base and support of bronze. Modulated rectangular base with feline feet. Tapering cylindrical shaft (diam.: c.100 mm at base, c.60 mm at top), with modulated terminal at top and surmounted by a support plate (total dimensions: 460 mm × 460 mm) consisting of a central rectangle and two cross-bars of bronze, with vertical stay c.10 mm from each end of each bar.



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. nos 4286 and 4324; reinvented as no. 20511).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 430–1 fig. 162; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 215, no. 75; Stefani 2003: 124–5 no. A13.

*Discussion:* Table found in two separate pieces. The support plate is the same width as the table top but not the same length.

**229: Wooden chest (reconstructed) and bronze lock plate (Figure 62.5; Plate 14.2–4)**

*Chest dimensions:* 650 mm × 350 mm × 300 mm; lock plate diam.: 93 mm; lock plate thickness: 0.5 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small wooden chest with top-opening lid, reinforced with iron lamina, and with bronze lock and studs. Lock plate circular with L-shaped keyhole and holes to take at least eight attachment nails and decorative bosses, probably bronze. One bronze stud (diam.: 17 mm; h.: 11 mm). *Present location* (of lock plate): Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325). Location of reconstructed chest unknown.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* L-shaped keyhole indicates this lock plate was from a tumbler lock. Stud of similar type to cat. no. 501 but does not fit any of marks on lock plate. If associated, probably from elsewhere on chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

**230: Glass jar (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 239 mm; body dimensions: 127 mm × 126 mm; rim diam.: 105 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Manufacturing flaw running from rim around one shoulder. Complete. One small shell (l.: 15 mm) found inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181; Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H12.

*Discussion:* Same form as cat. no. 234. Not possible to determine whether the shell found inside is an ancient or modern deposit.

**231: Glass jar (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 233 mm; body dimensions: 119 mm × 127 mm; rim diam.: 100 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325B).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* same form as cat. no. 234.

**232: Glass jar (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 259 mm; body dimensions: 126 mm × 119 mm; rim diam.: 116 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Broken into three pieces. Four small shells (l.: 15 mm) possibly marine snails, found inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325C).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* Same form as cat. no. 234. Not possible to determine whether the shells found inside are an ancient or modern deposit.

**233: Glass jar (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 238 mm; body dimensions: 125 mm × 123 mm; rim diam.: 105 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Complete. Three pieces of iron lamina (c.45 mm × 35 mm) inside, two with bronze nails (l.: 20 mm) attached. Sub-hemispherical nail head (diam.: 12 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325D).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* Same form as cat. no. 234. The iron and bronze pieces presumably belonged to the chest which contained these jars.

**234: Glass jar (Figure 10.2; Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 254 mm; body dimensions: 130 mm × 120 mm; rim diam.: 114 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325E).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* Similar to Isings 1957: form 62 and Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 55 but taller. These six jars (cat. nos. 230–5) are similar to modern-day preserving jars. A smaller, square jar from Pompeii, now on display in the Boscoreale Museum, contains organic material which has been identified as preserved apricots or peaches. This vessel would have held 2.8 litres (c.5 sextarii).

**235: Glass jar (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 243 mm; body dimensions: 122 mm × 122 mm; rim diam.: 107 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass jar with quadrangular body, sloping shoulder, flat, undecorated, base and heavy rolled lip. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325F)

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* same form as cat. no. 234.

**236: Glass flask (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 275 mm; body dimensions: 190 mm × 123 mm × 124 mm; rim diam.: 80 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass flask with quadrangular body, sharply sloping shoulder, cylindrical neck, wide rolled lip and wide strap handle. Flat undecorated base. Numerous cracks and some fragments missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325G).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* similar form to cat. no. 238 but taller.

**237: Glass flask (Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 232 mm; body dimensions: 170 mm × 127 mm × 126 mm; rim diam.: 71 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass flask with quadrangular body, sharply sloping shoulder, cylindrical neck, wide rolled lip and wide strap handle. Flat undecorated base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325H).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181; Stefani 2003: 180–1, no. H13.

*Discussion:* same form as cat. no. 238.

**238: Glass flask (Figure 11.5; Plate 14.2 and 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 222 mm; body dimensions: 170 mm × 108 mm × 105 mm; rim diam.: 66 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass flask with quadrangular body, sharply sloping shoulder, cylindrical neck, wide rolled lip and wide strap handle. Flat, undecorated, base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4325I).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457–8, fig. 181.

*Discussion:* Similar to Isings 1957: form 50 and Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 24. Isings (1957: 63–6) called vessels of this type ‘bottles’ (in Italian ‘bottiglia’). According to Scatozza Hörich (1986: 45; see also Isings 1957: 63) the contexts of these particular vessels, and those found in the Villa alla Pisanella at Boscoreale attest to their having been used for transporting liquids. This particular vessel could have held 1.76 litres (*c.* 3 *sextarii*). See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**West ambulatory****239: Five bronze strap hinges (Figure 56.2; Plate 15.1)**

*Dimensions:* best preserved total l.: 95 mm; folded l.: 50 mm, h.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Five small bronze strap hinges, all of approximately the same size. All with one hole in each tapering arm to take attachment nail. Best preserved one with arms ending in point. Of other four: one with one pointed and one squared arm; and three with both arms squared. These four are all preserved flat, each with three central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (4317A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 130, no. A25.

*Discussion:* That four of these hinges have been preserved flat, implies that, if they were attached at the time of the eruption, the object which they hinged was shut. But, the lack of iron staining around the nail holes implies that they might not actually have been in use. Their size suggests that they were from furniture, probably a chest or cupboard. See discussion on strap hinges.

**240: Bronze strap hinge (Figure 55.1; Plate 15.2)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 160 mm; w. of arm: 41 mm; max. thickness: 70 mm.

*Description:* Bronze hinge of similar type to A (cat no. 239), but with rectangular arms. Five central pivot plates and

iron pivot pin. Three iron attachment nails (nail head diam.: 20 mm.) in each arm. Preserved flat.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4317B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 131, no. A26.

*Discussion:* This large and heavy hinge may have belonged to one of the doors off this ambulatory, possibly that to corridor M or to room 46. The object that it hinged was probably closed at the time of the eruption. See discussion on strap hinges.

**241: Four bronze strap hinges (Figure 55.3–4; Plate 15.3–4)**

*Dimensions:* max. total (flat) l.: 245 mm; max. l. of wing: 122 mm; h.: 50 mm.

*Description:* Four bronze hinges with tapering arms and four central pivot plates. Two nail holes in each arm.

i. Preserved folded (i.e. open) with iron pivot pin and traces of iron lamina and wood on outside.

ii. Preserved folded (i.e. open) with bronze pivot pin, protruding 26 mm above pivot plates. Traces of iron lamina on inside.

iii. Preserved flat (i.e. closed) with bronze pivot pin extending 10 mm beyond pivot plates. Nail holes closer to centre of hinge than on other two hinges.

iv. Preserved flat (i.e. closed) with bronze pivot pin extending 15 mm above pivot plate and 6 mm below.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4317C).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 131, no. A27.

*Discussion:* These large, heavy hinges were most probably from the face of multi-leaf folding structural doors. None show iron staining around the nail holes, suggesting that they may not have been attached. All have square ends which may indicate that they were manufactured in this manner and did not taper away to a complete triangle. See discussion on strap hinges.

**242: Four bronze ring handles (Figures 65.2–3 and 68.1; Plate 15.5–6)**

*Description:* Each handle consists of a fluted ring, with oval section, around which is a bronze double-spiked loop. Each modelled boss has a rectangular hole in one side, through which the spike passes.

i. *Dimensions:* Ring diam.: 44 mm; preserved l. of double-spiked loop: 20 mm; boss diam.: 46 mm; boss h.: 24 mm. Boss with knob at centre.

ii. *Dimensions:* Ring diam.: 42 mm; preserved l. of double-spiked loop: 15 mm; boss diam.: 42 mm; boss h.: 19 mm.

iii. *Dimensions:* Ring diam.: c.40 mm; preserved l. of double-spiked loop: 10 mm; boss diam.: 40 mm; h.: 14 mm.

iv. *Dimensions:* Ring diam.: 34 mm; preserved l. of double-spiked loop: 15 mm; boss diam.: 34 mm; h.: 12 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4318).

*Discussion:* These handles would appear to be all from the same wooden object, possibly a cupboard or chest. See discussion on ring handles.

**243: Bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.3; Plate 15.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 93 mm; h.: 18 mm; max. thickness: 12 mm.  
*Description:* Lock bolt with key pattern of four triangular holes (forming Maltese cross) between a crescent and a rectangular hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4319A).  
*Discussion:* Although slightly smaller, very similar to cat. no. 149, with very similar key pattern. Probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

**244: Bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.8; Plate 15.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm; h.: 14 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm.  
*Description:* Small lock bolt with key pattern of eleven rhomboid holes arranged in three rows. Two central holes contain the remains of iron tumblers.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4319B).  
*Discussion:* For bolt of similar size and key pattern see Ricci 1985: pl. 7, no. 8, found in the late antique and medieval levels. Lighter bolt than cat. no. 243 and probably from a furniture lock. See discussion on locks and keys.

**245: Bronze lock fragment and iron fitting (Plate 15.9)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 87 mm; preserved l. of face: 90 mm; l. of return: 40 mm; l. of iron bar: 87 mm; w.: c.20 mm; thickness: c.3 mm; l. of visible end: 35 mm.

*Description:* Piece of rectangular bronze lamina, folded into two sections, forming a lock plate and return. Rectangular hole (dimensions: 18 mm × 9 mm) in the return section to take lock bolt. Traces of at least one bronze-headed attachment nail on the face (hemispherical head diam.: 15 mm). Traces of wood inside lock plate.

An iron fitting is adhered to the face of the lock plate and made up of one bar, whose length is the same as the height of the lock plate, and two shorter pieces at right angles to first.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4320).  
*Discussion:* Similar lock plate to cat. no. 149 and probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

**246: Bronze furniture foot (Plate 15.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 69 mm; diam. of socket: 28 mm.  
*Description:* Hollow base of a furniture leg in the shape of a cloven animal hoof, probably sheep or goat. Crudely worked with modelled fetlock and incision to indicate division of cloven hoof. Slightly flared at apex. Remains of an iron attachment nail at the back, near opening. Complete, with hole in front of leg.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4321).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: 434; Stefani 2003: 116–17 no. A7.  
*Discussion:* exactly same form and dimensions, with identical incised markings, as cat. no. 821.

**247: Inscribed marble fragment (Plate 16.1)**

*Dimensions:* 221 mm × 232 mm; thickness: 30 mm.

*Description:* Approximately rectangular slab of white marble, one edge (top) and both sides with smooth, worked finish, other edges broken. Remains of a partial inscription on the upper surface, painted in red and smudged out in red paint. Inscription in upper left corner: 'S SPH'.

Inscription in centre of block, difficult to read as it has been scrawled over with red paint: 'PHILETE / SEDA / TVS VIX'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection: GF (inv. no. 4596A).  
*References:* Della Corte 1933: 292 no. 150; Stefani 2003: 195, 197, no. N2.

*Discussion:* Varone (in Stefani 2003: 195) identified this as: '(S) Sph (orus) / Philete(rus) / Seda / tus vix(erunt)'.

**248: Inscribed marble fragment (Plate 16.2)**

*Dimensions:* 187 mm × 77 mm; thickness: 20 mm.  
*Description:* Rectangular slab of white marble, both sides with smooth, worked finish but all edges broken. Inscription in red paint on upper side.

Inscription according to Maiuri and Della Corte: 'SPORVS OM / OMORTVS'  
*Sporus (h)omo mortu(u)s.*

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection: GF (inv. no. 4596B).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: 468–9 no. 2; Della Corte 1933: 291, no. 149; Stefani 2003: 195, 197, no. N1.

*Discussion:* According to Reynolds (pers. comm. 2000) this was likely to have been a rude comment as it is painted and also not in the normal formula for an epitaph. The broken edges on these slabs (cat. nos. 247–8), and their incomplete and erased inscriptions suggests that they were in the peristyle garden area for reuse, possibly in reconstruction and redecoration, and possibly salvaged from elsewhere.

**249: Fourteen bone hinges (Figure 69.10; Plate 15.11)**

*Dimensions:* max. h.: 34 mm; diam.: c.35 mm.  
*Description:* Fourteen cylindrical bone hinges, all approximately the same size, some slightly flatter on one side. All with transverse hole (diam.: c.10 mm), on flat side of quasi-cylindrical pieces. Twelve complete, two fragmentary.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4597).  
*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 82; Stefani 2003: 125, no. A14.

*Discussion:* These hinges are all of smaller type (compare with cat. no. 1171) and, therefore, it is not possible to ascertain whether they were from a chest or a cupboard. See discussion on bone hinges.

**East ambulatory, 1.5 m above the pavement**

**250: Bronze and iron lock fragments (Plate 16.3–4)**

i. L-shaped bronze fragment from a rectangular lock plate.  
*Dimensions:* face dimensions: 85 mm × 50 mm; return dimensions: 75 mm × 24 mm; thickness: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Traces of iron attachment nails on face and on return. Evidence of wood on reverse. Poorly preserved, seems to have been broken off at point of keyhole.

*Discussion:* similar type of lock plate to cat. no. 149.

ii. L-shaped iron fitting.

*Dimensions:* thickness: 5 mm (corroded); w.: 23 mm; l. of long side: 110 mm; l. of short side: 50 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4576).

*Discussion:* Both pieces probably structural door fittings, possibly from doors to room 18. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 251: Bronze handle fragment

*Dimensions:* l.: 53 mm (GdSc)

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4575).

*Discussion:* from its recorded size this would appear to have been a furniture handle (see cat. nos. 280 and 512).

### East ambulatory, near entrance to room 18

#### 252: Two bronze strap hinges

Two bronze hinges each with tapering arms and four central pivot plates. Both preserved folded (i.e. open).

i. Total length when closed: 226 mm; h.: 55 mm.

*Description:* End of arms squared, one considerably shorter than the other. Iron pivot pin and one nail hole (diam.: 8 mm) in each arm.

ii. Total length when closed: 241 mm; h.: 50 mm.

*Description:* Ends of arms squared, one slightly shorter than other. Bronze pivot pin and two nail holes in each wing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4583).

*Discussion:* Of similar type and size to cat. no. 241. These may also have belonged to the closing system for room 18. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 253: Three bronze strap hinges

Three bronze strap hinges, each with four central pivot plates, iron pivot pin and one nail hole in each tapering arm. Ends of arms squared. Preserved partially folded (i.e. open).

*Dimensions:* i. Total length when closed: 219 mm; h.: 53 mm.

ii. Total length when closed: 220 mm; h.: 51 mm. One arm corroded.

iii. Total length when closed: 242 mm; h.: 51 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4584).

*Discussion:* Of similar type and size to cat. no. 241. These are again presumably part of the closing system for the east doorway of room 18. See discussion on strap hinges.

### East ambulatory, 2 m above the pavement

#### 254: Iron lock

*Dimensions:* 150 mm × 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with key.

<sup>15</sup> However, the recorded dimensions of this lock do not match any of those which had been left in the house and then reinventoried in the 1980s (see Casa del Menandro Supplement).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4568).

*Discussion:* Large lock, possibly one of locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos 106.<sup>15</sup> See discussion on locks and keys.

### South ambulatory

#### 255: Bronze guardispigolo (Plate 17.1)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 93 mm; total w.: 70 mm; max. h.: 16 mm; thickness of metal: 2–4 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped bronze fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal section vertical (h.: 16 mm), outer section horizontal (w.: 4 mm) with attachment loop at each end and at centre of U, to outside. Remains of iron nails in attachment loops.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4594).

*Discussion:* This is very similar to cat. no. 225. See discussion on guardispigolo.

#### 256: Iron lock

*Dimensions:* 90 mm × 85 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4595).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1858 and possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 119, 121–5, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

### South ambulatory, 0.2 m from fourth column

#### 257: Bone hinge (Figure 69.3; Plate 17.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical bone hinge, decorated with three incised rings at one end. Two transverse holes (max. diam.: 11 mm) on flatter part, respectively 20 mm and 60 mm from the decorated end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4605).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 125, no. A15.

*Discussion:* Similar type of hinge to cat. no. 1171 but without disc. Most probably from a cupboard with upright doors. See discussion on bone hinges.

### South ambulatory, south-east corner, near corridor P1 entrance

#### 258: Bronze ring (Figure 78.3; Plate 17.3)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm; diam. of section: c.5 mm.

*Description:* bronze bar, of circular section, crudely welded to form an oval ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4602).

*Discussion:* Similar to Allason-Jones and Miket 1984: 136, no. 3.289 but slightly smaller. Not necessarily an armlet or bangle.

#### 259: Four iron keys and fragment of an iron chain

*Dimensions:* max. l. of keys: 130 mm (GdSc).



*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4603).

*Discussion:* Keys probably similar type to cat. no. 136 and possibly some of the keys in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 110 and 113. See discussion on locks and keys.

**260: Clay lamp (Plates 17.4 and 128.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 151 mm; diam.: 116 mm; h.: 66 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with red slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with round body, short nozzle and ring handle. Discus decorated with ray pattern outlined by five ridges, to the outside of which is a band of ovoli. Filling hole at centre of discus. Incised line to form base. Reconstructed from fragments, some fragments missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4569).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXH. Similar in type and ovoli decoration to cat. no. 175. See also British Museum no. Q1223 (Bailey 1980: pl. 59).

**261: Ceramic bowl (Figure 7.1; Plate 17.5)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 156 mm; h.: 95 mm; base diam.: 84 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse yellowish-buff.

*Description:* Bowl with straight sides, slightly concave, and rolled rim. Low ring base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4570).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 93; Stefani 2003: 165, no. D10.

*Discussion:* This bowl shows no signs of having been placed on or near a fire. It was most probably used as a container either at the table or during food preparation. This fabric was not used for cooking (Paul Roberts pers. comm. 2000). It is similar in shape to Dragendorff 8 and may have had a similar function.

**262: Six bronze coins**

*Description:* one coin from Neapolis (c.330 BC); one coin of Ebusus (end third cent. BC); one *semis* from Paestum (late third cent. BC); one *as* of Tiberius (AD 34–7); one *as* of Claudius (AD 41–50); one coin illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4601: not reinventoried).

**Centre of garden**

**263: Wooden planks**

*Description:* impressions of planks forming a platform.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 77 and 79, figs. 34 and 36 (reconstruction).

*Discussion:* Presumed to have been from a wooden *triclinium* for open-air dining. However, only a photograph of Maiuri's reconstruction survives, showing a platform of boards that would seem insufficient to indicate its use in outdoor dining.

**In lapilli**

**264: Lava hand-mill**

*Dimensions:* h.: 260 mm; diam.: 305 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4309).<sup>16</sup>

*Discussion:* Usual type and size of hand-mill found in Pompeian houses. See discussion on hand-mills.

**265: Ceramic amphora/storage jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 480 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, moved to the Granaio del Foro at time of excavation (inv. no. 4310).

*Discussion:* This is a relatively small amphora and was more probably a household flagon or storage jar. See discussion on *amphora*.

**266: Ceramic plate**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, moved to the Granaio del Foro at time of excavation (inv. no. 4311).

*Discussion:* This plate was comparable in size to cat. nos. 160–4, although between the two size ranges of these particular vessels. It may have been used for the preparation and serving of food.

**267: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small pouring vessel.

*Present location:* unknown, moved to the Granaio del Foro at time of excavation (inv. no. 4312).

*Discussion:* Possibly a jug. Same height as cat. no. 100.

**268: Ceramic cup/bowl (coppa)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 190 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, moved to the Granaio del Foro at time of excavation (inv. no. 4313).

*Discussion:* If the recorded height is correct this vessel seems too large to have been a drinking cup, unless it had a very long stem. It may have been a bowl for which the measurement recorded was actually the diameter (see e.g. cat. no. 8).

**269: Bronze boss (Figure 67.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 39 mm; h.: 12 mm; thickness: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Bronze boss with flat brim and moulded sub-hemispherical centre, ending in a small knob. Rectangular hole near one edge to take ring handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4314).

*Discussion:* This is exactly same type of boss as in cat. no. 242i, from the west ambulatory, and conceivably from a handle on the same piece of furniture. See discussion on ring handles.

**270: Bronze strap hinge**

*Dimensions:* total length when closed: 288 mm; h.: 50 mm.

<sup>16</sup> Possibly one kept in room 13 in 1993 (h.: 265 mm; diam.: 305 mm; h. of top half: 145 mm; h. of bottom half: 115 mm), no longer traceable in 2001.

*Description:* Bronze hinge, with ends of tapering arms squared, four central pivot plates and iron pivot pin. Two nail holes in each arm. Preserved flat (i.e. closed).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4315).

*Discussion:* Of same type and similar dimensions as cat. no. 241 and probably performed the same function. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 271: Bronze coin

*Description:* *quadrans*, Republican (post 211 BC?).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4316: not reinventoried).

### In the volcanic deposit

#### 272: Bronze lock plate and bolt (Figure 61.1)

*Dimensions:* Plate dimensions: 94 mm × 53 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm. Bolt l.: 87 mm; w.: 16 mm; thickness: 0.7 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with L-shaped keyhole and small circular holes for eight nails. Two bronze-headed iron nails (head diam.: 8 mm) *in situ*. Traces of iron lamina on back of lock plate. Almost complete. Lock bolt with key pattern of two circles, each formed by eight triangular holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4329).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 148 but smaller, particularly the plate. Such a small light lock plate, with a relatively heavy bolt, is probably from a furniture lock. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 273: Five iron lamina fragments

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 274: Bronze coin

*Description:* *sestertius*, of Claudius (AD 41–50).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4328: not reinventoried).

### No precise location

#### 275: Ceramic amphora

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This is conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9, 11–12.

#### 276: Two bronze lock fragments

*Description:* small.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 277: Numerous iron fragments

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 127–34, 141–3.

#### 278: Lead lump

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornali degli Scavi* (A, VI, 6: 583) this was collected in antiquity for restoration purposes.

#### 279: Bronze coin

*Description:* *as*, of Tiberius (AD 15–16).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4327: not reinventoried).

## Room II

### West wall

#### 280: Wooden box (Figure 64.5; Plate 18.1)

*Dimensions:* 350 mm × 240 mm × 210 mm (Maiuri).

Rectangular wooden box (reconstructed) with bronze fittings:

i. Strips of bronze lamina (max. l. of strip: 350 mm; w.: c.35–70 mm).

ii. Two small semi-circular bronze drop handles (w.: 55 mm; h.: 30 mm) of quasi-circular section (max. thickness: 4 mm), each end terminating in two superimposed cones.

iii. Circular bronze lock plate (diam.: 65 mm), decorated with four groups of two incised concentric lines. Four bronze nails for attachment with flat heads (diam.: c.10 mm) decorated with two incised lines. Keyhole (dimensions: 17 mm × 5 mm), probably rectangular.

iv. Three rectangular pieces of bronze lamina (dimensions: c.65 mm × 35 mm).

These bronze pieces have been used in the reconstruction of the wooden box (l.: 350 mm; w.: 238 mm; h.: 175 mm). The lamina forms a border on the front and the back of the box, with shorter pieces folding round to the sides. The two bronze handles are attached to the centre of each side and the circular lock plate is attached in the centre of the front of the box.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4274).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 458–59, fig. 182; Stefani 2003: 181, no. H14.

*Discussion:* For handle type see cat. no. 512 and Frere 1984: fig. 20, no. 180. Lock plate similar type to cat. nos. 229 and 819 except smaller and with only four studs. This box or small chest contained the following glass vessels, cat. nos 281–4. See discussions on drop handles and on locks and keys.

#### 281: Glass flask (Figure 11.1; Plate 18.2)

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm; body dimensions: c.125 mm × 125 mm; rim diam.: 60 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green glass flask of squat, rectangular form, with rolled rim, straight narrow neck, and wide strap handle. Flat, undecorated, base. In fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4275A).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 24; Isings 1957: form 50 which have proportionately longer necks. This vessel was of Italian manufacture and would have held c.1.1 litres (c.2 *sextarii*). According to Isings (1957: 63) these were used as packing bottles for liquids, perhaps vinegar, fish sauce, or condiments.

**282: Glass bottle (Figure 10.4; Plate 18.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 113 mm; body dimensions: 100 mm × 105 mm; mouth diam.: c.35 mm.

*Description:* Green glass bottle, approximately cube-shaped, with narrow neck and small mouth. Flat, undecorated, base. In poor condition with neck and mouth missing. Preserved full of soil.<sup>17</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4275B).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459.

*Discussion:* This type of vessel, lacking a handle, is not found among Isings' (1957) and Scatozza Höricht's (1986) forms. The sharp edges of this container imply that it was likely to have been manufactured in the north-west provinces.<sup>18</sup> It would have contained about 800 mls (c.1½ *sextarii*). Its constricted neck suggests that it was used for liquids. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**283: Glass jar (Figure 10.3; Plate 18.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 117 mm; body dimensions: 105 mm × 106 mm; rim diam.: 80 mm.

*Description:* Green glass jar with short neck and wide flaring mouth. Flat, undecorated, base. Recomposed from fragments, some reconstructed in orange-coloured glass. Many pieces missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4275C).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459.

*Discussion:* Jars with this type of mouth are not found among Isings' and Scatozza Höricht's forms, although the jar is similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 55. According to Scatozza Höricht (1986: 68) the form, with a heavy rolled rim, is also uncommon in Herculaneum. As with cat. no. 282 this vessel was likely to have been manufactured in the north-west provinces. Because of the type of mouth, this jar was likely to have been used for solids. It would have held 800 mls (c.1½ *sextarii*). Like cat. no. 234 it is reminiscent of a modern preserving jar. Jars of a similar form were also found associated with medical instruments in a grave in Asia Minor (Künzl 1983: 45–8 and fig. 13) and, with a more pronounced rim, in a grave in Germania Inferior (Künzl 1983: 93–6, fig. 74), perhaps used to mix and carry medicaments (see Fleming 1999: 16).

**284: Glass jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm? (GdSc).

<sup>17</sup> Residue analysis of the soil in this vessel might help identify its contents, although it is likely to be contaminated.

<sup>18</sup> As observed by Hoffmann (pers. comm. 2000) similar vessels could have been made in the eastern provinces but seemingly not in Italy as cat. no. 281.

*Description:* glass jar with globular body.

*Present location:* unknown, missing from Pompeii Collection 25/5/79 (inv. no. 4275D).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459.<sup>19</sup>

*Discussion:* Vessels of comparable size to these four (cat. nos. 281–4) are found on other settlement sites and are likely to have contained food and drink in some form (Hoffmann pers. comm. 2000). However, given that one vessel seems to be of Italian manufacture and two not, these were unlikely to have been a shipment, at least in their current form. Two of the vessels, cat. nos. 282–3, may have been imported as a set from the north-west provinces with cat. no. 281 as a local replacement. Thus, they may have been used in this chest, perhaps as a condiment set. A comparable box of glass storage containers from Egypt, on display in the British Museum, similarly included two closed bottles and two more open jars.

**No precise location**

**285: Two bronze door pivots (Figure 53.1; Plate 18.5)**

*Description:* Two cylindrical bronze pivot linings with square bases.

Base i. dimensions: 67 mm × 65 mm; h. of base: 13 mm.

Base ii. dimensions: 65 mm × 61 mm; h. of base: 11 mm.

Cylindrical lining i. diam.: 54 mm; h.: 45 mm. With solid base. Traces of wood conserved inside.

Cylindrical lining ii. diam.: 51 mm; h.: 40 mm. No base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4276).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 81; Stefani 2003: 130–1, no. A24.

**286: Two bronze strap hinges (Figure 56.1; Plate 18.6)**

Two hinges with tapering arms and five central pivot plates. One hole in each arm to take attachment nail.

i. Total l.: 132 mm; folded l. 70 mm; h.: 43 mm (including iron pivot). With iron pivot in place. Only the very tips of the arms are squared. Preserved open.

ii. Total l.: 147 mm; folded l.: 85 mm; h.: 37 mm. Only the very tips of the arms are squared. Preserved in two pieces, lacking iron pivot pin.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4277).

*Discussion:* These hinges were closed when flat. They are considerably smaller than cat. no. 241 but still probably structural, either for a window shutter (possibly that in the north wall opening to room 7, 2.61 m above floor) or for a screen door. See discussion on strap hinges.

**287: Two bronze studs (Figure 67.5)**

*Dimensions:* h. of boss: 10 mm; diam.: 45 mm; preserved l. of shaft 10 mm.

<sup>19</sup> Maiuri refers to its globular body as being 'del tipo del *bombylion*'.



*Description:* Two studs with bronze heads, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, with iron shafts of rectangular section. Pieces of wood attached to shafts.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4278).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1412i. Rather too large and heavy to have been furniture fittings and therefore probably structural. See discussion on studs.

## Room 12

### No precise location

288: *Ceramic cup*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this had the same diameter, and may have been a similar type to cat. no. 99.

## Room 13

### No precise location

289: *Iron furniture fittings*

*Description:* two handles, one hinge, and numerous nails.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4271).

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI, 6: 567) these were remains from a chest. Possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 127, 129–38, 140–7.

290: *Terracotta guttering/gargoyle*

*Description:* decorated with a fish head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this was reportedly from the *compluvium* (GdSc A,VI, 6: 567, 574) and probably stored here in antiquity, for restoration purposes (see cat. no. 403).

## Room 15<sup>20</sup>

### In entrance

291: *Bronze door pivot*

*Description:* circular pivot lining and square base.

*Present location:* Left *in situ* at time of excavation but later removed.

*Discussion:* this could possibly be one of those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 67. See cat. no. 285.

292: *Iron door pivot*

*Description:* circular pivot lining and square base.

*Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see cat. no. 285.

### 0.5 m above pavement

293: *Bronze strap hinge*

*Dimensions:* total l.: 255 mm; h.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Bronze hinge with tapering arms, four central pivot plates, and iron pivot pin. One nail hole in each arm, towards centre of hinge. Ends of arms squared. Preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4582).

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 241. See discussion on strap hinges.

### Against west jamb to corridor 16

294: *Bronze disc (Plate 19.1)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 48 mm; thickness at edge: c.3 mm.

*Description:* Bronze disc with raised ridge around the edge. Hollow iron rod of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm) passing through the hole in the centre of the bronze disc. Concretion of iron on flat side of disc.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4764).

*Discussion:* Similar type of disc to cat. no. 296iii except of slightly thicker metal. Possibly belongs to a piece of furniture of the same type, if not the same piece.

### On pavement

295: *Bronze lock plate*

*Dimensions:* 105 mm × 86 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with an L-shaped keyhole towards the centre (max. l.: 35 mm). Four bronze-headed iron nails, one in each corner, for attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4761).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 149 and therefore probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

296: *Iron, bronze, and wooden furniture fittings (Figures 72.4–7 and 78.6; Plate 19.2–5)*

i. Tapering cylindrical leg (preserved l.: 145 mm; max. diam.: 25 mm) consisting of an iron rod of rectangular section (dimensions: 5 mm × 5 mm) inside a wooden casing. Poorly preserved.

ii. Similar tapering cylindrical leg (l.: 172 mm). Rectangular plate, probably iron, 20 mm from one end (plate dimensions: 27 mm × 35 mm). Iron rod inside casing of rectangular section (dimensions: c.5 mm × 5 mm). This piece is probably preserved to its full length.

iii. Bronze disc (diam.: 48 mm), with raised ridge around edge on one side (thickness of disc at edge: 2 mm). Iron rod (preserved l.: 95 mm) with tapering rectangular section (max. dimensions: c.10 mm × 10 mm). Poorly preserved.

<sup>20</sup> See discussion in Methodology Ch. 2, n.4., concerning difficulty of assigning material to precise rooms in this area.

iv. Bronze disc as iii (diam.: 48 mm), with raised ridge on one side (thickness of disc at edge: c.4 mm). Iron rod (preserved l.: 43 mm). Traces of wood on flat side of disc. Poorly preserved.

v. L-shaped iron rod, tapering to point on long portion. L. of long portion: 90 mm; l. of short portion: 22 mm; section: 10 mm × 6 mm.

Numerous other fragments of iron and bronze, mainly iron rods of circular section (diam.: c.10 mm) and bronze nails of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4760).

*Discussion:* These pieces are likely to have been furniture fittings. Similar pieces have been used in the construction of a couch (see Nicholls 1979: pl. 10b; figs 3 and 5). Pieces i and ii are considerably shorter than those on the legs of cat. nos. 191–2. Because of the small size of these pieces, Mols (pers. comm. 1993) suggested that they were possibly from the legs of a stool.

### In centre of room

297: *Wooden and iron furniture fittings (Figure 72.3; Plate 19.6)*

i. Total l.: 96 mm. Part of furniture leg consisting of a wooden cylinder, narrower at the centre (l.: c.57 mm; diam. at centre: c.15 mm) and terminating in a rectangular, probably iron, plate (dimensions: c.35 mm × 35 mm). Iron rod of rectangular section (c.10 mm × 10 mm) inserted through the centre of the cylinder and extending beyond. Traces of wood towards each end of the rod. Poorly preserved.

ii. Total l.: 75 mm. Part of furniture leg, similar to i, consisting of wooden cylinder, narrower at centre (l.: 67 mm; diam. at centre: c.25 mm). Iron rod of rectangular section (c.7 mm × 7 mm), inserted through the centre of the cylinder.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4759).

*Discussion:* These pieces are of similar type to cat. no. 296 but are considerably shorter. Again Mols (pers. comm. 1993) suggested that they were fittings of a stool rather than a bed.

### No precise location

298: *Bronze strap hinge (Figure 55.5; Plate 19.7)*

*Dimensions:* total l.: 225 mm; h.: 28 mm; diam. of pivot: 23 mm.

*Description:* Bronze hinge with tapering arms and three large central pivot plates. Bronze pivot pin extends 15 mm beyond pivot plates. One nail hole towards the extremity of each arm, each with an iron nail *in situ*. Ends roughly squared. Preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4580bis).

*Discussion:* As this hinge is of comparable length to other examples (e.g. cat. no. 241) but is narrower and has heavier pivot plates, it may have a slightly different function. However, it would seem to be a structural door hinge. It is similar to De Caro 1987a: 78, no. 115 which was found in a corridor area. See discussion on strap hinges.

299: *Bronze ring handle (Figure 65.9; Plate 19.8)*

*Description:* Fluted bronze ring (diam.: 52 mm) of oval section, with a large bronze double-spiked loop (max. w.: 10 mm). Spikes splayed after 25 mm. The piece of wood, through which the spikes passed, is preserved. Wood grain vertical to the ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4581).

*Discussion:* The vertical orientation of the wood suggests that this handle was likely to have been from the vertical door of a piece of storage furniture. See discussion on ring handles.

## Corridor 16

### South wall, jamb of doorway to peristyle garden

300: *Bronze or lead pivot base*

*Dimensions:* 110 mm × 55 mm.

*Description:* thick oblong metal plate with circular indentation (depth: c.5 mm) to take cylindrical pivot.

*Present location:* *in situ*.

*Discussion:* This pivot base is different from other door pivots (e.g. cat. no. 285) and is possibly a modern reconstruction. It is not mentioned in the *Giornali degli Scavi* or the inventories.

### North wall, base of jamb to room 15

301: *Iron door pivot*

*Description:* circular pivot lining with square base.

*Present location:* Left *in situ* at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably same type as cat. no. 285.

### 0.5 m above pavement

302: *Bronze door pivot*

*Description:* circular pivot lining on square base, from door. *Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation but later removed.

*Discussion:* This could possibly be one of the pivots in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 67. See also cat. no. 285.

### In entrance

303: *Bronze lock*

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; w.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with iron key.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4756).

*Discussion:* Approximately similar in size to cat. no. 149 and therefore probably from structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

304: *Iron lock*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; w.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with key.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4757).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1858 and possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 119, 121–5, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

### On threshold

#### 305: Two bronze strap hinges (Plate 20.1–2)

*Dimensions:* i. Total l.: 210 mm; h.: 48 mm.

ii. Total l.: 219 mm; h.: 47 mm.

*Description:* Two heavy bronze hinges each with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and an iron pin. Both hinges preserved closed with one nail hole in each arm. Both have ends of arms squared.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4585).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 241 but slightly smaller. See discussion on strap hinges.

### On threshold at pavement level

#### 306: Two bronze strap hinges (Plate 20.3–4)

Two hinges with long tapering arms and large central pivot plates.

i. Total l.: 327 mm; h.: 35 mm; diam. of pivot plates: 35 mm. Hinge with five pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. Two nail holes in one arm and three in the other, with nails in two holes on each side (with traces of wood on outer side). Arm with three holes has two beside each other, one with nail *in situ*. Ends of straps squared. Preserved partially closed.

ii. Total l.: 241 mm; h.: 30 mm; diam. of pivot plates: 25 mm. Hinge with three central pivot plates. One nail hole in each arm, towards outside end, with iron nail *in situ*. Broken at the pivot plates, into three pieces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4588).

*Discussion:* Same type of hinge as cat. no. 298. Traces of wood on outside resulting from hinges having been inserted into the wood (compare cat. no. 698). See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 307: Bronze door reinforcement (Plate 20.5)

*Dimensions:* total l. of strip: 635 mm; max. folded l.: 350 mm; w.: 52 mm; thickness: 2 mm, diam. of curved end: c.60 mm.

*Description:* Folded bronze strip with five nail holes in short side and five in long side. One nail hole in the centre of curved end. Traces of four iron nails in holes on long side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4589).

*Discussion:* same type as cat. no. 326, used on a door to hold it to the pivot pole.

#### 308: Bronze guardispigolo (Figure 53.4; Plate 20.6)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 126 mm; total w.: 88 mm; h.: 20 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped fitting made from a single piece of bronze. Internal part vertical (h.: 18 mm), outer part hori-

zontal (w.: 11 mm). Attachment loop at either end and at bend. Traces of iron nails in two of the loops. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4590).

*Discussion:* Similar to De Caro (1987a: 78, no. 112). This fitting is also similar to cat. no. 225, except that it lacks one side and has a loop at each corner. It is most probable that the U- and L-shaped fittings performed a similar function. See discussion on *guardispigoli*.

#### 309: Bronze ring handle

*Dimensions:* diam.: 53 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* With attached double-spiked loop and remains of wood.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4592).

*Discussion:* This was probably similar to cat. nos. 242 and 299. Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 29. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 310: Ceramic amphora handle (Figure 8.4; Plate 20.7)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 88 mm; w. of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse red.

*Description:* Handle of two rolled cords. The outer face of one cord has a rectangular stamp (25 mm × 23 mm): 'EVMACH'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4593).

*References:* Della Corte 1933: 303 no. 235;<sup>21</sup> Stefani 2003: 217–18, no. R8.

*Discussion:* This handle is from an amphora of Dressel forms 2–4. This handle stamp may indicate that this vessel was produced by a member or a freedman of the Eumachia family (see Andreau 1977: 168, esp. n. 2).

#### 311: Bronze brooch (fibula) (Figure 49.8; Plate 20.8)

*Dimensions:* l.: 38 mm; h.: 24 mm.

*Description:* Bronze bow-shaped brooch of *Aucissa* type. Bow formed from a flattened piece of bronze (w.: 7 mm) with flattened ridge along the centre. Horizontal pivot of circular section. Triangular catch-plate terminating in knob. Pin, of circular section, broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4591).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 174–5, no. F5.

*Discussion:* See Bechert (1973: pls 1–8) which includes numerous brooches of *Aucissa* type C. For identification of type: Bechert 1973: 12–13. Such brooches are extremely rare in Pompeii. Relatively small and simple, rather than decorative, brooch and probably worn with a mantle.

### At entrance in volcanic deposit

#### 312: Bronze guardispigolo (Plate 20.9)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 100 mm; total w.: 65 mm; h.: 17 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped bronze fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal section vertical (h.: 15 mm), outer section horizontal (w.: 7 mm) with an attachment loop at each end and at the centre of the U, to the

<sup>21</sup> Della Corte has incorrectly read this stamp as 'SUMACHI'.

outside. Remains of iron nails in two of the attachment loops. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4580).

*Discussion:* Of the same form as cat. no. 225. The findspot implies that this was a structural fitting. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

### No precise location

#### 313: Bronze guardispigolo (Plate 21.1)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 100 mm; total w.: 68 mm; h.: 19 mm.  
*Description:* U-shaped bronze fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal part vertical (h.: 15 mm), outer part horizontal (w.: 7 mm) with attachment loop at each end and at the centre of the U, to the outside. Remains of iron nails in attachment loops. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4758A).

*Discussion:* Of the same form and size as cat. no. 225. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

#### 314: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 21.2)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 117 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Bronze hinge, with tapering arms and one nail hole in each arm. Three central pivot plates with bronze pivot pin extending 9 mm below plates. Ends of arms squared.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4758B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 286 but slightly smaller and with fewer pivots. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 315: Bronze lock fittings (Figures 61.8 and 63.10; Plate 21.3)

i. Part of a rectangular bronze lock (l.: 70 mm; preserved w. of face: 35 mm; w. of return: 21 mm). Two holes in each of the face and the return with the remains of iron attachment nails. Remains of an iron shaft (l.: c.35 mm) of rectangular section (c.6 mm × 8 mm) passing through the plate, possibly the shaft of an iron key.

ii. Small lock bolt (l.: 61 mm; h.: 14 mm; w.: 8 mm). Key pattern of five triangular holes in two rows.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4762).

*Discussion:* Similar type of lock to cat. no. 148 but smaller. Size of lock pieces and remains of iron lamina suggest that it was a furniture fitting. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 316: Fragment of bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.6; Plate 21.4)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 63 mm; h.: 15 mm; w.: 6 mm.

*Description:* only locking section preserved, broken at the key pattern.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4763A).

*Discussion:* Similar size to bolt of cat. no. 149, with similar key patterns to cat. no. 244. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 317: Fragment of bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.7; Plate 21.4)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 76 mm; h.: 15 mm; w.: 8 mm.

*Description:* Key pattern of eleven rhomboids in three lines. Only locking section and key pattern preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4763B).

*Discussion:* Similar size to bolt of cat. no. 149, with similar key patterns to cat. no. 244. See discussion on locks and keys.

## Room 17

### North or east wall

#### 318: Bronze boss (Plate 21.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 33 mm; h.: 90 mm; thickness of lamina: more than 0.5 mm.

*Description:* Boss of broad-brimmed hat type. Rectangular hole (c.13 mm × 5 mm) cut in apex. Small, quasi-circular hole above, possibly the result of corrosion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4780A).

*Discussion:* Of similar form to cat. no. 1412i, but of a much lighter lamina. The hole cut in the apex suggests that this boss had been adapted for some other purpose.

#### 319: Bronze ring (Plate 21.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Small ring with approximately circular section (diam.: 3–4 mm), flatter on the inner surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4780B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 493. See discussion on rings and finger-rings.

#### 320: Bronze fitting (ritieno ad occhio) (Figure 78.13; Plate 21.5)

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm.

*Description:* Bronze rod (l.: 44 mm) of rectangular section (c.13 mm × 4 mm), slightly tapered and with a truncated pyramidal plate (19 mm × 19 mm) at the wider end. Plate surmounted by a ring handle (diam.: c.20 mm). A small iron rod (preserved l.: 15 mm) of hollow rectangular section (dimensions: c.3 mm × 3 mm) pierces the side of the bronze rod.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4780C).

*Discussion:* probably sophisticated linch pin or ring handle, with rod inserted into furniture or wall and ring acting as handle.

## Room 18

### West entrance, north jamb

#### 321: Bronze door pivot

*Dimensions:* diam.: 66 mm; h.: 47 mm; plate dimensions: 75 mm × 80 mm.

*Description:* cylindrical pivot lining with square base.

*Present location:* left *in situ*, set into threshold (inv. no. 4765).

*Discussion:* see cat. no. 285.

### West entrance, probably south jamb

#### 322: Bronze door pivot

*Description:* cylindrical pivot lining with square base.



*Present location:* unknown, left in place at time of excavation (inv. no. 4765).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the pivots in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 67. See also cat. no. 285.

### West entrance, 3 m above pavement

#### 323: Four bronze strap hinges (Plate 21. 6–9)

*Dimensions:* max. total l.: 248 mm; h.: c.50–2 mm.

*Description:* Four bronze hinges each with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. One attachment hole in each arm. Ends of arms squared. Two hinges preserved open and two preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4571).

*Discussion:* Of similar type to cat. no. 241 but most are larger and all have only one nail hole in each wing. Find-spot implies that these were the upper hinges from the door which closed the main western entrance to this room. See discussion on strap hinges.

### West entrance, 1 m above pavement

#### 324: Five bronze strap hinges (Plate 22.1–5)

*Dimensions:* max. total l.: 250 mm; h.: 46–54 mm.

*Description:* Five bronze hinges, each with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. Ends of arms squared. One attachment hole in each arm. Three preserved complete and closed, two separated at central pivot.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4572).

*Discussion:* Of same form as cat. no. 323, and approximately the same dimensions. Hence, probably from the same closing system. See discussion on strap hinges.

### 2 m above pavement

#### 325: Two bronze hinges

*Dimensions:* 220 mm × 50 mm and 250 mm × 50 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4573).

*Discussion:* Presumably strap hinge (see cat. no. 241). Possibly one of the hinges in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 66. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 326: Bronze door reinforcement (Figure 53.2; Plate 22.6)

*Dimensions:* total l. of strip: 808 mm; max. folded l.: 406 mm; w.: c.50 mm; thickness: 3 mm.

*Description:* Bronze strip, folded to form curved end (diam.: c.60 mm) and two lengths, one with three holes and one with four. Remains of seven iron attachment nails (head diam.: c.10 mm) in these holes—four on one side and three on the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4574).

*Discussion:* a door fitting found at 2 m above the pavement is likely to have been folded around the pivot pole at the

top edge of the door that sat in the pivot in the floor, and thus to have functioned as a door hinge.

### North-east corner

#### 327: Bronze jar (olletta) (Plate 22.7)

*Dimensions:* h.: 143 mm; max. diam.: 155 mm; rim diam.: 122 mm; base diam.: 85 mm.

*Description:* Handleless bronze jar with spherical body and sloping shoulder. Constriction at the neck, flaring lip and flat base. Traces of smoke-blackening on body. Complete except for one fragment missing at the lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4830).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and ii. 328, 396.<sup>22</sup>

*Discussion:* This is seemingly a storage container for dry or viscous material, but the lower part of the vessel shows traces of burning which indicate that it may have been placed over a fire. Its flat base suggests that it is intended to stand unsupported. Perhaps it has been used for heating rather than cooking (see also cat. no. 523). According to Tassinari (1993: i. 231) jars of this shape were used to carry water in the kitchen. There are no signs of calcification on this jar from the heating of water.

### Centre of room, on pavement

#### 328: One bronze furniture base

*Description:* from a bed (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

#### 329: Two bronze table legs

*Description:* each in the form of an animal leg, from a circular table (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4767).

#### 330: Bronze foglietta

*Description:* a support for a marble table (GdSc), probably either in sheet form or with a covering of bronze sheeting.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4767).

### On pavement

#### 331: Fragments of four (possibly five) bone furniture ornaments (Figure 73.1; Plate 22.8)

Furniture ornaments mostly in the form of feline feet, each with a rectangular apex and a suspension hole. Thickness of bone: c.3 mm.

i. L.: 77 mm; max. w.: 45 mm; diam. of suspension hole: c.15 mm. In fragments.

ii. L.: 80 mm; max. w.: 45 mm; diam. of suspension hole: c.15 mm. Traces of iron around hole. In one piece but decorative surface missing.

<sup>22</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) has incorrectly provenanced this to room 36.

iii. L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 47 mm; diam. of suspension hole: c.15 mm. In fragments.

iv. Preserved l.: 70 mm; preserved w.: 30 mm. One fragment only.

v. Preserved l.: 50 mm; preserved w.: 8 mm. One fragment only.

A number of other smaller fragments and chips.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4768).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 460–1.

*Discussion:* Very probably furniture decoration, possibly from a bed, although Maiuri suggested that it was from small coffer. Hole at square end for attachment to rod. Traces of iron around hole of iii suggest that it may have been attached to an iron rod, as in a bed or a couch: see Naples National Museum Display Room LXXX, Case I, bottom left corner;<sup>23</sup> and Richter 1966: pl. 520. The latter shows bone plaques, hanging approximately diagonally, to decorate the feet of a footstool. For bone pieces in leaf form found at place of manufacture: Crummy 1983: 152–8. Further pieces from here possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 25.

### 332: Bronze furniture base (Figure 71.6; Plate 22.9)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 126 mm; preserved h.: 58 mm; w.: 60 mm; thickness of lamina: 4 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze base, solid on one long side and two short sides. Short sides modelled, and terminating at the apex with a circular aperture (internal diam.: c.23 mm). The upper part collapsed, causing open side to splay.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4769).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 115–16, no. A3.

*Discussion:* Compare Borriello *et al.* 1986: 187, nos. 97–9; Boube-Piccot 1975: pls 1–4, 41–5. This base could conceivably have been from a bed similar to cat. nos. 191–2.

### 333: Two bone fittings

*Description:* from upper parts of bed legs (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### 334: Numerous bone furniture ornaments

*Description:* some pyramidal in form (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly some of bone pieces in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 25.

## No precise location

### 335: Bronze guardispigolo

*Dimensions:* 120 mm × 60 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4766).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 225. See discussion on guardispigolo.

## Room 19

### North-west corner, 0.7 m from entrance to room 18

#### 336: Skeleton (no. 1) (Plate 23.1)

*Description:* left hand stretched in north-west direction.

*Present location:* probably Casa del Menandro, room 19, in case.

*References:* Stefani 2003: 58 and 61; probably Maiuri 1933: fig. 5; Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23 (reproduced in Stefani 2003: 66).

#### 337: Iron mattock (Figure 23.4; Plate 23.2)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 340 mm; max. w. of hoe blade: 70 mm; max. w. of axe blade: 55 mm; max. thickness: c.30 mm.

*Description:* Double-headed tool with an axe blade at one end and a pick or hoe blade at the other. Oval handle socket (max. w.: 35 mm).

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, Room 19, in case with skeletons.<sup>24</sup>

*References:* Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23; possibly Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (second row from bottom, left).

*Discussion:* Found near skeleton no. 1. Similar to White 1967: 61–4, figs 36 and 38, pl. 6(d). According to White the long-handled form is well known as an excavator's or miner's pick but it was also used in agriculture: in preparing ground, previously under timber, for cultivation; for rooting out stumps and surface roots; digging up worn-out vineyards for cereal or legume cultivation; and, again in the vineyard, for chopping out old, dried-out shoots. Manning (1985: 44, no. F8) classified this type as agricultural.

#### 338: Iron hoe (Plate 23.3)

*Dimensions:* recorded l.: 270 mm; preserved l.: c.200 mm; w.: 230 mm; dimensions of poll: 60 mm × 60 mm × 15 mm.

*Description:* hoe with trapezoidal blade, square haft set at an angle, and oval eye (max. w.: c.33 mm).

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, Room 19, in case with skeletons (inv. no. 4770).

*Reference:* Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23.

*Discussion:* Found in vertical position, near head of skeleton no. 1. Blade comparable to White 1967: 47, fig. 25. See discussion on hoes.

### North-west corner, 1.2 m from skeleton no. 1

#### 339: Skeleton (no. 2) (Plate 23.1)

*Description:* one leg towards east.

*Present location:* probably Casa del Menandro, Room 19, in case.

*References:* Stefani 2003: 58–61; probably Maiuri 1933: fig. 5; Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23 (reproduced in Stefani 2003: 66).

<sup>23</sup> Inventory number not visible at time of writing.

<sup>24</sup> Tools and lantern not included in Maiuri (1933: fig. 5).

**North-west corner, beside skeleton no. 2****340: Skeleton (no. 3) (Plate 23.1)**

*Description:* reportedly young, with hand on chest.

*Present location:* probably Casa del Menandro, Room 19, in case.

*References:* Stefani 2003: 58–61; probably Maiuri 1933: fig. 5; Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23 (reproduced in Stefani 2003: 66).

**341: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 16 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* stolen in 1976<sup>25</sup> (inv. no. 4771).

*Discussion:* see discussion on finger-rings.

**342: Carbonized cloth**

*Description:* found in hand of skeleton no. 3.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**343: Six glass beads (Figure 45.14; Plate 23.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.15 mm; diam.: 15–18 mm; diam. of hole: c.5–8 mm.

*Description:* Fluted melon beads, five of turquoise and one of blue glass. Found in the cloth in the hand of skeleton no. 3.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4772).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 175, no. F9.

*Discussion:* As there are insufficient beads here to have made a necklace they may have been amulets for apotropaic purposes. See discussion on *bottonne*.

**Room 21****A few cm above pavement****344: Three bronze fittings (ritieni ad occhio)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 105 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* these may have been similar to cat. no. 320.

**345: Surface, possible glass-paste**

*Description:* adhered to a small compact block of ash (GdSc A, VI, 6: 173).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* conceivably glass waiting to be worked or glass objects melted during eruption.

**346: Blue powder**

*Description:* inorganic (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**347: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.7; Plate 24.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; max. diam.: 27 mm; diam of lip: 19 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with flaring lip, cylindrical neck and rounded body and base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4894A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H5.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46 and de Tommaso 1990: type 12. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**348: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.17; Plate 24.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 110 mm; max. diam.: 17 mm; diam.: of lip 17 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with elongated, cylindrical body and neck and flaring rim. Complete except for fragment missing from lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4894B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H6.

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 62.

**349: Part of a bronze pan or shovel (Figure 15.1; Plate 24.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 251 mm; w.: 171 mm; depth: c.2–3 mm.

*Description:* Elliptical bronze dish formed from one sheet of bronze. With flaring sides and flattened rim. At wider end rim cut away, presumably to take handle. In poor condition with much corrosion underneath.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4895).<sup>26</sup>

*Discussion:* This would originally have been part of a long-handled pan, such as Tassinari's type J2232 (1993: ii. 151–3), some examples of which have a handle riveted to the pan. See Flower and Rosenbaum 1958: pl. II no. 6; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 178, no. 36, which were possibly a little deeper and have been identified as frying pans. This vessel may have had a pouring lip but its state of preservation makes this difficult to verify. It is reminiscent of a present-day scoop for roasting chestnuts or for moving hot coals. It could have been used for serving, skimming, or warming. The presence of a pouring lip on other examples (e.g. Pompeii inv. no. 18691) suggests it may have contained, or produced, a substance in liquid form, presumably after heating, which necessitated the long handle. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 231) vessels of this type were used in the kitchen.

**350: Six bronze nails (Figure 75.1; Plate 24.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 68 mm; 85 mm (shaft only); 88 mm; 88 mm; 126 mm; and 150 mm; diam. of heads: 16–25 mm.

*Description:* Robust nails of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 8 mm × 6 mm) with pyramidal heads, one possibly sub-hemispherical. One with fragment of iron adhering to it.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4896).

*Discussion:* These nails are similar in form to Manning type 1, with his type A head (Manning 1985: 135 and fig. 32). For similar nail type: see also Ucelli 1950: 152, fig. 152; 185, fig. 160. For discussion on types of nails used in roof and wall construction, see Ricci 1985: 43–4, pls 4–5. It is conceivable that these nails were used for shelving.

<sup>25</sup> Conticello (pers. comm. 1993).

<sup>26</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) has incorrectly provenanced this to room 36.



**351: Bronze ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 18 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not entered in inventory (GdSc inv. no. 4896).

*Description:* see discussion on rings.

**352: Clay lamp (Plates 24.5 and 129.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 117 mm; diam.: 74 mm; h. to top of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish-orange.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with two incised lines and decorated in relief. Discus scene consists of a solid horizontal object, seemingly with a head and tail, cross-hatched body, thin legs and feet forming a triangle. A vertical line curves to left above the horizontal object. Filling hole towards the upper left of the discus. Nozzle decorated with volutes. Incised line for base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4897A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 134, 136, no. B11.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII C. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 184–8. Discus-scene possibly a bird: see British Museum nos. Q845–6 (Bailey 1980: pl. 8).

**353: Clay lamp (Plates 24.6 and 129.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; diam.: 71 mm.

*Fabric:* orange with blackened upper surface.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with two incised lines and decorated in relief with a four-petalled rosette. Filling hole in centre of discus. Nozzle decorated with volutes. Incised line for base. Surface possibly blackened from use. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4897B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 135, 138, no. B8.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 184–8. For discus scene: see Bailey 1965: no. 25.

**354: Clay lamp (Plates 24.7 and 126.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 108 mm, diam.: 75 mm; h. to top of handle: 47 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse orange-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with one incised line. Discus outlined with two incised lines, undecorated. Filling hole towards centre of discus. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4897C).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 138, no. B17.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 135; see also Pavolini 1977: pl. XXIV.28.

**355: Bronze fitting (Figure 18.10; Plate 24.8)**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 48 mm; base diam.: 35 mm; h.: 32 mm; internal diam. of central hole: 20 mm.

*Description:* Lamp-stand terminal of solid piece of bronze with central hole. In the form of a lotus bud with nine petals.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4898).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 139–40, no. B31.

*Discussion:* See Boube-Piccot 1975: pls 115–16. Conceivably a candle holder.

**356: Fragment from glass cup**

*Description:* fluted.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* It was conceivably of similar type to cat. nos. 528 and 1475. Possibly one in Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 64.

**357: Two ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 160 mm and 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* These were probably lids for ceramic vessels (see cat. no. 572). See discussion on lids.

**Lowest ash stratum, on mosaic floor****358: Oval lead weight**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Size and type of weight uncertain. It may have been similar to cat. no. 18. See discussion on weights.

**No precise location<sup>27</sup>****359: Clay lamp (Plates 24.9 and 127.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 147 mm; diam.: 121 mm; preserved h.: 53 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with red slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with single nozzle and remains of ring handle. Discus outlined with two grooves. Shoulder decorated with impressed leaves, possibly oak with central stem. Filling hole at centre of discus. Incised line to form base and two small oblong stamps (l.: c.10 mm) underneath base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4881).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 135 except larger. Shoulder decoration possibly similar to British Museum no. Q1228 (Bailey 1980: pl. 60).

**Room 22****0.2 m above pavement****360: Clay lamp (Plates 25.1 and 127.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 96 mm; diam.: 66 mm; h. to top of handle: 46 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish-orange, probably self-slipped.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with groove and

<sup>27</sup> This recorded find (GdSc A,VI,7: 166) could possibly have been in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit of room 21 as it was reported before the other finds in this room.

decorated in relief with frontal bust of Sol. Filling hole to left of Sol, between last ray and shoulder. One small incised circle to either side of the nozzle. Incised line to mark the base. Traces of burning all over the surface, including the nozzle, probably from use. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 138, no. B16.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXG. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 299–301. Discus scene as cat. no. 134.

**361: Clay lamp (Plates 25.2 and 129.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 115 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 42 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with groove and decorated in relief with rosette, of eight petals. Filling hole in centre of discus. Nozzle decorated with volutes. Incised line to mark base. Some traces of burning on surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586B).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 84; Stefani 2003: 135, 138, no. B7.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIIC. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 184–98. For discus scene see Bailey 1965: no. 74; British Museum no. Q936 (Bailey 1980: pl. 18).

**362: Clay lamp (Plates 25.3 and 128.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 107 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 47 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with groove and undecorated; filling hole in centre. Shoulder decorated in relief with fruit (possibly pomegranates) and leaves. Nozzle decorated with cursory volutes. Incised line to mark base. Traces of burning on surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586C).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 136, no. B12.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIIG. For general lamp type see also Bailey 1980: 184–98. For shoulder decoration see British Museum no. Q1221 (Bailey 1980: pl. 58).

**363: Clay lamp (Plates 25.4 and 130.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; diam.: 69 mm; h. to top of handle: 49 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff coloured, unevenly slipped.

*Description:* Lamp with long nozzle and vertical ring handle. Handle decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined with vertical ridge, elliptical extension of ridge towards nozzle. Applied lug, in form of truncated pyramid, to either side of discus. Filling hole towards centre of discus. Base outlined with two ridges. Faint traces of burning on nozzle. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586D).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 139, no. B25.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 42.

**364: Clay lamp (Plates 25.5 and 128.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 109 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 47 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with two grooves and undecorated, filling hole in centre. Nozzle decorated with cursory volutes. Incised line to mark base. Traces of burning on surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586E).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 85; Stefani 2003: 135, no. B6.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIIG. For general lamp type see Bailey 1980: 184–98.

**365: Clay lamp (Plates 25.6 and 129.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 108 mm; diam.: 67 mm; h. to top of handle: 45 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with three grooves and decorated in relief with a sheep, moving to the left. Filling hole under body of sheep. Nozzle decorated with cursory volutes. Incised line to mark base. Traces of burning on surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4586F).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 134–5, no. B9.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIIC. Similar in form and decoration to Pompeii inv. no. 12350a (Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XXXIV.21). For discus scene see also British Museum no. Q836 (Bailey 1980: pl. 7).

**366: Ceramic dish (Figure 5.1; Plate 25.7)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 122 mm; base diam.: 78 mm; h.: 24 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse, self-slipped, reddish.

*Description:* Small crudely made dish with flaring sides and rolled rim. Underside of base slightly inset with groove towards centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4587).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 163–4, no. D7.

*Discussion:* Pompeian Red Ware (see cat. no. 150), although somewhat smaller and more crudely made. This was reportedly cooking ware. Because of its small size it was undoubtedly used for small quantities, possibly for food for consumption or as an offering, or for incense.

**367: One ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* red.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* this was the lid of a pot or jar (*pignatta*). It was either from a closed vessel of considerable size, possibly a storage vessel, or for a dish such as cat. no. 162, possibly a cooking vessel. See discussion on lids.

## Room 23

### South-east corner

368: *Pile of lime*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

## Room 24

### Centre of area

369: *Iron brazier (Plate 25.8)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 380 mm; diam.: 440 mm; h. of bowl: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* the feet are attached to one another by rods which each connect to another, vertical, rod, from part of the base of the brazier.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4598).<sup>28</sup>

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 118–19, no. A9.

*Discussion:* the recorded dimensions of this brazier are similar to those of cat. no. 215.

## Room 25

### West wall, in niche above lararium

370: *Statuette, probably wooden (Plate 26.1)*

*Dimensions:* recorded h.: 250 mm; preserved h.: 115 mm; diam. of base: 140 mm.

*Description:* plaster cast of a statue of a naked youth, seated as if on a rocky shelf in attitude of rest, and wearing a headdress which seems to have four protrusions.

*Present location:* No longer extant.<sup>29</sup>

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: figs. 48–9.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 102) identified this statuette as a *genius* or a divinity and de Franciscis (1951: 19) as a *Lars praestes*. However, it is unlike any of the painted *Lares* figures in Pompeii, which are usually depicted standing and holding a cornucopia (see Fröhlich 1991). More comparable to figure of Hermes found in aedicula in the peristyle garden of Casa degli Amorini Dorati (Seiler 1992: fig. 300). Seems to be of the type of small keepsake statuette, often in bronze, stone, or terracotta, which are often found in *lararia* (see Dwyer 1982:

<sup>28</sup> This may be the brazier that was stored in room 3 in 1993 (h.: c.520 mm; diam.: c.460 mm) consisting of an iron bowl (h.: c.120 mm) and legs of rectangular section (c.30 mm × 50 mm). Underside of bowl of radiating strips of iron, of rectangular section (w.: c.40 mm). Support system is a modern reconstruction. Central vertical pole (l.: 210 mm) of circular section (diam.: c.10 mm), possibly original.

esp. 122), although not specifically associated with the household or family cults.

371: *Bust, probably wooden (Plate 26.1)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm; base dimensions: 110 mm × 70 mm × 55 mm.

*Description:* plaster cast of a bust in the form of a herm possibly wearing a wreath and with hair at the back of the neck, cut horizontally half way up the neck.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 25, in niche in west wall, first from left.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 101–3, figs 48–9.

*Discussion:* it seems improbable that *images* would have hair of this length.

372: *Head, probably wooden (Plate 26.1)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 300 mm; dimensions of base: c.80 mm × 80 mm × 50 mm.

*Description:* Plaster cast of a large head, with long cylindrical neck (l.: 110 mm; diam.: c.70 mm). On a rectangular base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 25, in niche in west wall, second from left.<sup>30</sup>

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 101–3, figs. 48–9.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 102) identified this as a male head.

373: *Bust, probably wooden (Plate 26.1)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 260 mm; base dimensions: 130 mm × 85 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* Plaster cast of a bust which seems to have dressed shoulder-length hair, with ringlets and a bun at the back and remains of curls across the forehead. Possibly wearing a diadem. Slender neck, and fine-featured face. Base with square arm stumps at the shoulder.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 25, in niche in west wall, third from left.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 101–3, figs. 48–9.

*Discussion:* Form comparable to those found in Casa dei Quattro Stili (PPM ii. 853, fig. 13; Fröhlich 1991: pl. 25.3.). Shape of the face and the hair style suggest that it is a female head, comparable to that of an archaic Kore. Unless this was a case of a female *images*, as with cat. nos. 370–I, it was more probably a keepsake than pertaining to household cults.

374: *Head, probably wooden (Plate 26.1)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; dimensions of base: c.50 mm × 70 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* Small head with long cylindrical neck (l.: 50 mm; diam.: c.40 mm) on a rectangular base. Poorly preserved.

<sup>29</sup> Cast of conical base with corded surface, similar to wickerwork, and remains of trunk (diam.: 65 mm) at apex now on surface of 'altar'. Possibly remains of this statuette.

<sup>30</sup> The cast in this niche in 2001 looked different from that in the archive photograph and seemed to have been recently repaired.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 25, in niche in west wall, fourth from left.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 101–3, figs. 48–9.

## Room 47

### No precise location

375: *Four iron nails*

*Description:* reputedly from the roofing (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, and 135–37, 147.

## Room 49

376: *Six ceramic amphorae (Figure 8.5)*

*Dimensions:* max. preserved diam.: c.0.4 m; max. preserved h.: 0.5 m.

*Description:* Three complete ovoid amphorae with recorded inscriptions, all in black, and truncated amphorae. At least three filled with lime and one with *cocciopesto*.

*Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation.

i. Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 197: ‘Κυρεχιωνι-ς’ Reynolds (pers. comm. 2000) observed, from the reproduction of the inscription by Della Corte, that two different implements were used with the first symbol possibly having been added later. She also commented that Della Corte’s reading and interpretation are not correct, e.g. the fifth letter is a ‘K’, not a χ.

ii. Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 195: ‘Παύω[νος]ταλπειον(?)’ A similar inscription, Πανωω//// / δρω was found on an amphora in House IX 6,5 (CIL, iv. 6530).

iii. Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 196: ‘οψον’

Della Corte interpreted this as ‘*companatico*’ (to have with bread).

*Discussion:* These amphorae seem to have been filled with building material, presumably intended for the refurbishing of this area (Ling 1983: 53). Their inscriptions therefore may bear little relationship to their role as contents of this house. Among the extant remains, Arthur identified the lower portions of a local Dressel forms 2–4 and a large cylindrical Tunisian amphora, containing respectively powdered pottery and lime for use in the preparation of hydraulic mortar. He also identified a loose handle of a Baetican oil amphora of Dressel form 20, bearing the stamp ‘LVA’. He noted that similar stamps and variants occur on amphorae from Colchester, Rome, Trion, the Vindonissa *Schutthügel*, and possibly Southwark (Callender 1965: 169, no. 963; Bird *et al.* 1978: 128), but that this type of amphora is not common in Campania (see Manacorda 1977).

## Corridor M

### West side, on the pavement

377: *Bronze coin*

*Description:* *as*, of Claudius.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4753).

## Room 26

### West end, near latrine

378: *Ceramic vase*

*Description:* in fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* given the lack of information on this vessel it was probably of a coarse fabric and unremarkable.

379: *Two marble fragments*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* these could conceivably have been part of the latrine seat.

## Room 27

### South-west corner, near sink

380: *Two ceramic vases*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the lack of information on these vessels implies that they were probably of a coarse fabric and unremarkable.

### On pavement

381: *Two piles of ash mixed with carbon*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### No precise location

382: *Numerous amphora fragments*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* these are conceivably some of the amphora fragments in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9, 11–12.

## Room 28

### North-east corner, near *fornello*

383: *Pile of carbonized material*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.



**East side****384: Iron door pivot**

*Description:* Circular pivot lining on square base. From entrance doorway.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**385: Clay lamp (Plates 26.2 and 128.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 109 mm; diam.: 73 mm; h. to top of handle: 46 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single, long nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Small discus with filling hole in the centre and outlined by two incised lines. Shoulder decorated with stamped heart-shaped leaves. Base marked with an incised line. Cross in relief on base. Traces of burning over surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5039A).

*Discussion:* Most similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXA. For lamp type see also Bailey 1965: pl. 8 nos. 142–53.

**386: Clay lamp (Plates 26.3 and 130.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; diam.: 67 mm; preserved h.: 35 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle. Oval-shaped body with discus outlined by groove which extends to either side of the nozzle. Discus decorated with incised tear-drop, accentuating oval shape of lamp. Filling hole at centre. Traces of burning around nozzle. Complete except handle broken off above height of body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5039B).

*Discussion:* similar type to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIIE.

**387: Small glass bottle (Figure 13.8; Plate 26.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 72 mm; max. diam.: 28 mm; rim diam.: 14 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with flat base, piriform body, straight cylindrical neck and no lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5040).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H4.

*Discussion:* Similar body type to cat. no. 347 but with flat base and lacking lip. See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 46 and de Tommaso 1990: type 12, except lacking everted rim. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**388: Iron axehead**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5042).

*Discussion:* Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 126. Similar in size to cat. no. 834. See discussion on axes.

**389: Two clay loom weights**

*Description:* pyramidal.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar type of loom weights to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**Room A****South wall, south-west corner, on pavement****390: Iron brazier**

*Dimensions:* h.: 420 mm; diam.: 570 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4742).

*Discussion:* The recorded dimensions are proportionately similar to those of cat. nos. 215 and 369. However, this would have been larger than the other two.

**391: Bronze lamp-stand fragment (Plates 27.1 and 40.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; diam.: 80 mm.

*Description:* Bell-shaped chalice and plate from a lamp-stand. Decorated with three rings around stem. Modelled chalice and plate of solid bronze (plate thickness: 9 mm). Hole through centre of plate and chalice.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4743, restored as part of lamp-stand cat. no. 536).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 433–4, fig. 165 (right).

*Discussion:* This fragment was part of the same lamp-stand as the stem and foot as cat. no. 536. See discussion on lamp-stands.

**392: Bronze basin (Plate 27.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 423 mm; h.: 196 mm; w.: 282 mm; dimensions of base: 229 mm × 147 mm.

*Description:* Elliptical bronze basin with flat base, conical body and large flaring rim (w.: c.50 mm). Triangular handle, with quasi-quadrangular section, attached below rim at one end. Other handle missing. Support for base consisting of two U-shaped strips of bronze (h.: 8 mm; w.: 15 mm). Complete except for some restoration to the rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4748).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 246 and 396;<sup>31</sup> Stefani 2003: 177, no. G1.

*Discussion:* This is similar to a basin (Flower and Rosenbaum 1958: pl. II, no. 2) which Liversidge identified as probably having been used for 'bain-marie cooking' (in Flower and Rosenbaum 1958: 30). However, this basin was more probably a water container, possibly for ablutions (see Tassinari 1993: i. 233). According to Pernice (1900: 192, fig. 21) and Tassinari (pers. comm. 1993) such tubs, sometimes with feet, were used mainly for hot water.

<sup>31</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) mistakenly provenanced this vessel to room B.

**In brazier****393: Bronze casseruola**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm; diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4744).<sup>32</sup>

*Discussion:* Rather small and relatively deep vessel of this type (compare cat. nos. 744–6; Tassinari 1933: i. 141, and ii. 93–127). See discussion on *casseruola*.

**394: Clay lamp (plates 27.3 and 126.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 87 mm; diam.: 69 mm; preserved h.: 37 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-buff with coarse reddish-orange slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle. Undecorated discus, with filling hole towards centre and air-hole towards nozzle, outlined by two incised lines. Complete except most of handle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4745).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 138, no. B18.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 354.

**395: Bronze broccoletto**

*Dimensions:* h.: 175 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Pot-bellied. With lip.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4746).

**Under brazier****396: Bronze lamp (Figure 18.6; Plate 27.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 207 mm; h. to top of handle: 99 mm; body h.: 42 mm.

*Description:* Leaf-shaped bronze lamp with single elongated nozzle and flat base. Raised ridge around the modulated upper surface of the body. Trefoil-shaped filling hole in the centre with incised vegetal decoration towards the handle. Handle attached halfway up the wall of the lamp and consisting of two strips, of circular section, which loop back over the body of lamp. Handle terminal divided into three strands which join together again to form a stylized ivy leaf. Upwards-curving stylized leaf at the point where handle divides into three strands. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4747).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 434 (wrongly numbered 4777); Conicello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988: no. 108; Stefani 2003: 139–40, no. B27.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 780.

**Room B****North side under light well****397: Bronze mortaio**

*Present location:* unknown, not entered into inventory book (GdSc inv. no. 4608bis).

*Discussion:* this was probably a large bowl or basin.

**398: Bronze fruttiera**

*Present location:* unknown, not entered into inventory book (GdSc inv. no. 4608bis).

*Discussion:* This was probably a vessel similar to cat. no. 537. See discussion on *fruttiera*.

**399: Bronze jug (olpe)**

*Present location:* unknown, not entered into inventory book (GdSc inv. no. 4608bis).

*Discussion:* the lack of description of this particular vessel makes it difficult to assess its form or function although it was conceivably similar in form to cat. no. 811.

**North wall, on podium****400: Tufa sundial (Plate 28.1–2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 310 mm; w.: 320 mm; depth: 220 mm.

*Description:* Tufa sundial consisting of semicircular dial, with traces of incised lines, and bronze gnomon. On rectangular base of which the upper surface is sloped. Carved from a single piece of stone. Traces of plaster on dial and on base.

*Present location:* peristyle garden c, on north side of pool.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 247, fig. 102.

*Discussion:* The discovery of this sundial in this room is not mentioned either in the *Giornali degli Scavi* or by Maiuri, both of which reports are preoccupied with the discovery of the silver. However, the photograph leaves little doubt that it was found here. The evidence of incised lines below the plaster on the dial indicates that this originally functioned as a sundial without the plaster. Therefore the plaster indicates reuse. Although there are no traces of lines in the preserved plaster today, the surface, which is poorly preserved, may originally have had painted lines.

**401: Numerous ceramic amphorae (Plate 28.1)**

*Description:* One of these was a large ovoid amphora with an inscription on either side: side *a* in large red letters and side *b* in black letters:

*a.* 'MAP/OLEVM'. *b.* 'CIII'

*Present location:* unknown, not entered in inventory at time of excavation.

*References:* inscriptions: Maiuri 1933: 247, fig. 102; Della Corte 1933: 298, no. 194.

*Discussion:* The inscription indicates that one of these amphorae had contained oil. However, this was not necessarily the case when it was deposited in this location. These are conceivably some of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9, 11–12.

**402: Numerous terracotta tile fragments (Plate 28.1)**

*Description:* roof tiles and fragments probably from a *compluvium*.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 247, fig. 102.

<sup>32</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) mistakenly provenanced this vessel to room B.



*Discussion:* these are also not mentioned in the *Giornali degli Scavi* nor by Maiuri although he did illustrate them.

#### North-west corner

##### 403: Four terracotta tiles (Plate 28.1)

*Description:* large new *compluvium* tiles.<sup>33</sup>

*Present location:* unknown, probably used to restore *compluvium* in 'atrium' (Maiuri 1933: fig. 7); but removed after 1980 earthquake, probably to Pompeii Collection, GF.<sup>34</sup>

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 247, fig. 102.

#### North wall, against podium

##### 404: Wooden chest (Plate 28.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.6 m; dimensions: 1.8 m × 0.8 m (GdSc).<sup>35</sup>

*Description:* with bronze and iron fittings

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 247, fig. 102.

#### North wall, near chest and tiles

This list of finds primarily follows those recorded in the *Giornali degli Scavi* with additional artefacts recorded by Maiuri also included. These artefacts have not been examined for this catalogue (see Painter 2001).

##### 405: Silver lamina fragments

*Description:* one fragment: 480 mm × 450 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* (not in Maiuri).

*Discussion:* this was probably the decoration of the chest (see Painter 2001: 3).

#### North wall, from chest, lower part

##### 406: Numerous glass bottone

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4684).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottone*.

##### 407: Silver mirror (Plate 34.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 138 mm; wg.: 314 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* small circular mirror with suspension loop.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4656)

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVIIIB, no. 16; Painter 2001: fig. 8.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies this as toilet silver. See discussion on mirrors.

##### 408: Four silver piatti (Plate 29.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 25 mm; diam. of rim: 190 mm; wg.: 255–302 g (Maiuri).

<sup>33</sup> The *Giornale degli Scavi* (I.VI,7, 78) referred to 'quattro embriici [sic] messi di taglio' and Maiuri (1933: 245) referred to 'quattro tegole con grande fittili', beside which the large chest of silver was found.

*Description:* Decorated with ovolos and pearls. With side lugs.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4642).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVII, nos. 44–7; Painter 2001: fig. 5.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 363–4) identified these as 'heavy' table plates, of comparable weight and with similar type of decoration to cat. nos. 442 and 450. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

##### 409: Four silver mensae (Plate 30.11)

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam.: 80 mm; wg.: 160–222 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* low circular supports with small feet.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145535 (Pompeii inv. no. 4640).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVIIIA, nos. 56–9; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7: no. 21; Painter 2001: pl. 21 and fig. 6; Stefani 2003: 106, no. 21.

*Discussion:* These have been identified as supports by Maiuri (1933: 365) and Painter (2001: 23), although of what is not certain. They may have had a comparable function to cat. nos 1638–39, reportedly lamp-stands. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them among silver for eating.

##### 410: Silver vassoio (Plate 33.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm; diam.: 385 mm; wg.: 1750 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large bowl in form of shell.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4633).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 105; pl. LXII, no. 83; Painter 2001: fig. 8.

*Discussion:* Identified by Maiuri (1933: 368) as a vessel for pastries or fruit, but Painter (2001: 23) identified it as vessel for pouring water into two smaller shell-shaped dishes (cat. nos. 411 and 456) so that diners could wash themselves. He (Painter 2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies it as toilet silver. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

##### 411: Silver vassoio (Plate 33.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 67 mm; diam.: 225 mm; wg.: 450 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* bowl in the form of shell.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145554 (Pompeii inv. no. 4634).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 105; pl. LXIII, no. 84; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7: no. 23; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 222, no. 119; Painter 2001: pl. 23 and fig. 8; Stefani 2003: 106 no. 23.

*Discussion:* Smaller than cat. no. 410. Painter (2001: 23) identifies this and cat. no. 456 as vessels used by diners to wash, with water from cat. no. 410. He (Painter 2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as toilet silver. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

<sup>34</sup> The *compluvium* is now restored in wood.

<sup>35</sup> According to Maiuri (1933: 246) the chest dimensions were 1.5 m × 0.8 m.

**412: Two silver ladles (simpula) (Plate 31.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 105 mm; diam.: 54 mm; wg.: 53 g (Maiuri).  
*Present location:* Naples Museum (not in GdSc or Pompeian inventory).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LX(B), nos. 86 and 87; Painter 2001: fig. 2.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 369) identified these as ladles for ladling liquid into small vessels. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

**413: Four silver bowls (Plate 30.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 55 mm; diam. of rim: 100 mm; wg. 114–135 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* bell-shaped, with feet.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4639).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 143, pl. LXIV, nos. 90–3; Painter 2001: fig. 6.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as eating silver.

**414: Four silver piatti (Plate 29.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm; diam. between handles: 134 mm; wg.: 78–84 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* with two decorated horizontal handles.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4668).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI, nos. 36–9; Painter 2001: fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 362) identified this as a part of a 'light service' of comparable weight and with similar decoration to cat. nos. 422, 437, 438, and 444 (see also Painter 2001: fig. 4). Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

**415: Silver amphoriskos (Plate 30.10)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; wg.: 50.35 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Small amphora with a button foot. Six holes placed radially around the foot.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145556 (Pompeii inv. no. 4645).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 147, no. 114; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 25; Painter 2001: pl. 25 and fig. 6; Stefani 2003: 107, no. 25.

*Discussion:* Both Maiuri (1933: 373–4) and Painter (2001: 71) have identified this vessel as a pepper pot. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classified it as eating silver.

**416: Two silver bicchieri (Plate 31.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 68 mm; diam.: 70 mm; wg.: 73 and 75 gr (Maiuri).

*Description:* decorated with impressed ovals and circles.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4661).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 140, nos. 25–6; Painter 2001: fig. 3.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**417: Four silver cups (Plate 30.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm; diam.: 65 mm; wg.: 55–69 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* chalice-shaped.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4663).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 144, pl. LXIV, nos. 94–7; Painter 2001: fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as eating silver.

**418: Eight silver coppettine (Plate 30.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 35 mm; diam.: 79 mm; wg.: 60–98 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* small, shallow stemmed bowls.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4644).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 145 and pl. LXIV, nos. 98–105; Painter 2001: fig. 6.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 370–1) identified these as salt cellars but Painter (2001: 23) suggests that they may have been used for sauces, and classifies them as eating silver (Painter 2001: 18, table 3.1).

**419: Four silver coppe/forme di pasticceria (Plate 30.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam.: 79 mm; wg.: 51–61 gr (Maiuri).  
*Description:* small flat-bottomed cups ('*kalathiskoi*'), base inscribed with 'M'.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. nos. 4662, 4671).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 146, pl. LXIV, nos. 106–9; Painter 2001: fig. 6.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as eating silver. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

**420: Four silver vasetti/ovaroli (Plate 30.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 36 mm; diam.: 33 mm; wg.: 83–92 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* small bowls, similar to egg cups, with high stems and semicircular bases.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145558 (Pompeii inv. no. 4647).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIV, nos. 110–13; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 24; Painter 2001: pl. 24 and fig. 6; Stefani 2003: 106–7, no. 24.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 372–3) identified these as egg cups but Painter suggests that they may have been for sauces and classifies them as eating silver (2001: 18, table 3.1 and 23).

**421: Two silver bowls (Plate 29.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm; diam.: 160 mm; wg.: 111 and 118 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Emblem at centre of base.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4673).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 142, nos. 88–9; Painter 2001: fig. 6.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as eating silver and suggests that these may have been used to replenish the sauce dishes cat no. 418.

**422: Silver piatto (Plate 29.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 35 mm; diam.: 370 mm; wg.: 947 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large serving dish with decorated handles.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145539 (Pompeii inv. no. 4649).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 105, pl. LV, no. 27; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 20; Painter 2001: pl. 20 and fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 362) identified this as a part of a 'light service' of comparable weight and with similar decoration to cat. nos. 414, 437, 438, and 444. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) interprets it as a serving dish and part of eating silver.

**423: Silver aryballos (Plate 30.9)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 76 mm; diam.: 40 mm; wg.: 98 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Small vessel with spherical striated body. Base perforated with numerous holes.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145557 (Pompeii inv. no. 4674).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 147, no. 115; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 26; Painter 2001: fig. 6; Stefani 2003: 107, no. 26.

*Discussion:* Both Maiuri (1933: 373–4) and Painter (2001: 71) have identified this vessel as a pepper pot. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies it as eating silver.

**424: Silver patera/casseruola (Plate 31.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 74 mm; diam. at rim: 155 mm; diam. at base: 80 mm; wg.: 1080 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* gold decoration, battle or hunt scene on handle.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145517 (Pompeii inv. no. 4637)

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pls XLIX–L, LIV(A), no. 17; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 16; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 108; Painter 2001: pl. 16 and fig. 2; Stefani 2003: 93, 105–6, no. 16.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classified this as part of a wine drinking service. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**425: Silver bicchiere (Plate 30.20)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm; diam.: 70 mm; wg.: 165 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* decorated with birds and animals.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145512 (Pompeii inv. no. 4650).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. XLV, no. 13; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7: 13; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 221, no. 117; Painter 2001: pl. 13 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 104–5, no. 13.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies this as a drinking vessel.

**426: Silver amphoretta (Plate 31.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 115 mm; diam.: 53 mm; wg.: 292 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* small, with decorated handles.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4664<sup>36</sup>).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LIV(E), no. 22; Painter 2001: fig. 2.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies this as part of a wine-drinking service.

**427: Two silver oinochoe (Plate 31.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70–240 mm; diam.: 85–95 mm; wg.: 131–67 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* trefoil lip, inscribed on base: 'Λ'

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.1.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4641).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LIV(C), nos. 23–4; Painter 2001: fig. 2.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classified these as part of a wine service.

**428: Silver phiale (Plate 29.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 53 mm; diam.: 225 mm; wg.: 492 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* with gold emblem of female bust, in the centre.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145544 (Pompeii inv. no. 4636).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. XLVI, no. 14; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 14; Painter 2001: pl. 14 and fig. 1; Stefani 2003: 105, no. 14.

*Discussion:* Painter believes (2001: 18, table 3.1) that the bust prohibited this vessel from having a practical use, and that it was 'show plate', possibly displayed on cat. no. 433.

**429: Two silver skyphoi (Plate 30.12 and 13)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 55 mm; diam.: 95 mm; wg.: 360–405 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* decorated with masks and miniaturist scenes.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145508–9 (Pompeii inv. no. 4660).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: figs 130–3, pls XXXVIII–XL, nos. 9–10; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, nos. 9–10; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 221, no. 116; Painter 2001: pls 9–10 and fig 3; Stefani 2003: 104, nos. 9–10.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**430: Two silver skyphoi (Plate 30.16 and 17)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 82–5 mm; diam.: 125 mm; wg.: 508–71 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Large cylindrical cups decorated mainly with pastoral scenes. Inscription on each base, in Greek: 'Apelles'.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145504–5 (Pompeii inv. no. 4653).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 265–6, figs 106–10, 112–15, pls XVI–XXIV, nos. 1–2; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7 nos. 1–2; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 221, nos. 113–14; Painter 2001: pls 1–2 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 97, 103, nos. 1–2.

<sup>36</sup> This is referred to as an '*olpetta con manico distaccato*' in the *Giornale degli Scavi*. This may not seem to be the appropriate label for an *amphoretta*, but it may not actually have had any handles at the time of excavation. Its handles may have originally been among those found loose (i.e. cat. nos. 453–4), possibly restored after excavation.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**431: Silver mirror (Plate 34.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 340 mm; diam.: 210 mm; wg.: 757 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large and circular, decorated with a female bust.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145524 (Pompeii inv. no. 4675).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. XLVII, no. 15; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 15; Painter 2001: pl. 15 and fig. 8; Stefani 2003: 94, 105, no. 15.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies this as toilet silver. See discussion on mirrors.

**432: Silver table (Plate 32.1)**

*Dimensions:* 535 × 375 mm (Maiuri).

*Description:* portable.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4683<sup>37</sup>).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 150, no. 118; Painter 2001, fig. 1.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 377–78) identified a large plate of fragmented silver as a portable table, which Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies as eating silver.

**433: Silver-laminated base (Plate 32.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 170–85 mm; w. of base: 90 mm (Maiuri).

*Description:* base and stem of a stand for a circular vessel.

*Present location:* possibly Naples Museum (not in GdSc).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 149, no. 117; Painter 2001: fig. 1.

*Discussion:* Maiuri suggested (1933: 376) that this was used to support cat. no. 428. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies it as display silver.

**434: Silver tube (provino) (Plate 31.9)**

*Description:* in two pieces (l.: 257 mm and 270 mm).

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145551–2 (not in GdSc).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 148, no. 116; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7: no. 27; Painter 2001: fig. 2; Stefani 2003: 107, no. 27.

*Discussion:* according to Maiuri (1933: 377–8), this was a *provino*, used for sampling wine, as part of a wine-drinking service (Painter 2001: 18, table 3.1 and 22).

**435: Two silver casseruole/paterae (Plate 31.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 50 mm; l.: 215–25 mm; rim diam.: 120–5 mm; wg.: 309–60 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* body decorated with relief ovolos and handles decorated with vegetal motifs.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145518 (Pompeii inv. no. 4638).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pls XLIX and LI, nos. 18–19; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 18; Painter 2001: pl. 17 and fig. 2; Stefani 2003: 105, no. 17.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as part of a wine-drinking service. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**436: Two silver kantharoi (Plate 30.21)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm; diam. at rim: 115 mm; wg.: 445 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Two-handled, decorated with relief olives. Dotted inscriptions: 'AVREL.AVGVR' and weight inscriptions (Painter 2001: 59–60).

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145513–4 (Pompeii inv. no. 4652).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 129, pl. XXXVII, nos. 7–8; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, nos. 7–8; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 221, no. 112; Painter 2001: pls 7–8 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 103–4, nos. 7–8.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**437: Four silver piatti (Plate 29.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 240 mm; diam. between handles: 206 mm; wg.: 238–60 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* two-handled.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4666).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI, nos. 28–31; Painter 2001: fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 362) identified these as a part of a 'light service', of comparable weight and with similar decoration to cat. nos. 414, 422, 438, and 444. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

**438: Four silver piatti (Plate 29.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 200 mm; diam. between handles: 100 mm; wg.: 46 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* with two horizontal handles decorated with Silen masks.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4669).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI, nos. 40–3; Painter 2001: fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 362) identified these as a part of a 'light service', of comparable weight and with similar decoration to cat. nos. 414, 422, 437, and 444. Painter classifies them as eating silver (2001: 18, table 3.1).

**439: Four silver mensae (Plate 30.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam.: 90 mm; wg.: 86–108 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Decorated with ovolos. Feline feet.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4672).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LIX, nos. 60–3; Painter 2001: fig. 6.

<sup>37</sup> This was described by the excavators as a large lamina broken into many fragments. It is very probably the table catalogued by Maiuri.



*Discussion:* These have been identified as supports by Maiuri (1933: 365) and Painter (2001: 71–2), although of what is not certain. They are likely to have had a comparable function to cat. nos. 1638–9, which may have been lamp-stands. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating vessels.

**440: Two silver skyphoi (Plate 30.14 and 15)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam.: 115 mm; wg.: 505–45 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* Decorated with the labours of Heracles. Inscription on each base, in Greek: 'Apelles'.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145506–7 (Pompeii inv. nos. 4654, 4655).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: figs 121–4, pls XXV–XXX, nos. 3–4; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, nos. 3–4; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 221, no. 115; Painter 2001: pls 3–4 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 97 and 103, nos. 3–4.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**441: Two silver bicchieri (Plate 30.18 and 19)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam. of rim: 95 mm; wg.: 355 and 392 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* cylindrical cups, decorated with cupids and chariot races.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145510–11 (Pompeii inv. nos. 4651, 4670).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 134, pls XLI–XLIV, nos. 11–12; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, nos. 11–12; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 110; Painter 2001: pls 11–12 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 104, nos. 11–12.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classified these as drinking vessels.

**442: Four silver coppette (Plate 30.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam.: 84 mm; wg.: 120–47 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* small dishes, decorated with ovolos and pearls.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4643).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 141, pl. LVII, nos. 52–5; Painter 2001: fig. 5.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 363–4) identified these as 'heavy' table dishes with similar decoration to cat. nos. 408 and 450. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating vessels.

**443: Silver olpe (Plate 31.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 240 mm; diam. of rim: 95 mm; wg.: 768 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* handle decorated with floral elements.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145520 (Pompeii inv. no. 4648).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 137, pl. LII, no. 20; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 18; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 111; Painter 2001: fig. 4; Stefani 2003: 106, no. 18.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 358–9) and Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) identify this as a wine jug.

**444: Four silver piatti (Plate 29.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam between handles: 140 mm; wg.: 108–28 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* with two decorated handles.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4667).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LVI, nos. 32–5; Painter 2001: fig. 4.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 362) identified these as a part of a 'light service' of comparable weight and with similar decoration to cat. nos. 414, 422, 437, and 438. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

**445: Silver brocchetta (Plate 31.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 80 mm; wg.: 306 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* handle decorated with negroid head.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145521 (Pompeii inv. no. 4665).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 138, pls LIII and LIV(B), no. 21; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 19; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 109; Painter 2001: pl. 19 and fig. 2; Stefani 2003: 106, no. 19.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies this as part of a wine-drinking service.

**446: Eight silver spoons (cochlearia) (Plate 31.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 148–63 mm; diam. of bowl: 26–9 mm; wg.: 28–30 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* small, solid spoons with semi-spherical bowl and long tapering handle.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4679).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LX(D) and LXI, nos. 71–8; Painter 2001: fig. 7.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 367) identified these as spoons for eating fruit or shellfish. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver. See discussion on spoons.

**447: Silver spoon (Plate 31.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 410 mm; l. of handle: 290 mm; wg.: 162 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large, with leaf-shaped bowl.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. no. 145550 (Pompeii inv. no. 4676).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LX(A), no. 64; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, no. 22; Painter 2001: pl. 22 and fig. 7; Stefani 2003: 106–7, no. 22.

*Discussion:* Both Maiuri (1933: 365–6) and Painter (2001: 69) have identified this as a serving spoon. Painter (2001: 23) suggests that it may have been used with serving dish, cat. no. 422, and (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies it as eating silver. See discussion on spoons.

**448: Six silver spoons (ligulae) (Plate 31.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 142–52 mm; wg.: 40–5 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* with long handle and oval bowl.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4678).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pls LX(C) and LXI, nos. 65–70; Painter 2001: fig. 7.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 366) identified these as soup spoons, although Painter suggests that they were probably used for a variety of purposes (2001: 23) related to eating (2001: 18, table 3.1). See discussion on spoons.

**449: Four silver spoons (Plate 31.13)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 128 mm; diam: 24 mm; wg.: 3–6 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* light spoons with semi-spherical bowl and long tapering handle.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (inv. no. 4679).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXI, nos. 79–82; Painter 2001: fig. 7.

*Discussion:* Maiuri suggested that these had a different function from the heavier spoons, cat. no. 446. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver. See discussion on spoons.

**450: Four silver piattelli (Plate 30.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm; diam.: 115 mm; wg.: 286–315 g (Maiuri)

*Description:* medium-sized plates, decorated with ovolos.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (inv. no. 4646).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 141, pl. LVII, nos. 48–51; Painter 2001: fig. 5.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 363–4) identified these as 'heavy' table plates with similar decoration to cat. nos. 408 and 442. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as eating silver.

**451: Two silver kantharoi (Plate 30.22 and 23)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm; total w.: 170 mm; wg.: 517–28 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* decorated with Mars and Venus.

*Present location:* Naples Museum inv. nos. 145515–16 (inv. no. 4658, 4659).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: figs 125–8, pls XXXI–XXXVI, nos. 5–6; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 206–7, nos. 5–6; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 222, no. 118; Painter 2001: pls 5–6 and fig. 3; Stefani 2003: 103–4, nos. 5–6.

*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies these as drinking vessels.

**452: Silver coppa**

*Description:* cylindrical cup, decorated with figured scene, possibly Circe.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (inv. no. 4657).

*References:* (not in Maiuri).

**453: Twenty-five silver vessel handles**

From various vases.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4680).

*Discussion:* these have been restored to the various vessels in this assemblage (see Maiuri 1933: 246).

**454: Fourteen silver vessel handles**

*Description:* from various vases.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4681).

*Discussion:* these have been restored to the various vessels in this assemblage (see Maiuri 1933: 246).

**455: Three silver vessel feet**

*Description:* from chalices.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4682).

*Discussion:* these have been restored to the various vessels in this assemblage (see Maiuri 1933: 246).

**456: Silver vassoio (Plate 33.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm; diam. 233 mm; wg.: 467 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* in form of shell.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4635)

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXIII, no. 85; Painter 2001: fig. 8.

*Discussion:* Same as cat. no. 411. Painter (2001: 18, table 3.1) classifies them as toilet silver. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

**North wall, from chest, upper part**

**457: Wooden casket**

*Dimensions:* 470 mm × 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* With remains of small lock. Decorated with bone. Contained gold objects.

*Present location:* unknown.

**North wall, from upper part of chest, in casket**

**458: Gold ball**

*Description:* formed from gold wire.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4629).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 379, 382.

*Discussion:* Painter suggests (2001: 4) that this may have been used to repair other pieces of jewellery.

**459: Gold locket (bulla) (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; wg.: 14.08 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large, decorated in filigree.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4609).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 151, pl. LXV, no. 127; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 69, fig. 114; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 125; Painter 2001: pl. 27; Stefani 2003: 173.

*Discussion:* this locket was most probably the property of a freeborn boy but see discussion on *bulla*.



**460: Two gold bangles (bracciali) (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 280 mm; wg.: 83.08 and 84.05 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* a pair, each consisting of a chain of hemispherical discs.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4610).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 124; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, nos. 71–2, fig. 120; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 127; Painter 2001: pl. 28; Stefani 2003: 172.  
*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 78) identified these as a pair of armlets for adults.

**461: Gold necklace (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 350 mm; wg.: 28 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* fifteen gold beads and fourteen glass-paste beads imitating emeralds.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4627).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 122; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 70, fig. 116; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 128, pl. 72; Stefani 2003: 173.  
*Discussion:* Painter (2001: 8) identifies this as a young girl's necklace.

**462: Two gold earrings (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 33 mm; wg.: 24.1 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* one pair, each consisting of a cluster of pearls, forming a sphere.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4612).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 119; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 239, no. 64, fig. 119; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 130; Painter 2001: pl. 26; Stefani 2003: 172.

**463: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 18 mm; wg.: 3.05 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* green glass-paste inset, incised with a standing figure and a snake.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4621).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 132; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 78, fig. 126<sup>38</sup>; Painter 2001: pl. 31.  
*Discussion:* Maiuri identified the standing figure as Athena. See discussion on finger-rings.

**464: Gold fibula**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 mm; wg.: 3 g (GdSc).  
*Description:* lacking tongue.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4626).  
*Reference:* (not in Maiuri).  
*Discussion:* Unclear whether this was a buckle or a brooch. It was more likely to have been a brooch as gold is too soft for a buckle. See discussion on *fibula*.

**465: Gold spillone**

*Dimensions:* l.: 280 mm; wg.: 8.01 g  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4611).  
*References:* (not in Maiuri).

**466: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* diam: 20 mm (Painter); wg.: 3 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* ribbed ring with green glass-paste bead imitating an emerald.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4625).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 134; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 80, fig. 121; Painter 2001: pl. 30; Stefani 2003: 173.

**467: Two silver infundibulae**

*Dimensions:* h.: 68 mm; diam.: 70 mm; wg.: 148 g  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4677).  
*Reference:* (not in Maiuri).

**468: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* wg.: 1.09 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* small with smooth setting.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4624).  
*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 138.  
*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 382) and Painter (2001: 76) have identified this as a child's ring. See discussion on finger-rings.

**469: Two gold aghi crinale (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 and 130 mm; wg. 8.01 and 3 g (Maiuri).  
*Present location:* probably Naples Museum (not in GdSc).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, nos. 125–6; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 239, nos. 67–8, fig. 115; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 126.

**470: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam: 18 mm (Painter); wg.: 5.05 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* inset incised with a miniature figure and cornucopia.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4623).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 137; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 75, fig. 123; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, no. 133.  
*Discussion:* the inset of the ring illustrated by Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli is identified as agate and incised with two hands and a cornucopia.

**471: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm; wg.: 3 g (Maiuri).  
*Description:* rectangular green glass-paste inset.  
*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n. 38*) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4622)

<sup>38</sup> The ring illustrated in Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992 has a dark ovoid inset, which is identified as agate.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 130; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 81, fig. 122; Painter 2001: pl. 30; Stefani 2003: 173.

**472: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 30 mm; wg.: 6.05 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* large, with red glass-paste inset imitating a cornelian and incised with an ant.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4615).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 128; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 73, fig. 125; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 131.

**473: Gold necklace (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 385 mm; wg.: 3.1 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* light chain with small *bullae*.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4628).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 123; Stefani 2003: 173.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bullae*.

**474: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm; wg.: 11.02 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* inset with glass-paste imitating a cornelian incised with a *biga*.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (inv. no. 4616).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 129; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 132.

**475: Two gold earrings (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; wg.: 18 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* one pair, with bunches of gold and green glass-paste beads.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4613).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 120; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 223, no. 129; Painter 2001: pl. 26; Stefani 2003: 172.

**476: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 17 mm (Painter); wg.: 3 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* green glass-paste inset, incised with seahorse.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4620).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 133; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 79, fig. 121; Painter 2001: pl. 31.

*Discussion:* Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli identified the incised figure as a Capricorn.

**477: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm (Painter); wg.: 3.02 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* green glass-paste inset, incised with figure.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4619).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 136; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 77, fig. 123; Painter 2001: pl. 30; Stefani 2003: 173.

**478: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm;<sup>39</sup> wg.: 3.05 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* rectangular green glass-paste inset.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4618).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 131; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 82, fig. 122; Painter 2001: pl. 30; Stefani 2003: 173.

**479: Gold finger-ring (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm;<sup>40</sup> wg.: 5.02 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* green glass-paste inset with a figure of a shepherd with animals under a tree.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4617).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 135; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 240, no. 76, fig. 126; Painter 2001: pl. 31.

*Discussion:* the inset illustrated by Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli is identified as agate.

**480: Two gold earrings (Plate 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 30 mm; wg.: 17.7 g (Maiuri).

*Description:* one pair, consisting of gold spheres inset with discs of red glass-paste.

*Present location:* sent to Naples Museum (*foglio n.* 38) 31.I.1931 (Pompeii inv. no. 4614).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: pl. LXV, no. 121; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1992: 239, no. 66, fig. 117; Painter 2001: pl. 26; Stefani 2003: 172.

**481: Eight silver coins**

*Description:* imperial *denarii*: one of Nero (AD 64–5); two of Galba (AD 68–9); two of Vespasian (AD 72–3); one of Vespasian (AD 75–9); one of Vespasian (AD 78–9), one illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4632: reinventoried NM 145504/16, 18, 24, 27, 32, 35, 42, and probably either 14 or 36).

*References:* Maiuri 1993: 402 n. 208 B, nos. 26–33; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 225, nos. 148 and 151.

**482: Twenty-five silver coins**

*Description:* *denarii*, Republican (152–31 BC).

*Present location:* Naples Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4632: reinventoried NM 145504/15, 17, 19–23, 25–6, 28–31, 33–4, 37–41, 43–6, and probably either 14 or 36).

*References:* Maiuri 1993: 402 n. 208 A, nos. 1–25; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, nos. 137–42.

**483: Five gold coins**

*Description:* *aurei*, of Nero (AD 60–7).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4630: reinventoried NM 145503/2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, and 13).<sup>41</sup>

<sup>39</sup> According to Painter the diameter is 14 mm.

<sup>40</sup> According to Painter the diameter is 16 mm.

<sup>41</sup> There are now seven coins in the Naples Museum, dated AD 64–7.

References: Maiuri 1993: 403 n. 208 *Aurei*, nos. 34–8; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, nos. 144–7.<sup>42</sup>

#### 484: Eight gold coins

Description: *denarii*, of Vespasian (AD 69–79).

Present location: Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4631:<sup>43</sup> reinventoried NM 145503/1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 11).

References: Maiuri 1993: 403 n. 208 *Aurei*, nos. 39–47; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, nos. 149–50, 152–4.

### South wall

#### 485: Chest, probably wooden

Dimensions: 1.5 m × 0.55 m (GdSc).

Description: numerous fragments of iron lamina (max. l.: 200 mm), including reinforcement bands for the corners of the chest, with nails and wood attached.

Present location: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### South wall, probably chest fittings

#### 486: Bronze lock fittings (Figure 58.6; Plate 35.1)

Dimensions: plate dimensions: 96 mm × 90 mm; l. of strip: 78 mm; w.: 15 mm; thickness: 2 mm.

Description: Rectangular lock plate, decorated with a border of diagonal incisions. Three remaining bronze attachment nails, two with sub-hemispherical heads (diam.: 9 mm). Six rectangular and L-shaped holes cut into it, one (16 mm) presumably a keyhole. Associated with a strip of bronze, with a loop at one end, at right angles to strip, and a hole at the other. Remains of iron in hole.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4695).

References: Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 78; Stefani 2003: 128–9, no. A19.

Discussion: Strip of bronze is probably a hasp (compare hasp terminals on cat. no. 487). For hasp type see Pitt-Rivers 1883: 10 and pl. III, figs. 15B, 21B. Lock plate relatively large and probably from substantial chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 487: Bronze lock (Figures 62.1 and 63. 1; Plate 35.2)

Dimensions: total preserved l.: c.220 mm; preserved h.: c.75 mm.

Description: Lock consisting of circular lock plate (diam.: 146 mm), with two ornate bronze hasps (l.: c.150 mm) and bolt (l.: 103 mm) preserved in place. Key pattern in bolt consists of two circles, each of six triangular holes. Remains of an iron slide key (preserved l.: c.70 mm) in keyhole. Four bronze attachment nails with modelled heads (diam.: 17 mm; h.: 6 mm) and with flat head (diam.: 15 mm) in plate. Wood attached to the back of two nails.

<sup>42</sup> Maiuri (1933: 403 n. 208) *Aurei* no. 36 is not catalogued in Borriello *et al.* (1996: 224–5). It is conceivable that no. 143 was this coin, in which case Maiuri had not recorded its legend.

<sup>43</sup> According to the excavators there were nine Vespasianic gold coins.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4696).

References: Maiuri 1933: drawing on 488;<sup>44</sup> Stefani 2003: 126, 128 no. A18.

Discussion: Lock bolt has a similar key pattern to cat. no. 272 but the terminals are quite different from others in this catalogue. Lock bolt slid across and hooked onto back of the hasps which in turn have loops penetrating the lock plate. This lock is also of different size and form to cat. no. 492. The *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI,7: 75–9) recorded only one chest here, suggesting that locks of a variety of sizes and types might have been used on a single chest (Mols pers. comm. 1993). See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 488: Two bronze ring handles (Figure 66.1; Plate 35.3)

Dimensions: diam.: 45 mm; max. w. of double-spiked loop: 13 mm.

Description: Two rings of circular section (diam.: c.6 mm). Each with an attached double-spiked loop consisting of a thick strap of bronze with moulded edges around the ring, narrowing and then splayed after a depth of c.15 mm.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4697).

Discussion: Similar type to cat. no. 515, but larger. For moulded spiked loop compare Manning 1985: 122 no. R2. The *Giornali degli Scavi* recorded these rings as chest handles. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 489: Bronze ring handle (Figure 66.2; Plate 35.4)

Dimensions: diam.: 45 mm; max. w. of double-spiked loop: 15 mm.

Description: Bronze ring of circular section (diam.: c.6 mm). Attached double-spiked loop consisting of a thick strap of bronze with moulded edges, narrowing and then splayed after a depth of c.12 mm. Remains of a flat bronze boss (preserved dimensions: c.35 mm × 3 mm) with incised circular decoration attached to double-spiked loop.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4698).

Discussion: Same type and size as cat. no. 488 but with a heavier ring. These rings were unlikely to have been handles for carrying a chest and were more probably handles for compartments within a chest. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 490: Bronze ring handle (Figure 66.5; Plate 35.5)

Dimensions: diam.: 29 mm; max. w. of double-spiked loop: 13 mm.

Description: Bronze ring of vertically oval section (max. dimensions: c.4 mm), with attached double-spiked loop consisting of a thick strap of bronze with modulated edges around the ring, then narrowing. Remains of iron concretion on ring.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4699).

<sup>44</sup> This drawing seems to have over-elaborated this lock and Maiuri has incorrectly attributed it to the chest of silver (cat. no. 404).

*Discussion:* Ring similar to cat. no. 515 but with larger spiked loop. See discussion on ring handles.

**491: Bronze ring (Plate 35.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* small ring with vertically oval section (diam.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4700: now inventoried as 47..).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 493. This ring is comparable in size to finger-rings (see cat. no. 474). However, its association with other chest fittings implies that it may have been part of a ring handle, although very small. See discussions on rings and ring handles.

**492: Bronze ring (Plate 35.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 33 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring with horizontally oval section (max. dimensions: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4701).

*Discussion:* Similar type and size of ring as cat. no. 242iv. It is therefore probably part of a ring handle although see cat. no. 568. See discussion on rings and ring handles.

**493: Bronze ring (Figure 75.12; Plate 35.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* small ring with circular section (diam. c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4702).

*Discussion:* This ring is the same as cat. no. 491. See discussion on rings.

**494: Bronze lock hasp (Figure 63.15; Plate 35.9)**

*Dimensions:* total preserved l. with double-spiked loop: 100 mm; max. w.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Lock clasp of bronze lamina folded to an L-shape. Hole at one end with the remains of a double-spiked loop inserted through it. Vertical quasi-rectangular loop at other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB. (inv. no. 4703bis: inventoried as 4703 in GdSc).<sup>45</sup>

*Discussion:* see hasps on cat. no. 487, probably from a chest.

**495: Bronze lock hasp (Figure 63.17; Plate 35.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 52 mm; w.: 10 mm; thickness: 2 mm; h. of loop: 10 mm.

*Description:* Part of a bronze lock hasp in the form of a strip of bronze lamina with square, locking loop, at right angles to the strip. Hole at other end containing remains of iron.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4704).

*Discussion:* similar to hasp of cat. no. 486 and probably from storage furniture.

**496: Bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 68 mm; h.: 18 mm.

*Description:* Bronze lock bolt with locking pattern of three rows of triangular holes. Seven holes preserved but bolt broken at key pattern.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4705).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 77; Stefani 2003: 130, no. A23.

*Discussion:* Similar key pattern type to cat. no. 317. See discussion on locks and keys.

**497: Bronze studs, bosses, discs, and nail heads (Figures 68.2–4 and 6; Plate 35.11)**

i. Diam.: 47 mm; h. of boss: 9 mm. Sub-hemispherical bronze stud with broad brim. Iron shaft of quadrangular section (preserved l.: 25 mm).

Similar to cat. no. 287.

ii. Diam.: 39 mm; h.: 10 mm. Boss with a broad brim and modelled centre.

iii. Diam.: 37 mm; thickness: 6 mm. Flattish disc, slightly concave on underside. Possibly a furniture boss.

iv. Diam.: 28 mm; thickness: 2 mm. Flat disc with concentric relief lines on one side.

v. Diam.: 18 mm; thickness: c.1 mm.

Bronze nail head with raised ridge around the edge of top. Possibly an attachment nail head from a lock plate. Similar to those on lock cat. no. 505 and lamina cat. no. 506, except smaller.

vi. Min. diam.: 36 mm. Fragment of a bronze disc of thin lamina with three equidistant concentric relief lines. Possibly a boss from a ring handle, as cat. no. 489.

Other smaller fragments of bronze discs.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4706).

*Discussion:* These fragments inventoried together either because they were found together or because they were a collection of loose finds made in the area of the chest. See discussion on studs.

**498: Bronze stud (Figure 67.13; Plate 35.12)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 38 mm; h.: 5 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical stud with moulded rim. Of thin lamina with traces of iron shaft. Attached to iron concretion which possibly includes part of an iron key.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4707).

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**499: Two bronze studs (Plate 35.13)**

i. Diam.: 31 mm; h.: c.6 mm.

ii. Diam.: 37 mm; h.: c.8 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical studs with broad brims. Both with traces of iron shafts of rectangular section (max. preserved l.: 18 mm).

<sup>45</sup> The ring, recorded in the Pompeian inventory as inv. no. 4703, may never have existed.



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4708).

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 1412i, but smaller than cat. no. 497i. See discussion on studs.

**500: Two bronze and iron studs (Figure 67.2; Plate 35.14)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 37 mm; h.: 16–17 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm.

*Description:* Studs with head consisting of conical centre knob and broad rim, resembling a *sombrero*. Small iron shaft of rectangular section (c.3 mm × 3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4710).

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**501: Bronze stud (Figure 67.14; Plate 35.15)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 37 mm; h.: c.12 mm; max. thickness: 0.4 mm.

*Description:* Bronze stud with small hemispherical central knob and very wide brim. Of thick, solid lamina. Traces of a shaft of rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4711).

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**502: Two bronze bosses (Plate 35.16)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm; h.: 12 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* bosses with conical central knob and broad rim, resembling a *sombrero*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4712).

*Discussion:* of same type as cat. no. 500 but smaller.

**503: Two bronze rings (Figure 66.7–8; Plate 35.17)**

i. *Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Fluted ring with approximately circular section (diam.: c.3 mm). Remains of small iron ring (diam.: c.15 mm) adhered to it is probably part of an attachment.

ii. *Dimensions:* diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Fluted ring with circular section (diam.: c.4 mm). Remains of a bronze double-spiked loop (max. w.: 7 mm) attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4713).

*Discussion:* Probably ring handles from chest. See discussions on rings and ring handles.

**504: Bronze lock plate (Figure 60.2; Plate 35.18)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 120 mm; w.: 84 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with L-shaped keyhole (18 mm). Decorated with incised concentric lines around centre of face. Sub-hemispherical bronze-headed iron attachment nail (diam.: c.10 mm) in each corner. Traces of four further iron attachment nails towards centre of plate. Fragment of iron, attached with nails to the bottom right-hand corner.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4714).

*Discussion:* Attached iron fragment indicates that at least part of the object to which this was attached was of iron. Probably a relatively large piece of storage furniture such as a cupboard or chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

**505: Bronze lock attached to wood (Figures 59.3 and 63.11; Plate 36.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved dimensions of wood: 205 mm × 110 mm; l. of plate: c.170 mm; w. of lock: c.110 mm; thickness of lamina of plate: c.1 mm; l. of lock bolt: c.72 mm.

*Description:* Remains of bronze lock attached to piece of wood. Rectangular hole (35 mm × 38 mm) cut into wood, possibly for keyhole. At least five bronze attachment nail heads (max. diam.: 22 mm) with raised ridge around edge. Traces of L-shaped iron fitting (l.: c.110 mm) attached to surface of lock plate at one end. Traces of iron on reverse of wood, looping around the lock bolt. Lock bolt with key pattern of at least eleven rhomboidal holes (similar to cat. no. 244, but possibly longer). Plate fragmentary and bolt in two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4715).

*Discussion:* Relatively large lock. L-shaped iron fitting and loop probably remains of clasp, held in closed position by bronze lock bolt, perpendicular to face of lock plate. Probably from a substantial piece of storage furniture. See discussion on locks and keys.

**506: Fragment of bronze lamina (Figure 54.4; Plate 36.2)**

*Preserved dimensions:* 169 mm × 73 mm; thickness of lamina c.15 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular strip of bronze with holes for attachment nails. One bronze nail with modelled head *in situ* (head diam.: 19 mm; preserved l. of nail: 55 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4717).

*Discussion:* Nail-head of same type as those in cat. no. 505. Probably banding from a chest.

**507: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 40 mm × 35 mm (GdSc).<sup>46</sup>

*Description:* small iron lock.

*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4718).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**508: Bronze and iron fragments (Plate 36.3)**

*Dimensions* (of lock as recorded at time of excavation): 70 mm × 40 mm.

*Description:* Small fragment of iron (c.40 mm × 40 mm) and one of bronze (c.35 mm × 30 mm). Each with bronze nails with sub-hemispherical heads (diam.: c.12 mm). Nail of flat section (c.3 mm × 0.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4720).

*Discussion:* pieces no longer recognizable as a lock but from recorded dimensions would have been a small lock.

<sup>46</sup> These dimensions are not the same as those of the artefact reinventoried in 1980s.

Nail-heads of similar type to cat. nos. 486 and 504. See discussion on locks and keys.

**509: Iron object (Figure 63.21; Plate 36.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 50 mm; diam. of ring: 19 mm.

*Description:* concretion of iron in which can be traced the remains of the ring and triangular bar (l.: c.30 mm) of a small slide key.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4721).

*Discussion:* Key of this size likely to have been used for a small box or casket. See discussion on locks and keys.

**510: Fragments of bone lamina (Plate 36.5)**

i. *Dimensions:* c.16 mm × c. 3–7 mm; max. preserved l.: 80 mm.

Twenty-one fragments, flat on one side, modelled and grooved on the other.

ii. *Dimensions:* c.10 mm × 4 mm; max. preserved l.: 60 mm.

Eleven fragments, flat on one side and rounded on the other.

iii. *Dimensions:* c.3 mm × 3 mm; max preserved l.: 32 mm. Twelve fragments of rectangular section.

iv. *Dimensions:* Max. preserved l.: 30 mm. Some forty small pieces of indeterminate shape.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4724).

*Discussion:* these pieces have similar dimensions to those of cat. no. 129 and are likely to have been furniture decoration (Mols pers. comm. 1993).

### South wall, other containers and fittings

**511: Fragments of wood and metal (Figures 51.8 and 63.14; Plate 37.1–2)**

i. Fragments of a bronze lock (preserved dimensions: c.80 mm × 100 mm), with remains of bronze-headed attachment nails (max. diam.: 18 mm); and an L-shaped bronze hasp. Hasp of thick lamina (l.: 95 mm; h.: 20 mm; w.: 22 mm) with double-spiked loop attached to apex of short end, and hook at other. Similar to the hasps on cat. no. 487 but of different type. Other concretions of iron and bronze attached to wood, possibly part of key and lock bolt (max. dimensions: 50 mm × 60 mm).

ii. Sub-hemispherical bronze boss (diam.: 38 mm) with moulded rim. Thin lamina. Iron concretion on both sides. Of same type as cat. no. 498.

iii. Numerous wooden fragments. Four main pieces and approximately ten small pieces (max. l.: 210 mm; max. w.: 80 mm; max. thickness: 15 mm), all flat with evidence of bronze and iron fittings and a covering with white plaster or paint. At least five other pieces of curved wood (max. dimensions: 100 mm × 75 mm), of varying thickness (c.3–12 mm), with evidence of metal fittings and covering of white paint or plaster.

iv. Five pieces of plaster (max. dimensions: 65 mm × 50 mm; thickness: c.7 mm), rough on one side with traces of wood impressions on smooth side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. nos 4725, 4726, 4727, 4729).<sup>47</sup>

*Discussion:* A number of these pieces of wood are curved, implying that they were from a curved object, possibly like a barrel. Some have traces of plaster on both sides. Remaining pieces of plaster, attached to wood, are rough on the outer side, suggesting that these were not decorative but possibly some form of sealant. However inv. no. 4729 was reportedly decorated with a female bust and covered with cloth, implying that it, at least, had a decorative function of some kind and was considered precious.

**512: Fragments of plastered wooden tondo and bronze fittings (Figures 51.7 and 64.6; Plate 37.3)**

*Dimensions:* original diam.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* One fragment of wood covered with plaster (dimensions: c.140 mm × 70 mm), with semicircular bronze drop handle (preserved l.: 55 mm), of quasi-rectangular section (dimensions: c.5 mm) with plain terminals, and one boss (diam.: 45 mm) attached. Two other fragments of wood (max. dimensions: 160 mm × 75 mm) and a fragment of plaster (dimensions: 100 mm × 70 mm; thickness: c.10 mm) with bronze disc (diam. 40 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4728).

*Discussion:* Handle of similar type to cat. no. 280. Most likely to have been part of same object as 4725, 4726, 4727, 4729. It is possible that these pieces formed part of one or more cylindrical containers, possibly a pyxis (see Pinelli and Wałowicz 1986: 156–72), although this tondo seems rather large and a drop handle would be more useful if the tondo was placed vertically. See discussion on drop handles.

**513: Bronze chain fragments (Figure 74.3; Plate 37.4)**

*Dimensions:* total preserved l.: c.0.50 m; max. l. of one chain: 290 mm.

*Description:* Four lengths of bronze 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain (quadrangular section: 3 mm × 3 mm). Chains

<sup>47</sup> Descriptions of these inventoried objects according to the excavators (GdSc A,VI,7: 78): 4725: Numerous nut-coloured wooden fragments (thickness: 44 mm) with large fibres and covered with plaster on the outside; 4726: Wooden fragments of a lighter fibre (60 mm × 25 mm; thickness: 1 mm), covered with a lamina of another darker type of wood; 4727: Wooden tondo with parallel fibres and covered with plaster; 4729: Wooden tondo, in fragments, covered with plaster, with figured emblem of female bust on face. Remains of a protecting cloth.



connected with four rings of wire (ring diam.: c.30–5 mm) of tapered circular section, with overlapping ends wound around hoop of ring. Three rings interlapped, one with one attached chain, one with two, and the third connected to short chain (l.: 30 mm), in turn connected to fourth ring. Two additional chain fragments. Longest chain terminating in a hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4691).

*Discussion:* For type of rings see Frere 1972: fig. 36, no. 86. For chain link type see Johns and Potter (1983: 100, nos. 31 and 33). These chain fragments may have been part of a chest attachment (see Mercado 1974: 107, fig. 104), possibly supports for a lid (Mols pers. comm. 1993). However, this type of chain is flexible but not able to carry much weight. More probably suspension chains for lantern (see Borriello *et al.* 1986: 178, no. 49); or from a balance (see Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: 227–9). See discussion on scales.

**514: Bronze chains and ring (Figure 74.1; Plate 37.5)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 110 mm; ring diam.: 30 mm; chain l.: 30 mm and 40 mm.

*Description:* Ring of vertically oval section (c.3 mm) with two short chains attached to it. Each link of the chains formed from a piece of wire folded into a double U-shaped loop. Two other separate links, of similar type and attached to the ring, indicate that the ring originally had at least four chains attached to it. Preserved chains terminate in splayed double-spiked loops.<sup>48</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4692).

*Discussion:* For link type see Manning 1985: 139. The splayed double-spiked loops indicate that this was set into wood (see cat. no. 299).

**515: Bronze ring (Figure 66.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ring of circular section, with remains of two attached double-spiked loops. One strip of simple strap type; other with thick moulded band around ring and thinner terminals. Ends of strips slightly splayed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4693)<sup>49</sup>

*Discussion:* Probably a ring handle (see cat. no. 242). See discussion on ring handles.

**516: Iron lamina fragments**

*Dimensions:* max l.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* numerous fragments of iron lamina from iron bands, with nails.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* recorded as reinforcement bands, presumably from chest.

**517: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 47 mm (GdSc).

<sup>48</sup> One double-spiked loop that was present in 1989 was missing at the time of writing.

*Description:* semicircular, double headed.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**518: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* simple disc head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**South wall, chest contents**

**519: Bronze button-and-loop fastener (Figure 49.10; Plate 38.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 26 mm; ring diam.: 16 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fastener consisting of a round loop and shank attached to a transverse rectangular bar (dimensions: 15 mm × 6 mm × 3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4694).

*Discussion:* Similar to Wild 1970b: 142 fig. 2, no. IX, which has a bar of circular section. The examples which Wild gives for this type are mainly later than mid-second cent. AD. See discussion on button-and-loop fasteners.

**520: Bronze jug (oinochoe) (Plate 38.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 325 mm; max. diam.: 184 mm; base diam.: 87 mm; rim diam.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with small ring base, oval body, sloping shoulder, narrow neck and flat, horizontal, everted lip, decorated with raised ridges. Handle decorated in relief with vegetal ornaments and silvered flowers. Lower terminal of handle decorated with a relief figure of cupid wearing silver *chlamys* and carrying a goat over his shoulders.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4685)

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 443–5, figs 171 (centre) and 172; Conticello *et al.* 1990: 198–9, no. 106; Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 29 and 395; Stefani 2003: 143, 147–8, no. C6.

*Discussion:* Similar to Tassinari 1975: pls 38, 197, and 199a,b. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232) there is a clear association between jugs of this type and basins of type similar to cat. no. 855, indicating that they were used for ablutions prior to eating.

**521: Bronze amphora (or pelike) (Plate 38.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 168 mm; max. diam.: 154 mm; rim diam.: 68 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze amphora with low ring base, sagging pear-shaped body and straight rim. Handles of circular section, thicker at the elbow, with leaf-shaped terminal at base. Undecorated except for two incised lines below rim. Reconstruction of one side of lower body. Other side badly corroded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4686).

<sup>49</sup> This ring was missing in 1993 and 2000.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 171 (left), 445; Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 20 and 395; Stefani 2003: 149 no. C9.

*Discussion:* Tassinari (1993: i. 232) suggested that this type of two-handled vessel may have been used for ablutions. While they were often found in the kitchen, she argued that this was because they would have been taken there to be cleaned.

#### 522: Bronze amphoretta

*Dimensions:* h.: 210 mm; diam.: 62 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* amphora of rounded form with double strap handle which has a base attachment decorated with a cupid.

*Present location:* unknown, formerly in local museum, according to inventory (inv. no. 4687).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141.

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 538.

#### 523: Bronze jug (oinochoe/urceus) (Plate 38.4)

*Dimensions:* h. to top of handle: 175 mm; h. to lip: 150 mm; max. diam.: 159 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with small base, squat body, narrow tapering neck, and trefoil lip. Ribbon handle attached to lip with two arms. Pivoted tongue at handle attachment. Traces of burning on the base and calcification inside. Handle broken off.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4688).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 443, fig. 171 (second from left); Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 80 and 395; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 97; Stefani 2003: 146, no. C2.

*Discussion:* The pivoted tongue possibly formed part of a cover for the mouth. From the calcification and traces of burning Tassinari concluded (pers. comm. 1993) that this vessel has been used for heating water. She suggested (Tassinari 1993: i. 232) that such vessels could be used in the kitchen, for ablutions or at the table. Although it is not the same type of wide-mouthed *oinochoe* which Nuber (1972: esp. 117–21) has identified for use in washing hands during the meal, warmed water could conceivably have been used for such a purpose.

#### 524: Bronze jug (oinochoe/urceus) (Plate 38.5)

*Dimensions:* h. to top of handle: 150 mm; h. to rim: 133 mm; max. diam.: 118 mm; base diam.: 65 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with low ring base, spherical body, cylindrical neck, and trefoil lip. Strap handle decorated with incision along stem, mask at lower attachment, and female head at the apex.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4689).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and pl. 161.2, and ii. 77 and 395; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 98; Stefani 2003: 146–7, no. C3.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), jugs of this type were used either in the kitchen, for ablutions or at the table, possibly to heat water.

#### 525: Bronze jug (oinochoe) (Plate 38.6)

*Dimensions:* h.: 175 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Jug with large trefoil lip, short body, and long neck. Long curved ribbon handle with central cord. Handle terminal decorated with Herakles carrying a goose under his arm.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4690).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 449, fig. 177 (right); Tassinari 1993: i. 141.

*Discussion:* This probably had a function similar to cat. no. 812, which may have been used for washing hands before a meal.

#### 526: Glass flask (Figure 11.4; Plate 39.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 225 mm; max. diam.: 96 mm.

*Description:* Tall flask of fine pale blue/green glass with flat base, cylindrical body, horizontal shoulder, cylindrical neck, and rolled rim. Wide strap handle attached to shoulder and neck. Complete and in good state of preservation.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4722).

*References:* Maiuri 1993: 459, fig. 183 (upper, second from right); Stefani 2003: 170–1, no. E8.

*Discussion:* See Isings 1957: form 51b. This form does not appear in Scatozza Hörich's 1986 catalogue of glass from Herculaneum. Such fine cylindrical flasks would be unsuitable for packing away in a chest such as the rectangular examples cat. nos. 230–8 and 281–4. However, light-weight vessels were relatively cheap to produce. This particular vessel was likely to have been used to store liquid. It would have held about 800 mls, similar to cat. nos. 282–3.

#### 527: Glass fragments (Plate 39.2)

*Max. dimensions:* 60 mm × 60 mm.

Eleven fragments from various vessels, all light blue/green glass except one small fragment of cobalt blue glass (25 mm × 20 mm). Includes one quadrangular base; remains of a lip and straight neck, possibly from a bottle, and six other body pieces from vessels of substantial size.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4723A).

*Discussion:* fragments from bottle, possibly Isings 1957: form 50.

#### 528: Glass bowl fragment (Figure 14.6; Plate 39.2)

*Dimensions:* diam. of bowl: 170 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of thick, pale blue/green glass, from rim of a pillar-moulded bowl. Diagonal ribbed decoration on outside of vessel, 15 mm below rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4723B).

*Discussion:* Similar to Isings 1957: form 3a; Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 2a. Vessels of this type are usually tableware but they were very common and hence quite utilitarian.

#### 529: Glass fragments

*Description:* fragments of fine-walled, pale blue/green, glass.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4723C).

#### 530: Silvered bronze plate (Plate 39.4)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 185 mm; h.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Flat bronze plate with approximately vertical sides. Base of plate formed by three relief rings of various widths. Inside and lip of plate covered with silver. Silver well conserved but bronze badly corroded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4730).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 168 and 396; Stefani 2003: 157, no. C18.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), vessels of this type were used at the table in the *triclinium*.

#### 531: Bronze mirror (Plate 39.5)

*Dimensions:* 125 mm × 147 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1–2 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze plate with traces of silver.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4709).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 177, 183, no. I1.

*Discussion:* This was recorded as a mirror. See discussion on mirrors.

#### 532: Eight bronze fragments (Plate 39.6)

*Max. dimensions:* c.70 mm × 35 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1–2 mm.

*Description:* eight fragments of bronze, slightly curved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4716).

*Discussion:* these pieces are reportedly from a small bronze vessel, but the lack of curvature in their surface implies that they were more probably from the body of a large vessel.

#### 533: Ceramic vases

Numerous ceramic vases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 534: Iron fitting (Figure 80.3; Plate 39.3)

*Dimensions:* diam. of disc: 57 mm; preserved thickness: 7–10 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of a thick iron disc, with a slight rim around one surface. Surface pierced with concentric circles of small holes. Possibly traces of similar holes on other surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4719).

*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a strainer. Conceivably a grill from an incense burner or similar.

### South-west corner

#### 535: Bronze handle (Figure 64.3; Plate 40.1)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 105 mm; w.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Approximately rectangular, undulating drop handle, with faceted section (max. w.: 6 mm), fatter at centre and narrowing towards the ends. Ends looped back, decorated with mouldings and a knob terminal.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4736).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1769. Terminals similar to those on cat. no. 280. See discussion on drop handles.

#### 536: Part of a bronze lamp-stand (candelabrum) (Plates 27.1 and 40.2)

*Dimensions:* total h.: 1.22 m; h. without chalice and plate: 1.14 m; w. of base: c.220 mm.

*Description:* Base and shaft of a lamp-stand in the form of stylized tree trunk. Tripod base in the form of branches, between each of which is a leaf. Shaft and base decorated with nodes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4734: now recomposed with chalice and plate cat. no. 391).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 433–4, fig. 165 (right); Stefani 2003: 140, no. B28.

*Discussion:* see discussions on *candelabrum* and lamp-stands.

#### 537: Vassoio fruttiera (Plate 40.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 343 mm; total h.: c.272 mm; bowl h.: 92 mm; max. w. of bowl: 240 mm; h. of handles: 180 mm.

*Description:* Bronze basket-like dish, approximately elliptical, with ring base (h.: 10 mm) and pronounced everted rim. Articulated, vertical, fluted, strap handles attached to the centre of the long sides of the bowl. Handle attachments decorated with animal heads to each side, either ducks or dolphins, and a vertical foliate bud in the centre. Concentric rings in relief under the base.

Handle and handle terminals not attached, one handle broken into two pieces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4731).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 450, fig. 178; Tassinari 1993: i. 141 and pl. LXXIII.1–2 and ii. 187 and 396; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219, no. 99; Stefani 2003: 147, no. C5.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *fruttiera*.

#### 538: Bronze amphoretta (Plate 40.4)

*Dimensions:* h.: 205 mm; max. diam.: 124 mm.

*Description:* Two-handled bronze jar with piriform body, conical neck and plain lip. Strap handles terminating in small flattened volutes and decorated with the heads of children, or possibly young women.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 4732).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 445; Tassinari 1993: i. 141 and pl. 123.4–5, and ii. 7 and 396; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76–7, no. 69; Stefani 2003: 149, no. C8.

*Discussion:* Cicirelli noted (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76) that this type was common in the Vesuvian region and believed that it was probably produced in Campania. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), two-handled jars of this type were used for ablutions in the '*triclinium*' (see also cat. no. 521).

#### 539: Bronze jug (oinochoe/urceus) (Plate 40.5)

*Dimensions:* h.: 152 mm; max diam.: 120 mm; base diam.: 66 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with spherical body, ring base, straight neck, and trefoil lip. Strap handle decorated with incised leaf pattern and attached to rim by two arms

surmounted by a head wearing a topknot. Mask at lower attachment of handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4733).

*References:* Possibly Maiuri 1933: 443, fig. 171 (right), 451; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pls 125.3–4 and 161.1 and 3, and ii. 77 and 396; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76–7, no. 70; Stefani 2003: 146–7, no. C4.

*Discussion:* Practically identical to cat. no. 524. According to Cicirelli, probably produced in Campania.

**540: Patera (tegame) (Plate 40.6)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 315 mm; bowl diam.: 203 mm; l. of handle: 114 mm; h. of bowl: 42 mm.

*Description:* Shallow sub-hemispherical bronze pan with ring base and flat inverted rim. Low *omphalos* inside base. Horizontal handle attached below rim. Attachment plate decorated with voluted tendrils. Stem of handle ribbed and terminal decorated with a sheep's head. Traces of silver inlay in band where sheep's head joins ribbed handle. Complete except that the ends of the arms of the handle attachment plate are missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4735).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 445–6, fig. 174; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pl. XCIV.I, and ii. 140 and 396; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 77, no. 73; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219, no. 100.

*Discussion:* Similar to Nuber 1972: pl. 10. There are no traces of burning on this vessel and it seems rather unsteady to have been used for cooking. This vessel is of the type reportedly used for ablutions prior to eating. See discussion on *patera*.

**541: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.2; Plate 40.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 75 mm; max. diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* Small bluish-green glass bottle. Pear-shaped body with flat base, cylindrical neck, and wide flaring lip. Purple striations in glass. Traces of black powdery carbonized material inside.<sup>50</sup>

*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum (inv. no. 4737A).

*Reference:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, no. 134.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 186. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**542: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.14; Plate 40.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 67 mm; max. diam.: 15 mm.

*Description:* Small, very pale blue glass bottle of elongated form, with slight constriction at neck. Lip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4737B).

*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47d; de Tommaso 1990: type 60. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**543: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 12.6; Plate 40.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 95 mm; max. diam.: 55 mm.

*Description:* seven fragments of a fine-walled, light blue/green glass small bottle with spherical body, long straight cylindrical neck and flaring lip. Incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4737C).

*Discussion:* Similar to Isings 1957: form 26; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 42; de Tommaso 1990: type 14. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

These glass vessels, cat. nos. 541–3, were reported as having been found in a group.

**544: Glass jar (olletta) (Figure 9.2; Plate 40.10)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 52 mm; max. diam.: 58 mm.

*Description:* Small, very pale green, fine glass jar, spheroidal body, constriction at neck and everted horizontal rim. Traces of white, now solid, contents.<sup>51</sup>

*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum (inv. no. 4738).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219, no. 104.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 58b. Isings (1957: 88–89, form 68) identified this type of jar as an ointment jar, some having been found with bronze stirring rods in them. The substance inside the present example could conceivably have been some type of ointment or face paint. In Hungary a pink pigment, which was conceivably rouge, has reportedly been found in a similar vessel type (Barkóczi 1988: 205–6). The fineness of the glass of this particular vessel suggests that it was not very robust for frequent use.

**545: Glass jar (Figure 9.1; Plate 40.11)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 39 mm; max. diam.: 40 mm.

*Description:* Small, very pale blue jar with wide base and sagging pear-shaped body. Horizontal flaring lip. Cracked and with much of lip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4739).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459; Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H11.

*Discussion:* Similar form to a vessel from Beth Shan, Israel (Fleming 1999: pl. E34). Of heavier and probably more durable fabric than cat. no. 544 but probably had a similar function.

**546: Clay lamp (Plates 40.12 and 128.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 107 mm; diam. 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 47 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined with two grooves. Filling hole approximately in centre of discus. Two relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4740).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 135–6, no. B10.

*Discussion:* very similar to cat. no. 364.

<sup>50</sup> Residue analysis of this material should prove rewarding but has not been possible, particularly while this object is on display.

<sup>51</sup> Residue analysis of this material should prove rewarding but has not been possible, particularly while this object is on display.



## Room C

### In fill

547: *Two bronze coins*

*Description:* one *as*, of Nero (c. AD 65); one illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4741: not reinventoried).

## Areas D, E, F, and G

### In fill

548: *Inscribed marble slab (Plate 41.1)*

*Dimensions:* 125 mm × 75 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragment of white marble with three lines of inscription painted in red and smudged: 'ROMV / LV[.] IN CE / N[.]JNC O[.]IIN DON'. 'Romulus in cel(o) / n[u]nc o[m]en don(um)'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (4596C).<sup>52</sup>

*References:* inscription, Maiuri 1933: 467–8, no. 1; Della Corte 1933: 291, no. 147; Stefani 2003: 195–7, no. N3.

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 468) believed that this was a line from the Aeneid. Inscription probably smudged before completion (see Varone in Stefani 2003: 195–7).

549: *Ceramic amphora neck*

*Description:* Neck fragment of an elongated amphora with short handles and a black cursive inscription. Inscription according to Maiuri and Della Corte: 'R / IN VSVS COELIAE PROCVLAE'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* inscription, Maiuri 1933: 477, no. 14; Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 198.

*Discussion:* Both Maiuri and Della Corte interpreted this inscription as 'V(inum) r(ubrum) in usus Coeliae Proculae'. This indicates that the contents of this amphora, probably red wine, were destined for *Coelia Procula*. Maiuri noted that the use of the expression 'in usus' distinguished wine reserved for domestic use from that for sale. As Della Corte noted, the *nomen*, *Coelius*, occurred on another amphora in this house (see cat. no. 631xv and possibly cat. no. 588). For further evidence and discussion of this family in Pompeii see Castrén 1975: 155–6; Della Corte 1965: 229. This is conceivably one of the amphorae fragments in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9.

550: *Numerous ceramic fragments*

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* fragments from cups.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This could include some of the pieces in Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 35–61. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

551: *Ceramic amphora neck*

*Description:* Neck fragment from a robust amphora, with a trunco-conical neck and one inscription on each side, in red. Inscription according to Della Corte: *a*. 'R'. *b*. 'CAVDIO S'.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* inscription, Maiuri 1933: 478, no. 15; Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 199.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this was a fragment from a wine amphora. Della Corte interpreted the inscription as a salutation to an *Audius* or a *Caudius* although Reynolds noted (pers. comm. 2000) from the inscription published by Maiuri that the ending is obscure. This person was therefore likely to have been the recipient. The name Caudium is known in Pompeii (Andreau 1974: 233). This is conceivably one of the amphorae fragments in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9.

552: *Ceramic amphora*

*Description:* Remains of a robust amphora with a flat base, wide mouth, and inscription in red. According to Della Corte the inscription read: 'XLVIII'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription, Della Corte 1933: 299, no. 200.

*Discussion:* Possibly Dressel form 1 or 20. This is also conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 10.

553: *Bronze fragment*

*Description:* in form of ivy leaf with small stem.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* presumably this was a piece of decoration, possibly from a vessel, statuette, or piece of furniture.

554: *Bronze fragment*

*Description:* small piece of bronze lamina with a nail in each corner and a ribbon handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this may have been a vessel handle.

555: *Clay lamp (Plates 41.2 and 128.9)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; diam. 68 mm; h. to top of handle: 46 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-brown slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Depressed undecorated

<sup>52</sup> Now inventoried with cat. no. 247.

discus outlined by three ridges. To outside of these ridges is a row of stamped ovolos. Filling hole towards the centre of the discus. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning all over the surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4751).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G. For similar lamp type see also British Museum no. Q950 (Bailey 1980: pl. 20).

#### 556: Clay lamp (Plates 41.3 and 130.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: 98 mm; diam.: 61 mm; h. to top of handle: 43 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with cursorily applied reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single triangular-shaped nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with three concentric ridges. Traces of indistinguishable relief decoration in discus. Nozzle with voluted decoration in relief. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning around nozzle. Discus missing and cracks to nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4752).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VI B. For lamp type see also British Museum nos. Q841–4 (Bailey 1980: pl. 8). According to the excavators, the discus was decorated with a female figure or head. This implies that the lamp was complete.

#### 557: Bone disc (Figure 45.1; Plate 41.4)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 53 mm; h. 4 mm; diam. of central hole: 22 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone disc with modulated central hole. Roughly worked on flat side and polished on convex side. In good state of preservation.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5043).

*Discussion:* This is similar to the large bone discs of cat. no. 679, and therefore likely to have been for furniture legs (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

#### 558: Two bronze coins

*Description:* one *as*, of Gaius (AD 37–8); one *quadrans*, of Claudius (AD 41).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5044: not reinventoried).

## Corridor P1

### South-west corner

#### 559: Ten skeletons (Plate 23.1)

*Description:* first skeleton encountered 3 m above the pavement level.

*Present location:* probably Casa del Menandro, room 19, in case.

*References:* Stefani 2003: 58; probably Maiuri 1933: fig. 5; Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23 (reproduced in Stefani 2003: 66); Stefani 2003: 61.

#### 560: Bronze finger-ring (Figure 47.4; Plate 41.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm; h.: 12 mm.

*Description:* fine ring with vertically oval section (h.: 2.5 mm), decorated with a rectangle, of the same lamina as the ring, shaped into an abstract pattern.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4802).

*Discussion:* Found on the finger of one of the skeletons. For type see Johns 1996: 56, fig. 3.15.

#### 561: Iron finger-ring and finger bone

*Dimensions:* ring diam.: 60 mm (including oxidization); bone l.: 30 mm.

*Description:* fragments of iron finger-ring of circular section, together with finger bone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4803).<sup>53</sup>

*Discussion:* the oxidization makes it difficult to ascertain the original diameter of the ring.

#### 562: Iron finger-ring and finger bone (Figure 47.9; Plate 41.6)

*Dimensions:* ring diam.: c.40 mm (including oxidization); l. of bone: 40 mm.

*Description:* fragment of an iron ring (l.: c.30 mm) with circular section (diam.: c.50 mm) and a finger bone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection: CB (inv. no. 4807).

#### 563: Bronze and silver coins

*Description:* two silver *denarii*, Republican (105 BC and 110–109 BC); one silver *denarius*, of Nero (AD 54–64); one silver *denarius*, probably of Vespasian; three bronze coins, from Neapolis (c.250 BC); seven bronze coins, of Ebusus (end of third cent. BC); one bronze *quadrans*, of Augustus (9 BC); and five bronze illegible fractions.

*Present location:* Naples Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4801: not reinventoried).

*Discussion:* first group of coins (Maiuri 1933: 14).

#### 564: One silver coin

*Description:* one of those in cat. no. 563.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4801: not reinventoried).

*Discussion:* second group of coins (Maiuri 1933: 14).

#### 565: Four bronze coins

*Description:* four of those in cat. no. 563.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4801: not reinventoried).

*Discussion:* second group of coins (Maiuri 1933: 14).

#### 566: Six bronze coins

*Description:* one *as*, of Tiberius (AD 21–2); one *sestertius*, of Claudius (AD 41–50); one *as*, of Galba (AD 68–9); three *asses*, of Vespasian (two AD 74).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4805: not reinventoried).

<sup>53</sup> This ring was missing in 1993 and 2000.



*Discussion:* third group of coins (Maiuri 1933: 14), found with cloth.

#### 567: Fragment of cloth

*Description:* Blackened from carbonization.

*Present location.* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 568: Bronze ring (Plate 41.7)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 31 mm.

*Description:* Ring of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm). Found with skeletons, with cloth remains and coins.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4806).

*Discussion:* Similar type of ring to cat. no. 1107. Association with cloth and coins suggests it served as a closure or suspension ring for purse. See discussion on rings.

#### 569: Bronze lantern

*Description:* large cylindrical lantern, with two wicks and a cap-shaped cover, suspended on chains and two rods and attached with rings.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 19, in case with skeletons (inv. no. 4773).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 14, fig. 6; Stefani 2003: 141, no. B32.

*Discussion:* Found with skeletons, 0.75 m above the floor. In the base of the lantern was found the lid of a small vase, reportedly for oil. Similar to Pernice 1900: 193, figs 22–3 (and reconstruction drawing); Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: fig. 46.

#### 570: Fragments of bronze lamina (Figure 78.16; Plate 41.8)

*Max. dimensions:* 62 mm × 40 mm × 1 mm.

*Description:* Six fragments of bronze lamina: five rectangular, of different thicknesses with holes (diam.: c.2 mm) for attachment nails; one curved piece (55 mm × 40 mm) with nail, with modulated head (diam.: 10 mm), attached to apex. One bronze nail with flat stem (l.: 9 mm) and flat head (diam.: 17 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4804).

*Discussion:* some of the curved pieces could conceivably have been from the hood of a lantern (see cat. no. 569), while the rectangular pieces may have been parts of lock plates.

### In underground chamber

#### 571: Ceramic bowl (Figure 6.1; Plate 42.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 188 mm; h.: 88 mm; diam. of base: 80 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse reddish-orange with red slip.

*Description:* Conical bowl with ring base (h.: 9 mm). Contents consist of carbonized remains, including possibly vegetal material (possibly stalks),<sup>54</sup> and one white glass counter. Complete, recomposed from fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4838).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 167, no. D17.

*Discussion:* Similar in form to: Cipriano 1996: fig. 9.1, though smaller and deeper and with solid foot; Pasqualini 1996: fig. 3, type 1B; and Dyson no. FC 8 (1976: fig. 64), although smaller. Because of the quality of the fabric of this form in Provence, Pasqualini has classified it as tableware. Similarly at Benevento this form occurs in a fine glazed fabric and is classified as tableware (Cipriano 1996: 212). At Cosa this form is of a coarse brown to black clay and fire-blackened and Dyson (1976: 162) has classified it as a saucepan, for use in the kitchen. The coarseness of the fabric of this particular bowl suggests that it had a fairly utilitarian purpose, although not for cooking. It may have been used in other food-preparation activities but could also have been for serving or eating, although it is not fine tableware. It could also conceivably have been used for offerings.

#### 572: Ceramic lid (Figure 6.2; Plate 42.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 135 mm; preserved h.: 45 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse reddish-orange.

*Description:* Lid with small, roughly made, cylindrical knob (dim.: 30 mm; max. h.: 14 mm). Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4839).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 165 no. D11.

*Discussion:* This particular lid is of similar fabric to cat. no. 571, and, although it has a considerably smaller diameter, may have been used to cover its contents. It is also of similar form to Gasperetti's Forms 1412a–c (1996: 50–1), in her catalogue of serving and tableware, although she observed that such lids could be used for a variety of functions. See discussion of lids.

#### 573: Ceramic fragment (Figure 2.5; Plate 42.3)

*Dimensions:* diam. of foot: 95 mm; h. of foot: 20 mm; max. preserved diam. of base: 140 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Foot and part of base of a plate. Incised concentric lines inside base. Maker's stamp inside base, 'L·RPI' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4840).

*Discussion:* Form of foot similar to *Conspectus* B2.8. For maker's stamp see OCK no. 1690. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 574: Ceramic fragment (Figure 1.4; Plate 42.4)

*Dimensions:* diam. of base: 130 mm; diam. of foot: 86 mm; h. of foot: 20 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment of a plate consisting of a base and a low pedestalled foot with quarter-round moulding. Incised

<sup>54</sup> Analysis of this material might identify it but it seems to be heavily contaminated. When the extant remains are placed in the bowl they reach a height c.30 mm above the base. This is the height at which the lid (cat. no. 572) sits when placed on this bowl. Below this height the inside surface of the bowl is clean, whereas above the surface is darker in colour and shows traces of oxidization. This suggests that these remains were found inside the bowl and that the lid was probably covering them.

ray pattern, between incised lines, on inside base of plate. Maker's stamp inside plate, at the centre of base, 'CNM/\` (followed by a curl) in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4841).

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* fig. 6.9. For maker's stamp see OCK no. 279. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 575: Ceramic base

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* base of large plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF or CB (inv. no. 4842).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of pieces in the Casa del Menandro supplement, see cat. nos. 35–61. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 576: Ceramic fragment (Figure 3.7; Plate 42.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 180 mm; preserved h.: 86 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment from rim and body of a chalice. Decoration in band below rim of applied palmette. Band outlined with incised cord decoration. Remains of relief decoration of inverted ornament, possibly vegetal, below band and, on the body of the cup, relief decoration of a man with a whip driving a three-horse vehicle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4843).

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* R9.3. This would appear to have been a good-quality drinking cup. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 577: Ceramic fragments (Figure 1.1–2; Plate 42.6–7)

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

i. Diam. of rim: 287 mm; preserved h. of side of plate: 28 mm.

Fragment from a plate or platter, with a flat base and finely moulded, almost vertical, rim. Rim decorated, probably with a mask.

ii. Diam. of rim: 315 mm; preserved h. of side of plate: 32 mm. Fragment from a plate or platter, with a flat base and finely moulded, almost vertical, rim. Rim decorated with applied voluted ornament containing a small palmette.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4844).

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 20.4. For applied motif see Goudineau 1968: 211, no. 99. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 578: Ceramic bowl (Figure 3.1; Plate 42.8)

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm; diam.: of rim: 68 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Small cylindrical cup with vertical sides and small ring foot. Maker's stamp inside bowl, possibly

'OCTEA' in *planta pedis*. Complete, except one fragment missing from wall.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4845).<sup>55</sup>

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 28. Maker's stamp conceivably OCK no. 1317/11. According to Hilgers (1969: 33–4), vessels of this shape were called *acetabula*. See discussions on *acetabula* and on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 579: Fragments of ceramic

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* numerous fragments from various vases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably some of pieces in the Casa del Menandro Supplement, see cat. nos. 35–61. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 580: Fragments of glass

*Description:* numerous fragments of glass, from various vessels.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 581: Clay lamp (Plates 42.9 and 128.8)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 98 mm; diam.: 66 mm; h. to top of handle: 46 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with ridge and shoulder decorated with incised chevron pattern. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base and 'BIT' incised on base. Traces of burning cover much of body. Discus and much of nozzle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4846).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G.

#### 582: Clay lamp (Plates 42.10 and 129.8)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 90 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h.: 23 mm.

*Fabric:* pale orange-buff with light brown slip.

*Description:* Handleless lamp with single nozzle. Discus outlined with ridge and decorated in relief with eight-petalled rosette. Filling hole at centre of rosette. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Modulated base. Most of nozzle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4847).

*Discussion:* for lamp type see British Museum no. Q 936 (Bailey 1980: pl. 18).

#### 583: Bronze coin

*Description:* bronze *as*, of Gaius (AD 37–41).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4848: not reinventoried).

#### 584: Bronze rings (Figures 47.8 and 75.11; Plate 42.11–12)

i. Two simple rings (diam.: 23 mm) of roughly circular section (max. diam.: 5 mm), inside slightly flattened.

<sup>55</sup> This bowl is now stored with thirty-eight white marble tesserae inside, but these are not mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or the inventories.

ii. Two interconnected rings. One small ring (diam. 18 mm) with circular section (diam.: c.2.5 mm), the two ends of the rod not soldered together. Other ring (diam.: 25 mm) consisting of two twisted strands (max. diam.: of section 4 mm) terminating at one end in a knotted loop which is tied in a small knot to the other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4849).<sup>56</sup>

*Discussion:* Appropriate sizes for finger-rings but it seems unlikely that the two interconnected rings would have been worn on the finger. Latter possibly an earring. See discussion on rings.

#### 585: Numerous bronze fragments

*Description:* various types from tubes and nails.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

## Corridor P

### Second door to courtyard 34

#### 586: Iron lock

*Description:* in fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4781).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 106, 119–25, 139, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### South-east corner

#### 587: A pile of building material

*Description:* pile consisting of lime, blocks of *laterizio* columns, with remains of plaster, necks of amphorae and tiles.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of the excavation.

## Corridor P2

### On pavement

#### 588: Ceramic jar (Plate 43.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 410 mm; diam.: 283 mm; total w. with handles: 355 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse yellow-buff.

*Description:* Large jar with round, almost spherical body, tapering towards a low foot. Two vertical strap handles at the widest part of the body. Short cylindrical neck and everted rim. Inscriptions in black in five lines on shoulder, no longer visible. Inscription, as read by Maiuri: *a.* 'Q Pompej mellis'. *b.* 'Pompeio / Pr. . . . Coeli (?) / Galli . . . ulli / Li . . .'

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4787).

*References:* Stefani 2003: 221–2, no. R18. Inscription:

possibly Maiuri 1933: 478, no. 16; Della Corte 1933: 298, no. 193.<sup>57</sup>  
*Discussion:* According to Della Corte the inscription read: 'Q. Pompei mellis; Pompeio Prisco Sal(utem?) Flos Gall(ici?) mellis desp (umati)'. The first two lines indicate this vessel

<sup>56</sup> The *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventory card record only three rings, but four rings with this inventory number are stored in the Pompeii Collection.

had at one time contained honey belonging to Q. Pompeius and destined for a Pompeius, possibly a Pompeius Priscus or a Pompeius Pr(iscus?) Coelius. The latter two lines of the inscription suggest that it was high-quality Gallic honey. The family of Q. Pompeius is recorded elsewhere in Pompeii. Q. Pompeius Macula was aedile in AD 25/6 (Castrén 1975: 272) and Q. Pompeius Amethystus was a quaestor who instigated the erection of two marble bases (Mouritsen 1988: 96). This vessel was possibly made in North Africa (Peacock pers. comm. 2000). Honey may have been transferred to it after it reached Pompeii.

#### 589: Ceramic cup (Figure 4.1; Plate 43.2)

*Dimensions:* h.: 54 mm; max. w. (to nose): 73 mm; rim diam.: 49 mm.

*Fabric:* fine reddish-orange fabric with traces of oxidization from firing.

*Description:* Small cup with simple base, offset lip, and single loop handle attached to one side of body. Body of cup decorated with applied facial features—two button eyes, a large nose, and a heavy brow reaching to the ears. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4788).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 455; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 74; Stefani 2003: 164, no. D8. Similar type to: Carandini 1977: pl. IX, no. 9; Morel 1979: 258, fig. 175; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 196, nos. 157–8, and nos. 159–60 (all from Pompeii).

*Discussion:* According to Rocco (1942–6: 30) vessels of this type were apotropaic and ranged in size from 60–120 mm, so this one is smaller than most. It was conceivably a small drinking vessel for children for whom such apotropaic, or perhaps comic, qualities, may have been appropriate.

#### 590: Two bronze strap hinges

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 128 mm; h.: 27 mm.

*Description:* Two bronze hinges, each with tapering arms, three central pivot plates and bronze pivot pin. One hole for attachment in each arm. One hinge with both arm ends squared and bronze pivot pin extending 14 mm below hinge. Other hinge with one arm end squared and the other tapering to a point.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4789).

*Discussion:* Hinges of similar type to cat. no. 286, but slightly smaller and with fewer pivot plates. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 591: Glass fragment

Upper part of a glass jug or tankard.

*Present location:* unknown, (inv. no. 4791).

### A little above pavement level

#### 592: Ceramic amphora

*Description:* Large amphora with inscription. Lower part broken.

<sup>57</sup> According to Della Corte this was found in a '*cubiculum*' to east of the peristyle garden.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4786).

*Discussion:* this is conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 11–12.

**593: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Description:* amphora fragment with inscription.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4786).

*Discussion:* this is conceivably one of the amphora fragments in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6, 9.

**No precise location**

**594: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.95 m; diam. of mouth: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4755).

**595: Ceramic amphora**

*Description:* large, inscribed.

*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4785).

*Discussion:* this is conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 11–12.

**596: Marble mortar (Figure 17.1; Plate 43.3)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 258 mm; h.: 52 mm; internal diam. of bowl: 170 mm.

*Description:* Marble sub-hemispherical dish with ring base (diam.: 122 mm). Three horizontal trapezoidal lug handles (l.: c.25 mm) from rim, at right angles to each other. False spout, formed by a half cylinder (l.: 25 mm), opposite one of handles. Chip missing from side of spout.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4790).<sup>58</sup>

*Discussion:* The ‘spout’ cannot actually have functioned as such because it is separated from the bowl by the latter’s rim (compare Joly, Garraffo, and Mandruzzato 1992: fig. 282). A very similar, but deeper, bronze vessel was found in a grave, reportedly of a painter, together with a scoop probe (Neuburger 1927: 203, fig. 255; see also Emery 1938: pl. 104E). Seven vessels of this form, although larger, were found in a surgical hoard at Rimini (Jackson pers. comm. 2000). This is likely to have been used for grinding substances, not necessarily medical, but as it has a false spout it may have been ornamental.

**Courtyard 34**

**In entrance, in disturbed volcanic deposit**

**597: Iron handle**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* found mixed with roof tiles.

**Near east entrance**

**598: Bronze coin**

*Description:* small, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompei inv. no. 5142: not reinventoried).

**599: Bronze ring (Figure 75.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 57 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring, with horizontally oval section (max. dimension: 7 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5143).

*Discussion:* This type of ring is frequently found attached to a boss as a furniture handle (e.g. cat. nos. 668 and 242). However, the findspot of this piece suggests a door fitting for the east entrance of this courtyard. See discussion on ring handles.

**North-east corner**

**600: Two wooden vehicle wheels (Plate 44.1)**

*Dimensions:* w. of vehicle: c.1.32 m; diam. of wheel: 1.37 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Wooden framework with bronze and iron fittings, including iron bands around the wheels. Framework attached to both sides of vehicle by alternating straight and curved iron bars which support the box of the cart.

*Present location:* North-east corner of courtyard 34, as part of reconstructed cart.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 194, figs 88–9; Stefani 2003: 22, 206–9. *Discussion:* see also four-wheeled cart from Stabiae (Miniero 1987).

**601: Bronze studs**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.25 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* numerous small sub-hemispherical bronze bosses forming a design on the outside of the framework of the cart.

*Present location:* at least twenty-five studs form part of the reconstructed cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34.

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**602: Bronze pad (cuscinetto)**

*Description:* found between two wheels of vehicle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**603: Three bronze bells (Figure 50.6; Plate 44.2)**

*Dimensions:* max. h. with clapper: 61 mm; max. dimensions of base: 45 mm × 38 mm.

*Description:* Three pyramidal bronze bells with a small protrusion, forming a foot, in each corner of the base. Each was surmounted by a hexagonal ring for suspension, one with the remains of what may have been an iron suspension chain. Two with remains of iron clapper.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4856A, B and C).

<sup>58</sup> It is not certain that this was found in this corridor. It is inventoried on 29 May 1931 with other objects found in this corridor on that day. While it was not recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was the only area being excavated on that day (GdSc A,VI,7: 110).



*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 205 no. Q8.

*Discussion:* Compare Jacobi 1897: pl. 36, nos. 1–7; Crummy 1983: pl. 27; Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 109, cat. no. 16, fig. 169; Ulbert 1969: pl. 40.7. These bells appear to belong together. Findspot implies they belonged with vehicle found in north-east corner, probably part of its harness. See discussion on bells.

**604: Two bronze rings**

*Description:* attached to two iron hooks.

*Present location:* unknown, possibly in north-east corner of courtyard 34, as part of a reconstructed cart (inv. no. 4857).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**605: Iron fragments (Figure 74.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of ring: 25 mm; dimensions of loop: 46 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* iron ring of circular section (c.5 mm) inserted through a rectangular loop of approximately circular section (c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4858: reinventoried as 20824).

*Discussion:* this was probably part of a chain, of which the ring was a final link.

**606: Iron chain (barbazzale)**

*Description:* with an iron ring.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4859).

*Discussion:* this was reportedly a chain from a horse's bridle.

**607: Two iron hooks**

*Description:* attached to each other with bronze lamina.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4860).

**608: Iron nail**

*Description:* attached to rectangular lamina.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4861).

**609: Three iron rods**

*Description:* two rods terminating in a hook and one with a nail inserted in it.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4862).

*Discussion:* possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 117 and 129.

**610: Bronze terminal (puntale) (Plate 44.3)**

*Dimensions:* l: 88 mm; max. depth: 45 mm; w.: 32 mm.

*Description:* Terminal in the form of a large finger, surmounted by a ring, with an iron core. Base rectangular and modulated to take insert.

*Present location:* used in the reconstructed cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34 (inv. no. 4863).

*Discussion:* In the reconstruction this is used as a terminal to the shaft, and would therefore have been the attachment for the harness. This reconstruction is probably inaccurate in that the finger more likely pointed upwards and one finger would have been on each side of the cross shaft (Allason-Jones pers. comm. 2001). See cat no. 625.

**611: Bronze hook**

*Description:* with rounded point.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably of same type as cat. no. 623.

**612: Two bronze pendants**

*Description:* pelta-shaped ornaments from harness.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably of similar type to cat. no. 624. See discussion on pendants.

**613: Two bronze rings**

*Description:* attached to a small convex bronze strip.

*Present location:* possibly part of the reconstructed cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34.

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**614: Iron strip (fascia)**

*Description:* double-winged with two rings fixed across the end, through which passes a *cavicchio* which holds the piece.

*Present location:* possibly part of the reconstructed cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34.

*Discussion:* found on rear end of vehicle.

**615: Two bronze nails**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 20 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with modulated heads.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to studs cat. no. 1412.

**616: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 5 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with flat head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**617: Bronze handle**

*Dimensions:* l. of aperture: 35 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small arched handle with attachment eyes at each terminal.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar type to cat. no. 96 but much smaller.

**Inside cart**

**618: Iron bar**

*Description:* curved, with nail in terminal.

*Present location:* possibly part of reconstructed cart in north-east corner of courtyard 34.

*Discussion:* possibly one of those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 114–15.

**619: Two iron bars**

*Dimensions:* l.: 430 mm; w.: 15 mm and 20 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with hook at one end.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly one of those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 114–15.

#### 620: Iron hook

*Description:* attached to an iron bar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 621: Iron fragments

*Description:* numerous fragments from inside cart.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 127, 129–43.

### On ground, in front of vehicle

#### 622: Three bronze bells

*Dimensions:* h: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These were presumably similar to the group of bells cat. no. 603, although about half the size. See discussion on bells.

#### 623: Bronze hook (Figure 78.4; Plate 44.4)

*Dimensions:* total l. of bar: 205 mm; max. w.: 15 mm; max. thickness: 8 mm.

*Description:* bronze hook with rectangular section, tapered to a knob at the hook end. Suspension end modulated, with small triangular hole (l.: 5 mm) for suspension.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4868).

*Discussion:* According to the inventory card for this object, it was a part of a balance. However, as recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, its associated finds and findspot imply that it was part of horse harness. It was therefore more probably a hook for holding the traces.

#### 624: Bronze pendant (Figure 48.1; Plate 44.5)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 140 mm; l. of pendant: 105 mm; max. w.: 90 mm; thickness of lamina: 1–2 mm.

*Description:* Bronze pelta-shaped pendant cut from a single sheet of bronze, with lunette at base. Tang at apex looped through ring and in turn riveted to the back of a stud (diam.: 37 mm). Stud decorative, with scalloped edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4869).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 453, fig. 179; Stefani 2003: 203, no. Q1.

*Discussion:* Stud probably riveted to leather. Similar pendant to Boscoreale 1988: 75, no. 123; Cicirelli 1989: 62–3, no. 12, pl. 8. Latter found in portico of villa 2 at Terzigno and identified as a horse pectoral ornament, following finds of comparable pendants 2 m from a cart at the so-called Villa of Ariana at Stabiae (Miniero 1987: 202, figs 31–2). Findspot here is similar to Stabiae examples, indicating that it also probably formed part of harness, or trappings, for a harnessed animal. Such decoration might seem

rather elaborate for a utilitarian cart and suggests that this may have had more formal use. It is not apparent how the boss on this particular pendant would have been attached to another object to decorate the latter, although Emery (1938: pls 60–1) has reconstructed comparable ornaments to form head-piece attachments and a jewelled collar on leather harness. See discussion on pendants.

#### 625: Bronze terminal

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm; w.: 35 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* In the form of a thumb, surmounted by a ring, enmeshed in iron. Nail through one side.

*Present location:* part of the restored cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34.

*Discussion:* This was likely to have been a similar terminal to cat. no. 610. If these were indeed both from this cart then the reconstruction must be incorrect.

#### 626: Numerous iron fragments

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 127, 129–43.

### North-west corner, 1.6 m above trough, in lapilli

#### 627: Skeleton of a dog (Plate 45.1)

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 850 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* with head facing west.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 196 fig. 91.

*Discussion:* Found 0.38 m from the west wall, 0.1 m from the north wall and 0.8 m above the pavement, in a mixed volcanic deposit of ash and lapilli. This dog may have escaped into this corner from elsewhere, before dying.

### North-west corner, in trough

#### 628: Ceramic fragments

*Description:* fragments from various vessels.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the limited description prohibits ascertaining anything about the shapes and functions of these vessels.

#### 629: Ceramic mortarium (pelvis)

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm; l.: 458 mm.

*Description:* Fragmentary conical *mortarium* with incomplete impressions of identical stamps on both sides of beak, on the rim. Stamps: a. '[ ]DVORVM/[ ]TIORVMSE'; b. '[ ]DVORVM/[ ]TIORVM[SE]'.  
[ ]TIORVM[SE]'.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17788).

*References:* Stefani 2003: 223, R20. Stamps: Maiuri 1933: 469, no. 3; Della Corte 1933: 304, no. 238; *CIL*, S, no. 495.

*Discussion:* Produced by a slave of the brothers Domitii, the adopted sons and heirs of Cn. Domitius Afer who inherited in AD 59, the *terminus post quem* for this vessel (Hartley pers. comm. 2002). See discussion on *mortarium*.



## North-west corner, near pillar

## 630: Bronze coin

Description: as, of Claudius (AD 41–54).

Present location: Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4880: not reinventoried).

## South-east corner, near fornello

## 631: Ceramic amphorae (Plate 45.2)

Description: Some forty-three amphorae, of at least nine varieties, some with painted inscriptions on their necks, nearly all in black. Three truncated amphorae remain *in situ*, directly in the south-east corner near the entrance. These are filled with material which would not appear to be lime.

Present location: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation. Possibly some of those listed in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. nos. 150–85.

References: Maiuri 1933: figs 88 and 90 (see Stefani 2003: 210). Inscriptions: Maiuri 1933: 479–83, nos. 17–29, 485, no. 33 (from courtyard in general); Della Corte 1933: 299–301, nos. 201–22.

Discussion: The following inscriptions were recorded by Maiuri and Della Corte as being from this courtyard, but not necessarily from this particular area:

i. Maiuri 1933: 479, no. 17; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 218. In three lines in black paint on an tapering amphora: 'LIQVA-MEN / FLOS / PRIMVM'. According to this inscription this amphora contained good-quality fish sauce.

ii. Maiuri 1933: 480, no. 18; Della Corte 1933: 300, nos. 201–4.

Four amphorae with ovoid bodies, cylindrical necks and long vertical handles, and inscriptions painted in black:

- a.  $\Delta$  / ΔΙΟΚΛΗΨ; XX  
 b. ΔΙ / ΔΙΟΚΛΗΨ;  
 c. ΔΙ / ΔΙΟΚΛΗΨ;  
 d.  $\Delta$  / ΔΙΟΚΛΗΨ.

Della Corte suggested that this name was Diocleus. Maiuri identified it as the name of the producer, which also occurred on amphorae found in another Pompeian house (CIL, iv. nos. 2853–80).

iii. Maiuri 1933: 481, no. 19; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 210. Inscription painted in black and repeated, under the mouth, on both sides of a cylindrical amphora with a straight narrow neck: ΜΙΝΟΥΚΙΩΝ.

Della Corte interpreted this as the name Minuci. It is in the genitive plural or the nominative and therefore conceivably the producer or distributor.

iv. Maiuri 1933: 481, no. 20; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 221. Painted in black on an amphora with a straight body and conical neck: ΖΗΝΩΝ.

This name is in the nominative and conceivably the producer or distributor (see also CIL, iv. 6577).

v. Maiuri 1933: 481, no. 21; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 213. Inscription in black:  $\Delta$  Λ / Φ Η Λ | Κ Ο C'.

Maiuri suggested that αλ = alex. The use of the genitive for Felix suggests that it was his property, as producer or

distributor (see also CIL, iv. 6582–7). Maiuri noted that this name occurs in both Greek and Latin.

vi. Maiuri 1933: 482, no. 22; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 211. Large amphora with a cylindrical neck and letter painted in black: Δ Ι / Β Δ'.

vii. Maiuri 1933: 482, no. 23; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 212. Large, robust amphora with a cylindrical neck and inscription painted in black under the handle:

IP Λ (= Πρα?) / Δ Ψ.

viii. Maiuri 1933: 482, no. 24; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 214. Painted in black on an amphora with an ovoid body: Γ Ν Ε Σ Σ Λ'.

ix. Maiuri 1933: 482, no. 25; Della Corte 1933: 300, no. 215. Lightly painted in black on an amphora with an ovoid body: Δ / ΕΥΜΕΝΙ ΔΙΟΥ'.

x. Maiuri 1933: 483, no. 26; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 220. Painted in black on a biconical amphora: 'AEQVIS(ius?)'.

xi. Maiuri 1933: 483, no. 27; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 222. Painted in black on the neck of a fragmentary cylindrical amphora: 'PRISCI'.

This is the genitive of Priscus, and may therefore indicate the owner, i.e. the producer or distributor. This *nomen* also occurred, in the dative, on a small amphora in this house (cat. no. 588).

xii. Maiuri 1933: 483, no. 28; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 217. Painted in white on the body of an amphora with a flat base and spheroid body:

Δ Ν Ρ (= D. N.... R....) C Λ Μ Ο Ε Ι (?).  
 Della Corte interpreted the first line as initials. It is possible that the second line was in Greek and hence reads 'Sam'... (Reynolds pers. comm 2000).

xiii. Maiuri 1933: 483, no. 29; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 216. Painted in large faded red letters, on a large amphora with an elliptical body:

Μ . Φ<sup>Y</sup> . Λ / C L [a] V ██████████ / V I ██████████

This would seem to be a mixture of Greek and Latin. Della Corte identified the second line as referring to a Claudii (see cat. nos. 645i and 647).

xiv. Maiuri 1933: 484, no. 31; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 223. Painted in red on the trunco-conical neck fragment of an amphora, with long handles attached vertically to the shoulder: '//////////ο / [Satur?]NINO'.<sup>59</sup>

xv. Maiuri 1933: 19 and 485, no. 33, fig. 189; Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 225; Stefani 2003: 211: 'PASS-RHOD / P-COELI-GALLI'.

According to Della Corte and Maiuri the contents of this amphora had been *Vinum Pass(um) Rhod(ium)*, that is last year's wine from Rhodes. Maiuri identified the owner as 'Publi Coeli

<sup>59</sup> This inscription was in red so it is not certain that it was on one of these particular amphorae but it was on one of the amphorae in this courtyard.

Galli'. This may suggest that this person was the producer or supplier of this wine. The form of the amphora was most probably Rhodian (compare Riley 1987: fig. 74, no. 113).

xvi. Della Corte 1933: 300, nos. 205–9.

Five conical amphorae with short cylindrical necks and inscriptions in carbon on the mouth, the neck and shoulder:

a. 'HΛEI/XX/HΛEI'

b. 'HΛEI/XX/ΕΔΙΟ(ΧΛ)ΕΟΥ'

c. 'HΛEI/XX/ΥΝΟΔΔΡΟΥ'

d. 'HΛEI/XX/....'

e. '.../XX/ΝΟΔΔΡΟΥ'

xvii. Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 219.

Amphora with a flat base and two inscriptions on the shoulder, *a* a graffito and *b* in carbon:

a. 'XXVIS / MLP'.

b. '||| = '.

This amphora was conceivably Gaulish, Dressel form 47.

*Discussion:* From the photograph in Maiuri (1933: 90) these amphorae would appear to have been mainly Dressel forms 2–4 with some smaller flat-handled amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean. These inscriptions indicate that at least one of the amphorae had contained fish sauce and one had contained wine, at some stage. If the names on these amphorae indicate producers and suppliers, then they record at least eight different sources for this merchandise. Two of the names, Coelius and Priscus appear on vessels from elsewhere in the house as consumers (see cat. nos. 588 and possibly cat. nos. 549 and 868ii). It is unclear whether the three amphorae left *in situ* are currently filled with building material or volcanic material. However, the fact that they are truncated and full, when those removed are not, implies that they may have been filled with building material or material for horticultural purposes. It is possible therefore that these amphorae had been recycled. However, Arthur cautioned that the vessels stored in this location may not have belonged to the original assemblage.<sup>60</sup> See discussion on *amphora*.

#### 632: Pile of lime

*Present location:* probably left *in situ*.<sup>61</sup>

#### South-west corner, in doorways

##### 633: Two ceramic vases

*Description:* two vases, one with a painted inscription on the neck.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

<sup>60</sup> Of these vessels, Arthur noted that one was an unusual type with a convex rim and long oval-sectioned handles bearing an external groove, and that its fabric was hard, rough and sandy, with off-white surfaces and a light red core (Munsell Colour Code 2 5YR 4.5/8). Arthur noted that, although it seems to bear similarities to amphorae produced at Oliva, Valencia (Enguix Alemany and Arengui Gasco 1977: 19–21, esp. fig. 5, no. 1), thin-section examination suggested that it may be of fairly local origin. According to David Williams, its fabric contained 'frequent grains

*Discussion:* the limited description prohibits ascertaining anything about the shapes and functions of these vessels.

##### 634: Two ceramic amphorae

*Description:* fragments from two amphorae with inscriptions painted in black.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* these are conceivably some of the amphora fragments in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 2–6 and 9.

##### 635: Stone hand-mill

*Dimensions:* h.: 450 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Hand-mill of lava. Fragmentary.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This would appear to have been rather a large hand-mill (compare cat. no. 1358). It was conceivably for more industrial purposes. See discussion on hand-mills.

#### Centre of courtyard, on pavement

##### 636: Ceramic vase

*Dimensions:* h.: 450 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Pot-bellied vase with inscription. One handle and part of neck missing.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* From the limited description this would seem to have been a large jar, taller than those classified by Anecchino (1977a: 111) as *ollae*. Its size suggests that it may have been used for storing produce (e.g. oil, bulk wine etc.) rather than for transport.

#### No precise location

##### 637: Bronze coin

*Description:* As, of Vespasian (AD 75).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (inv. no. 4913: not reinventoried).

##### 638: Bronze lock plate

*Dimensions:* diam.: 92 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Circular plate with four attachment nails.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

of clinopyroxene and fragments of lava, together with some discrete grains of orthoclase feldspar. A volcanic area of origin is clearly indicated by the petrology, perhaps Campania.' In view of these findings it is tempting to compare the vessel with examples produced in the Ager Falernus in northern Campania (Arthur 1982: 28–9, fig. 4, no. 6, and further unpublished examples found in 1982 on kiln-site no. 7).

<sup>61</sup> This was largely a pile of dirt at time of writing.

**639: Bronze boss**

*Description:* large boss from lock.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**Room 29****West wall, near platform****640: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 700 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Slightly rounded shape. Remains of wicker-work on neck and handles.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* woven straw or basketry around the neck and handles is known to have been used during transportation (see Callender 1965: pl. Va–b).

**Room 31****No precise location****641: Ceramic fragments**

*Description:* Numerous fragments from various ceramic vessels, including one small, spherical, single-handled, jug (*urceolo*) with an inscription painted on the neck. Inscription read by Maiuri and Della Corte as: 'LIQVAM(en)/ . . . . .'

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* inscription: Maiuri 1933: 486, no. 36; Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 226.

**Room 32****South-east corner****642: Pile of lime**

*Present location:* *in situ*.

**Rooms to south of courtyard****643: Inscribed amphora.**

*Description:* inscription painted in large red letters on the neck of the amphora: 'XAA / ??'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: Maiuri 1933: 485, no. 32 (not in Della Corte 1933).

**Room 20****In entrance****644: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 90 mm × 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4783).

*Discussion:* This lock is comparable in size to cat. no. 5 and was probably from a structural door. Possibly similar to cat. no. 1858 and possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos 119, 121–5, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**No precise location****645: Numerous ceramic amphorae (Plate 46.1)**

Della Corte (1933: 296–7, nos. 185–6, 188–92) recorded inscriptions on amphorae from rustic rooms to the east of room 19. Some of these at least were likely to have been from room 20. Only i was also published by Maiuri, but wrongly provenanced.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

i. Maiuri 1933: 476–7, no. 13; Della Corte 1933: 296, no. 185; Stefani 2003: 211.

*Description:* Large amphora, with ovoid body, cylindrical neck and long vertical handles commencing at the centre of the shoulder. Reddish fabric. With two inscriptions:

a). inscription in red, which according to Della Corte read: 'TI CL ANΘ'

b. five-line inscription painted in white on neck and shoulder which, according to Maiuri, read: 'SVR(rentinum) / MET(ellianum) / NER(onianum) / MARIO·ET·GALLO CO(n)S(ulibus) (= a.62. p.C.) / ACET(um ALEX(andrinum))'.<sup>62</sup>

*Discussion:* This amphora was Dressel forms 2–4. Della Corte interpreted the first inscription as referring to a Tiberius Claudis Anthus who might be included among the Tiberi Claudi noted for producing wine (see *CIL*, iv. index, 744, see also cat. no. 647). Contrary to Maiuri, Della Corte read the second line of the second inscription as 'M·C·T.' whom he also identified as the producer. Based on these inscriptions Maiuri concluded (1933: 160, 476) that this vessel had first been used for wine from Surrentum and later, after the earthquake of AD 62, for Alexandrian vinegar. Given that the former is a more local product and the latter from further afield, it would seem that this amphora was likely to have been filled with vinegar from a larger transport vessel (e.g. a barrel or a skin). If this amphora contained anything at the time of the eruption it was probably vinegar.

<sup>62</sup> Maiuri provenanced this amphora to room 14. However, Della Corte recorded it as being from rustic rooms to the east of room 19. It would seem to have been one of the amphorae which the excavators (GdSc A,VI,7: 109–10) reported finding in room 20.

ii. Della Corte 1933: 297, no. 186.

*Description:* amphora with tapering body, arched handles and inscriptions in large letters, on side *a* in black paint and on side *b* in carbon:

a. 'TI CL ANΘ'.

b. 'ANΘ II'.

*Discussion:* Della Corte identified this as the same Ti. Claudius Anthus he had identified on cat. nos. 645i and cat. no. 647. The amphora form was conceivably Dressel forms 2–4.

iii. Della Corte 1933: 297, no. 188.

*Description:* ovoid amphora with two inscriptions in small black letters:

a. 'TI CLAV AP / AII / XooI'

b. 'ΜΠΙΟΜ / ΤΕΥΠΙΩΝΟC / ΛΥΤ (ΤΙΟC)'

*Discussion:* The first inscription may refer to the same person as on the amphora fragment cat. no. 978, that is Ti. Claudius Aristotelous whose name is in the genitive on the latter, and therefore possibly the producer or distributor. The second name is also found on an amphora from Boscotrecase (*CIL*, iv. 7004).

iv. Della Corte 1933: 297, no. 189.

*Description:* Amphora in form and fabric type similar to i. with inscription also in white paint: 'S·V·R·MVT·A·XXI'

*Discussion:* This amphora is likely to be a Dressel forms 2–4. Della Corte interpreted this as 'Sur(rentium vinum) (ex fundo) Mut(tiano) a(nnorum) XXI', the Muttia being identified in the Pompeian region, at Boscotrecase (*CIL*, x. 1073).

v. Della Corte 1933: 297, no. 190.

*Description:* Shoulder of a large reddish amphora with a 'primitive' inscription in faded black on side *a*, and a white painted inscription on side *b*:

a. 'SVRR / AMP ██████████ MIV(??)'

b. 'SVR·M'.

*Discussion:* Della Corte has identified this as M[ut](tiano?)' from the same source as his no. 189. Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 7.

vi. Della Corte, 1933: 297, nos. 191–2.

*Description:* fragments of two amphorae, with large letters in red: 'V' and 'SAL'.

*Discussion:* possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 8.

**646: Ceramic amphora handle (Figure 8.3)**

*Dimensions:* Preserved l.: 88 mm; w. of handle: c.50 mm.

*Fabric:* Coarse reddish-orange, unevenly fired to darker red in the centre. Indications on inside of vessel that it was built up from coils.

<sup>63</sup> Photographed amphora currently inventoried 4782B: h.: 0.682 m; diam.: c.295 mm; orange-buff fabric; wide cylindrical amphora with small strap handles and narrow neck (Dressel form 36). Probably not one of these two amphorae, as it is considerably shorter. See Stefani 2003: 218–19, no. R11.

<sup>64</sup> The measurements of this Dressel form 36 amphora, now stored in the Granaio del Foro (4782A), do not correspond with

*Description:* Handle of two rolled coils. On outer face of one coil is a stamped inscription: 'C MVSSI / CONCESS.'

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4784).

*References:* Stefani 2003: 217, no. R7. Inscription: Della Corte 1933: 303, no. 236.

*Discussion:* this handle was conceivably from an amphora of Dressel form 20.

**Room 20 or corridor P**

**West side**

**647: Ceramic amphora fragment (Figure 8.2; Plate 46.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved diam.: 270 mm; preserved h.: c.100 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse reddish fabric.

*Description:* fragment from the shoulder of an amphora with a inscription in red paint (h. of letters: c.35 mm): 'TI-CLAVDI-AN(-)'

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4774).

*References:* Stefani 2003: 215, no. R5. Inscription: see Della Corte, NSc 1933, p. 297 nos. 187.

*Discussion:* Della Corte identified this inscription as also referring to Ti. Claudius Anthus (see cat. nos. 645i and ii). This fragment was conceivably from an amphora of Dressel forms 2–4.

**Possibly room 20 or room 20b**

**648: Two ceramic amphorae (Plate 46.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.1 m and 0.93 m (GdSc).

*Description:* two cylindrical-shaped amphorae with inscriptions between neck and shoulder, one of which is white and the other black.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4782).<sup>63</sup>

*References:* possibly one of inscriptions: Della Corte 1933: 296–7, nos. 186, 188–92; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 96.<sup>64</sup>

**Room 35**

**In north-east corner**

**649: Iron lock plate**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 106, 119–25, 139, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

those reported in the *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inscription has disappeared. It is therefore not certain that it is the same vessel as catalogued, although it may well have been one of the amphorae from this area.



**650: Iron tools**

*Description:* Various tools including three iron *roncolae*.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly some of those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 83–103, 109. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**651: Iron nails**

*Description:* number of diverse iron nails.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, and 135–7, 147.

**652: Ceramic jug (urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 145 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this jug was of a similar height and possibly type to cat. no. 719, which had been used for fish sauce.

**653: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 950 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The identification of this vessel, in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, as a wine amphora, suggests that it may have been of Dressel forms 2–4. See discussion on *amphora*.

**654: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* small one-handled vase.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* from the limited description this vase is likely to have been a small jug.

**655: Ceramic amphora/storage jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This is rather small for a transportation amphora and was, therefore, more likely to have been a storage jar or flagon, possibly similar to cat. no. 588. See discussion on *amphora*. It is conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see esp. cat. no. 11.

**656: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 950 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* this amphora may have been similar to cat. no. 653.

**657: Ceramic bowl (scodella) (Figure 1.6; Plate 47.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 99 mm; h.: 35 mm; base diam.: 45 mm.  
*Fabric:* Eastern sigillata A. Fine orange-buff fabric with red slip.

*Description:* small bowl with low pedestal foot, sloping base and incurving rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4927).<sup>65</sup>

*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 83 (photograph on p. 79 wrongly labelled as no. 82); Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 106; Stefani 2003: 163–4, no. D6.

*Discussion:* form similar to Baldassarre 1985: pl. 5, form 39, also from Pompeii but made in Antioch, Syria.

**658: Bronze casseruole/tegame (Plate 47.2)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 283 mm; h.: 99 mm; rim diam.: 147 mm; base diam.: 85 mm; l. of handle 140 mm.

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with flat base, rounded body, rolled rim and heavy horizontal handle. Concentric ridges on base and two incised lines below rim. Handle joined at rim, with rolled rim continuing to form ridge along edges of handle. Handle terminal circular with decoration of incised circle. Semicircular hole for suspension inside incised circle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4928).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: 447; Tassinari 1993 i: 142, and ii. 107 and 396.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *casseruola*.

**659: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.1; Plate 47.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam.: 30 mm.  
*Description:* small pale bluish glass bottle, with flat base and wide flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4929).  
*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H8.  
*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 186. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**660: Lead weight/plug (Figure 43.6; Plate 47.4)**

*Dimensions:* total h.: 48 mm; upper diam.: 83 mm, base diam.: c.35 mm; ring diam.: 55 mm; wg.: 1.282 kg.

*Description:* truncated conical lead weight, bronze loop (w.: 9 mm) fixed in upper side to attach fluted bronze ring handle of oval section (diam.: c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4930A).  
*Discussion:* Similar to Ricci 1985: pl. 15 no. 4, which is smaller but proportionately deeper and with a smaller handle. The stepped exterior surface of this latter object suggests that it might have served as a plug rather than a weight. Although the shape of the one here is suitable for a plug, it would seem to be rather heavy for such a function. This would appear to have been the type of weight referred to as a 'half cheese' weight (e.g. Conway 1906: 103, nos. 11 and 14). Its weight was equivalent to about four Roman pounds. This is slightly heavier than cat. no. 18 and may also have been used for weighing material such as food-stuffs. See also discussions on ring handles and on weights.

**661: Lead weight (Figure 42.8; Plate 47.5)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 60 mm; w.: 44 mm; thickness: 15 mm.

<sup>65</sup> This vessel was missing in 2000.

*Description:* Trapezoidal lead weight, made from two sheets of lead (each c.5 mm thick) with lime mortar between them. Upper part missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4930B).<sup>66</sup>

*Discussion:* This shape is similar to cat. no. 1599XX and may have been a loom weight. However, its association with cat. no. 660 suggests it may also have been used to weigh substances. See discussions on loom weights and on weights.

**662: Clay lamp (Plates 47.6 and 128.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 107 mm; diam.: 71 mm; h. to top of handle: 48 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined by a ridge, and shoulder decorated with leaves and fruit in relief. Filling hole towards the centre of the discus. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Traces of burning all over surface. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4931).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G.

**663: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 95 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and sloping triangular handle attachment decorated with a relief palmette. Discus decorated with a laurel wreath in relief.

*Present location:* unknown, missing from local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 4926).

*Discussion:* probably similar lamp type to cat. no. 1582 and to British Museum no. Q1010 (Bailey 1980: pl. 29).

**In entrance,<sup>67</sup> 1 m above pavement**

**664: Wooden box**

*Dimensions:* 450 mm × 220 mm × 150 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this box was of comparable dimensions to cat. no. 280 although longer, flatter, and narrower.

**665: Bronze and iron fittings**

*Description:* a number of iron handles, found in a group, and iron lock bolt and bronze lamina.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi* these were handles of indeterminate use, and therefore probably not part of the box (cat. no. 664) or door fittings of this room. The circumstances of their discovery imply rather that they were salvaged items. Possibly some included in the *Casa del Menandro Supplement*: see cat. nos. 104–8, 119–25.

<sup>66</sup> 4930B is not mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* but was inventoried together with 4930A on 29 April 1932. As only the *Casa del Menandro* was being excavated during this month it is most probably from this house, but uncertain that it is from room 35.

**In entrance, from box**

**666: Bronze lamina**

*Description:* fragment of bronze lamina.

*Present location:* unknown, not recorded in inventories at time of excavation (GdSc inv. no. 4909).

*Discussion:* possibly parts of box, perhaps similar to the trimmings of cat. no. 280.

**667: Bronze lock plate (Figure 62.2; Plate 47.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 94 mm; thickness: 1 mm.

*Description:* Circular bronze lock plate, with holes for four attachment nails. Two iron nails, with flattish heads (diam.: c.20 mm) and rectangular section (5 mm × 5 mm) preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 229. Recorded as being from the box (cat. no. 664). Size of nails indicates that it had been attached rather crudely. See discussion on locks and keys.

**668: Bronze ring handle (Figure 65.5; Plate 47.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of boss: 60 mm; thickness: 5 mm; diam. of ring: 53 mm.

*Description:* Heavy, convex bronze boss, attached to fluted bronze ring by bronze double-spiked loop (w.: 8 mm) which passes through a rectangular hole in one side of boss and is splayed. Ring of circular section (diam. c.8 mm). Concretion of iron attached to ring, consisting of a bar and a circular section, possibly a key.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909E).

*Discussion:* The heavy boss of this ring handle implies that, if it was a furniture fitting, it was from a large piece of storage furniture. Given the dimensions of the box (cat. no. 664), it is most improbable that it formed one of its fittings. It may have been part of the collection of fittings (cat. no. 665). See discussion on ring handles.

**669: Bronze steelyard (Figure 43.1; Plate 47.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; wg.: c.100 gm.

*Description:* Small bronze steelyard, consisting of a beam, of square section (5 mm × 5 mm), with flat rectangular plate (dimensions: 10 mm × 10 mm) at one end and modulated knob or stop (diam.: c.7 mm) at the other. Two holes cut into diagonally opposite corners of the plate and used to attach two hooks (l. of each hook: 40 mm). Third hook (l.: 45 mm) attached to a rectangular loop of bronze wire at the end of the plate, in turn attached to a chain (preserved l.: 30 mm), of which each link is formed from a piece of wire folded into a double U-shaped loop. Thin piece of lamina (w.: 2 mm) tied around the stem of a rod and attached to

<sup>67</sup> It is unclear to which of the two entrances to this room this refers (see Ling 1997: 114 and 314).



a disc (diam.: 15 mm), through a loop in the apex of latter. Ovoid counterweight consisting of a lump of lead encased in bronze (l.: 31 mm), broken at the apex. Concretion (perhaps further chain) attached to rectangular loop.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4908).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 202 no. P1.

*Discussion:* Comparable to a steelyard from Verulamium (Frere 1984: fig. 23, no. 210) which was 170 mm long but otherwise quite similar. See also Manning 1985: pl. 50, nos. P40–P42, which were ten times the size. The beam could be suspended from either of two hooks at the corners of the plate and the material to be weighed would have been suspended from the third and largest hook at end. The counterweight was probably originally attached to the disc. This steelyard was quite small although with a relatively large weight, so it could have been used for weighing reasonable quantities of material. It was probably a general household implement (Jackson pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on scales.

**670: Bronze statuette (Plate 47.10)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 82 mm; diam. of base: 26 mm.

*Description:* Statuette of winged nude youth carrying cornucopia. Remains of conical object on his head. On modulated cylindrical base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4907).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 222, no. 120; Stefani 2003: 188, no. K1.

*Discussion:* According to Borriello *et al.*, this is a figure of Harpocrates in the manner of Eros with a *bullā* around his neck. Small statuettes of this type are likely to have been displayed in the house as keepsakes or family heirlooms (see cat. nos. 370–4). See discussion on *bullā*.

**671: Three bronze ornaments (Figures 48.2–3 and 5; Plate 47.11)**

i. *Dimensions:* Diam.: 52 mm; thickness of lamina: .5 mm.

*Description:* piece of bronze lamina in form of a crescent.

*Discussion:* This was recorded as a harness pendant. There are no indications of how it could be attached, as was noted for cat. no. 82 which may have had a similar function.

ii. *Dimensions:* L.: 60 mm; w.: 40 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Teardrop-shaped pendant with a small tang at the top, folded to form an attachment loop. Terminating at the bottom in a knob. Face decorated with wedged punch marks, around the edge, and in the centre, the latter in the form of a Maltese cross.

*Discussion:* Comparable to Ricci 1985: pl. 60.18; Ulbert 1969: pl. 36.9; Allason Jones and Miket 1984: 200, no. 3.661. The latter has been identified as harness decoration, although Allason-Jones and Miket also cite similar pendants on apron mounts in the reconstruction of human armour.

Crummy (1983: 103, fig. 106) illustrated similar teardrop-shaped objects which were identified as the lids of seal boxes. However, this particular one was more probably a pendant as the terminals are not suitable for a lid, although it is not clear whether it would have been for human or animal adornment.

iii. *Dimensions:* L.: 55 mm; w.: 37 mm; thickness of lamina: 15 mm.

*Description:* Pelta-shaped pendant, with large crescent at top and voluted section towards bottom. Tang at apex folded into suspension loop. Terminating in a small knob. Traces of silver applied in niello technique.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909B).

Item (i) is possibly an inlay from a box. Item (iii) is comparable to ivy leaf pendant from Cività di Ardena, (Quilici 1974: 73, 75, fig. 26), which, although not a precise parallel, was of a similar size and apparently similar function. The latter pendant was attached to a small chain, similar to those on steelyard cat. no. 669 and to cat. no. 514, and found on the pavement of a court. The chain on the parallel item implies that this pendant was as likely to have been a pendant for human apparel as part of horse harness. Inlaid silver suggests that it was a relatively valuable item.

These three pendants have been identified in the *Giornale degli Scavi* and by Maiuri (1933: 453) as parts of horse harness but this seems improbable from their associations. These would also all appear to have been rather small for horse fittings. See discussion on pendants.

**672: Bronze base (Figure 44.5; Plate 47.12)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 37 mm; preserved h.: 16 mm; thickness of lamina: 3 mm.

*Description:* Modulated circular bronze base, with small knob in centre of top, covered with a darkish blue patina. Concretions of lead with traces of iron on surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909C).

*Discussion:* patina indicates this had once been base for a silver object, perhaps a statuette.

**673: Bronze disc (Figure 78.1; Plate 47.13)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 29 mm; thickness: 2 mm.

*Description:* bronze disc, of slightly concave shape, with a hole in the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909D).

*Discussion:* In *Giornale degli Scavi* this is called a *borchia*, implying that it was a furniture fitting. Probably a washer, possibly the component of a bronze lid.

**674: Iron blade (falcetto) (Figure 27.2; Plate 47.14)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 mm; max. w.: c.20 mm; oxidized thickness: 13 mm.

*Description:* a fragment of a curved iron blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4909F).<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> This object was not reported in the *Giornale degli Scavi* at this inventory number, nor is it recorded in the Pompeii inventory. It is possible, however, that it was one of the tools reported from the north-east corner of this room (see cat. no. 650).

*Discussion:* Probably a blade of a pruning hook. See discussion on sickles and hooks.

675: *Glazed clay lamp* (Figure 18.1; Plates 47.5 and 132.10)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 205 mm; h. to top of handle: 135 mm; h. of body: 35 mm; l. of leaf-handle: 115 mm; diam. of bowl: 88 mm. *Fabric:* orange-red, covered with vitreous green glaze.

*Description:* Lamp with double nozzle and circular body. Depressed discus outlined by three incised lines, with the filling hole at the centre also outlined by incised lines. Decorative lug to either side of the body, in the form of a leaf and possibly a beaked head. Relief volute decoration between discus and nozzles. Small ring handle hidden behind large sloping vine leaf, made up of seven points. Relief lettering on back of leaf handle 'L N L'. One lug and one nozzle missing. Handle recomposed, with two leaf points missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4910).

*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 88; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 86. Inscription: Della Corte 1933: 304, no. 239; Stefani 2003: 134–5, no. B5.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type V. Similar to Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: no. 148. De Carolis (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80) identified this type of glazed lamp as being particularly refined and elegant, and of limited production. Such lamps were manufactured in Knidus and then glazed in Italy (Bailey pers. comm. 2000).

## Room 36

### A few cm above pavement

676: *Glass flask* (balsarium) (Figure 12.7; Plate 48.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 62 mm; max. diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* Miniature clear glass piriform flask with flat base, narrow cylindrical neck and everted lip. Constriction at the base of the neck. Very fine glass.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4914).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459; Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H7.

*Discussion:* Similar form to Isings 1957: form 28a; de Tommaso 1990: type 38, except smaller and neck proportionately shorter. The excavators suggested that it was used for pigments. The constriction at the neck, and the very small dimension of the neck, imply that its contents came out in small quantities, either liquid or viscous and possibly cosmetic. See discussion on *balsarium*.

677: *Bronze needle* (ago crinale)

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Probably a similar type of needle to cat. nos. 1298, 1338, and 1339, but larger. See discussions on *ago* and on needles.

### No precise location

678: *Ceramic amphora base*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* that the other artefacts were found in this base suggests that it was likely to have been fragmentary at the time of deposition.

## In amphora base

679: *Two bone and iron furniture legs* (Figure 72.1–2; Plate 48.2)

i. Preserved l.: 125 mm; diam. of bone discs: 48 mm and 38 mm (incomplete).

*Description:* Iron furniture leg with iron rod of rectangular section (dimensions: c.8 mm × 8 mm) and remains of cylindrical, probably wooden, encasement (preserved l.: 50 mm; diam. at centre: c.20 mm). One bone disc attached to each end: one large, plano-convex disc with ridge on the convex side and central hole broken; one smaller, flared on one side and convex on other (diam. of central hole: 11 mm).

ii. Preserved l.: 69 mm; diam. of bone discs: 44 mm and 32 mm.

*Description:* Iron furniture leg with iron rod of rectangular section (dimensions: c.8 mm × 8 mm). One bone disc attached to each end: one large plano-convex disc with ridge on convex side (as i) and with central hole (diam.: 19 mm); one smaller, plano-convex disc with central hole (diam.: 18 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4915).

*Discussion:* Despite differences between decorative discs, these are likely to have been from the same piece of furniture. Similar to cat. nos. 296i–ii and 297i–ii although conceivably from a smaller piece of furniture. Mols (pers. comm. 1993) suggested that they were too small for a bed and may have been from a stool. While similar bone discs, although with smaller central holes, are used as spindle whorls (e.g. cat. no. 1048; see also Anon. 1908: 157, fig. 160), such discs occur elsewhere as furniture decoration (e.g. Nicholls 1979: esp. figs 2 and pl. 3a, c.50 mm from bottom).

## Room 37

### North-east corner, 1.5 m above the pavement

680: *Iron tripod*

*Dimensions:* diam: 320 mm; h.: 12 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this would seem to have been a rather large tripod and, if used in cooking, would have supported a very large vessel such as cat. no. 681.

681: *Bronze cooking pot* (calderotto) (Plate 48.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 194 mm; rim diam.: c.282 mm; max. diam. of body: 360 mm; internal mouth diam.: 240 mm.

*Description:* Large bronze conical basin, with rounded base, sloping shoulders and wide flaring lip. Base smoke-blackened.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4916).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: ii. 266 and 396; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 94; Stefani 2003: 160–I, no. C27.

*Discussion:* Similar to Anecchino 1977a: pl. 50.1. As noted by Tassinari (1993: i. 231), vessels of this type were undoubtedly used for cooking. See discussion on *calderotto*.

#### 682: Marble base

*Dimensions:* h.: 130 mm; dimensions: 390 mm × 170 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular modulated marble base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This base is comparable in length to that of cat. no. 218 but much higher. It was conceivably a base for relief sculpture, such as the theatrical reliefs in the Casa degli Amorini Dorati (see Seiler 1992; esp. figs 545–6).

#### 683: Fragment of marble

*Description:* fragment of a yellow marble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this was from a circular table.

#### 684: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.85 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 685: Clay lamp (Plates 48.4 and 127.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm; diam.: 129 mm; h. to top of handle: 76 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish-orange slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with one incised line. Undecorated discus, outlined with a groove. Filling hole in discus slightly off-centre. Traces of burning around nozzle. Complete except for chip missing from handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4917).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 137–8, no. B19.

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 359.

### No precise location

#### 686: Ceramic amphora

*Description:* Round-bodied amphora with short neck and black painted inscription. Inscription, in two lines which, according to Della Corte reads: 'Λ A C / Λ A C'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* inscription: Maiuri 1933: 486, no. 35; Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 227.

*Discussion:* Della Corte read the inscription as a mixture of Greek and Latin. It more probably read 'ΛAI' (Reynolds pers. comm. 2001).

#### 687: Bronze mirror (specchio) (Figure 50.1; Plate 48.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 105 mm; thickness: c.1 mm.

*Description:* bronze disc with edge cut in scallop pattern, peaks ending in two points, one triangular and one

rectangular. One side of disc silvered and decorated with incised concentric lines. Other side less smoothly finished, decorated with same two outer incised lines. Almost complete with some corrosion of both surfaces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4918).

*Discussion:* Similar disc to another mirror from Vesuvian region: Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: no. 56. See also Lloyd-Morgan 1981: 57–61 and Borger 1977: fig. 35. See discussion on mirrors.

#### 688: Bronze mirror fragments (specchio) (Figure 50.2; Plate 48.6)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 162 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.

*Description:* Eight fragments from a bronze disc. Traces of silver surface on both sides. Edge consists of scallop pattern with peaks ending in truncated volutes. Surface decoration consists of incised line around outside with incised circles between line and edge of disc. Incomplete and fragmentary with much corrosion of surface. One fragment has a rectangular piece cut out, but unclear whether this was an accidental fracture or a deliberate cut.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4919).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 687 but larger. See also Lloyd-Morgan 1981: 62–3. See discussion on mirrors.

#### 689: Five bronze coins

*Description:* two *asses*, Republican; one *triens*, Republican; one *triens*, illegible; one *as*, of Augustus (15 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4920: not reinventoried).

#### 690: Bronze buckle (fibula) (Figure 49.5; Plate 48.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 28 mm; w.: c.2 mm; l. of tongue: 22 mm.

*Description:* Small D-shaped bronze buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: c.3 mm) inserted through a hole in each end of the semicircular frame. Latter of vertically oval section (max. diam.: 5 mm). Tongue of flat section, with end wrapped around rod on opposite plane.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4921).

*Reference:* Possibly one of the buckles illustrated by Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (lower, second from left or second from right).

*Discussion:* Similar to Ricci 1985: pl. 60.7; Cunliffe 1971: 110, no. 89. Similar buckles have also been found on armour (e.g. Ulbert 1969: pl. 33.23–38, slightly smaller; Allason-Jones and Bishop 1988: esp. figs 23–4). However, the precise function of this particular buckle is difficult to determine. See discussion on buckles.

#### 691: Two bronze rings

*Dimensions:* diam.: 35 mm and 20 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4922).

*Discussion:* While one of these rings is an appropriate size for a finger-ring (e.g. cat. no. 560), the other seems too large (see cat. no. 492). One of them possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 30. See discussion on rings.

**692: Bone handle (Figure 41.4; Plate 48.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 52 mm; max. w.: 22 mm; h.: 11 mm.

*Description:* Bone handle, shaped like a double flute with ridge down centre, on both sides. One end flattened, the other with rectangular aperture (dimensions: 15 mm × 4 mm). Remains of iron tang visible inside flattened end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4923).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 460.

*Discussion:* Similar to knife handles: Frere 1984: fig. 29, no. 259; Crummy 1992: 227 fig. 6.25, no. 249; Mikler 1997: pl. 47, no. 2. Certainly a handle for a tanged implement but it is not absolutely certain that it is from a knife.<sup>69</sup>

**693: Bone spoon (cucchiaino) (Figure 38.11; Plate 48.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 98 mm; diam. of bowl: 26.5 mm; h. of bowl: 4 mm.

*Description:* Bone spoon with long tapering handle, of approximately circular section (max. diam.: 5.5 mm). Shallow circular bowl with ridge around rim.

*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum (Pompeii inv. no. 4924).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 460.

*Discussion:* Similar to Ricci 1985: pl. 63, nos. 4–5; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 230 n 9; Stead and Rigby 1986: 114, fig. 38, nos. 1–2. Similarly shaped spoons in silver have been identified by Painter as eating spoons (see cat. no. 446). However, they may equally have had toilet, pharmaceutical, or surgical purposes. See discussion on spoons.

**694: Clay lamp (Plates 48.10 and 129.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 113 mm; diam.: 67 mm; h. to top of handle: 43 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-brown slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Disc outlined with groove and decorated in relief with youth mask, at centre. Filling hole to left of mask. Longish nozzle outlined by two grooves. Base formed by incised lines. Traces of burning around nozzle. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4925).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 136, no. B13.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type XA. For similar lamp type and disc scene: Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. 44.42, which would appear to have been manufactured in Pompeii.

**Room 38****1.6 m above pavement****695: Bronze basin (lebes/pelvis) (Plate 49.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 345 mm; h.: 130 mm, base diam.: 100 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze basin with low foot (h.: 20 mm). Two horizontal handles attached to the body of the basin and decorated at the centre with four rings in relief. Handle terminals decorated with longitudinal incisions and attachments in the form of wings or fishtails. Concentric grooves inside foot. Heavily restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4932).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 442; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pl. 69.3–4, and ii. 232 and 397.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 231) that vessels of this type were used for ablutions. If the terminals of the handles are indeed fishtails then the iconography would suggest it was a water container and quite possibly used for washing purposes (see Pernice 1900: 190). See discussion on *pelvis* and *lebes*.

**696: Bronze forma/stampo di pasticceria (Plate 49.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 211 mm; h.: 70 mm; max. w.: 142 mm; base dimensions: 100 mm × 70 mm.

*Description:* Small open bronze vessel, of oval shape with flared sides. Heavily restored, particularly base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4933).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 178 and 397.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

**697: Iron key (Plate 49.3)**

*Dimensions:* rod l.: 110 mm; teeth dimensions: 50 mm × 35 mm.

*Description:* Iron slide key with rod of rectangular section (max. dimensions: c.6 mm × 5 mm). Circular suspension hole and C-shaped bit with five lateral teeth. Fragmentary.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4934).<sup>70</sup>

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 136 and probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

**No precise location****698: Bronze strap hinge (Figure 56.6; Plate 49.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 64 mm; h.: 25 mm; thickness of lamina: 4 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze hinge with slightly tapering arms, four central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. One hole for attachment nail in each arm and ends of arms squared. Piece of wood preserved on one end, into which arm of hinge is inserted.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4911).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 131, no. A28.

*Discussion:* Similar hinge type to cat. no. 1065. This hinge is likely to have been from a chest, the wings having been inserted into the thickness of the wood. See discussion on strap hinges.

**699: Bronze lock bolt**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm (GdSc).

<sup>69</sup> From the photograph and drawing Jackson (pers. comm. 2000) believed that it is a knife handle, but Allason-Jones (pers. comm. 2001) doubts this.

<sup>70</sup> Inventoried with fragments of iron nails (max. preserved length: 80 mm).



*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4945).

*Description:* Relatively large bolt, of similar size to cat. nos. 487 and 243, the former of which was from a chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

**700: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.15 m (GdSc).

*Description:* amphora with a cylindrical body and conical foot. Greek inscription painted in red: 'KK / ΛΛ'

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* Inscription: Maiuri 1933: 486, no. 34; Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 228.

*Discussion:* the identification of this amphora, in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, as a wine amphora suggests that it was of Dressel forms 2–4.

**701: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 170 mm; diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small single-handled vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the description suggests that this was a medium-sized jug, possibly similar to cat. no. 100.

**702: Bronze pommel (pomettino)**

*Description:* small bronze pommel with spherical head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

## Area 40

### In the north entrance

**703: Iron hoe (Figure 22.1; Plates 50.1 and 55.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 420 mm; max. w.: 320 mm.

*Description:* Large iron hoe consisting of trapezoidal blade, with curved edges, and vertical cylindrical socket to take handle.

*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum (Pompeii inv. no. 4943; reinventoried as inv. no. 20763).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: figs 184 (right) and 185 (bottom row, left).

*Discussion:* see discussion on hoes.

**704: Iron sickle blade (falce) (Figure 27.1; Plate 50.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 440 mm; w. of blade: c.50 mm; max. preserved thickness of blade: c.6 mm.

*Description:* Iron sickle blade found in four fragments. Tang at right angles to the blade and of rectangular section (c.17 mm × 13 mm), with remains of wooden handle. Blade incomplete, end missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20785).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 463, fig. 185 (right, fourth from top); Stefani 2003: 198–9, 201, no. O6.

*Discussion:* In the drawing in Maiuri the end is squared, perhaps already broken. Of type referred to as 'balanced sickle' (Manning 1985: 51). See discussion on sickles and hooks.

**705: Bronze cup (attingitoio) (Plate 50.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of mouth: 75 mm; h.: 6 mm; base diam.: 47.5 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze cup, originally with iron handle, indicated by iron concretion around the rivet and hole below. Two incised lines around the outside of the lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4937).<sup>71</sup>

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: ii. 164 and 397.

*Discussion:* The low base implies that the identification of this vessel as a ladle is unlikely. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232) this was a table vessel, although she does not give a precise function. It was conceivably a drinking cup.

**706: Bronze lamp-stand (Plate 50.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.25 m; w. of base: c.210 mm.

*Description:* Lamp-stand with base and shaft in the form of a stylized cane. Tripod base in the form of branches, between each of which is a leaf terminating in a knob. Shaft and base decorated with protruding leaf tips. Surmounting plate to take lamp (diam.: 108 mm; h.: 12 mm) held by three branches similar to those of base but smaller.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection: CB (inv. no. 4938).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 433–4, fig. 165 (left); Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 89; Stefani 2003: 140, no. B29.

*Discussion:* see discussion on lamp-stands.

**707: Bronze bucket (Plate 50.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 165 mm; rim diam.: 193 mm; body diam.: 155 mm.

*Description:* Handleless cylindrical bronze bucket with wide horizontal rim (w.: 18 mm), the edge of which is upturned. Original base missing and crudely repaired (in antiquity) with a sheet of bronze attached with small bronze nails (head diam.: c.5 mm). Fire blackening and lumps of ash all over the outside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4939).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 297 and 397; Stefani 2003: 161, no. C28.

*Discussion:* Blackening suggests that it was actually put into the fire, rather than resting on a support (e.g. a tripod). According to Tassinari (1993: i. 231), vessels of this type were used in the kitchen. However, the rather crude repair of this one suggests that it may have been used for other purposes or under straitened circumstances.

**708: Small glass bowl (Figure 14.4; Plate 50.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 61 mm; rim diam.: 111 mm; base diam.: 47 mm.

*Description:* Dark green bowl with ring base. Carinated body with rounded lower portion and almost vertical upper portion. Rolled lip. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4941A).

<sup>71</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 141) has incorrectly provenanced this to room 38.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459, fig. 183 (lower left) ; Stefani 2003: 169, no. E2.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 8, esp. pls 13 and pl. 26, no. 19. Isings noted (1957: 59–60, form 44) that vessels of this form were popular in Flavian times, numerous in Pompeii and Herculaneum, and also found in a number of grave contexts. Bowls of this type were also common all over the Roman world and were likely to have been used for condiments at the table (Hoffmann pers. comm. 2000).

**709: Small glass bowl (Figure 14.5; Plate 50.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 44 mm; rim diam.: 78 mm; base diam.: 34 mm.

*Description:* Small pale blue bowl with ring base. Carinated body with rounded lower portion and vertical upper portion as cat. no. 708. Rolled lip. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4941B).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 460, fig. 183 (lower right); Stefani 2003: 169, no. E3.

*Discussion:* Similar form to cat. no. 708 except smaller. The association of this bowl with cat. no. 708 suggests that they were part of a table set for condiments and would have been stacked inside each other (Hoffmann pers. comm. 2000; see also pair cat. nos. 1418 and 1419).

**710: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Tiberius (AD 34–7).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4940: not reinventoried).

**711: Ceramic plate (Figure 1.3; Plate 50.8)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 178 mm; h.: 51 mm; foot diam.: 95 mm.  
*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Plate with finely moulded vertical rim and step between rim and floor. Low carinated foot. Relief figures (one dog and two *kantharoi* preserved) in band below rim. Lightly incised band of chevrons between concentric incised lines inside bowl. Maker's stamp inside base, 'CN-Â-M' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4942).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9 no. 81; Stefani 2003: 163, no. D2.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 21.3. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 298. Fergola (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78) identified the maker as Cneius Ateus Mahes, the freedman of Ateus who worked in Campania. However, this identification is not absolutely certain from this stamp. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

## Hall 41

### South-east corner, on the pavement

**712: Bronze cooking pot (caccabus/pentola) (Plate 51.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 169 mm; max. diam.: 318 mm; inside rim diam.: c.22 mm.

<sup>72</sup> Catalogued in the *Giornale degli Scavi* as a 'pentola' with handle missing, but this type of vessel normally had no handle (see Tassinari 1993: ii, figs 253–72).

*Description:* Large bronze conical bowl with rounded base and flattened everted rim. Traces of smoke-blackening all over the outside with remains of ash. Much of the rim is missing. It currently has ash both inside and out, but it is uncertain if this was its state at excavation.<sup>72</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4973).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 257 and 397.

*Discussion:* Same type of pot as cat. no. 681. See discussion on *caccabus* and *pentola*.

**713: Ceramic jug (urceus) (Figure 7.3; Plate 51.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 249 mm; diam.: 243 mm; diam. of rim: c.70 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse yellowish fabric.

*Description:* Jug, with ring base, spheroid body, conical neck and rolled rim. Strap handle, with two central ridges, attached at shoulder and neck. Traces of cursive inscription on shoulder. Complete. Inscription transliterated: 'V. . . . . eira / [Na]evoleiae suae' / aceti(?)' (Fergola in Stefani 2003: 165).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4966).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 218, no. 95; Stefani 2003: 165–6, no. D12. Inscription: Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 230; Stefani 2003: 165, no. D12.

*Discussion:* this is a medium height jug and therefore probably contained liquids required either for serving, storing or for use in food preparation or ablutions.

**714: Twenty-seven glass beads (Plate 51.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 10–20 mm; l.: 10–18 mm.

*Description:* twenty-five fluted, turquoise melon beads of various sizes, and two small maroon melon beads.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection. CB (inv. no. 4972).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 175, no. F7.

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 343. These were identified by the excavators as belonging to a single necklace, although see discussion on *bottonne*.

**715: Glass bowl (coppetta) (Figure 14.3; Plate 51.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 40 mm; rim diam.: 89 mm; base diam.: 50 mm.

*Description:* Small pale green bowl with wide ring base, sub-hemispherical body and wide flaring lip. Asymmetrical.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4977).<sup>73</sup>

*References:* Maiuri 1993: 459, fig. 183, (bottom, second right); Stefani 2003: 169, no. E4.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 9, esp. pl. 31, no. 41 and pl. 26, nos. 32 and 33. Similar in size, form, and fabric to cat. no. 1419 and in size and fabric to cat. no. 709. It may therefore have served a similar function, as a condiment holder at the table.

**716: Ceramic bowl (Figure 3.8; Plate 51.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of rim: 136 mm; h.: 70 mm; diam. of base: 59 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

<sup>73</sup> It is not absolutely certain that cat. nos. 715–20 were not found from room 40, the number first used for hall 41 (GdSc A,VI,7: 185).



*Description:* Deep rounded hemispherical bowl with ring base and everted lip. Maker's stamp on inside base of bowl: 'VV' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4978).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 82 (photo on p. 79 wrongly labelled as no. 78); Stefani 2003: 163, no. D3.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 37; also see Pucci 1977: pl. 2, no. 8.<sup>74</sup> For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 2558. Slightly larger than the glass bowl cat. no. 708 but the similar shape may imply a similar function. Its size and shape are suitable to fit in the hand as a drinking cup. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**717: Ceramic bowl (Figure 3.6; Plate 51.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 36 mm; rim diam.: 74 mm; base diam.: 35 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Miniature bowl with low foot, body flared, flanged and then with rounded, almost vertical walls above. Upper wall decorated with lightly incised lines to form crosshatching. Plain vertical rim. Inside of bowl hemispherical. Maker's stamp inside base: 'VVE' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4979).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 79; Stefani 2003: 163, no. D4.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 33; also similar to Pucci 1977: pl. 1, no. 4. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 2558, probably the same as cat. no. 716. According to Fergola (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78) this form is very common in Pompeii. This vessel is comparable in size and shape to cat. no. 173 and perhaps had a similar function. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**718: Ceramic dish (Figure 2.1; Plate 51.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 61 mm; rim diam.: 198 mm; base diam.: 92 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata. Rather coarse.

*Description:* Dish with sloping wall, bead-rim, low carinated foot and flat base. Inside of base decorated with incised radiating pattern between incised lines. Maker's stamp inside base: 'CNÂ·A' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4980).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 454; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 80;<sup>75</sup> Stefani 2003: 163, no. D5.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 3. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 279. Fergola (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78) identified the maker's stamp as that of Cneius Ateius Arretinus. However, the *cognomen* is not absolutely identifiable. Vessel form similar to cat. no. 8. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**719: Ceramic jug (urceus) (Figure 7.2; Plate 51.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm; diam.: 132 mm; diam. of rim: c.42 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse yellowish.

*Description:* Jug with ring base, spheroid body, short conical neck and rolled rim. Strap handle, with central rib, attached at shoulder and neck. Inscription in black no longer visible. Complete. Inscription, as read by Maiuri and Della Corte: 'LIQVAM(en)'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4981).

*References:* inscription: Maiuri 1933: 487, no. 37; Della Corte 1933: 302, no. 229; Stefani 2003: 165–6, no. D13.

Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 200, no. 190; Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 114, cat. no. 41. This jug is a smaller version of cat. no. 713. According to the inscription it contained fish sauce. It is notably smaller than other jugs which have been assumed to have had this function (e.g. cat. no. 7; Anecchino 1977a: fig. 3, no. 25, fig. 5, no. 40). See discussion on *urceus*.

**720: Stone hand-mill**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 350 mm.

*Description:* lower half (*meta*) of a lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* not inventoried at time of excavation. Possibly piece now in room 13 (diam.: 330 mm; h.: 90 mm).

*Discussion:* Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 148. See discussion on hand-mills.

**South wall, south-west corner**

**721: Wooden bed**

*Dimensions:* l.: 2.1 m; w.: 1 m; h. of bed-end: 0.6 m; h. of side: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Bed with evidence of bed clothes. Remains consisting of three iron feet, two with bone decoration. Bone decoration (h.: 60 mm and 300 mm) from bed-end on the west side and from the edge along the south side. *Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Excavators noted that the fourth leg was missing and assumed that it would be found on the pavement, broken during the eruption. No such find was recorded. Some of the bone pieces are possibly included in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 25.

**West wall, 0.5 m to south of table**

**722: Wooden chest**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.50 m; dimensions: 0.60 m × 0.45 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**723: Bronze lock plate and iron key (Figures 58.2 and 63.19; Plate 52.1)**

i. *Dimensions:* 106 mm × 104 mm; thickness of lamina: 5 mm.

<sup>74</sup> It is conceivable that this is the same vessel.

<sup>75</sup> Photograph labelled no. 83 (Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 79) also of this vessel.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate, with concave sides. L-shaped keyhole (l.: 40 mm). Hole near each corner of the plate for the attachment nails. Remains of two iron nails (preserved l.: 25 mm; head diam.: c.15 mm) of square section (c.4 mm × 4 mm) in holes. One nail consolidated with volcanic material attached.

ii. Preserved l.: 65 mm; rod section: c.5 mm × 8 mm. Iron slide key with ring handle (diam. as preserved: c.27 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4959).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 79; Stefani 2003: 128–9, no. A20.

*Discussion:* Probably from chest (cat. no. 722). Key possibly Manning type 1 (1985: 91–3, esp. fig. 25, no. 4). See discussion on locks and keys.

### West wall, in vicinity of chest, 0.7 m above pavement

724: *Glass cup (modiolus)* (Figure 14.7; Plate 52.2)

*Dimensions:* h.: 119 mm; diam. of rim: 131 mm; diam. of base: c.85 mm.

*Description:* Large green glass cup, with wide ring base, slightly flaring body and wide everted lip. Hollow tube under rim and small strap handle attached below rim. Applied band below rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4960).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459, fig. 183 (upper left); Stefani 2003: 169–70, no. E5.

*Discussion:* Isings 1957: form 37; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 22a, esp. pl. XXIX, no. 70. This vessel has been called a *modiolus* (Maiuri 1933: 459; see also Isings 1957: 53; Hilgers 1969: 67, no. 50). This type is most common in southern France and northern Italy. It was a drinking cup, holding c.1 litre, and is considered good quality tableware (Hoffmann pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on *modiolus*.

725: *Glass flask (bottiglia)* (Figure 12.2; Plate 52.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm; max diam.: 87 mm; rim diam.: 39 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass flask with flat base, pear-shaped body, long conical neck, and wide horizontal rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4961).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459, fig. 183 (upper right); Stefani 2003: 170–1, no. E7.

*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 49, esp. pl. 36, no. 213 although with a longer and narrower neck. See also de Tommaso 1990: type 14. Possibly had similar use to cat. no. 63. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

726: *Glass jar (olla)* (Figure 10.1; Plate 52.4)

*Dimensions:* h.: 230 mm; max. diam.: 166 mm; rim diam.: 130 mm; base diam.: 95 mm.

*Description:* Large blue/green glass jar with flat base, oval body, and rolled, flaring lip. Complete except for fragment missing from rim. Surface well-preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4962).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459, fig. 183 (upper, second from left).

*Discussion:* Isings 1957: form 67b. According to Isings this type was a household jar with a secondary use as a funerary urn. This particular vessel is rather thin-walled which was likely to have been a factor in its manufacture, implying that it was cheaply made.

727: *Glass bottle (unguentarium)* (Figure 13.6; Plate 52.5)

*Dimensions:* h.: 74 mm; max. diam.: 28 mm.

*Fabric:* heavy.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle, with rounded base, piriform body, cylindrical neck and flaring lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4963A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179, no. H1.

*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47. Also similar to cat. nos. 186, 541, 659. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

728: *Glass bottle (unguentarium)* (Figure 13.16; Plate 52.5)

*Dimensions:* h.: 121 mm; diam. of rim: 21 mm; max. diam.: of body 17 mm.

*Fabric:* heavy.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle of elongated form, with flaring lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4963B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179 no. H2.

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47a. Also similar to cat. no. 348 and slightly shorter versions (cat. nos. 187 and 62). Bottles of this shape are likely to have held substances required in drop form. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

729: *Glass bottle (unguentarium)* (Figure 13.15; Plate 52.5)

*Dimensions:* h.: 123 mm; rim diam.: 20 mm; max. diam. of body: 17 mm.

*Fabric:* heavy.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4963C).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 179, no. H3.

*Discussion:* Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47a. Similar to cat. no. 728 but with smaller flaring mouth. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

730: *Bronze ladle (attingitoio)* (Plate 52.6)

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 61 mm; h. of bowl: 29 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ladle, with flat base, rounded bowl and flat concave-sided handle (dimensions of section at centre: c.2 mm × 8 mm). Handle slopes towards bowl and terminal bent over, towards bowl. Ridge on either side of handle. Incised line below rim, on outside of bowl. Cast in one piece.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4964).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 156 and 397; Stefani 2003: 157–8, no. C20.

*Discussion:* Silver versions of such flat-based ladles are depicted in a table service in a painting from the grave of C. Vestorius Priscus (Nuber 1972: pl. 19). The bronze equivalent may have been part of a comparable service. Hilgers (1969: 56, esp. fig. 36) identified this shape as a 'simpulum' or 'cyathus' which was used for taking wine

out of a krater. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232) these ladles were for table use.

**731: Ceramic cup (Figure 4.2; Plate 52.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 87 mm; rim diam.: 68 mm; base diam.: 34 mm.

*Fabric:* fine orange fabric with red slip. Many small black inclusions.

*Description:* Tall fine-walled cup of ovoid form. Plain foot and small everted rim. Decorated with large oval-shaped dimples around body. Crudely applied strap handle, decorated with two incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4965).

*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 75; Stefani 2003: 164, no. D9.

*Discussion:* Same type as Carandini 1977: 27, pl. 13, nos. 37–8; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 197, no. 164. Carandini believed that these were of local production. However, the form occurs elsewhere in other fabrics: see Stead and Rigby 1986: 342, fig. 142, no. 525, which is a ‘dimpled’ beaker in colour-coated fabric (with a light brown metallic slip), probably from the Rhineland or Gaul; and 356, fig. 149, nos. 649 (colour-coated) and 655–6 (coarse wares). Stefani noted (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78) that this form also occurs in glass and metal. These types of vessel are referred to as ‘*bicchieri*’, suggesting that they were drinking vessels.

**732: Three ceramic jugs (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm, 180 mm, and 260 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These jugs range from very small to medium height, the larger two are similar in size to cat. nos. 100 and 713, respectively. Smallest one very small to have been a jug, conceivably similar to Gasperetti 1996: form 1212a, fig. 2, no. 12. See discussion on *oleare*.

**733: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Description:* fragmentary bowl.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* this was probably a small bowl or plate of uncertain function.

**734: Two ceramic pots (pignattine)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 90 mm and 130 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two small one-handed pots.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* From the limited description these may have been cups, the smaller one of similar height to cat. no. 731. Two vessels, of coarse fabric, illustrated by Anecchino (1977a: fig. 2, nos. 17–19) would match this description. Anecchino (1977a: 111) identified these as ‘*pocula*’ and suggested that such vessels were used as a bowl or a cup, at the

table and in the kitchen, some showing traces of smoke-blackening.

**735: Bone handle**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bone handle from a knife.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this was possibly similar to cat. no. 692, although being larger it was probably for a larger implement.

**736: Bone boss**

*Description:* circular bone boss.

*Present location:* unknown, possibly inv. no. 4968ii (see cat. no. 792ii).<sup>76</sup>

*Discussion:* if this is cat. no. 792ii then it is likely to have been a lid.

**Against west wall, beside south jamb of doorway**

**737: Marble table (Plate 53.1)**

*Description:* Rectangular white marble table top (dimensions: 537 mm × 920 mm × 53 mm) and support. Support (h.: 908 mm) standing on rectangular base (h.: 56 mm; dimensions: 240 mm × 310 mm) with modelled corners (one missing). Main shaft of support rectangular (62 mm × 92 mm) with herm and terminating in a trapezoidal block to support the table top (h.: 75 mm; dimensions: 120 mm × 172 mm). Shaft of herm rectangular (dimensions: 135 mm × 85 mm), terminating in bust of Dionysus (h.: 210 mm) wearing a wreath. Marble struts (dimensions: 62 mm × 60 mm × 32 mm) to each side of shoulder of bust. Table top broken across middle, now restored. Another damaged area (diam.: 110 mm) towards one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20396: reinventoried).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 431–2, fig. 163; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 75, no. 67; Stefani 2003: 120–1, no. A11.

*Discussion:* Mastroberto (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 75) noted that traces of yellow paint were found on it at the time of excavation, indicating that it had originally been coloured. She dated its manufacture to the late Hellenistic period, inspired by a fifth cent. BC Attic model.

**On table**

**738: Bronze casseruola (Plate 53.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 265 mm; diam. of mouth: 145 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Shallow bronze pan, with rolled rim and ring base. Underside of base modelled with a series of relief rings. Flat concave-sided handle attached at rim. Other end pierced with three holes for suspension. With maker’s stamp: ‘Q FAB SECVN’.

*Present location:* unknown, missing from Pompeii Collection in 1963 (inv. no. 4956).

<sup>76</sup> This disc is currently stored with inv. no. 4968, but was not recorded as being found with it. Hence it may be this item.

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 163, 447; Della Corte 1933: 304, no. 241 (maker's stamp); Tassinari 1993: i. 142.

*Discussion:* Della Corte connected this stamp with C. and M. Fabi Secundi (see Della Corte 1965: no. 123). See also discussion on *casseruola*.

**739: Bronze jug (olpe/oinochoe) (Plate 53.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 132 mm; max. diam.: 79 mm; rim diam.: 61 mm; base diam.: 43 mm.

*Description:* Small jug with ring base, pear-shaped body, conical neck, and long flaring mouth. Strap handle attached to shoulder and rim. Triangular decoration, probably vegetal, at lower attachment. Handle and upper attachment in the form of a lotus stalk and possibly a flower.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4957).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 432, fig. 163, 450; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pl. 15.1, and ii. 21 and 397; Stefani 2003: 148–9, no. C7. Similar to Tassinari 1975: pl. 33, no. 171a. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), jugs of this general type were used in the 'tricladium', both for ablutions and at the table. This particular jug would seem to be relatively small for this type of wide-mouthed jug. This may imply that it is a miniature. See discussions on *olpe* and *oinochoe*.

**740: Bronze jug (olpe/urceus) (Plate 53.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 155 mm; max diam.: 128 mm; base diam.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with a narrow cylindrical neck and carinated body. Lip incomplete but probably flaring. Decoration of incised lines on body and neck, a male mask at the base of the handle, and plastic head (possibly female) where handle joins lip. State of preservation precludes ascertaining whether incised lines continued to base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4958).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pl. 124.1–2, and ii. 85 and 397.

*Discussion:* This is the jug stored in the Pompeii Collection with this inventory number and was catalogued by Tassinari. It is similar in shape to cat. no. 523 and has handle decoration similar to cat. no. 524.

A different jug was catalogued by Maiuri as inv. no. 4958 (H.: 150 mm; diam.: 110 mm). Single-handled jug with wide base, piriform body and neck, and wide mouth with horizontal lip. Handle consisting of statuette of naked figure leaning over the mouth and looking into the jug, and with a relief mask, probably female, for the lower attachment. Present location: unknown. Similar form to cat. no. 811.

Both jugs approximately the same size although the former has a more restricted neck and mouth. Tassinari identified the former type as that used for ablutions and toilet activities, and latter for use at the table.

<sup>77</sup> A ceramic *oinochoe* may also have been found with this group.

**741: Bronze strigil (Plate 53.1).**

*Dimensions:* l.: 230 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 163.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 21 although larger. See discussion on strigils.

**Against west wall, 1.5 m above pavement, beside south jamb of door to courtyard 44<sup>77</sup>**

It is unclear whether there was shelving in this location or whether these items were on the table or from the upper floor. Given location and height of the table it is possible that they were on it.

**742: Bronze strigil**

*Present location:* unknown, formerly in Pompeii Antiquarium (inv. no. 4950).

*Discussion:* see discussion on strigils.

**743: Iron strigil fragments (Figure 36.2; Plate 54.1)**

*Dimensions:* combined l. of fragments: 150 mm; max. w. of blade: 30 mm; thickness of lamina: c.3 mm.

*Description:* Three iron fragments from a strigil, with the blade of concave section. Two fragments connected, but the third is a separate piece.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4952: reinventoried as 20811).<sup>78</sup>

*Discussion:* Size and blade shape similar to cat. no. 21. See discussion on strigils.

**744: Bronze casseruola/tegame (Plate 54.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 313 mm; h.: 108 mm; bowl diam.: 167 mm; base diam.: 105 mm; handle l.: 153 mm.

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with flat base, rounded body, rolled rim, and horizontal handle. Concentric ridges on underside of base and pattern of incised concentric lines inside centre of base. Handle attached to rim, and with circular terminal. Ridge down each side of handle and concentric ridges, outer one rope-like, at terminal. Centre of circular ridge pattern pierced to form a lunate suspension hole (w.: 25 mm), decorated with incised fringe. Traces of iron adhering to one side of lip, where bronze has split.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4947).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 447; Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 108 and 397; Stefani 2003: 158–9, no. C22.

*Discussion:* The iron traces may be part of an ancient repair. This is a relatively deep vessel of this type. See discussion on *casseruola*.

<sup>78</sup> A fourth iron fragment, now stored with these three fragments, is from a large slide key with a C-shaped bit.



**745: Bronze casseruola/tegame (Plate 54.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 335 mm; h.: 61 mm; rim diam.: 180 mm; base diam.: c.120 mm; handle l.: 160 mm.

*Description:* Bronze vessel, in the shape of a deep frying pan, with flat base, rounded body, plain rim, and horizontal handle. Concentric ridges on the underside of the base and a pattern of incised concentric lines inside the centre of the base. The outside of the body decorated with incised lines under the rim. Handle attached at the rim and with a circular terminal. A ridge down either side of the handle and a group of concentric ridges at either end, form a circular pattern. The centre of these concentric ridges pierced at the terminal to form a circular suspension hole (diam.: 24 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4948).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 447; Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 119 and 397; Stefani 2003: 158–9, no. C24.

*Discussion:* Similar to Tassinari 1975: pl. 3 no. 9. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**746: Bronze casseruola/tegame (Plate 54.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 288 mm; h.: 78 mm; handle l.: 145 mm; bowl diam.: 149 mm; base diam.: c.95 mm.

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel, with flat base, rounded body, flared rim, and horizontal handle. Concentric ridges on underside of base and pattern of concentric lines inside centre of base. Handle attached at rim with trapezoidal terminal, the latter with holes (diam.: 6 mm), possibly for suspension or for attaching something to the handle. Ridge around handle, towards attached end, is probably decorative.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4949).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 447; Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 125 and 397; Stefani 2003: 158–9, no. C23.

*Discussion:* The handle has three small holes which seem unlikely to have served for suspension but could, conceivably, have been used for attaching something to the vessel. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**747: Shell (Plate 54.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 25 mm; w.: 39 mm.

*Description:* shell of small snail (*Helix pomatia* L.), with white and reddish-brown strips.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4951A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 461; Reese 2002: 312–13, no. 61.<sup>79</sup>

*Discussion:* This snail is edible. However, because it was found with two seashells, it may have been collected as an ornament or keepsake, for its colours, or perhaps to use in mosaic work. See discussion on shells.

**748: Shell (Plate 54.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 87 mm; w.: 72 mm.

*Description:* small white ribbed seashell (*Tonna galea*).

<sup>79</sup> Reese has incorrectly numbered this 'inv. no. 1951a'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4951B).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 461; Reese 2002: 298–9, no. 16.

*Discussion:* Possibly ornament or keepsake. See discussion on shells.

**749: Shell (Plate 54.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 240 mm; w.: 126 mm.

*Description:* Large white seashell (*Charonia nodifera*), with traces of red-brown patterning. Hole at apex (diam.: c.28 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4951C).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 461; Reese 2002: 293–5, no. 3.<sup>80</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**West wall, 1 m from preceding objects, more than 1.5 m above pavement****750: Three trapezoidal iron hoes. (Figure 20.1; Plate 55.1)**

*Dimensions:* length of one hoe: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4953).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: figs 184 (centre) and 185 (bottom, second from left); possibly Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 55.

*Discussion:* Hoe illustrated by Maiuri is a large trapezoidal hoe, probably similar to cat. no. 338. This hoe, at least, was probably used for heavier work than cat. nos. 762 and 764. From Maiuri's illustration, one of these would seem to have been already badly damaged prior to excavation. Other two probably some of the hoes in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82. See discussion on hoes.

**751: Marble weight**

*Description:* oval-shaped weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar type of weight to cat. nos. 1356 or 1597. Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 199. See discussion on weights.

**West entrance****752: Iron door fittings**

*Description:* numerous iron studs, nails, and ornaments.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These suggest that there was a fairly solid and ornate door leading from here to courtyard 44. See discussion on studs.

**Near west entrance, on pavement****753: Bronze cooking pot (calderotto) (Plate 55.2)**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 265 mm; h. to rim: c.145 mm; rim diam.: 135 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze receptacle, with rounded base, horizontal shoulder, narrow flaring neck

<sup>80</sup> Reese noted (2002: 293) that Skeates (1991: 23) incorrectly called this an Indo-Pacific *Strombus*.

and inverted rim. Bronze loops riveted to each side of the neck with bronze nails (head diam.: c.15 mm), through which pass the terminals of a semicircular bronze handle. Handle with rectangular section (dimensions: 9 mm × 3 mm). Traces of burning on base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4982).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. figs 285 and 398; Stefani 2003: 161, no. C29.

*Discussion:* This would seem to have been a cooking pot which was either suspended over the fire, or supported on a tripod, and removed after cooking by the handle. See discussion on *calderotto*.

#### 754: Two ceramic jugs (oleare)

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm and 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These are relatively small jugs, one slightly taller and the other slightly shorter than cat. no. 719. See discussion on *oleare*.

#### 755: Two ceramic basins (pentole)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 260 mm and 220 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* larger vessel has traces of burning.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Evidence of burning implies it had been used for cooking. See discussion on *pentola*.

#### 756: Three ceramic lids

Lids of various dimensions.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These were presumably for ceramic vessels and possibly similar to cat. no. 572, and probably either for storage or cooking. See discussion on lids.

### West wall, in niche

#### 757: Clay lamp (Plates 56.1 and 132.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 93 mm; preserved h.: c.30 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange slip.

*Description:* Fragment of a lamp. The discus outlined with two incised lines and decorated in relief with a bust of a bearded Jupiter above an eagle, as if riding it. The latter has its wings outspread and stands on a groundline. Filling hole beneath eagle's right wing. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Remains of sloping handle decoration.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4974A).

*Discussion:* probably Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VB.

#### 758: Clay lamp (Plates 56.2 and 127.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 65 mm; l.: 94 mm; h. to top of handle: 47 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse pinkish-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with

groove and decorated in relief with frontal bust of Sol. Filling hole to right of Sol, between last ray and shoulder. One small incised circle to either side of nozzle. Incised line to mark base. Traces of burning all over surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4974B).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 87; Stefani 2003: 136–7, no. B14.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXG. For lamp type and discus scene see also British Museum no. Q1281 (Bailey 1980: pl. 67). Discus scene similar to cat. no. 134.

#### 759: Clay lamp (Plates 56.3 and 129.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 124 mm; diam.: 83 mm; h. to top of handle: 53 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with incised line and decorated with radiating pattern in relief, centre of which is missing. Relief volutes between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning all over surface, including lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4974C).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G. For lamp type see also British Museum no. Q947 (Bailey 1980: pl. 19).

#### 760: Ceramic lid

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This was either the cover for a storage jar or a small open vessel, possibly used for cooking. Similar in size to cat. no. 16. See discussion on lids.

### West wall, north of door, near niche, attached to wall

#### 761: Iron grid

*Description:* Grid consisting of a series of straight bars linking the two side pieces at right angles to them. Central bar, also at right angles which extends beyond the edge, possibly to form a handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1993: 205, fig. 94.

*Discussion:* With exception of the central bar, this is similar to the gridiron described by Manning (1985: 100) for use in the kitchen. Probably used to place cooking vessels on, either before, during, or after cooking.

#### 762: Three iron hoes (Figure 19.2)

*Description:* one large hoe and two smaller ones.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4975).

*References:* Maiuri 1993: fig. 185 (bottom, second from right, one only); possibly Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 55.

*Discussion:* Similar to White 1967: pl. 2d. The hoe illustrated by Maiuri is considerably smaller than cat. no. 750



and presumably for lighter work, perhaps gardening rather than agriculture. It would also seem to have been damaged prior to excavation. These are possibly some of the hoes in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82. See discussion on hoes.

**763: Iron digging tool (Figure 39. 3; Plates 55.1 and 56.4)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 320 mm; max. preserved l. of prongs: 190 mm.  
*Description:* Iron digging tool with six long slightly curved prongs. Crossbar between two central prongs strengthened to take a circular socket for a handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4976: reinventoried as 20762).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: figs 184 (left) and 185 (second row from bottom, right, drawn from inside); Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 56; Stefani 2003: 198, 200–1, no. O9.

*Discussion:* Similar type to White 1967: pl. 5b. White noted (1967: 52–5) that this tool (*rastrum*) was not a rake. Rather, it is a multi-purpose tool used, like a mattock or hoe, for digging and clearing the surface of the soil and breaking up the ground.

**West wall**

**764: Iron hoe (Figure 19.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small triangular hoe.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4955).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (bottom, right).<sup>81</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar type to White 1967: pl. 2d but smaller than cat. no. 762 as illustrated by Maiuri. Its size, relative to the other hoes from this room illustrated by Maiuri, suggests that it was probably for light gardening work. It may have been damaged prior to excavation. Possibly one of the hoes in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82. See discussion on hoes.

**765: Two marble bases**

*Description:* two rectangular bases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These may have been bases for relief sculpture, or furniture such as a table or pedestalled basin. One, possibly two, of the marble slabs in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. nos. I, 186–7, 19I, 194.

**766: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Tiberius (AD 15–16)?

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4954).<sup>82</sup>

**North-west corner, possibly in shelf collapse**

**767: Pile of straw**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 96.

*Discussion:* according to Maiuri this was carbonized straw, possibly from river weeds.

**768: Iron hoe**

*Dimensions:* 200 mm × 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* This was of a comparable size to cat. no. 764, although possibly more trapezoidal in shape. Again it is a relatively small hoe.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4983).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the hoes in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82 and esp. cat. no. 78. See discussion on hoes.

**North-east corner, on pavement, possibly from shelf collapse**

**769: Wooden band (Figure 51.6; Plate 57.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.199 mm; w.: 50 mm; thickness: c.5–10 mm.

*Description:* Wooden band forming an open circle, one end tapered and possibly triangular and the other possibly squared. Decorated on outside with a row of flat bronze studs (head diam.: 20 mm), between two rows of bronze nails with hemispherical heads (diam.: c.5 mm). Few studs and nails preserved, rather their impressions and stains are left in the wood.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4988A).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 453, fig. 179 (upper left).

*Discussion:* Maiuri suggested (1993: 453) that the wood of these bands was probably beech.

**770: Wooden band (Plate 57.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: c.330 mm; w.: 50 mm; thickness: c.4–12 mm.

*Description:* Two connecting fragments of a wooden band, probably forming a circle (diam.: c.23 mm). One edge squared and the other rounded. Decorated on outside, as cat. no. 769, with a row of flat bronze studs (head diam.: 20 mm). Impressions in wood indicate two rows of nails as cat. no. 769.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4988B).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 453, fig. 179 (upper right, one fragment only).

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 207, 452–3) catalogued these two pieces, cat. nos. 769 and 770, as being from the harness for beasts of burden. However, it is not clear for which part of

<sup>81</sup> The hoe in Maiuri's drawing measures 195 mm.

<sup>82</sup> It is not absolutely certain that this coin is from this room because the excavators were also working in the street on this day.

the harness they would have been intended. They may originally have been slightly larger but that would still make them of insufficient size for a yoke—the usual place where wood is used in harness. The penetrating nails would also seem to exclude their use around part of an animal (e.g. as a collar). The most likely use for them would seem to be that they would have been placed around something made of wood. They may have decorated the hub of an axle which seems to have been rather large. Compare axle cap: Meates 1987: 73, fig. 30, no. 148 (hence de la Bédoyère 1989: fig. 40a) with diameter of only 63 mm. See also reconstructed wagon in Cologne: Borger 1977: fig. 124.

**771: Three bronze nails**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 mm and 50 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These nails may have been used for the shelving. However, they are smaller than cat. no. 350.

**772: Bronze buckle (Figure 49.1; Plate 57.2)**

*Dimensions:* buckle radius: 77 mm; l. of rod: 94 mm; tongue l.: 83 mm.

*Description:* Heavy D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: 10 mm), secured by two bronze rings (diam.: 15 mm). Semicircular frame of flat section (dimensions: c.15 mm × 15 mm), decorated with incised scallop pattern, with trapezoidal terminals. Leaf-shaped tongue (thickness: c.25 mm) with triangular terminal, and same trapezoidal end wrapped around bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4986A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (left, centre); Stefani 2003: 204, no. Q4.

*Discussion:* This is a relatively heavy buckle. Tongue would have required a large hole so probably for leather (e.g. belt, satchel, or harness). See discussion on buckles.

**773: Bronze buckle (Figure 49.3; Plate 57.2)**

*Dimensions:* buckle radius: 47 mm; l. of bar: 62 mm; tongue l.: 58 mm.

*Description:* D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: c.7 mm), one securing ring preserved (diam.: c.12 mm). Semicircular frame of plano-convex section (dimensions: c.9 mm × 15 mm), decorated with dotted scallop pattern, with trapezoidal ends. Leaf-shaped tongue (thickness: c.15 mm) with end wrapped around bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4986B).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (lower left); Stefani 2003: 204–5, no. Q5.

*Discussion:* Similar type and decoration to cat. no. 772, hence conceivably belonged to the same apparatus. See discussion on buckles.

**774: Bronze buckle (Figure 49.2; Plate 57.2)**

*Dimensions:* buckle radius: 71 mm; l. of bar: 94 mm; tongue l.: 85 mm.

*Description:* Heavy D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: 8 mm) secured by two bronze rings (diam.: 13 mm). Semicircular frame of plano-convex section (w.: 11 mm), decorated with incised scallop and hatched pattern, with terminals of relief heads, probably of goats. Leaf-shaped tongue with plano-convex section (w.: c.8 mm), terminating in a knob at the lower end and a goat's or sheep's head at that end wrapped around the bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4986C).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (right, centre); Stefani 2003: 204–5, no. Q6.

*Discussion:* This is similar in size to cat. no. 772 but heavier. See discussion on buckles.

**775: Bronze buckle (Figure 49.4; Plate 57.2)**

*Dimensions:* buckle radius: 36 mm; bar l.: 52 mm; tongue l.: 45 mm.

*Description:* Small D-shaped buckle. Rod consisting of a tapering nail of circular section (max. diam.: c.4 mm) with flat head (diam.: 11 mm). Semicircular frame of vertically oval section (w.: c.5 mm). Leaf-shaped tongue, of triangular section (w.: 7 mm), wrapped around bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4986D).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 179 (lower, centre); Stefani 2003: 204–5 no. Q7.

*Discussion:* Similar to Crummy 1983: 129, no. 4173, which is identified as a belt-fitting from armour. The different plane of the buckle loop suggests that it has a different function from the other associated buckles. See discussion on buckles.

**776: Two bronze rings (Figure 75.6; Plate 57.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 55 mm; w.: 14 mm.

*Description:* Two heavy rings of plano-convex section. Curved outer face with rib on either side and two central ribs. Inside flat, undecorated.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4987A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**777: Two bronze rings (Figure 75.7; Plate 57.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam: 50 mm, and 52 mm; w.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Two rings of plano-convex section. Outside face ribbed and inside plain.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4987B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**778: Three bronze rings (Plate 57.5)**

*Dimensions:* Diam: 50 mm, 46 mm, and 25 mm; diam. of section: c.5–6 mm.

*Description:* three plain rings, all of almost circular section, with inside slightly flattened.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4987C).

*Discussion:* Of same type as cat. no. 493 although different section, smallest one also of same size. See discussion on rings.

**779: Three bronze rings (Plate 57.6)**

*Description:* Three rings: one fluted ring (diam.: 36 mm) of plano-convex section (w.: 7 mm); one fluted ring (diam.:

26 mm) of circular section (diam.: 7 mm); smallest ring fluted (diam.: 23 mm) of circular section (4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4987D).

*Discussion:* Larger fluted ring similar type to cat. no. 777. See discussion on rings.

Cat. nos 776–9 include six large rings of approximately the same size, one medium and three small. Because of their vertical sections, it is unlikely that they were used as horse harness or for ring handles (compare cat. no. 242). A rod possibly passed through cat. nos. 776–9, conceivably a curtain rod. See cat. no. 1231.

**780: Bronze lamp (Figure 18.7; Plate 57.7)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 150 mm; body l.: 130 mm; h.: 87 mm; max. w.: 58 mm.

*Description:* Lamp with leaf-shaped body, flat base and elongated nozzle with semicircular end. High strap handle, with central ridge, looped back over body and terminating in a dolphin's head, with a ruff around its neck. Triangular attachment of handle. Teardrop-shaped filling hole. Made from heavy bronze with a crudely worked handle terminal. Complete, but broken and repaired at the base of the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection CB (inv. no. 4985).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 434; Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988: 143, no. 96; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 79–80, no. 84; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 88; Stefani 2003: 139–40, no. B26.

*Discussion:* Similar to Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: no. 122; see also cat. no. 396. De Carolis (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 79) noted that this type usually had a suspension hole in the head of the dolphin and was diffuse in Roman society in the second half of the first cent. AD. However, this one does not have a suspension hole. See further discussion on type (see also De Carolis 1987: 82, fig. 1).

**781: Fragment of marble statue (Figure 44.2; Plate 57.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 150 mm; max. w.: 123 mm; wrist dimensions.: 40 mm × 49 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of white marble statue consisting of left elbow and forearm, covered with drapery to just below elbow. Broken at wrist. Other end terminating in flat attachment disc (dimensions: c.95 mm × 120 mm). One dowel hole in centre of disc (diam.: c.15 mm). Smaller dowel hole above (diam.: c.10 mm), penetrates stone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4990).

*Discussion:* The drapery and small size of the arm suggests that this was likely to have been from a small statue, probably of a young draped female figure (see e.g. statue of Aphrodite: Pozzi *et al.* 1989: 35).

**782: Marble column (pilastrino)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 350 mm; diam.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small cylindrical marble column, base missing.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this was possibly a column to support or a table or pedestalled basin (see cat. no. 71).

**783: Stone hand-mill (macina)**

*Description:* Two parts of a hand-mill, the base, *meta* (diam.: 300 mm), and half the dish, *catillus* (diam.: 280 mm) (GdSc measurements). The base has a circular hole at the centre with remains of lead. Remains of a handle preserved in the *catillus*.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.<sup>83</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussion on hand-mills.

**784: Eighteen glass beads (Plate 57.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 10–15 mm; h.: 7–13 mm; diam. of central hole: 4–7 mm.

*Description:* Sixteen fluted, turquoise melon beads; one plain turquoise bead and one plain white bead, the latter two the smallest.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4989).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 175, no. F8.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 343. Also same type as cat. no. 714, found in the south-east corner, and similarly identified by the excavators as part of a necklace. See discussion on *bottonne*.

**East entrance, 0.3 m above pavement**

**785: Iron lock**

*Description:* lock with key.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 106, 119–25, 139, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**Near north jamb of entrance to room 43(?)**

**786: Iron tripod**

*Description:* fragments of iron tripod.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 205, fig. 94.

*Discussion:* Maiuri's photograph indicates small low tripod placed on platform against west wall. Probably this one, moved after excavation.

**787: Iron lock**

*Description:* lock with related bolt and remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 106, 119–25, 139, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**No precise location**

**788: Bronze bucket (Plate 58.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 295 mm; diam.: 295 mm; diam. of base: c.180 mm.

<sup>83</sup> Recorded in *Giornale degli Scavi* as being of 'pasta vitrea' but must be of 'pietra vesuviana' (i.e. lava).

*Description:* Bucket with flat base, ovoid body and flaring rim with inverted lip. Remains of semicircular iron handle with circular section (diam.: c.130 mm). Remains of bronze nails with flat heads (max. diam.: 18 mm) inside rim, for handle attachment. Decoration of four incised lines on upper part of body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4967).

*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 317 and 397; Stefani 2003: 160, no. C26.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993: i. 231), buckets of this type were used in the kitchen. See discussion on *situla*.

#### 789: Bronze jug (oinochoe)

*Dimensions:* h.: 112 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small jug with vegetal decoration on handle.

*Present location:* unknown, formerly in Pompeii Antiquarium (inv. no. 4971).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 450; Tassinari 1993 i.: 142.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993 i.: 233), small vessels of this type were used in toilet sets. See discussion on *oinochoe*.

#### 790: Bronze ladle (ramaiolo) (Plate 58.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 316 mm; diam. of bowl: 62 mm.

*Description:* Long-handled spoon with hemispherical bowl (h.: 28 mm), decorated with incised lines on outside of rim, and incised concentric lines inside and outside of the base. Handle of rectangular section (dimensions: c.5 mm × 4 mm), with rhomboid attachment to bowl (max. w.: 15 mm) and modulated terminal with small knob.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4969).

*References:* Tassinari 1993 i.: 142, and ii.: 154 and 397; Stefani 2003: 157–8, no. C21.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993 i.: 233), such ladles were generally receptacles used at the table.

#### 791: Three bronze rings (Plate 58.3)

*Dimensions:* a: diam.: 30 mm; section w.: 5 mm; b and c: diam.: 24 mm; w.: 4 mm.

*Description:* three bronze rings of vertically oval section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4970).

*Discussion:* c and b same size and type as cat. no. 493 and a similar type but larger. See discussion on rings.

#### 792: Bone container and boss (Figure 51.1; Plate 58.4)

i. Small, cylindrical bone container with modulated base. (h.: 60 mm (without lid); diam. of base: 46 mm; internal diam.: 30 mm). Separate plano-convex disc (diam.: 33 mm; thickness: 25 mm) inserted for base, decorated with two incised lines around outside and modulated centre. Modulated lid, of which only rim survives, in three fragments.

ii. Bone boss (diam.: 40 mm; preserved h.: 10 mm). Plano-convex disc with ridge around edge of upper side and remains possibly of modulate central knob, broken off.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4968).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 460; Stefani 2003: 183, no. I2.

*Discussion:* The base of the container may originally have been glued in place. It seems similar to the boss which was probably a lid. However, the surviving rim pieces obviously fit the container and would have had no function if the boss had been the lid of this particular container. It would therefore seem that this boss had been the lid of another similar-sized vessel. Container similar to Nicholls 1979: 20–1, pl. 10b and fig. 7, which was possibly found with a couch. Such containers are believed to be for toiletries, but they were more probably for keeping small pieces of jewellery or odds and ends (Crummy pers. comm. 2000). Boss similar to Mikler 1997: pl. 12, no. 1.

#### 793: Two seashells

*Description:* two shells of different sizes.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

## Room 42

### East wall, near threshold

#### 794: Ceramic jug (oleare)

*Description:* small, coarse, conical jug.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This may have been similar type of jug to cat. no. 719, perhaps smaller. See discussion on *oleare*.

### No precise location

#### 795: Two ceramic amphorae

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this is conceivably one of the amphorae in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 11–12.

## Room 43

### On the threshold

#### 796: Bronze lamp-stand (Plate 59.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: c.1.35 m; diam. of base: c.240 mm; diam. of plate: 110 mm.

*Description:* Bronze lamp-stand with fluted shaft and tripod base. Legs of base in the form of feline feet, each standing on a modulated base and terminating in a upcurved leaf. Intervening leaf between the feet, forming a triangle. Shaft surmounted by a chalice (h.: c.50 mm) and plate to take lamp.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4993).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 433–4, fig. 165 (centre); Borriello *et al.* 1996: 217, no. 90; Stefani 2003: 140, no. B30.

*Discussion:* see discussion on lamp-stands.



**On the threshold, a few cm above pavement****797: Iron key**

*Description:* found adhered to silver ring.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one in Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 110. See discussion on locks and keys.

**798: Silver ring**

*Description:* large silver ring in shape of double-headed snake, adhered to key.

*Present location:* stolen in 1976 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993: inv. no. 4992).

*Description:* possibly similar to bronze ring, cat. no. 1244.

**799: Bronze seal**

*Description:* According to Della Corte, this seal was of the usual form, consisting of a rectangular strip (l.: 75 mm) attached to a ring with an elliptical shield. Relief letters on the strip read: 'Q. POPPAEI'; and the shield of the ring: 'EROTIS'.

*Present location:* unknown, last recorded in possession of O. Elia (inv. no. 4997).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 20; Della Corte 1933: 295, no. 184; Stefani 2003: 51.

*Discussion:* This stamp seal was probably of a similar form to one from the Casa di Stallius Eros and illustrated by Della Corte (1929: 435, fig. 46). The latter consisted of a large rectangular strip, with the name, which was attached to a ring. The back of the ring had an elliptical impression with the design of a mask and the inscription 'ERO + STA' on the strip. Maiuri identified the former as belonging to Q. Poppaeus Eros, a servant of the owner of this house and its 'procurator'. The reading of the name and his status are by no means established.

**South wall, from south-west corner to within 0.8 m of east wall****800: Iron bed**

*Dimensions:* l.: 2 m; w.: 1.1 m (GdSc).

*Description:* bed remains consisting of: three sides coloured red; five iron strips, with attached iron nails; and two iron legs, from outer side, decorated in bone.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 98, indicating position.<sup>84</sup>

*Discussion:* Maiuri (1933: 210) described the bed as being nailed to the ground. The excavators supposed that the other two legs were not found because they had been made of wood (GdSc A, VI, 7: 188). The bone decoration is possibly included among that in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 25.

**South-east corner, 0.5 m above floor, on bed****801: Skeleton (no. 1)**

*Description:* skeleton of an adult, lying diagonally across bed with head to south-west corner.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* This figure was reputedly male (GdSc A, VI, 7: 188). Maiuri (1933: 15–16, 20) assumed that it was Q. Poppaeus Eros and the 'procurator' of this house (see cat. no. 799).

**South-east corner, 0.5 m from east wall, near legs of skeleton no. 1****802: Leather bag**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* bag suspended from a silver cirlet (Maiuri 1933: 212).

**803: Fragments from silver cirlet and rings (Plate 59.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of cirlet: c.67 mm; diam. of rings: c.18 mm.

*Description:* Silver wire cirlet, of simple circular section (diam.: c.3 mm), consisting of an open circle with terminals in the form of knots, possibly overlapped. Remains of possibly two small silver rings of simple circular section (diam.: c.1 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5011).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 174, no. F4.

*Discussion:* the rings reportedly slid along the cirlet (GdSc A, VI, 7: 189).

**804: Silver spoon (Figure 38.10; Plate 59.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 125 mm; diam. of bowl: 24 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Silver spoon with long tapering fluted handle of circular section (max. diam.: c.3 mm). Sub-hemispherical bowl, incised concentric lines on the inside. Broken in two pieces and handle possibly incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5012).

*Discussion:* Comparable to cat. no. 449. See discussion on spoons.

**805: Gold coin**

*Description:* Vespasian.

*Present location:* sent to Naples, Coll. Med., now missing (Pompeii inv. no. 5008: not reinventoried).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 225–7 n. 7.

**806: Gold coin**

*Description:* Nero.

*Present location:* sent to Naples, Coll. Med., now missing (Pompeii inv. no. 5009: not reinventoried).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 225–7 n. 7.

<sup>84</sup> A bronze cooking pot, not found in this room, is included in this photograph. It is probably cat. no. 753, found in hall 41.



**807: Ninety silver coins**

*Description:* sixty-five *denarii*, Republican (211/10–32/31 BC); twenty-five *denarii*, of Vespasian (AD 71–9).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5010: not reinventoried).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 225–7 n. 7; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 225–9; nos. 155–83 and 195–216.

**South-east corner, at the foot of the bed****808: Skeleton (no. 2)**

*Description:* bones of a juvenile found in a heap, head in south-east corner.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Maiuri identified (1933: 16) this skeleton as young because its upper molars were immature. He also identified it as female because it was wearing the small bronze ring, cat. no. 809.

**809: Bronze ring**

*Description:* Remains of a small finger-ring with an inset incised with Pegasus. Found in two pieces.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5041).

*Discussion:* See Johns (1996: 81–2, fig. 4.2) for discussion on Pegasus motif. See discussion on finger-rings.

**810: Bronze bucket (situla) (Plate 59.4)**

*Dimensions:* h. to top of handle attachments: 438 mm; rim h.: 392 mm; rim diam.: 350 mm; base diam.: 190 mm; handle h.: 155 mm.

*Description:* Large, slightly conical, bronze bucket with ring base supported on three low feet (h.: 13 mm; l. of each foot: 90 mm). Flat, slightly everted rim and two articulated handles (section dimensions: 22 mm × 9 mm) which lie flat on the rim when not in use. Vertical handle attachments consisting of a floral motif between two rondelles. Incised frieze of lotus flowers, palmettes and volutes below outer rim. Under handle, two incised winged goats with silver bosses above an intricate voluted vegetal design. Much restoration to body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 5014).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 434–40, figs 98 and 166–9; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pls 53.1–2, 54.2, and 55.1, and ii. 302, 398; Stefani 2003: 154–6, no. C16.

*Discussion:* See Borriello *et al.* 1986: 187, no. 102; Dyer 1883: 554. Depth and openness of this bucket seem suitable for carrying water, although it conceivably contained wine. Protruding lip would seem to prohibit its use as a pouring vessel while folding handles would facilitate dipping into it. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 231), buckets of this general type used in the kitchen. Silver decoration and the rather fine manufacture of this bucket, however, suggests it had a more prestigious function, possibly for ablutions. See discussion on *situlae*.

**811: Bronze jug (olpe) (Plate 59.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 235 mm; max. diam.: 205 mm.

*Description:* Large bronze pot-bellied jug with short neck, wide mouth with everted rim, and ring base. Handle attached at the rim and decorated with ducks' heads. Upper half of handle in form of the upper body of a female figure holding her breasts. The lower half of the handle is rectangular in section and decorated with incised tendrils. The triangular and ribbed skirt of the female figure hangs over it. The lower attachment of the handle is decorated in relief with a naked female figure, riding a marine creature, and framed above, probably by ram's horns, and below, by two dolphins. The handle decoration is rather crudely executed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5015).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 447–8, fig. 175; Conticellio *et al.* 1990: 198–201, no. 107; Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pls 118.2 and 153.1, and ii. 61 and 398; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219, no. 101; Stefani 2003: 144, 150–1, no. C10.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993: ii. 232), jugs of this category were tableware. The decoration of the handle implies that it was a luxury piece but it seems rather too heavy and clumsy for the table. Conceivably used to carry water, perhaps for ablutions associated with dining. See discussion on term *olpe*.

**812: Bronze jug (oinochoe) (Plate 59.6)**

*Dimensions:* h. to top of handle attachment: 208 mm; max. diam.: 133 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with flat base, underside decorated with incised concentric lines, conical body, horizontal shoulder and large trefoil rim. Decorated at lip with an *ovolo*. Strap handle decorated with a floral pattern, apex surmounted with a female head and lower attachment decorated with single sphinx, with two confronting half bodies, above a palmette.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5016).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 448–9, figs 98 and 177 (right); Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pls 118.1, 118.3, and 156.7, and ii. 65 and 399; Stefani 2003: 151, no. C11.

*Discussion:* See Tassinari 1975: nos. 161–2. Bronze trefoil-lipped jugs were common in the Vesuvian region (Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 77). They are generally believed to be wine jugs. However, such jugs were also used for ablutions before eating, see Tassinari 1993: i. 232. See also discussion on term *oinochoe*.

**813: Bronze jug (oinochoe) (Plate 59.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 188 mm; max. diam. (including handle): 140 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with wide globular body and ring base. Large trefoil lip and strap handle attached to rim by two horizontal arms terminating in rondelles. Two incised lines at the base of the neck. Strap handle flanged and decorated with cord. Lion's head at apex and paw at base, latter mounted on an attachment disc decorated with incised volutes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5017).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 449–50, figs 98 and 177 (left); Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 85.5–6, and ii. 67 and 399; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76–7, no. 71; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219, no. 103; Stefani 2003: 151–2, no. C12.

*Discussion:* See Nuber 1972: fig. 7a–d. Cicirelli noted (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 77) that this type also occurred in ceramic in the Vesuvian region and believed that it was probably produced in Campania. While this jug probably had a function similar to that of cat. no. 812, it is made of a heavier, coarser metal.

#### 814: Bronze ring handle

*Description:* boss and ring.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Given the findspot of this handle and the apparent undisturbed condition of this room, it is unlikely to have furnished the chest against the west wall of this room. Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 27. See discussion on ring handles.

### East wall, towards north-east corner

#### 815: Wooden chest

*Dimensions:* l.: 320 mm; w.: 600 mm (*sic*) (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 98 (indicates position).

*Discussion:* this chest is likely to have had similar dimensions to that found in the west ambulatory of peristyle garden c (cat. no. 229).

#### 816: Lock plate

*Description:* part of lock from chest.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 68. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 817: Iron sciva

*Description:* part of a lock from a chest.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

### North-east corner on the pavement

#### 818: Seven bronze studs (Plate 60.1)

*Description:* Studs with bronze heads, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat (four with diam.: 39 mm; three with diam.: 32 mm), and iron shafts with rectangular section (c.8 mm × 8 mm). One of the smaller shafts has a small circular hole in rim (diam.: 24 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5023).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 129, no. A21.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1412i and therefore rather too large to have been furniture studs. It seems improbable that they decorated the door of this small room. See discussion on studs.

#### 819: Bronze lock plate and bolt (Figure 62.3; Plate 60.2)

*Dimensions:* plate diam.: 89 mm; thickness: c.0.5 mm; bolt dimensions: 64 mm × 12 mm × 7 mm.

*Description:* Circular lock plate with four hemispherical bosses (diam.: 9 mm) and four intervening holes for attachment nails. Traces of nails with heads of diam.: 13 mm. L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 18 mm). Bolt with key pattern of two rows, each with four circular holes, and one semicircular hole at one end. Remains of iron adhered to the end of the bolt (15 mm × 8 mm × 25 mm), possibly part of hasp.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5027A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 129–30, no. A22.

*Discussion:* Same size as cat. nos. 229 and 667 and therefore probably from similar-sized chest or box, probably cat. no. 815. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 820: Bronze lock plate and bolt (Figure 63.12; Plate 60.3)

*Dimensions:* lock plate: c.60 mm × 50 mm; thickness: c.5 mm; bolt: 65 mm × 11 mm × 4 mm.

*Description:* Approximately rectangular lock fragment with remains of keyhole (w.: 18 mm). Fold-line along length, 25 mm from edge, indicating lock return and possibly bolt hole. Bolt with key pattern of eight circular holes, arranged in three rows to form a triangle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB. (inv. no. 5027B).

*Discussion:* Similar size to cat. no. 819 and possibly from similar-sized object. However, it is improbable that both locks were from the same chest as they would have functioned differently, one on a flat surface and the other on an edge.<sup>85</sup> See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 821: Bronze furniture fitting (Figure 71.1; Plate 60.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm; socket diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* Hollow base of a furniture leg in the shape of a cloven animal hoof, probably sheep or goat. Crudely worked with modelled fetlock, incision to mark the split in the hoof and two incised lines at right angles to indicate lines of hoof. Attachment hole above fetlock. Slightly flared at apex.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5026).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 434.

*Discussion:* Similar to Boube-Piccot 1975: 326 and pl. 265, with a rivet in the cylindrical section for attaching the next piece; Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: no. 124. According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* it was from a *sediolino*, possibly a small folding stool. It stands most easily on the base of

<sup>85</sup> According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* and inventories these were two circular lock plates. Remaining rectangular fragment (inv. no. 5027B) possibly part of third lock.

the hoof (i.e. at  $c.45^\circ$  angle to the ground) and was likely to have been attached to a wooden leg (see Mols 1994: esp. 296). For there to have been such a stool in this room there should have been four such feet.

**822: Bronze patera (tegame) (Plate 60.5)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 368 mm; bowl diam.: 230 mm; l. of handle: 135 mm; h. of bowl: 55 mm.

*Description:* Shallow sub-hemispherical bronze pan with ring base and flat inverted rim. Low *omphalos* inside base. Horizontal handle attached at rim with voluted decoration. Stem of handle ribbed and terminal decorated with a sheep's head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5018).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 445–6, figs 98, 173 (left) and 174 (lower left); Conticello *et al.* 1990: 192–5, no. 93; Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 92.1, and ii. 140 and 399; Stefani 2003: 152–3, no. C14.

*Discussion:* Sodo (in Conticello *et al.* 1990: 194–5) suggested the presence of an *omphalos* indicates its use for sacrifice, but Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3) made no such distinction, identifying these as ablutions and toilet vessels. See discussion on *patera*.

**823: Bronze patera (tegame) (Plate 60.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 363 mm; diam.:  $c.257$  mm; h.: 70 mm; l. of handle: 117 mm; diam. of handle: 28 mm.

*Description:* Shallow sub-hemispherical bronze pan with flat rim and resting on low triangular feet (h.: 5 mm), two of original three preserved. Incised lines on outer rim. Cylindrical handle attached to the side of the pan. Stem and attachment of handle with relief of voluted vegetal designs. Incised rosette at terminal of handle and inside bowl.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5019).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 446, figs 98, 173 (right) and 174 (upper); Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 40.1–2, and ii. 130 and 399; Stefani 2003: 152, no. C13.

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 822, but of lighter metal. It probably also had a similar but more utilitarian character.

**824: Bronze strainer (Plate 60.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 260 mm; h. to rim: 100 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze bowl with simple folded rim, pierced to form a strainer. Holes arranged in a fan pattern at base, interlocking concentric circles, forming a decorative wave pattern over the main body, and a row of volutes and tendrils at the rim. Small suspension ring handle (diam.: 30 mm) attached to one side of the rim. Pierced inscription under rim: 'EVODUS PERTVDIE EXOFFICINIA M[arci] BADI HERMAES', can be read from the inside. Another inscription on sector of rim: 'VERN(a) M.H.P.' Complete with possible traces of brassed surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5020).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 98; Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 169.1–3, and ii. 168 and 399; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 77, no. 72; Stefani 2003: 156–7, no. C17.

*Discussion:* Compare Carandini *et al.* 1977: pl. LXXXVI.3; LXXX.21; LXXXII.32; LXXXVI.51–2; Tassinari 1975: pls X, XII, XIII. Stefani (in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 76) observed that the name Hermes occurs elsewhere in Pompeii. She suggested that these inscriptions referred to Euodus, a slave born in the house, and his master M.H.P. whom she posits may have been Marcus Holconius Priscus, known from electoral inscriptions. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), such strainers were used at the table. Stefani suggests that this one was used to filter wine (see also den Boersted 1956: p. xxi). The ring was probably used to carry it and to hang it up during storage. Most known wine strainers are smaller and have a long handle (e.g. Johns and Potter 1983: pl. 5). This one may thus have had a slightly different function, perhaps being used to strain wine before it reached the table.

**825: Bronze strainer (Plate 60.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 227 mm; h. to rim: 77 mm.

*Description:* Conical bronze bowl with a rounded base, pierced to form a strainer. Rim straight on outer face and rolled on inner. One suspension ring attached to outside of rim. Punctured with rows of small straining holes from 20 mm below rim (i.e. not arranged in a decorative pattern as in cat. no. 824).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5021).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 168.2, and ii. 168 and 399.

*Discussion:* the function of this strainer is no doubt similar to cat. no. 824 but probably more utilitarian.

**826: Bronze vassoio/fruttiera (Plate 60.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 397 mm; h.: 105 mm; max. w.:  $c.260$  mm.

*Description:* Bronze kidney-shaped, basket-like dish with ring base, the underside of which has concentric ridges, and an everted rim. Articulated vertical loop handles, fluted with circular section. Handle attachments surmounted on the rim. Between each terminal is a decorated central pommel in the form of a bud and a scallop shell outside the rim. Each terminal decorated with a ruff and a dolphin's head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5024).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 450, figs 98 and 178; Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pls 78.2–3 and 166.4, and ii. 191 and 399.

*Discussion:* of the same form and type as cat. no. 537 but slightly larger.

**827: Bronze basin (lebes/pelvis) (Plate 60.10)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 410 mm; h.: 173 mm.

*Description:* Hemispherical bronze basin with pedestalled foot and large everted rim. One horizontal bar-handle attached to each side of the basin. Stem of handle fluted and decorated with a central relief ring. Handle terminals in the form of hands. Rim with ovolos on outer face and incised radiating petal pattern on the inner face. Foot decorated with band of ovolos below a stylized lotus pattern. Body much restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5025).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 440–2, figs 98 and 170; Tassinari 1993: i. 143 and pl. 138.1–4, and ii. 204 and 399; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 219 n. 102; Stefani 2003: 153–4, no. C15.

*Discussion:* Of similar form and possibly similar function to cat. no. 695. For discussion on function of this type of basin see terms *pelvis* and *lebes*.

#### 828: Ceramic vase (abbeveratoio)

*Description:* small vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This was probably a small closed vessel, c.50 mm in height, with a ring handle, biconical body and narrow mouth (see cat. no. 1039). See discussion on term *abbeveratoio*.

#### 829: Bronze steelyard (stadera)

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small bronze steelyard with two hooks and a chain.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5022).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 669, although slightly bigger. See discussion on scales.

#### 830: Four blocks of marble (Figure 52.4–5; Plate 60.11)

Three strips of white marble, of rectangular section, and one more rounded block.

i. L.: 186 mm; section: c.42 mm × 30 mm. Two adjacent sides smooth and other two rough. Ends rough.

ii. L.: 166 mm; section: c.30 mm × 32 mm. Three sides smooth and one rough. Ends rough.

iii. L.: 142 mm; section: c.40 mm × 27 mm. Slightly curved piece. Two adjacent sides smooth and other two rough. Ends rough.

iv. Total h.: 61 mm; l.: 90 mm; max. w.: 52 mm. Rounded, approximately rectangular block of white marble (h.: c.40 mm) adhered to a smaller block of translucent brown marble of similar shape (65 mm × 30 mm × 20 mm). Traces of iron on white section and evidence that it has been repaired.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5028).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 201, nos. O10–11.

*Discussion:* White part of iv fits easily in the hand and is possibly used for polishing (e.g. pavements or wall-decoration) or for sharpening implements. Strips can also be comfortably handheld, possibly as whetstones. Alternatively, all these pieces may have been used for making tesserae for pavements.

#### 831: Clay lamp (Figure 18.2; Plates 60.12 and 132.8)

*Dimensions:* l.: 157 mm; diam.: 73 mm; h. to top of handle: 65 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with double nozzle. Discus outlined with two grooves and decorated in relief with a draped

bust of a bearded Jupiter, above an eagle standing on a thunderbolt. Filling hole below right wing of eagle. Incised and relief voluted decoration between discus and nozzles. Small ring handle surmounted by a crescent moon. Incised line to mark base. Both nozzles show traces of burning.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5029).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 457; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 87; Stefani 2003: 134, no. B4.

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VD. For lamp type and discus scene see also British Museum nos. Q1026–7 (Bailey 1980: pl. 33). Discus scene is the same type as cat. no. 175. The profile is similar to cat. no. 675. Such lamps were of Italian manufacture (Bailey pers. comm. 2000).

#### 832: Twelve bronze coins

*Description:* Two *asses*, of Gaius (AD 37–41); three *asses*, of Claudius (AD 41–50); one *sestertius*, of Galba (AD 68–9); one *dupondius*, of Galba (AD 68); four *sestertii*, of Vespasian (AD 71 and 72); two *asses*, of Vespasian (AD 71 and 72).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5013; not reinventoried).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 225–7 n. 7; Borriello *et al.* 1996: 227–9; nos. 184–91 and 193–4.

### Centre of room

#### 833: Iron axehead (Figure 25.1; Plate 61.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 237 mm; dimensions of poll: 43 mm × 60 mm; max. w. of blade: 83 mm; eye: c.37 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* Heavy, slightly curved axehead with poll of rectangular section and fairly wide blade. Oval eye with remains of modern wooden handle (preserved l.: 83 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031A).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 463, fig. 185 (fifth row, second left); Stefani 2003: 198–9, no. O2.

*Discussion:* Similar to Manning 1985: 16 type 4 and probably a woodman's axe. See discussion on axes.

#### 834: Iron axehead (Figure 25.2; Plate 61.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 217 mm; dimensions of poll: 31 mm × 46 mm; max. w. blade: 72 mm; eye: 30 mm × 35 mm.

*Description:* Curved axehead with poll of rectangular section and wide blade. Oval eye with remains of modern wooden handle (preserved l.: 136 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 198–9, no. O3.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 833 but lighter and smaller with wider blade. Possibly of the same manufacture and from the same toolkit. See discussion on axes.

#### 835: Iron axehead (Figure 25.3; Plate 61.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 213 mm; dim. of poll: 37 mm × 49 mm; max w. of blade: 75 mm; eye: 22 mm × 27 mm.

*Description:* Curved axehead with poll of rectangular section and wide blade. Oval eye with remains of modern wooden handle (preserved l.: 132 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031C).



*Discussion:* Axehead very similar to cat. no. 834. Possibly of the same manufacture and from same toolkit. See discussion on axes.

**836: Iron axehead (Figure 26.1; Plate 61.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 188 mm; dimensions of poll: 35 mm × 23 mm; max. w. of blade: 77 mm; eye: 22 mm × 28 mm.

*Description:* Short, curved axehead with poll of rectangular section and wide flaring blade. Oval eye with remains of handle inside. Concretion of oxidized iron and volcanic material around area of eye and poll.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031D).

*Reference:* probably Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (fifth row, fifth left).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 835 but shorter and wider. Possibly of the same manufacture and from the same toolkit. See discussion on axes.

**837: Iron axehead (Figure 26.2; Plate 61.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 185 mm; dimensions of poll: 38 mm × 25 mm; max. w. of blade: 67 mm; eye: 30 mm × 25 mm.

*Description:* curved axehead with poll of rectangular section, wide blade, and oval eye.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031E).

*Discussion:* Similar axehead to cat. nos. 833–6 but smaller. See discussion on axes.

**838: Iron axehead (Figure 26.3; Plate 61.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 158 mm; h. of poll: 24 mm; max. w. of blade: 81 mm.

*Description:* Curved axehead with very wide flaring blade, with curved front. Poll broken and contorted, one side missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5031F).

*Discussion:* Compare Gaitzsch 1980: pl. 4 no. 21, which has a straight front. The contortion of the poll suggests that it has been twisted. Such a wide blade is unusual and was probably used for shaping wood. Its state of preservation suggests that it had been salvaged. See discussion on axes.

**839: Iron pick (Plate 61.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm; dim. of apex: 47 mm × 23 mm; eye diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Small curved pick of rectangular section with blade tapering to a point. Eye approximately circular.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5032A).

*Discussion:* same type as cat. no. 840, but larger.

**840: Iron pick (Figure 24.1; Plate 61.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 183 mm; dimensions of apex: 40 mm × 26 mm; eye diam.: c.20 mm.

*Description:* small curved pick of rectangular section with blade tapering to a point.

<sup>86</sup> Tool illustrated in Maiuri (1933: 463, fig. 185, second row from bottom, centre) as inv. no. 5033 is the wrong artefact.

<sup>87</sup> Maiuri used the inventory number 5034 for three other utensils, possibly from room 43 (1933: fig. 185 (top left; top centre; and top centre, fourth row)) but none are preserved. One of

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5032B).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 463, fig. 185 (fifth row, third left); Stefani 2003: 198, 200–1, no. O5.

*Discussion:* See Gaitzsch 1980: pl. 8, no. 37. This was a mason's pick.

**841: Iron and bronze shears (Figure 34.4; Plate 61.9)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 300 mm; w. of handle at apex: 43 mm; l. of blade: 190 mm; max. w. of blade: 52 mm; blade thickness: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Pair of U-shaped shears with bronze handle and iron blades. Strap handle with solid rectangular terminals. Blades straight on the inner face and curved to a point on the outer.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5033).<sup>86</sup>

*Discussion:* Compare Neuburger 1927: fig. 143; Manning 1985: 34, type 2; Allason-Jones and Bishop 1988: fig. 74, no. 86. Probably used in shearing sheep or cropping cloth. See discussion on shears.

**842: Iron implement (Figure 40.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 280 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5034).

*Discussion:* Both the *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventories describe this object as being similar to the shears cat. no. 841. Maiuri (1933: 465) refers to the object which he has illustrated as 5033 (1933: fig. 185) as a large iron fork. The latter is conceivably this item although it is not the same length as described in the *Giornale degli Scavi*.<sup>87</sup>

**843: Iron pick (Figure 23.2; Plate 61.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm; max. w.: 30 mm; eye: 15 mm × 25 mm.

*Description:* Double-headed iron pick, of rectangular section, one end tapering to a point and the other forming a straight-edged blade. Oval eye at the centre with remains of wooden handle, but broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5035).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (fifth row, fourth left); Stefani 2003: 198–201, no. O4.

*Discussion:* Compare Gaitzsch, 1980: pl. 13, no. 62, a mason's pick (see Gaitzsch 1980: 90; see also Manning 1985: 30, Type 2). Like cat. no. 838 this may have been broken at the time of the eruption and was possibly a salvaged item.

**844: Iron blade (coltello) (Figure 29.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 600 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Large, rectangular iron blade of thick lamina, with socketed handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5036).

these (Maiuri 1933: 463, fig. 185 (top, left), 464, no. 10) was a chisel used in woodworking. According to Maiuri, another (1933: 463, fig. 185 (top centre, fourth row)) was possibly a mason's trowel (compare Gaitzsch 1980: 133–47; pl. 68 nos. 313 and 307).



*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185; Gaitzsch 1980: 360 and pl. 24, no. 160.

*Discussion:* According to Maiuri this was a large carpenter's knife. However, it was more probably a large woodworking chisel (see Manning 1985: pl. 11, B31 and B35). See discussion on chisels.

**845: Six iron ronciogli (Figure 28.1)**

*Description:* fragmentary implements, one with remains of an iron handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5030).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (top left); fig. 186; Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 57.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84; and also cat. nos. 83–103, 109. See discussion on *roncioglio*.

**846: Iron chisel (Figure 30.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron chisel with remains of a wooden handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried (GdSc inv. no. 5037).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (top left, second row).<sup>88</sup>

*Discussion:* This was a mortise chisel used for woodworking (see Manning 1985: 23). See discussion on chisels.

**847: Two iron daggers (Figure 28.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two fragmentary daggers.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5038).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (second and third rows, centre).

*Discussion:* the more complete dagger drawn by Maiuri measures 270 mm.

**848: Iron piastra**

*Description:* fragmentary iron plate.

*Present location:* unknown.<sup>89</sup>

**849: Iron sciva**

*Description:* lock from a chest.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly from same object as cat. no. 852. See discussion on locks and keys.

**850: Two iron rods**

*Description:* rods with three rings attached.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 117 and 129.

**851: Iron nails**

*Description:* numerous iron nails, of various sizes.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These nails may have been used to suspend objects from the north wall of this room (Maiuri 1933: 212, 462) or they belonged to the same toolkit as the associated finds. Possibly some of those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118 and 135–7, 147.

**In the lapilli, a few cm above pavement**

**852: Bronze lock and iron key (Figure 62.4; Plate 61.11)**

*Dimensions:* plate diam.: 95 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm; dimensions of bolt: 64 mm × 15 mm × 5 mm.

*Description:* Circular bronze plate with remains of bronze studs with broad-brimmed hat type heads (diam.: c.15 mm) and iron attachment nails (diam.: 13 mm). Iron key (preserved l.: 50 mm) with suspension ring (diam.: c.18 mm) in keyhole. Remains of iron tumblers (l.: c.27 mm) adhered to bronze bolt. Further bronze lamina, with remains of bronze nail adhered to the other side of the bolt. Key pattern not visible.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4995).

*Discussion:* Lock plate similar to cat. no. 229. Key type similar to cat. no. 723ii. See discussion on locks and keys.

**853: Bronze lock**

*Description:* Lock with iron key. L.: 50 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation (inv. no. 4999).

*Discussion:* Possibly lock in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 68. See discussion on locks and keys.

**854: Seven iron ronciogli (Figure 28.2)**

*Description:* knives of various sizes.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4998).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (second row, right) and probably fig. 186 (left one); Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 57.

*Discussion:* Compare Neuburger 1927: 72, figs 100–1. These have been identified as pruning or vine-dressing knives (Maiuri: 1933: 465; Jashemski 1993: 49), similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84. Possibly some of the tools in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 83–103, 109. See discussion on *roncioglio*.

**855: Bronze basin (lebes/pelvis) (Plate 61.12)**

*Dimensions:* rim diam.: 383 mm; h.: 165 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical basin with low, moulded foot (h.: 20 mm; diam.: 161 mm) and everted rim. Mouldings and incised lines below outer rim. One horizontal handle on each side, central section semicircular with a

<sup>88</sup> The implement illustrated by Maiuri measures approx. 290 mm, which is probably more accurate than the GdSc measurement.

<sup>89</sup> This was numbered 5038 in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, but the inventories and Maiuri used this inventory number for two iron daggers found at the same time, see cat. no. 847.

relief ring at the centre. Handle attachments in the form of moulded discs.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4994).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 173;<sup>90</sup> Tassinari 1993: i. 142 and pl. 174.3–4, and ii. 208 and 398.

*Discussion:* Of comparable form to cat. nos. 695 and 827 although considerably larger and of lighter metal. For discussion on function of this type of basin see terms *pelvis* and *lebes*.

**856: Bronze coin.**

*Description:* As, of Claudius (AD 50–4).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4996: not reinventoried).

**1 m above pavement**

**857: Bronze lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bronze lamp with single nozzle, suspension chain, and lid.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5000).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 434.

**858: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* one *once*, Republican (214–212 BC); one *as*, of Tiberius (AD 14–37).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (inv. no. 5001: not reinventoried).

**859: Iron roncioglio (Figure 28.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 370 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* curved knife with socket for handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5002).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (third row, right) and probably fig. 186 (third from left);<sup>91</sup> Jashemski 1993: 49, fig. 57.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the tools in the Casa del Menandro Supplement. Probably similar to cat. no. 84; see especially cat. no. 86. See discussion on *roncioglio*.

**860: Iron gouge (gubbia) (Figure 30.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron gouge, found with remains of a wooden handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5003).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 185 (top left, third row);<sup>92</sup> Gaitzsch 1980: pl. 18, no. 96.

*Discussion:* This was a woodworking tool. See discussion on gouges.

<sup>90</sup> Base on which it is standing in Maiuri's photograph not recorded.

<sup>91</sup> There is a discrepancy between the measurement given by the GdSc (370 mm) and that in Maiuri's drawing (c.315 mm).

**No precise location**

**861: Bronze spoon (cucchiano) (Figure 38.9; Plate 61.13)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm; diam. of bowl: c.20 mm; thickness of bowl: 0.5 mm.

*Description:* Small spoon with long handle, of circular section (diam.: 3 mm) tapering to a point, and a shallow sub-hemispherical bowl. Handle complete but bowl only partially preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5005).

*Discussion:* Compare Jackson 1986: 130, no. 32; 1994: 158, no. 200; Stefani 2003: 157–8, no. C19. Similar form to cat. nos. 804 and 693. See discussion on spoons.

**862: Bronze and iron fitting (parte di bastone) (Figure 76.3; Plate 61.14)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 32 mm; diam.: 36 mm.

*Description:* Hexagonal bronze fitting, consisting of a cylindrical socket and outer face of three rows of six trapezoidal knobs. Traces of iron pin or peg (head diam.: 28 mm) in socket.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5006).

*Discussion:* Probably decorative collar from iron shaft or rod, conceivably decorative piece from crossbar of folding chair (e.g. Liversidge 1955: figs. 39–41). There is nothing in this assemblage to which it might have been attached. It is conceivably salvaged.

**863: Lead ring (raccordo di fistula?) (Figure 81.3; Plate 61.15)**

*Dimensions:* diam: 42 mm; h.:13 mm; diam. of hole: 19 mm.

*Description:* lead ring with square section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5007).

*Discussion:* excavators identified this as a pipe fitting.

**Courtyard 44**

**East wall, left of doorway**

**864: Bronze bucket (situla) (Plate 62.1)**

*Dimensions:* h. to rim: 223 mm; max. body diam.: 220 mm; rim diam.: 187 mm; base diam.: 120 mm.

*Description:* Bronze bucket with flat base, ovoid body and flaring rim with inverted lip. Remains of one iron loop riveted to vessel for handle attachment. Ring of iron handle attached. Body restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4984).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 142, and ii. 309 and 398.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 788 but smaller. See discussion on term *situla*.

<sup>92</sup> There is a discrepancy between the measurement given by the *Giornale degli Scavi* (260 mm) and that in Maiuri's drawing (c.280 mm).

**865: Stone hand-mill fragment**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 350 mm.

*Description:* lower half of a lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 148. See discussion on hand-mills.

**North-east corner****866: Pile of sand**

*Description:* pile of sand mixed with fragments of brick.

*Present location:* unknown.

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 95.

**867: Terracotta puteal (Plate 62.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 520 mm; diam.: 620 mm.

*Description:* robust cylindrical puteal, with wide modelled base and plain rim.

*Present location:* left *in situ* in 2001 (inv. no. 58156).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 95.

*Discussion:* according to Ling (1997: 319) this was originally set over a cistern in the corner of the courtyard.

**North-east corner against building material****868: Six ceramic amphorae (Plate 62.2)**

Six amphorae, three of which contained crushed brick.

*Present location:* left *in situ*, now removed and reinventoried.<sup>93</sup>

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 95.

Maiuri and Della Corte recorded inscriptions on three amphorae from this courtyard.

i. Maiuri 1933: 487, no. 38; Della Corte 1933: 303, no. 232.

*Description:* Ovoid amphora with two inscriptions, in black on side *a* and in red on side *b*. Inscription according to Della Corte:

a. 'TAVR(omenitanum vinum) / M N S'

b. 'C·CAL·SVCC(essi)'

*Discussion:* Maiuri interpreted this as wine from Tauromenia (Taormina) of C. Cal(edii?) Succ(essi).

ii. Maiuri 1933: 487, no. 39; Della Corte 1933: 303, no. 231.

*Description:* Ovoid amphora with an inscription in red. According to Della Corte this read: '[Pri]SCO' / CORNELIA SAB[ina] / M(?) CO / C F'.

*Discussion:* Here the first name is in the dative and the second in the nominative which is illogical (Reynolds pers. comm. 2000) The name Priscus occurs on other ceramic

vessels in this house (cat. nos. 631xi and possibly 588) and the name Sabinus occurs in wall graffiti here (see Della Corte 1933: 290, nos. 134–4) and in the vicinity (Della Corte 1929: 455–63, nos. 139–40, 154–5, 158, and 192).

iii. Maiuri 1933: 488, no. 40; Della Corte 1933: 303, no. 233.

*Description:* Large ovoid amphora with short neck and ring handles, with an inscription painted in black, partly faded.

Inscription according to Della Corte: 'IN VSVM / L L [C?]'.

*Discussion:* The expression *in usum* also occurred on cat. no. 549, which Maiuri interpreted as being destined for domestic use rather than for sale.

At least three of these amphorae appear to have been used for holding, probably transporting, building material, possibly for making plaster or pavements.

**North-west corner****869: Pile of stones**

*Description:* pile of small stones of lime.

*Present location:* unknown.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi* these had been prepared for building work.

**South-west corner****870: Thirteen ceramic vases**

*Description:* vases of various sizes and forms, two with inscriptions in red.<sup>94</sup>

*Present location:* left *in situ*, now removed and reinventoried.

**South-west corner, against wall****871: Small pile of stones**

*Present location:* unknown.

**Room 45****West end, from the platform****872: Ceramic vase**

*Description:* Trunk of an amphora with two numbers scratched on neck. Possibly:

a. 'X/X'

b. 'VIIS'

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>95</sup>

*Reference:* inscription: possibly Della Corte 1933: 303, no. 234.

phora, which may or may not be present amongst those now heaped on the eastern side of the courtyard. Of the unprovenanced vessels, he noted a local Dressel forms 2–4, in 'black sand' fabric, which bears the post-firing graffiti 'VIII S' and 'X' on its respective shoulders. This was probably cat. no. 872.

<sup>94</sup> See note above.

<sup>95</sup> See note 93.

<sup>93</sup> In 1993 there were fifteen amphorae and three other large vases in this courtyard. Arthur had previously recorded eighteen amphorae in this area, of which one Dressel forms 2–4 and a two-handled storage jar, at least, were still in the place that they occupied at the time of the eruption, when they served as containers for materials in the preparation of mortar. He noted that they had originally been discovered with three other vessels, two Dressel forms 2–4 and possibly an African cylindrical am-

**No precise location stated****873: Marble weight**

*Description:* oval weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly weight in the Casa del Menandro Supplement, cat. no. 199. See discussion on weights.

**874: Marble mortar fragments (mortaio)**

*Description:* various fragments from a marble mortar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**875: Marble puteal**

*Description:* fluted marble puteal, possibly travertine.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**876: Two ceramic vases**

*Description:* of different forms and dimensions.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the limited descriptions of these vessels suggest that they may have been coarse ware, conceivably used in food preparation.

**Upper levels of volcanic deposit****In area of entranceway a****877: Bronze coin**

*Description:* quadrans, of Claudius (AD 41).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 3818: not reinventoried).

**Above 'atrium' b area, between the ash and lapilli layers****878: Clay lamp (Plates 63.1 and 130.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 115 mm; diam.: 68 mm; h. to top of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-buff.

*Description:* Lamp with single long nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined by vertical ridge, elliptical extension of ridge towards nozzle. Applied lug, in the form of a truncated pyramid, on either side of the discus. Base formed by three concentric incised lines. Complete, except for fragment missing from discus.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4174).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 42.

**Above 'atrium' b, 4 m above pavement****879: Bronze and iron stud (Plate 63.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 42 mm; h. of stud: c.15 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.

*Description:* Bronze stud, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat. Iron concretion attached, probably remains of stem.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4208).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1412i. See discussion on studs.

**880: Ceramic dish (Figure 2.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of rim: 132 mm; h.: 40 mm; diam. of base: 56 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Dish with sloping wall, bead-rim, low pedestal foot, and flat base. Incised lines on both sides of rim and further incised lines towards the inside centre of the base.

Maker's stamp inside base: 'VE' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4207).

*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 78–9, no. 78 (photo on p. 79 wrongly labelled as no. 83); Stefani 2003: 163, no. D1.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 3; see also cat. no. 8. For maker's stamp possibly see OCK, no. 2558. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**881: Two ceramic vases (fritilli)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 130 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two small vases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on term *fritillus*.

**882: Clay lamp (Plates 63.3 and 126.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish-orange slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus, outlined by two grooves. Filling hole approximately in the centre and air hole towards the nozzle end of the discus. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning on surface and at nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4206).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 216, no. 83; Stefani 2003: 136–8, no. B15.

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 135. See also Bisi Ingrassia type IXG; Pavolini 1977: pl. 24.28.

**Above 'atrium' b, in disturbed deposit****883: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* reddish slip.

*Description:* large lamp with double nozzle, lacking handle and discus.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4176).<sup>96</sup>

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 83i.

**884: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 120 mm; h.: 90 mm (GdSc).

<sup>96</sup> Recorded with a stamped tile in *Giornale degli Scavi*. Only the stamped tile occurs in inventories at this inventory number.



*Description:* lid with a knob, probably from a vessel.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar in form to cat. no. 572. Its size suggests that it was either from a large jar or a very small open, possibly cooking, vessel. See discussion on lids.

**885: Two marble fragments**

i. 550 mm × 350 m (GdSc).

Rectangular.

ii. 400 mm (GdSc).

Circular.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These were large pieces, conceivably statue bases similar to that of cat. no. 218, or furniture, similar to table tops of cat. nos. 228 and 737. Circular piece possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 73–4.

**Above room 1, 2.5 m above pavement**

**886: Bronze and iron stud (Plate 63.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; preserved h.: 30 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Stud with bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and an iron shaft of rectangular section (c.4 mm × 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4205).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1412. See discussion on studs.

**Above rooms 3 and 4**

**887: Two bronze bosses (Plate 63.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 34 mm; h.: 11 mm; thickness of lamina: c.15–20 mm.

*Description:* Two bosses, modulated with a central knob. Rectangular hole cut near one edge to take double-spiked loop attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4194A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 242iii and undoubtedly from similar ring handles. See discussion on ring handles.

**888: Three bronze and iron studs (Plate 63.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 42–4 mm; max. preserved h.: 19 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.

*Description:* three studs with bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and iron shaft of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4194B).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1412i. See discussion on studs.

**889: Bronze ring (Plate 63.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.33 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring of horizontally ovoid section (w.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4195).

*Discussion:* Similar type of ring to cat. no. 503 and therefore possibly from a ring handle. See discussion on rings and ring handles.

**890: Bronze base (Figure 44.8; Plate 63.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 39 mm; h.: 9 mm.

*Description:* circular base, with sloping sides, of heavy bronze lamina.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4196).

*Discussion:* possibly the base for a small statuette (see cat. no. 672) or a piece of furniture.

**891: Iron hinge**

*Description:* incomplete hinge.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**892: Three bronze nails**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**893: Four iron nails**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, 135–7, 147.

**Above room 4, 2.5 m above pavement**

**894: Bronze and iron stud (Plate 63.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; h.: 10 mm; thickness of lamina: 2 mm.

*Description:* stud with bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and a shaft of rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4203).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1412. See discussion on studs.

**895: Ceramic dish (Figure 5.6; Plate 63.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 222 mm; h.: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-red.

*Description:* Large sub-hemispherical dish with flat base. Traces of burning all over the outer surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4202).<sup>97</sup>

*Discussion:* Burning over outer surface, but not inner, indicates that this was a result of this vessel having been placed on a fire rather than being burnt during the eruption. Hence probably used in cooking.

**896: Two iron weights**

*Description:* weights of unidentifiable shape.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

<sup>97</sup> A ceramic bowl (*ciotola*) with rounded sides (h.: 60 mm; diam.: 73 mm) was also recorded from here in the *Giornale degli Scavi*.



**Above room 4, 2 m above pavement****897: Fragment of a marble basin (bacinella)***Dimensions:* diam.: 145 mm (GdSc).*Description:* fragment of a circular basin.*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.**Above room 2****898: Clay lamp (Plates 64.1 and 132.2)***Dimensions:* preserved l.: 105 mm; diam.: 76 mm; preserved h. to top of discus: 35 mm.*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish-orange slip.*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle. Evidence of decorative attachment in front of ring handle. Undecorated discus outlined by two grooves. Filling hole at centre of discus. Volute decoration between discus and long nozzle. Incised line to form base. Two parallel relief lines on base, possibly part of an inscription. Nozzle and handle missing.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4191).*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VB.**899: Stone weight***Description:* spherical limestone weight.*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.**Above room 2, from disturbed deposit****900: Clay lamp (Plates 64.2 and 126.8)***Dimensions:* preserved l.: 101 mm; diam.: 74 mm; h. to top of handle: 49 mm.*Fabric:* yellowish-buff with brownish slip.*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Undecorated discus outlined with two concentric grooves. Filling hole approximately in the centre of the discus. Simple voluted decoration between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base. Large "T" inscribed on base. Nozzle missing.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4192).*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 135.**901: Clay lamp (Plates 64.3 and 127.9)***Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm; diam.: 128 mm; h. to top of handle: 80 mm.*Fabric:* orange-buff with brownish slip.*Description:* Large lamp with single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated and outlined with raised ridge, with impressed ring-and-dot to either side of the handle end and nozzle end. Similar circular impressed ring-and-dot decoration to the body of the lamp, to outside of raised ridge. Filling hole towards the centre of the discus. Base formed by incised line and three small feet (l.: c.20 mm).

<sup>98</sup> These objects were found on 11–12 April 1928 in a room decorated with stucco cornice and called room no. 6 (GdSc A,VI,6: 554–7). This number was being used for room 2 in the

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4193A).*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 137–8, no. B20.*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 359.**902: Clay lamp (Plates 64.4 and 127.6)***Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm; diam.: 118.5 mm; h. to top of handle: 64 mm.*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-brown slip.*Description:* Large lamp with single nozzle and ring handle. Filling hole at centre of discus. Slight ridge to form base. Surface much worn, leaving no traces of decoration.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4193B).*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 138, no. B21.*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 359.**Above room 2, 4 m above pavement<sup>98</sup>****903: Ceramic bowl (Figure 4.5; Plate 64.5)***Dimensions:* h.: 56 mm; diam.: 100 mm.*Fabric:* pale orange clay with relatively coarse reddish slip, possibly Eastern sigillata D or Pontic.*Description:* Small conical bowl with flat base and offset rim. Incised line below rim and groove below lip. Traces of white substance, possibly lime or plaster, all over inside surface.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4209).*Discussion:* Form comparable to Baldassarre 1985: pl. 58, no. 5. Form and fabric also comparable to cat. no. 39 but coarser slip.**904: Five clay loom weights (Figure 42.1; Plate 64.6)**

Five weights, in the form of truncated pyramids, with suspension hole (diam.: c.5 mm) towards apex.

i. H.: 103 mm; base: 47 mm × 43 mm. Coarse orange-red fabric with many black inclusions. Oval impression in top, possibly a stamp.

ii. H.: 98.5 mm; base: 47 mm × 45 mm. Coarse reddish fabric.

iii. H.: 101.5 mm; base: 53.5 mm × 52 mm. Coarse dark red fabric. Broken in one corner of base.

iv. H.: 76 mm; base: 49 mm × 49 mm. Coarse orange-red fabric with many black inclusions.

v. H.: 70 mm; base: 44 mm × 40 mm. Coarse yellowish fabric.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4210).*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 191, no. L2.*Discussion:* Similar type to Ricci 1985: pl. 17, no. 1. See also Scarfi 1962: figs 152–3 for examples of stamps on loom weights. See discussion on loom weights.**905: Bronze coin***Description:* as, of Gaius (AD 37–41).*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4211: not reinventoried).

earlier stages of the excavation and was only later used for room 12 (see Ling 1997: 333).

**Above room 2, 2.5 m above pavement****906: Iron hoe (zappa)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 290 mm; w.: 190 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4233).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 338 but longer and narrower. Possibly one of the hoes in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82 although none fit these dimensions exactly. See discussion on hoes.

**907: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 105 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4234).

*Discussion:* size of this lamp, and lack of description indicates that it was probably of common type.

**Above room 5****908: Three bronze and iron studs (Plate 64.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 33 mm; max. preserved h.: 40 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* studs with bronze head, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and iron shaft of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4187).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1412. See discussion on studs.

**909: Bronze ring (Plate 64.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 38 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring with horizontally oval section (w.: c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4188).<sup>99</sup>

*Discussion:* Smaller ring of same type as cat. no. 503ii and possibly a ring handle. See discussion on rings and ring handles.

**910: Two bronze rings (Plate 64.8)**

i. Diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* Plain bronze ring of approximately circular section (diam.: c.4–5 mm), slightly flatter on the inner face, on a vertical plane. Traces of iron adhered to one side.

ii. Diam.: 39 mm.

*Description:* Plain bronze ring of approximately circular section (diam.: c.5 mm), slightly flatter on the inner face, on a vertical plane.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4188 bis).<sup>100</sup>

*Discussion:* Both rings of similar type to cat. no. 493. Traces of iron on ring i were thought to be from the inset of a finger-ring. However it is equally probable that this was part of an iron attachment (e.g. of a chain or ring handle). See discussion on rings and ring handles.

**911: Bronze fitting (Plate 64.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of base: 44 mm; h.: 50 mm.

<sup>99</sup> This ring was not recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or in the inventories. Of the two rings, cat. no. 910, the smaller one (i) is recorded as 4188 in the *Giornale degli Scavi* and 4188 bis in the inventories, and *vice versa* for the larger one (ii).

*Description:* Bronze fitting consisting of a circular base and central modulated stem, modelled underneath. Iron rod of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm) inside stem. Probably stem broken and incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4189).

*Discussion:* According to inventory, base of small *candelabrum*. Considerably smaller than other so-called *candelabra* (see cat. no. 536). Probably a decorative terminal.

**912: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.13)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 59 mm; diam.: 17 mm.

*Description:* Small pale blue/green glass bottle with elongated pear-shaped body and cylindrical neck (diam.: 10 mm). Broken at neck, rim missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4190).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 542 but a slightly longer body. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**913: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* vase with wide body.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this was probably a relatively small pot or jar.

**914: Ceramic fragment**

*Description:* base of a large vessel.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**915: Bronze nail**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**916: Iron strip (bandella)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this was possibly a furniture or door reinforcement (see cat. nos. 307 and 326).

**Above room 5, 3.25 m above pavement****917: Bronze coin**

*Description:* As, of Claudius.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4204: not reinventoried).

**917a: Four clay weights**

*Description:* four weights of various sizes.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably loom weights similar to cat. no 904. See discussion on loom weights.

<sup>100</sup> See cat. no. 909 for confusion of inventory numbers.

**Above peristyle garden c****918: Stone weight (Figure 43.9; Plate 65.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; base: c.74 mm × 101 mm.

*Description:* Ovoid, conical weight of coarsely finished marble. Upper surface incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4184).

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

**919: Marble base**

*Description:* octagonal base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this was from a statue.

**Above peristyle garden c, 2.5 m above pavement****920: Five marble fragments**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* one possibly marble slab in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 1.

**Above peristyle garden c, east of room 11, in ash****921: Bronze furniture leg (Figure 70.1; Plate 65.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 440 mm; l. of base: 45 mm.

*Description:* Hollow bronze furniture leg in the form of the thin leg of a cloven-hoofed animal (min. diam.: 20 mm). Solid cylindrical rod attached above fetlock (preserved l.: 100 mm; section diam.: c.5 mm). Hole below hock, possibly to take the other end of the same cylindrical rod. Above hock the leg is in the form of two long curved leaves which are upturned at the lower end and decorated with silver inlay consisting of rows of leaf-shaped pendants. Front of lower leg decorated with incised vegetal pattern. Small rectangular cut in side of leg (3.5 mm × 7 mm), 125 mm above the base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4421A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 116–17, no. A4.

*Discussion:* from a piece of furniture, probably a folding table (see Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: figs 105–7).

**922: Bronze furniture leg (Figure 70.2; Plate 65.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 288 mm; l. of base: 40 mm.

*Description:* Hollow furniture leg of same form and decoration as cat. no. 921, preserved to hock. Remains of bronze rod (l.: 7 mm; diam.: c.5 mm) attached to back of hock. Hole above fetlock, presumably for other end of rod. Traces of iron inside base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4421B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 116–17, no. A4.

*Discussion:* from same piece of furniture as cat. no. 921.

**923: Bronze furniture leg**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Furniture leg in the form of a human foot. Traces of wood inside.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4421C).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 116–17, no. A5.

*Discussion:* this is probably a similar type of fitting to cat. no. 1550 and from a folding stool or small chair.

**924: Bronze lock and iron key (Plate 65.3)**

*Dimensions:* lock plate: 116 mm × 76 mm; return: 76 mm × 34 mm (as preserved); dimensions of lock bolt: 127 mm × 12 mm × 15 mm; preserved l. of key: 85 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock with hole towards each corner of plate for attachment. Two sub-hemispherical bronze-headed iron attachment nails preserved (head diam.: c.15 mm; section of nail: c.2 mm × 2 mm). L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 32 mm). Return with evidence of bolt hole. Lock bolt with key pattern consisting of five triangular holes, arranged in two rows. Remains of iron tumblers inside key pattern and adhered to one side of bolt. Fragmentary iron slide key, of rectangular section, with remains of suspension ring and L-shaped bit.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4422).

*Discussion:* Lock plate similar to cat. no. 149. Key of same type as cat. no. 136. See discussion on locks and keys.

**Above peristyle garden c, north-east corner, 3 m above pavement****925: Human skull**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**Above peristyle garden c, south side<sup>101</sup>****926: Bone fitting (Figure 82.7; Plate 65.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 20 mm; diam.: 27 mm; diam. of hole: 9 mm.

*Description:* Small bone fitting, in the form of an open pommel, consisting of a modulated base and flattened sphere. Cylindrical hole through the centre. Chip missing from base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4330A).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 125–6, no. A16.

*Discussion:* knob end, possibly a furniture fitting or from a composite handle (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

**927: Bone disc (Figure 45.12; Plate 65.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm; thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* small bone disc, with central hole (diam.: 2.5 mm) flat on either side but with rounded edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4330B).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 125–6, no. A16.

*Discussion:* Possibly a bead (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000) or part of a pommel (see Mikler 1997: pl. 1, no. 4). Too small for a spindle whorl (Wild pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on *bottomone*.

**928: Two bronze fittings (Figure 68.8; Plate 65.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 52 mm; h.: 14 mm; thickness of lamina: 1.5 mm.

<sup>101</sup> A ceramic jug (h.: 140 mm) and fragmentary remains of a bronze lock were probably also found here.

*Description:* Two flat circular bronze studs with central hole (diam.: c.6 mm and 10 mm). Upper face with raised ridge around edge. One with larger central hole has central socket (h.: c.8 mm; diam.: 13 mm). Both have remains of iron shaft in central hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4333).

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, these were fittings from furniture legs. They were probably finials of rods (see cat. no. 296iii).

**929: Four bronze and iron studs (Plate 65.6)**

*Description:* four studs with bronze heads, shaped like a broad-brimmed hat, and iron shafts of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

i. Diam.: 37 mm; preserved h. with shaft: 14 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

ii–iv. Diam.: 33 mm; max preserved h. with shaft: 18 mm; thickness of lamina: 1.5–2 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4334).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1412. See discussion on studs.

**930: Bronze strainer (Plate 65.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 42 mm; h.: 8 mm; thickness of lamina: 1.5 mm.

*Description:* convex bronze disc, pierced with twenty holes (diam.: c.3 mm), radiating from the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4335).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141; ii. figs. 168 and 395.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* and Tassinari (1993: i. 232), strainer used at table. Possibly had similar function to cat. no. 534.

**931: Bronze coin**

*Dupondius*, of Tiberius.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4331: not reinventoried).

**931a: Ceramic jug (oliarolo)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm.

*Description:* with handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 719.

**Above peristyle garden c, south side, 3 m above pavement**

**932: Bronze hinge**

*Description:* fragmentary hinge.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this is possibly one of the hinges in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 66.

**933: Numerous iron nails**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* some possibly those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 116, 118, 135–7, 147.

**Above peristyle garden c, south side, 2 m above pavement**

**934: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Gaius (AD 37–41).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4567: not reinventoried)

**Above peristyle garden c, south side, in a group**

**935: Two bronze buckles (Plate 66.1)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 79 mm and 81 mm; l. of tongue: 44 mm and 41 mm.

*Description:* Two buckles with approximately rectangular frames, of plano-convex section (w.: 75 mm), and rods of circular section (diam.: 7 mm). Leaf-shaped tongue (thickness: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4332A–B).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 453, fig. 179 (centre, second row from bottom); Stefani 2003: 203–4, nos. Q2–3.

*Discussion:* According to Maiuri (1993: 452) these were for horse harness. See discussion on buckles.

**936: Bronze fibula**

*Dimensions:* w.: 22 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, noted as missing from Pompeii Collection in 1979 (inv. no. 4332).

*Discussion:* Probably small buckle similar to cat. no. 690. See discussion on *fibulae*.

**937: Four bronze fittings**

*Dimensions:* ring diam.: 29 mm; washer diam.: 30 mm; l. of tongue: 45 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Four rings with tongues of bronze lamina folded in two and terminating in two small rounded bosses. Remains of wood or leather between two parts of the lamina. In the tongue formed by the lamina is a swollen washer which must have been used to ornament the object to which the rings were attached.

*Present location:* unknown, noted as missing from Pompeii Collection in 1979 (inv. no. 4332).

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, these were from horse harness.

**938: Five bronze rings**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, noted as missing from Pompeii Collection in 1979 (inv. no. 4332).

*Discussion:* While these are a suitable size for finger-rings they could have been any type of ring. Some of them possibly in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 31. See discussion on rings.

**939: Bronze pinzetta (?)**

*Dimensions:* l.: either 350 mm or 35 mm (GdSc).



*Description:* bronze lamina with the ends perforated.

*Present location:* unknown, noted as missing from Pompeii Collection in 1979 (inv. no. 4332).

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this may have been forceps or tweezers. The term *pinzetta* suggests that they were of the shorter length which is very small. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

### Above peristyle garden c, south-west corner, in disturbed deposit

940: *Clay lamp (Plates 66.2 and 131.3)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 97 mm; diam.: 85 mm; preserved h.: 30 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single short nozzle and the remains of ring handle. Discus outlined with groove and ridge and shoulder with impressed decoration of Lesbian *kimation*. To either side of the body are small crescent-shaped lugs. Filling hole at centre of discus. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning at nozzle. Handle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4566A).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXD. Decoration comparable to British Museum nos. Q989 and Q990 (Bailey 1980: pl. 25).

941: *Clay lamp (Plates 66.3 and 132.1)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 119 mm; diam.: 75 mm; preserved h.: 36 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with single long nozzle and remains of a decorative attachment in front of the handle. Discus outlined with a groove and decorated in relief with bearded and draped Jupiter above an eagle, as if being carried by it. The eagle has its wings outspread and stands on a thunderbolt. Filling hole below right wing of eagle. Volute decoration between discus and nozzle. Incised line to form base. Traces of burning at nozzle. Handle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4566B).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VB. Lamp type similar to British Museum nos. Q1003 and Q1005 (Bailey 1980: pl. 28). For discussion on discus scene see cat. no. 175.

### Above west side of house, in disturbed deposit

942: *Bronze bell (Figure 50.5; Plate 66.4)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm; diam. at base: 49 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical, waisted bell, rounded at apex. Surmounted by pentagonal handle with approximately rectangular section, now broken. Traces of iron adhered to base, probably from the clapper.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4606).

*Discussion:* Similar to Ricci 1985: pl.14, no. 6 which is slightly smaller and has a suspension ring of rectangular section. See discussion on bells.

943: *Bronze fitting (guardispigolo) (Plate 66.5)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 93 mm; w.: 72 mm; h.: 16 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal part vertical (h.: 14 mm); outer part horizontal (w.: 8 mm). Attachment loop at either end of short side. Long side broken. Traces of iron nails in attachment loops.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4607).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 308. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

944: *Iron knife (roncola) (Plate 66.6)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 49 mm; w. of blade: c.15 mm; thickness of lamina: c.4 mm.

*Description:* fragment of knife with curved end, terminating in point.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4608).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *ronciglio*.

### Above corridor P

945: *Iron lock*

*Description:* fragmentary.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 106, 119–25, 139, 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

### Above courtyard 34, west ambulatory, 1 m below modern surface

946: *Three skeletons*

*Description:* two adult skeletons and one juvenile.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation, possibly in Casa del Menandro, room 19, in case.

*References:* possibly Maiuri 1933: fig. 5; Lazer in Ling 1997: fig. 23.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi* these were two women and one child.

947: *Gold bracelet (armilla)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 100 mm; wg.: 40 g (GdSc)

*Description:* bracelet with remains of an inset oval blue stone.

*Present location:* stolen in 1976 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993) (inv. no. 4882).

948: *Gold bracelet*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 100 mm; wg.: 48 g (GdSc).

*Present location:* stolen in 1976 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993) (inv. no. 4883).

*Discussion:* according to *Giornale degli Scavi*, similar to cat. no. 947.

949: *Gold finger-ring*

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Ring with rectangular emerald inset (d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: 40).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 4884).

*References:* d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. VII, no. 74; Stefani 2003: 174, no. Fl.

*Discussion:* see discussion on finger-rings.



**950: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* stolen in 1976 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993) (inv. no. 4885).

*Discussion:* according to *Giornale degli Scavi*, similar to cat. no. 949 but smaller.

**951: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 16 mm.

*Description:* ring with an oval, light orange, flat inset, incised with a seahorse (d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: 45–6).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 4886).

*References:* d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. X, no. 103; Stefani 2003: 174, no. F2

*Discussion:* This was a very small ring but still within the size range for adult rings. See discussion on finger-rings.

**952: Bronze ring (Figure 47.2; Plate 66.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* bronze finger-ring with simple circular section (diam.: 3 mm) and terminals in form of double-headed snake.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4888).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 174–5, no. F6.

*Discussion:* See Johns 1996: 45, fig. 3.3, type B. See discussion on finger-rings.

**953: Silver coin**

*Description:* *Denarius*, of M. Scaurius. P. Hypsaeus (58 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4887: not reinventoried).

**954: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *As*, of Augustus (7 BC), with *Fortuna*.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4889: not reinventoried).

**Above courtyard 34, 2 m above pavement, in disturbed deposit****955: Iron lamina**

*Dimensions:* l.: 190 mm; w.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamina folded to form a tube, with remains of a key in the concave part and three small tubes (h.: 90 mm; diam.: 40 mm) inserted into the external part. Inside the tube is an iron nail with a large circular head, the point of which is recessed into an associated hole in the lamina between the small tubes. This nail probably inserted into the wood on which the tube was fixed.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4850).

**Above courtyard 34, west ambulatory, on pavement of upper floor****956: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *quadrans*, of Augustus (5 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4890: not reinventoried).

**Above courtyard 34, west ambulatory, 2.5 m above pavement****957: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two-handled, pot-bellied vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* this was likely to have been a storage jar, perhaps similar to cat. no. 588.

**958: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 850 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* uninscribed amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* This was not a particularly large amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

**Above courtyard 34, west ambulatory, south wall, 2 m above pavement****959: Bronze coin**

*Description:* large, Imperial.

*Present location:* sent to Naples, Coll. Med., now missing (Pompeii inv. no. 4879: not reinventoried).

**Above room 29****960: Iron leg**

*Dimensions:* l.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron furniture leg with bone decoration.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4893).

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. nos. 296–7.

**961: Ceramic amphora**

*Description:* fragmentary amphora with legible inscription painted in black on neck.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Reference:* possibly one of inscriptions listed under cat. no. 631.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

**962: Clay weight**

*Description:* small weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* This may conceivably have been a loom weight similar to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**Above rooms to south of courtyard 34****963: Iron fittings**

*Description:* remains of an iron closing system for a door.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* possibly some of those in Casa del Menandro: see cat. nos. 104–5, 107–8.

**Above south-east area of house, 1 m below modern surface****964: Travertine sundial (Plate 66.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 420 mm; w.: 330 mm; d.: 245 mm.

*Description:* Travertine marble sundial consisting of a semi-circular dial with incised lines and a bronze gnomon. Lower part moulded with feline feet in front, supported on a rectangular base. Iron rod in centre of base for attachment.<sup>102</sup> Carved from a single piece of stone.

*Present location:* peristyle garden c, north-east corner of the garden.

*Reference:* Gibbs 1976: 145, no. 10289.

**Above south-east corner, 2.5 m above pavement****965: Bronze coin**

*Description:* medium-sized, Imperial.

*Present location:* sent to to Naples, Coll. Med., now missing (Pompeii inv. no. 4878).

**Above south-east corner, in disturbed deposit****966: Bronze base (Figure 71.8; Plate 67.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 71 mm; diam. of base: 39 mm; diam. of shaft: 36 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting with circular base (h.: 5 mm) and hollow cylindrical shaft (thickness of lamina: 4 mm), decorated along its length with four ridges of various widths. Iron nail (head diam.: c.12 mm) pierces shaft 4 mm below apex.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4870).

*Discussion:* according to *Giornale degli Scavi*, base of bed leg.

**967: Bronze fitting (Plate 67.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 26 mm; diam. of terminal: 31 mm; external diam. of shaft: 17 mm; internal diam.: 13 mm.

*Description:* hollow cylindrical bronze fitting, one end moulded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4871).

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a chair fitting (see Liversidge 1955: fig. 40). Alternatively it could have been a rim to protect the top of a glass bottle (compare cat. no. 27).

**968: Bronze ring (Plate 67.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 39 mm.

*Description:* Ring, fluted except on inner face. Of approximately circular section (diam. c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4872).

*Discussion:* Larger ring of same type as cat. no. 503ii and possibly a ring handle. See discussion on ring handles.

**969: Bronze stud (Plate 67.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 25 mm; diam.: 47 mm; thickness: 2–3 mm.

*Description:* stud with hemispherical bronze head and remains of iron shaft of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4873).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1567. See discussion on studs.

**970: Bronze disc (Figure 68.9; Plate 67.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 28 mm; thickness of lamina: 3 mm.

*Description:* Flat bronze disc with three very small holes (diam.: c.1 mm) near edge, 2 mm apart. One side with two small concentric ridges at centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4874).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 202, no. P2

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this is a plate from a balance. It was presumably a very small one. See discussion on scales.

**971: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 67.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 125 mm; w.: 10 mm; h.: 17 mm.

*Description:* bronze lock bolt with key pattern consisting of four square holes between a rectangular and a semicircular one.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4875).

*Discussion:* Similar type of bolt to cat. nos. 149 and 243 but larger. See discussion on locks and keys.

**972: Four bronze coins**

*Description:* one *as*, of Tiberius (AD 34–7); one crushed *as*, Imperial; two illegible fractions.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4876: not reinventoried).

**Above rooms 35–40****973: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 120 mm × 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lock with remains of wood.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* Possibly some of the locks in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 144. See discussion on locks and keys.

**974: Bronze fitting (Figure 71.4; Plate 67.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 73 mm; l. of base: 23 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze fitting in the form of a feline foot and leg of flat, slightly convex, section (8 mm × 3 mm). Groove along front of leg. At its apex the leg forms three branches.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4906).

*Discussion:* This may have been the base of a small support, possibly a lamp-stand (Mols pers. comm. 1993), similar to cat. nos. 1638–9 or possibly a folding tripod (Borriello *et al.* 1986: 182–3, no. 76). See also Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: fig. 181; and Spinazzola 1928: pls 283–7.

**975: Stone fragment**

*Description:* stuccoed fragment of an Ionic column.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 149.

<sup>102</sup> Only an indent here in 2001.

**Above room 36**

976: *Glass bowl (Plate 67.8)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 52 mm; diam.: 122 mm.

*Description:* Carinated bowl of cobalt blue glass with white marbling. Ring base, rounded body, large offset vertical rim, and rolled lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4912).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: fig. 183 (lower, second from left); Borriello *et al.* 1996: 220, no. 105; Stefani 2003: 169, no. E1.

*Discussion:* For form see Isings 1957: 17, form 2; Honey 1946: pl. 5F; Neuburg 1949: pl. IX, fig. 31; Scatozza Hörich 1986: 20, pl. II (lower right). This shape is referred to as *acetabulum* (e.g. Hilgers 1969: 34, fig. 2). However, this particular vessel is rather large and of a rare colour for this form. Possibly a condiment holder. See discussion on *acetabula*.

**Above room 37, 3 m above pavement**

977: *Two ceramic amphorae*

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.1 m and 850 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

**Above areas 40, 41, 45**

978: *Neck of amphora (Figure 8.1; Plate 67.9)*

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 162 mm; preserved w.: 221 mm; diam of mouth: c.58 mm.

*Fabric:* orange.

*Description:* Shoulder, handles, neck, and mouth of a high-shouldered amphora with a short neck, narrow mouth, and collar rim. Handles of single strap (w.: c.30 mm), attached to shoulder and below rim. Two black painted inscriptions, one in Greek and one in Latin. Not now well preserved but Greek inscription would seem to have consisted of at least seven lines (h. of letters: c.7 mm) running diagonally down the shoulder from the base of the neck. Inscriptions:

a. 'ΤιΚλαυδίου/Αριστοτελους/Πρωεου(?) / Απολλ. Μ'

b. 'MART (?) / M.....'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4779).<sup>103</sup>

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 484, no. 30, fig. 188; Della Corte 1933: 301, no. 224 (inscription); Stefani 2003: 219–20, no. R12.

*Discussion:* This amphora was probably of the Dressel form 26, conceivably from the eastern Mediterranean. The Greek inscription seems to provide the name Ti. Claudius Aristoteles Prineus in the genitive and therefore probably the owner, i.e. the producer or supplier. According to Maiuri (1933: 484) this name is that of a freedman. Reynolds (pers. comm. 2000) doubts the interpretation of the last word in this inscription as 'Apoll'. See discussion on *amphora*.

<sup>103</sup> Both Della Corte and Maiuri reported this amphora fragment as being from courtyard 34. However, the excavators (GdSc A,VII,7: 108) recorded it as having been found to the north of room 17 bis, in an area that was probably the upper levels of areas 40, 41, and 45. Today only part of inscription legible 'ΤιΚ.....Αριστ'.

**Above area of hall 41**

979: *Bronze coin*

*Description:* medium-size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4944: not reinventoried).

**East of hall 41**

980: *Bronze coin.*

*Description:* As, of Claudius (AD 50–4).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4991: not reinventoried).

**Above hall 41, north wall, in disturbed deposit**

981: *Stone pillar fragment (aretta) (Plate 67.10)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm; l. of base: 108 mm; preserved w. of base: 85 mm; dimensions of pillar: 65 mm × 63 mm.

*Description:* Remains of small tufa pillar with rectangular stepped base. Traces of plaster on the surface. Base broken and pillar incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4946).

*References:* Borriello *et al.* 1996: 222, no. 123; Stefani 2003: 188–9, no. K2.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a small altar, 180 mm high. It is similar in form to the bases of small clay altars found in Pompeii (see Conticello *et al.* 1990: 142–5, esp. nos. 8–9).

**In ash layer**

982: *Iron axehead*

*Dimensions:* l.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 4398).

*Discussion:* Possibly one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. no. 126. Similar in size to cat. no. 835. See discussion on axes.

**In disturbed deposit**

983: *Bronze base (Figure 71.5; Plate 67.11)*

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 28 mm; diam. of base: 33 mm.

*Description:* Small circular, modulated base surmounted with feline foot, leg of which commences horizontally. Solid bronze.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4829).

*Description:* Similar to base of small supports cat. nos. 1638–9. However, angle at which foot is set suggests this is more probably part of lamp-stand, similar to cat. no. 796 (see also Conticello *et al.* 1990: 176–9, no. 62; Spinazzola 1928: pls 288, 292–4), or from a table (compare Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: fig. 191 with fig. 245).

# 7

## UNITS I 10,5 AND I 10,6

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornale degli Scavi

A, VI, 6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 545 (15–18 Apr. 1928).

A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 260 (18 Dec. 1932); 263 (23 Dec. 1932); 264–5 (24 Dec. 1932); 266 (27 Dec. 1932); 267 (28 Dec. 1932).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 276–7.

### Excavation recording

The upper levels of the volcanic deposit of this unit were excavated in April 1928. The excavators reported mixed deposit with many roof tiles and iron grates from the upper-storey windows. The ground-level rooms were not excavated until December 1932, after the excavation of the Casa del Menandro.

### Front room of I 10,6

#### In entrance in volcanic deposit

##### 984: Clay lamp

*Dimensions:* l.: 165 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with double nozzle and handle surmounted with crescent. Discus decorated in relief with an eagle and a hare.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5230).

*Discussion:* similar type of lamp to cat. no. 831 but slightly larger.

#### South-east corner, on pavement

##### 985: Marble base

*Dimensions:* 130 mm × 130 mm × 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular marble base, modulated.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Comparable size to cat. no. 57. Possibly in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. no. 147.

##### 986: Marble base

*Dimensions:* 160 mm × 180 mm × 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular marble base, modulated.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* comparable in size to cat. no. 57.

##### 987: Three marble supports (monopodii)

*Dimensions:* i. h.: 320 mm; diam.: 230 mm; ii. h.: 300 mm; diam.: 230 mm; iii. h.: 300 mm; diam.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three cylindrical marble supports with simply modulated bases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Proportionately rather short and wide for furniture supports but rather tall and narrow for column drums. Probably bases similar to those in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 188, 192–3.

##### 988: Travertine base (Plate 68.1)

*Dimensions:* 330 mm × 250 mm × 130 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small plinth with roughly worked borders (width: c.70 mm) on all four sides, and plain surfaces.

*Present location:* in 2001, Casa del Fabbro, room 1 (inv. no. 57616).

*Discussion:* possibly the base for relief statuary such as a herm (see e.g. Seiler 1992: fig. 547–8).

**989: Travertine base**

*Dimensions:* 320 mm × 260 mm × 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small plinth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* of comparable proportions to cat. no. 988.

**990: Travertine capital (Plate 68.2)**

*Dimensions:* total h.: c.200 mm; echinus dimensions: 390 mm × 390 mm × 55 mm; diam. of column: 285 mm.

*Description:* fluted doric column capital with plain abacus and rectangular echinus.

*Present location:* in 2001, Casa del Fabbro, room 4 (inv. no. 57646).

*Discussion:* rather small for a structural column capital (compare Allison and Sear 2002: 40–1).

**991: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* 350 mm × 320 mm × 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small rectangular plinth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* similar in size to cat. no. 988.

**992: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* 280 mm × 220 mm × 65 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small rectangular plinth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Smaller than cat. no. 988 but larger than cat. no. 57. Precise function indeterminate.

**Rear room 6A<sup>1</sup>****In entrance, in volcanic deposit****993: Bronze lock plate and fragment (Figure 58.8; Plate 68.3)**

*Dimensions:* of plate: c.147 mm × 117 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with concave sides. Small rectangular attachment hole in each corner (dimensions: c.10 mm × 5 mm) and large U-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 55 mm). Associated rectangular piece of bronze lamina (dimensions: c.70 mm × 60 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5290).

*Discussion:* From furniture lock, possibly from a cupboard, although similar to cat. no. 723. See discussion on locks and keys.

**994: Ceramic dish fragment (coppa) (Figure 2.2; Plate 68.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 179 mm; h.: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Part of a dish with sloping wall, bead-rim, flat base, and low foot. Inside of bowl decorated with concentric grooves. Maker's mark inside base: 'X M' in *planta pedis*. Much of upper body missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5291).

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 3; see also cat. no. 8. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 2558. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**995: Ceramic bowl fragment (scodella) (Figure 2.6; Plate 68.5)**

*Dimensions:* preserved diam.: 80 mm; base diam.: 65 mm; preserved h.: 20 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Low carinated foot from dish with flat base, decorated with incised concentric lines and with a maker's stamp: 'C.N(M)\ \ \ ' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5292).

*Discussion:* Form probably *Conspectus* B2. For possible maker's stamp see OCK, no. 1062. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**996: Ceramic jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium height jug, perhaps similar type to cat. no. 713. See discussion on *oleare*.

**997: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; diam.: 250 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* ceramic bowl with small side handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Fairly large bowl, proportionately similar to Scatozza Horicht 1996: form 2i, fig. 3, nos. 7–8, although slightly shallower.

**998: Two ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two small lids.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar lids to cat. no. 572, although slightly smaller. See discussion on lids.

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 35) reported a number of ceramic vessels from the larger cupboard under the stairs in this room. However, while not an identical list, these seem to be those which the *Giornale degli Scavi* located in the entrance and on the floor against the north wall. Elia's list consisted of: an *urceus* for *garum* (probably cat.

no. 1007); two *pelvi* (probably cat. nos. 1006 and 1010); two handleless globular vases (probably cat. no. 1005); two lids (probably cat. nos. 998 or 1011); the base of a plate (probably cat. nos. 994 or 995); two small amphorae of elongated form (probably 1008 and/or 1009).



**North wall, on floor****999: Six strips of bronze (Figure 78.8; Plate 68.6)**

i. Two strips of bronze (l.: 235 mm; w.: 7 mm; thickness: c.1.5 mm) with remains of small bronze attachment nails (head diam.: c.1.5 mm) along length.

ii. Third strip (l.: 118 mm; w.: 10 mm; thickness: c.1 mm) with stepped ends, decorated with a line of four semi-ovoid holes to either side of the central hole, the latter consisting of a rectangle with a small circular hole at each end. Remains of two attachment shafts (l.: 5 mm and 7 mm).

iii. Fourth strip (complete preserved l.: c.61 mm; w.: 55 mm; thickness: 2 mm) with one end (l.: 4 mm) folded at right angles. Incomplete.

iv. Right-angled strip of bronze (dimensions: 35 mm × 32 mm; w. 5 mm; thickness c.2 mm), one end partly cut away.

v. Fragment of bronze lamina (dimensions: 30 mm × 10.5 mm × c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5301).

*Discussion:* identified in the *Giornale degli Scavi* as decoration for a wooden casket.

**1000: Marble support (monopodio)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 550 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical marble support.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* considerably taller than cat. no. 987, suitable for support for a basin (see Pernice 1932: 38–54 and pls 24–35), or possibly sculpture (see Seiler 1992: esp. figs 205–8).

**1001: Travertine base**

*Dimensions:* 330 mm × 260 mm × 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular plinth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* similar size to cat. no. 988.

**1002: Two marble bases**

*Description:* two small bases of coloured marble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar in size to cat. nos. 985–6.

**1003: Four ceramic plates (piatti)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 220–40 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. nos. 160–4.

**1004: Ceramic jar (olla)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 190 mm; diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-size jar of similar size to cat. no. 101. See discussion on *olla*.

**1005: Three ceramic pots (pignattini)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 200 mm, 230 mm, and 290 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried.

*Discussion:* relatively large pots, presumably used for cooking or storage, possibly of foodstuffs.

**1006: Ceramic basin fragment (bacinello)**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly a *mortarium* comparable to cat. no. 13.

**1007: Ceramic jug (oinochoe/urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 430 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* jug with black inscription on neck: 'G F SCOMBR'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Della Corte 1933: 305, no. 245.

*Discussion:* Similar height to jugs identified by Étienne (1998: esp. 202) as fish sauce containers and probably Schoene form VI. The inscription is similar to cat. nos. 1831 and 1864, and probably identified the jug's original contents as fish sauce. See discussion on *oinochoe* and *urceus*.

**1008: Two ceramic amphorae/storage jars**

*Dimensions:* h.: 320 mm and 480 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively small amphorae more probably used for household storage rather than transportation. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1009: Ceramic amphora/storage jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 450 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* amphora with rounded body.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively small amphora more probably used for household storage rather than transportation. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1010: Ceramic mortarium (pelvi)**

*Description:* Mortarium with two stamps: a. 'MAR·RES/LBANVS·F'. b. a palm.

*Present location:* unknown, not recorded in *Giornale degli Scavi* or inventory.

*References:* Stamps: Della Corte 1933: 305, no. 247; Elia 1934: 277; *CIL*, xv, S, no. 524.

*Discussion:* The stamp must be restored as '[ST]MAR·RES/[A]LBANVS·F', Albanus being the slave foreman of Statius Restitutus, who is not recorded elsewhere (Hartley, pers.

comm. 2001). Hence probably from the same workshop as cat. no. 1364. See discussion on *mortarium*.

**1011: Three ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 100 mm, 120 mm, and 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three small lids.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 572. See discussion on lids.

**1012: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lamp with single nozzle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Large lamp, probably similar to cat. no. 685. Found with small box or casket, cat. no. 999.

**No precise location**

**1013: Bronze lamp (Plate 68.7)**

*Dimensions:* l. to tip of handle: 211 mm; h. to top of handle: 58 mm; diam.: 50 mm.

*Description:* Bronze lamp with single nozzle and low pedestal foot, underside decorated with concentric relief lines. Circular body with small attachment loop (diam.: c.7 mm) to either side, towards the nozzle end. Simple ring handle surmounted with crescent with knob terminals. Small loop at centre of crescent with a ring (diam.: 15 mm) to take two 'plaited' or loop-in-loop suspension chains (l.: 60 mm and 40 mm). Shorter chain, of similar type with a further ring (diam.: 11 mm) at each end, attached to a hook consisting of a rod (l.: 75 mm) of approximately circular section

(diam.: 4 mm), with hook (l.: c.15 mm) towards end near chain and stub (l.: 5 mm) towards other end. Circular plano-convex lid for central filling hole (h.: 20 mm; diam.: 25 mm). Lower side of lid convex, upper side slightly concave with a central modulated knob, pierced at apex to take a suspension ring. Suspension ring (diam.: c.10 mm) made of bronze wire with ends twisted around the main wire.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5300).

*Reference:* Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988: no.130.<sup>2</sup>

*Discussion:* Hook similar to Cunliffe 1971: 112, no. 104. Lamp hooks were used for hanging bronze lamps to walls, often hooked into the mortar between the stones or brickwork (Bailey pers. comm. 2000). See discussion on bronze lamps.

**Upper levels of volcanic deposit**

**Possibly from Unit I 10,5**

**1014: Small bronze buckle (Plate 68.8)**

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 23 mm; buckle radius: c.19 mm; l. of tongue: 23 mm.

*Description:* D-shaped bronze buckle, with leaf-shaped tongue wrapped around rod of circular section (diam.: c.2.5 mm). Buckle frame of flattened section (max. dimensions: c.5 mm × 3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4183).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 775. See discussion on buckles.

<sup>2</sup> Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis illustrated this lamp with two lids: the one closing the filling hole in the upper

photograph (p. 200) is now stored with it; the other lid is unidentified and not mentioned in their catalogue.

# 8

## CASA DEL FABBRO (I 10,7)

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### Excavation Reports

#### Unpublished

Giornale degli Scavi

A,VI,6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 545 (Apr. 1928).

A,VI,7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 258–302 (intermittently from 12 Dec. 1932 to 28 Feb. 1933).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 278–308.

### Excavation recording

The main excavations of this house were carried out between December 1932 and February 1933. The standard of excavation recording is perhaps more careful than that in the Casa del Menandro. More precise locations of objects are reported but sometimes with incorrect compass points. Elia has often published inventory numbers which do not concord with those in the *Giornale degli Scavi*.

### Entranceway F

#### In entrance, a few cm above the pavement

1015: *Iron lock*

*Dimensions*: l.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: quadrangular lock.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: Relatively large lock, probably for structural door. Possibly one of the locks or possible lock fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 8, 10, 21, 34, and 68. See discussion on locks and keys.

1016: *Two iron hooks (ganci)*

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: possibly one of fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 41 and 92.

1017: *Iron handle*

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1018: *Iron key*

*Dimensions*: l.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: key with six teeth.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: Probably similar type to cat. no. 136. Possibly key in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. no. 23. See discussion on locks and keys.

1019: *Iron key*

*Dimensions*: small key.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: see discussion on locks and keys.

1020: *Iron door-fitting (zeccola)*

*Dimensions*: l.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: with knob.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: possibly one of the door-latch remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 16, 34–5, 38, and 63.

1021: *Iron zeccola fragment*

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: possibly one of door-latch fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 34–5, 38, and 63.

**1022: Twenty-eight iron studs**

*Description:* studs, sixteen of which have a hole in the centre.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**1023: Numerous iron nails**

*Description:* nails and remains of nail heads.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* possibly some of nails in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 43–7, 73, 75, and 79.

**No precise location****1024: Bronze ring (Figure 75.18; Plate 69.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 24 mm.  
*Description:* ring of vertically flattish section (35 mm × 2 mm).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5231).  
*Discussion:* probably finger-ring. See discussion on finger-rings.

**Room I****South-east corner, set in mortar****1025: Ceramic amphora (Plate 69.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.400 mm; max. diam.: c.300 mm.  
*Fabric:* Pale orange.  
*Description:* lower part of ovoid amphora, to base of shoulder.  
*Present location:* *in situ* (inv. no. 57614).<sup>1</sup>  
*Discussion:* This was probably Dressel forms 1–5. Arthur identifies it as an African amphora. According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* it was a truncated amphora with organic contents. Elia suggested that this was urine.<sup>2</sup> If this were the case, however, it seems doubtful that the excavator would have seen any traces of contents by eye. It seems more probable, therefore, that these contents were solid. See discussion on *amphora*.

**No precise location****1026: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 69.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 97 mm; h.: 27 mm; thickness of lamina: c.3.5 mm.  
*Description:* Strap hinge with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and bronze pivot pin. One hole for attachment in each arm. Ends of arms squared. Preserved closed.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5289A).  
*Discussion:* Similar hinge to cat. no. 1037. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1027: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 69.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 55 mm; h.: 20 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.  
*Description:* Hinge with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and iron pivot pin. One large hole (diam.: 7 mm) and one small hole (diam.: 4 mm) in each arm for attachment. Preserved closed. One arm end squared, the other broken at the attachment hole.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5289B).  
*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 239. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1028: Bronze casseruola**

*Dimensions:* l.: 225 mm; diam.: 145 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5287).  
*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.<sup>3</sup>  
*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 746. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**1029: Ceramic jug (oinochoe)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* This is a relatively tall jug, of the same height as cat. no. 76. See discussion on *oinochoe*.

**1030: Ceramic jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* Similar in size to cat. no. 100, also called an *oleare*. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1031: Iron hoe (zappa)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 120 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 764 but smaller. Possibly hoe in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 15. See discussion on hoes.

**1032: Iron axehead (scure)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 250 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* Similar in length to cat. no. 833. Possibly axe-head in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 6. See discussion on axes.

**1033: Bronze fibula (Plate 69.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 46 mm; h.: c.27 mm.

<sup>1</sup> When Paul Arthur examined the amphorae there had been eleven stored in this room.

<sup>2</sup> Elia (1934: 278 n. 1).

<sup>3</sup> Tassinari has provenanced this to the wrong room.

*Description:* Bronze bow-shaped brooch of *Aucissa* type. Loop squarish with approximately circular section, fatter at one end. Horizontal pivot, of circular section, with iron pivot pin. Pin of *fibula* of circular section. Triangular clasp terminating in knob. In three fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5288).

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 311.

## Room 2

### South-east corner

1034: *Bronze jug (olpe/lagena)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small jug with ribbon handle.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5237).<sup>4</sup>

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.<sup>5</sup>

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), jugs of this general type are found in association with basins of similar type to cat. no. 695 and were used for ablutions in the 'triclinium' prior to eating. See discussion on *olpe* and *lagena*.

1035: *Ceramic pot (pignattina)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this is rather a large pot probably used for storage.

### South-east corner, on pavement

1036: *Bronze mirror fragment (Plate 70.1)*

*Preserved dimensions:* c.80 mm × 60 mm; thickness of lamina: 1.5 mm.

*Description:* fragment of bronze plate, polished on one side with evidence of silver coating.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5236).

*Discussion:* Probably from a relatively large rectangular mirror. See discussion on mirrors.

### On the pavement<sup>6</sup>

1037: *Bronze strap hinge and wood (Figure 56.4; Plate 70.2)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 97 mm; h.: 26 mm; thickness of lamina: c.35 mm; wood dimensions: 105 mm × 38 mm; thickness: 150 mm.

*Description:* Hinge with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. Hole in each arm to take attachment nail. Ends of arms squared. Remains of wood around one arm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5294).

<sup>4</sup> Elia (1934: 297) referred to this jug as inv. no. 5337 (h.: 170 mm; diam.: 100 mm).

<sup>5</sup> According to Tassinari this jug had two vertical handles.

*Discussion:* Preserved wood indicates that this hinge was inserted into it and was likely to have been from a chest (see cat. no. 698). See discussion on strap hinges.

1038: *Ceramic jug (urceus)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* this is a medium-height jug probably similar to cat. no. 713. See discussion on *urceus*.

1039: *Ceramic pot (abbeveratoio)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small jar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* This was probably a small closed vessel with a ring handle, biconical body and narrow mouth. See discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

1040: *Iron hoe (zappa) (Plate 70.3)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 265 mm; w.: 190 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with trapezoidal blade, sides slightly concave. Angled trapezoidal haft (dimensions: 70 × 55 × 20 mm) with circular eye (diam.: c.35 mm). Remains of wooden handle in eye.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18228).

*Reference:* Conticello *et al.* 1990: 160–1, no. 44.

*Discussion:* see discussion on hoes.

1041: *Bronze button-and-loop fastener (Figure 49.9; Plate 70.4)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 33 mm; total l.: 45 mm.

*Description:* Fastener with a round convex boss. Shank of the loop (diam.: 17 mm) attached to the inside of boss, at the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5293).

*Discussion:* Similar fasteners have been found at Longthorpe, in Britain (Frere and St. Joseph 1974: 61, fig. 32, no. 7; Daniel and Wild 1987: 90, fig. 23, no. 35). See also Wild 1970b: 142, fig. 2, no. VIIIa; Ulbert 1969: pl. 29, no. 47. See discussion on button-and-loop fasteners.

### No precise location

1042: *Bronze ring and disc (Figure 77.9; Plate 70.5)*

*Dimensions:* diam. of ring: 107 mm; h. of ring: 13 mm; diam. of disc: 90 mm; h. of disc: 12 mm.

*Description:* Solid bronze ring of approximately triangular section (max. w.: 12 mm), with vertical outer edge and sloping inner sides. Convex disc of thick lamina with central hole (diam.: 90 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5278).

<sup>6</sup> A glass bottle (inv. no. 5296) with a rounded body (h.: 95 mm) was probably also found here.



*Discussion:* Inventoried as part of a lamp-stand. Disc fits inside the ring, convex side up. More probably the rim and lid from a vessel, possibly of wood.

**1043: Ceramic pot (abbeveratoio)**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1039. See discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

**1044: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 70.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 84 mm; diam.: 32 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle with rounded base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck and flaring lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5229).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46. Similar to cat. no. 727. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1045: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 70.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 67 mm; diam.: 17 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with rounded base, elongated pear-shaped body with slight constriction at base of cylindrical neck. Flaring lip broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5235).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47d. Similar to cat. no. 542. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1046: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 13.12; Plate 70.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with flat base, long pear-shaped body with constriction at base of cylindrical neck. Flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5279).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1047: Bone spoon**

*Dimensions:* l.: 143 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* oval spoon with short handle, ending in a point.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5295).

*Discussion:* Bowl probably similar to cat. no. 448 and terminal probably similar to cat. no. 446, both of silver. See discussion on spoons.

**1048: Bone spindle (Figure 45.3; Plate 70.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 43 mm; diam.: 48 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone boss, decorated on convex side with numerous incised concentric lines. Two incised lines decorate the flat side. Hole at centre (diam.: 7 mm) to take tapering bone rod, of circular section. One end of rod neatly squared, the other broken. Diagonal slit in rod (l.: c.10 mm), towards squared end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5234A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 232–3, no. 22. See discussions on *bottone*, *fuseruola*, and *punteruolo*.

**1049: Bone spindle (Figure 45.3; Plate 70.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 148 mm; diam.: 49 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone boss, decorated on convex side with numerous incised concentric lines. Decorated on flat side with three concentric incised lines. Hole at centre (diam.: 7 mm) into which is inserted a tapering bone rod, of circular section. One end of rod neatly squared. Diagonal cut (l.: c.10 mm) towards the squared end. Rod in two fragments but incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5234B).

*Discussion:* same as cat. no. 1048.

**1050: Two circular bosses.**

*Present location:* unknown, not included in the inventories (inv. no. 5234C).

**1051: Clay lamp (Plates 70.10 and 126.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 101 mm; diam.: 75 mm; h. to top of handle: 46 mm.

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle and ring handle, decorated with two cursorily incised lines. Discus outlined with incised line and decorated in relief with head, possibly of Luna. Filling hole below head, to the right, and air hole towards the nozzle. Incised line to form base. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5280).

*Discussion:* similar lamp type to cat. no. 135.

## 'Atrium' 3

### South end of impluvium, over cistern cover

**1052: Marble table (Plate 71.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.88 m; dimensions of top: 0.83 m × 1.67 m.

*Description:* four-legged marble table with *opus incertum* infill between legs at either end.<sup>7</sup>

*Present location:* *in situ* (inv. no. 57650).

*Discussion:* infilling suggests that it was unstable prior to eruption, conceivably damaged in an earlier event.

### Near north-west table leg

**1053: Marble pedestal**

*Dimensions:* h.: 600 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fluted cylindrical pedestal of grey marble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* This is a relatively tall pedestal (see cat. no. 782), possibly used to support a basin (see Pernice 1932: 38–54 and pls 24–35).

<sup>7</sup> Infills were extant at the time of the eruption (GdSc A,VI,7: 226).

**1054: Marble disc (tondo)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 550 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* white marble disc.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly a small table top, perhaps standing on the pedestal cat. no. 1053.

**North-west corner, 1 m above pavement****1055: Bronze lock (Figure 57.2; Plate 71.2)**

*Dimensions:* plate: 70 mm × 68 mm; h. of plate: 15 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm; l. of clasp: 125 mm; max. w. of clasp: 24 mm; l. of bolt: 58 mm; w. of bolt: 65 mm; h. of bolt: 11.5 mm.

*Description:* Square lock plate, edges folded over along all sides. Ten bronze-headed studs, of broad-brimmed hat type (diam.: 15 mm). Small L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 20 mm). Rectangular cut in one edge (25 mm × 13 mm) into which fits the rectangular attachment loop of the clasp. The clasp is an L-shaped strip of bronze, with semi-lunate terminals at both ends. The terminal at end of the attachment loop is decorative, the other has a hole through which passes the remains of an iron ring (diam.: 19 mm). Small bolt with key pattern consisting of eight rhomboid holes, arranged in three lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5232).

*Discussion:* Probably from a chest, possibly cat. no. 1056. See discussion on locks and keys.

**North wall****1056: Wooden chest**

*Dimensions:* h.: 900 mm; l.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* traces of original location of chest found in the wall plaster.

**1057: Bronze binding (Figure 54.2; Plate 71.3)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 300 mm; h.: 54 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Strip of bronze, bent at the centre to form a right angle. Three small holes (diam.: c.4 mm) along each edge of each side to take attachment nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5233).

*Discussion:* corner binding for a chest.

**1058: Bronze binding**

*Dimensions:* each side: 150 mm × 48 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* strip of bronze, bent at the centre to form a right angle, with holes along each side to take small nails.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5297).<sup>8</sup>

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 1057 and from same object.

**East wall, north-east corner****1059: Small wooden chest**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1060: Bone hinge (Figure 69.9; Plate 72.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 53 mm; diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Small cylindrical bone hinge. Hole in the centre of the flatter side (diam.: c.7 mm). Small hole opposite (diam.: 2 mm). Another hole (diam.: c.5 mm) approximately at right angles to the other two, 15 mm from one end of the hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5309A).

*Discussion:* This hinge is a size between two common types (e.g. cat. nos. 249 and 257). Hence it is possibly from the horizontal door of a chest (see Fremersdorf 1940: esp. 330: figs. 15–16). The additional hole may have been for decorative purposes (e.g. filled with burnt wax). See discussion on bone hinges.

**1061: Two bronze ring handles (Plate 72.2)**

i. Diam. of ring: 39 mm; h. of stud: 13 mm.

*Description:* Ring handle consisting of a fluted ring of oval section (c.5 mm × 4 mm) attached to a boss with a double-spiked loop (w.: 7 mm) which is splayed after 28 mm. Modulated boss with three concentric ridges and a central knob (thickness of lamina: 1.5–2 mm).

ii. Diam.: 36 mm; h.: 16 mm. Bronze boss with a rectangular hole cut near one edge to take an attachment double-spiked loop and ring. Modulated with two ridges and a pronounced central knob.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5312A).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 242. See discussion on ring handles.

**1062: Bronze lock plate (Plate 72.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved diam.: 70.5 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm.

*Description:* Circular lock plate of fine lamina. Four unevenly distributed holes for attachment nails. Small L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 14 mm). Possibly another rectangular cut (5 mm × 15 mm) in plate. Decorated with incised concentric lines. Incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5312B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 819 but smaller. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1063: Bronze lock (Plate 72.4)**

*Dimensions:* 85 mm × 80 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

<sup>8</sup> Elia (1934: 293) referred to this as inv. no. 5247.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with concave sides. Iron attachment nail (head diam. c.14 mm) in each corner. Another small hole to either side of L-shaped keyhole. Iron concretion on reverse of plate (65 mm × 65 mm), with remains of bronze bolt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5368A).

*Discussion:* Similar type of lock plate to cat. no. 723 but smaller. Most probably also from a chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1064: Bronze lock (Figure 58.3; Plate 72.4)**

*Dimensions:* 65 mm × 60 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular plate, three sides concave. One small hole (diam.: 2.5 mm) towards each corner. Two holes cut into the centre, one oblong (5 mm × 16 mm) and one circular with a rectangular extension at one end (diam.: 15 mm; total l.: 18 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5368B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**1065: Four bronze strap hinges (Figure 56.5; Plate 72.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60–75 mm; h.: 30 mm; thickness of lamina: c.3 mm.

*Description:* Hinges with short tapering arms, squared at ends. Each central pivot with five plates and an iron pivot pin (max. l.: 40 mm). Hole in each arm to take attachment nail. Preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5367).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 698 and probably from a chest. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1066: Seven bronze strap hinges and wood (Plate 72.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100–13 mm; h.: c.26 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm; max. dimensions of wood: 45 mm × 40 mm; thickness of wood: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Hinges with tapering arms and four central pivot plates. Six with bronze pivots pins, one with iron. Large attachment hole (diam.: c.8 mm) in each arm. Ends of arms squared. Two hinges preserved with the remains of wood around one arm. Grain of wood at right angles to the hinge. All preserved closed. All complete except one which is broken at the attachment hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5369).

*Discussion:* Similar hinge to cat. no. 1037 and probably from a chest. Manning noted (in Frere 1972: 180) that hinges of this type were used vertically or horizontally. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1067: Iron key (Plate 72.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 136 mm; max. preserved w.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Large slide key with suspension ring (internal diam.: 14 mm), L-shaped bit and shaft of tapering rectangular section. Teeth poorly preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5378).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 136, except with straight head. See also Ricci 1985: 55, pl. 7, no. 2. See discussion on locks and keys.

**East wall, north-east corner, from chest**

**1068: Decorative fragment (Figure 73.11; Plate 73.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 78 mm; w.: 31 mm; thickness: c.3 mm.

*Description:* Flat piece of bone, decorated at one end with three incised lines. Traces of further decoration of incised concentric circles (max. diam.: 9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5309B).

*Discussion:* Rather heavy for the decoration of a small chest. More probably inlay from a large object (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

**1069: Bronze incense burner (Plate 73.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.166 mm; base: 115 mm × 121 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze incense burner made in two pieces. Hollow lower part consisting of a rectangular base with a small support in each corner (total height of base: 25 mm), and cylindrical modulated pedestal (h.: 95 mm; upper diam.: 85 mm). Circular upper part (h.: 65 mm; max. diam.: 131 mm) with the base rounded at the centre to fit pedestal and sides crenellated on the upper edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5364).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (upper, third from left).

*Discussion:* For same general type see Chavane 1975: pls 36–7 (stone examples); and Conticello *et al.* 1990: 145, no. 10 (ceramic example). According to Chavane (1975: 121–2) these were incense burners. See also Borriello *et al.* 1986: 189, nos. 112–13 which have been identified as small altars.

**1070: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* quadrangular flask with short neck and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5370).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 281.

**1071: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 12.3; Plate 73.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 171 mm; diam.: 102 mm.

*Description:* pale green bottle of relatively fine glass with flat base, conical body, long cylindrical neck, and rolled horizontal lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5371).

*Discussion:* Similar to Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 49, esp. pl. XXXVI, no. 212. This is one of the larger types of bottles to be called an *unguentarium*. See discussions on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1072: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 12.1; Plate 73.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 88 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass bottle with flat base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and horizontal rolled lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5372).

*Discussion:* Similar type to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 49, esp. pl. XXXVI, no. 213. Also similar to cat. no. 63 but body more rounded. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1073: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 106 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small hexagonal glass flask with ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5373).

*Discussion:* Form possibly similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: pl. I (lower centre, top shelf on right). See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1074: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 105 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small quadrangular glass flask with short neck and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5374).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 281 except smaller. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1075: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 103 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small quadrangular glass flask with short neck and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5375).

*Discussion:* According to the inventories, this flask was similar to cat. no. 1074. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1076: Glass bottle (unguentarium)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5376A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1077: Glass bottle (unguentarium)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5376B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1078: Glass fragments**

*Description:* numerous fragments of glass from various vessels.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1079: Glass bottle (unguentarium)**

*Dimension:* h.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5376C).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1080: Seven ceramic jars (abbeveratoi)**

*Description:* seven small jars of various forms and sizes, each with a small pierced handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5377).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1039. See discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

**1081: Ceramic jug (oinochoe)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively large jug (compare cat. no. 713). Possibly similar to Ancecchino 1977a: fig. 5, no. 42 and used for the storage of liquid. See discussion on *oinochoe*.

**1082: Ceramic jug**

*Dimensions:* h.: 240 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Similar in size to cat. no. 713. See discussion on jugs.

**1083: Two ceramic jugs (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm and 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively small jugs, larger one the same height as cat. no. 719. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1084: Iron knife (coltello)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly one of the blade fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 48, and 102.

**1085: Bronze tongs (Figure 35.1; Plate 73.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm; w.: 16 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Strip of bronze folded to form two arms, with rounded tips and circular terminal (diam.: c.17 mm). Tips poorly preserved, possibly with traces of burning.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5365).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (upper, second from right).

*Discussion:* probably used in metalworking, to lift crucibles or hot coals.

**1086: Bronze theca calamaio (Figure 51.2; Plate 73.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 48 mm; diam.: 45 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.75 mm.

*Description:* Small cylindrical bronze container with flat base. Traces of small concentric decorative ridges around outside. Poorly preserved.



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5305).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, second from left).

*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 193 no. 138. According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, found with lid with small pommel and used as inkwell. More probably *pyxis*.

**1087: Bronze theca calamaio (Plate 73.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; diam.: 48 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small cylindrical bronze container similar to cat. no. 1086. Inside were found the remains of ink and two bifurcated points of bronze lamina (l.: 45 mm and 48 mm: Elia), one with the end cut at an acute angle and the other with a semi-circular end. Lid with hole at the centre.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5306).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, fifth from left).

*Discussion:* according to Elia (1934: 294) the two points were similar to small modern pens.

**1088: Bronze ruler (piede romano) (Figure 35.5; Plate 73.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 294.5 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ruler of rectangular section (53 mm × 40 mm), consisting of two lengths connected with a central hinge and a small bronze pivot pin. Small piece of lamina (l.: 49 mm) attached to one arm of the ruler with a bronze nail, 14 mm from the central pivot. Two rectangular notches cut into the piece of lamina, corresponding with two nails on the other arm, forming a clamp to hold the ruler rigid. Small rectangular notches (1 mm × 1 mm) cut into one face of the ruler at intervals of c.20 mm. The notches on one arm closer together (c.17 mm) than on the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5307).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower right).

*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 195, no. 141 (right); de la Bédoyère 1989: 65, fig. 38c. According to de la Bédoyère, the various divisions on the latter (c.18 mm apart) allow measurement according to both Greek units of the *digitus*, and Roman units of the *uncia*.

**1089: Bronze parts (Figures 43.2 and 68.7; Plate 73.9–9a)**

i. Diam.: 40 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* small bronze disc decorated on one side with a ridge around the edge and circular grooves toward the centre.

ii. Diam.: 35 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* small bronze stud decorated on one side with ridge around edge. Remains of bronze shaft (l.: c.5 mm) on the other side.

iii. Bronze rod (preserved l.: 147 mm) of approximately square section (5 mm × 5 mm, corners rounded), modulated at one end. Rectangular attachment (8 mm × 6 mm)

on one side, with hole for suspension. Ring (diam.: c.13 mm) attached through hole. Traces of incisions, possibly of numbers, on one side. Both ends were probably broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5308).

*Discussion:* Fittings i and ii are probably both decorative studs, unrelated to rod iii which is from a set of scales comparable in size to cat. no. 669, although slightly larger. See discussion on scales.

**1090: Bronze forceps (Figure 36.4; Plate 73.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 98 mm; w.: 7 mm; max. thickness of lamina: 3 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped forceps made from one piece of folded bronze, with plain-shouldered arms. Handle of thinner lamina than arms. Jaw tips slightly inturned with straight ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5304).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 41. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

**1091: Glass counter (Plate 73.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 16 mm; h.: 6 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex counter of opaque white glass.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5310A).

*Discussion:* Similar to large counters in cat. no. 144. See discussion on *bottone*.

**1092: Six stones (Figure 46.2; Plate 73.12)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 21 mm.

*Description:* Small marble stones of various shapes, five flattish of the following approximate shapes: three circular; one oval; and one rectangular. Sixth stone is cylindrical in shape, slightly curved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5310B).

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 296) these were gaming stones. See discussion on *bottone*.

**1093: Three silver coins**

*Description:* one *denarius*, of P. Nerva (113 or 112 BC); one *denarius*, legionary of M. Antonius (32–31 BC); one coin, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5302: not reinventoried)

**1094: Five bronze coins**

*Description:* three large, two medium-size.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5303).<sup>9</sup>

**1095: Two bronze coins**

*Dimensions:* one *sestertius*, of Nero (AD 63–7).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5303: not reinventoried).

<sup>9</sup> Only nine coins recorded in inventory of Naples Museum for cat. nos. 1094–8 (see Appendix A).



**1096: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* medium-size.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5303).

**1097: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* medium-size.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5303).

**1098: Bronze coin**

*Description:* medium-size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5366: not reinventoried).

### East wall, centre, 0.2 m from cupboard no. 3 in south-east corner

**1099: Wooden cupboard (no. 4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.38 m; l.: 1.65 m; w.: 0.75 m (GdSc).

*Description:* large cupboard with two doors.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1100: Numerous iron fragments**

*Description:* iron parts from closing system of cupboard doors.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly some of the fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. nos. 34–5 and 38.

**1101: Bronze lock plate (Plate 74.1)**

*Dimensions:* 95 mm × 87 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with slightly convex sides. Attachment hole towards each corner with iron attachment nails (head diam.: 13 mm; preserved l.: 15 mm). L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 30 mm). Remains of wood around one of the attachment nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5426).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 723 but smaller. See discussion on locks and keys.

### East wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner

**1102: Wooden cupboard (no. 3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 2.2 m; l.: 1.4 m; w.: 0.6 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Large cupboard with two doors, decorated with rhomboid pattern. Numerous small bronze nails, or studs, with hemispherical heads.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 37, fig. 13.

**1103: Bronze lock plate and iron key (Plate 74.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l. of plate: c.80 mm; preserved w.: c.80 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm; preserved l. of key: c.80 mm; internal diam. of suspension ring of key: c.9 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with slightly concave sides. Remains of three attachment nails, with rounded heads

(diam.: c.13 mm) and stems of rectangular section, in preserved corners of plate. L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 30 mm). Remains of iron key with suspension ring adhered to plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5423).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 723 but smaller. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1104: Bronze lock plate**

*Description:* from lock of cupboard.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**1105: Twelve bronze strap hinges (Plate 74.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 65–109 mm; h.: 17–21 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Small hinges with tapering arms. Ends of arms variously squared. Each central pivot with three plates and an iron pivot pin. Large hole (diam.: c.7 mm) in each arm for attachment. One with two holes in one arm. All preserved closed. Nine complete, three with one arm broken at the attachment hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5422).

*Discussion:* Similar size and weight to cat. no. 239 except with only one, larger, attachment hole in each arm. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1106: Two bronze ring handles (Figure 66.3; Plate 74.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of ring: 38 mm; max. w. of double-spiked loop: 8 mm; preserved l.: 15 mm.

*Description:* Ring handles consisting of fluted rings of horizontally oval section (w.: 4.5 mm), each with the remains of a bronze double-spiked loop with a ridge along the edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5424A).

*Discussion:* For similarly moulded double-spiked loop: see Manning 1985: pl. 58 no. R2. See discussion on ring handles.

**1107: Bronze ring (Figure 75.10; Plate 74.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* plain, relatively heavy, bronze ring of circular section (diam.: 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5424B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**1108: Two bronze ring handles**

*Description:* ring handles from cupboard.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1107. See discussion on ring handles.

**1109: Bronze studs (Figure 67.17; Plate 74.5)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 20 mm; head diam.: c.9 mm.

*Description:* twenty-eight small bronze studs with hemispherical heads and thin shafts of rectangular section (c.1 mm × 1 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5425).

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi* these studs, or nails, were ornamentation from the doors of this cupboard. Similar in shape to Manning's type 8 iron nails (Manning 1985: 135, fig. 32), identified as for upholstery work. See discussion on studs.

**1110: Bronze fittings (Figures 56.8 and 76.9; Plate 74.5)**

i. Bronze strap hinge

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 33.5 mm; h.: 15 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Tiny bronze hinge with tapering arms, central pivot plates and iron pivot pin (preserved l.: 23 mm). One arm with one attachment hole and one with two. Latter arm broken at the second hole. Preserved closed.

ii. Bronze and lead device

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm; total h.: 10 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze device consisting of a modulated disc with a depression at the centre. Small hole in either edge of the disc and a rectangular cut in the base. A tiny piece of bronze protrudes from one of the holes at the edge. A thin triangular piece of bronze passes through the other hole and is attached by an iron nail, through a rectangular cut in the base, to a lead disc (diam.: 12 mm; h.: 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5425).

*Discussion:* The tiny hinge (i) seems rather small for such a large cupboard. It was either from a small compartment within the cupboard or from a small chest or casket held in the cupboard. Device (ii) seems to have moving parts. According to Elia (1934: 295) it was a secret lock for a casket. These fittings were possibly from a small casket held in the cupboard. See discussions on strap hinges.

**East wall, 0.75 m from south-east corner, from cupboard no. 3**

**1111: Marble mortar (mortaio)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 310 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly one in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 143.

**South wall, towards south-east corner**

**1112: Wooden cupboard (no. 2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.34 m; l.: 1.1 m; w.: 56 cm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1113: Bone ornaments**

*Description:* bone decoration of cupboard.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1114: Bronze lock plate (Plate 75.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 140 mm; preserved w.: 128 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze lock plate with concave sides. Hole for attachment nail in each corner. L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 54 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5357).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 723. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1115: Bronze lock and iron key (Figure 60.4; Plate 75.2)**

*Dimensions:* front plate dimensions: 100 mm × 68 mm; return dimensions: 40 mm × 68 mm; rear plate: 58 mm; l. of key: c.55 mm; l. of bolt: c.70 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with four iron attachment nails, three preserved with hemispherical bronze heads (diam.: c.15 mm). Plain return and rear plate with rectangular hole (30 mm × 8 mm). Remains of two small iron rods (l.: c.14 mm) attached to the edge of the rear plate. Iron key, with suspension ring (diam.: 19 mm) and L-shaped bit with, probably, five teeth, iron tumblers and a bronze bolt *in situ*. Small bronze strip (l.: 50 mm; w.: 12 mm; thickness: 1 mm) adhered to a piece of wood, probably from the inside of the lock case.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5358).

*Discussion:* Key similar to Manning 1985: fig. 25, no. 4. Key type similar to cat. no. 723ii and to bronze key. cat. no. 4. This type of lock was used for a hinged door, either of a cupboard or chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1116: Bronze lock (Plate 75.3)**

*Dimensions:* 180 mm × 130 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Large rectangular lock plate with slightly convex sides and decorated with two parallel lines of bronze bosses, with hemispherical heads. Traces of fifteen bosses. Remains of an iron lock bolt and key.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5410).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (lower left).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**1117: Two bone hinges (Plate 75.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm and 96 mm; diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* Large cylindrical bone hinges, each with two holes (diam. c.10 mm) in one side and decorated at one end with three concentric incised lines which have been filled with black, possibly paint.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5412A).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1118: Twenty-eight bone hinges (Plate 75.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.32 mm; diam.: c.32 mm.

*Description:* cylindrical bone hinges, each with hole (diam. c.1–1.1 cm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5412B).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 249. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1119: Bronze ring handle (Figure 65.10; Plate 75.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 47 mm.

*Description:* Heavy bronze ring handle of approximately square section (8 mm × 8 mm), with large double-spiked loop (w.: 11 mm) splayed after 28 mm. Found with remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5411).

*Discussion:* The preservation of this ring handle, with wood remains attached, but with no boss suggests that it had never had a boss. See discussion on ring handles.

**South wall, south-east corner, from cupboard (no. 2)**

**1120: Marble pestle (Figure 52.2; Plate 75.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; max. diam.: 54 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped white marble pestle, with handle in the form of a finger (l. of finger: 89 mm). Finger nail and finger joint indicated by incision.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5420).

*Discussion:* See Chavane 1975: pl. 70, no. 50. For further discussion on type see cat. no. 12.

**1121: Lead bowl and pumice stone (Figure 15.4; Plate 75.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of bowl: 75 mm; h. of bowl: c.40 mm; diam. of pumice: 69 mm; h. of pumice: 37 mm.

*Description:* Hemispherical bowl, decorated with incised lines on the outer surface, containing hemispherical lump of pumice. Bowl in fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5421).

*Discussion:* possibly used as a pumice stone for ablutions.

**1122: Bronze extractor (Figure 37.1; Plate 75.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 124 mm; diam. of palette: 6 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze instrument consisting of long thin tapering handle and small flat circular palette, set at an angle to handle. Handle, of circular section, swollen near palette end, then modulated and rest of handle tapering to a point. Incised spiral decoration along much of its length. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5418).

*Discussion:* According to Jackson (pers. comm. 2000) this was a *ligula*. See discussion.

**1123: Bone needle (ago saccale)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 118 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5419).

*Discussion:* see discussions on *ago* and needles.

**1124: Gold necklace**

*Dimensions:* l.: 445 mm; wg.: 122 g (Elia).

*Description:* Robust gold necklace of figure-of-eight links, with a hook at one end in the form of the forepart of a snake, and a ring at the other. A small pendant of a figure of Isis-Fortuna (h.: 20 mm), wearing a *chiton* and *himation*, attached a third of the way along its length. She has a *modius* on her head, carries a *cornucopia* in her left arm and a rudder in her right.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 5413).

*References:* Elia 1934: 296, fig. 16; d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. III, no. 31.

**1125: Two gold earrings**

*Dimensions:* wg.: 7 g (Elia).

*Description:* pair of earrings, each consisting of a small disc above a strip of rolled lamina, with a hook at the back and two rings at the front from which hang two pearls.

*Present location:* stolen in 1976 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993) (inv. no. 5414).

*Reference:* Elia: 1934: 296, fig. 16.

**1126: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 21 mm; wg.: 5.5 g (Elia).

*Description:* ring of flat section with oval inset of a translucent dark red stone, incised with a dog running to the left.<sup>10</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 5415).

*References:* Elia 1934: 296, fig. 16; d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. X, no. 105.

**1127: Gold coin**

*Description:* *Denarius*, of Vespasian (AD 76).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5416: not reinventoried).

**1128: Bronze coin**

*Dimensions:* bronze *as*, of Vespasian (AD 73).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5417: not reinventoried).

**South wall, 0.3 m from cupboard no. 2, against east jamb of room 7**

**1129: Wooden cupboard (no. 1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.34 m; l.: 1.03 m; w.: 0.77 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**South wall, against east jamb of room 7, from cupboard no. 1**

**1130: Stone weight**

*Description:* basalt weight with an inscription of incised points: 'X'.

<sup>10</sup> According to Elia (1934: 297) this is a hare.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Della Corte 1933: 305 no. 246.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1772. See discussion on weights.

**1131: Glass vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 20 mm; diam.: 28 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small vase with depressed spherical body and narrow neck.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5356).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 39.

**1132: Glass bottle (bocsettina)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small fragmentary bottle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1133: Ceramic vase (vasettino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 40 mm; diam.: 60 mm (GdSc)

*Description:* small vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* similar dimensions to cat. no. 173, if slightly smaller.

**1134: Two bronze strigils (Plate 75.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 227 mm (Elia).

*Description:* two bronze strigils with folded blades, attached to a bronze ring (diam.: 80 mm).

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5351).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (lower right).

*Discussion:* see discussion on strigils.

**1135: Bronze instrument (Plate 75.10)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 250 mm; diam. of bell: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Musical instrument in the form of horn and tube with single hole. Bell missing.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5352).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (top left).<sup>11</sup>

*Discussion:* Elia identified this as a musical instrument.

**1136: Bronze tube**

*Dimensions:* l.: 73 mm; diam. of tube: 13 mm; diam. of disc: 65 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Cylindrical tube, closed at one end and the other inserted into a disc decorated with concentric circles in relief. Traces of lead sealing.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5355).

**1137: Bronze lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 55 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* hemispherical lid, with a small ring handle supported from a hook or loop.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5353).<sup>12</sup>

**1138: Bronze handle (Figure 76.6; Plate 76.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70.5 mm; w.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Oval-shaped drop handle of approximately circular section (diam.: c.4 mm), with terminals looped back. Small ring (diam.: 21 mm; section diam.: c.3 mm), with overlapping ends wound around hoop, in each terminal loop. Another similar ring (diam.: 17 mm; section diam.: 15 mm) around the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5354).

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 294) this is a *situla* handle. More probably from a glass bottle with rings for attaching implements (Allason-Jones pers. comm. 2001). Comparable to the handle of cat. no. 27.

**South-west corner, near room 6**

**1139: Bronze tegame (Plate 76.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 219 mm; diam.: 106 mm; h.: 57 mm.

*Description:* Small sub-hemispherical bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with a horizontal handle attached at the rim. Rolled rim, decorated on the outside with two ridges. Handle decorated with a groove around the edge and two more in the middle. Handle terminal circular and decorated with further concentric ridges. A lunate hole is cut into the circle for suspension. Concentric ridges on the base. Much of the body is restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5475).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 98, 401.

*Discussion:* Similar to form frequently referred to as a *casseruola*. See discussions on *casseruola* and *tegame*.

**1140: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 142 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* quadrangular glass flask with short neck and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5477).<sup>13</sup>

plate by a small double-spiked loop which passes through the latter and has splayed ends. Attached to this object is an old inventory number, dated 1932 (also has the number 3460-3-).

<sup>13</sup> Elia (1934: 302) provenanced this to room 6.

<sup>11</sup> Elia (1934: 294) has numbered this inv. no. 5332.

<sup>12</sup> The object now inventoried as inv. no. 5353 is a small rectangular plate (48.5 mm × 32 mm; thickness: c.0.75 mm) with small protrusions in two corners (l.: 4 mm and 2 mm). A tiny ring (diam.: 11.5 mm) of rectangular section is attached to the



*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 281. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1141: Glass cup (tazzina)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small glass cup in three fragments.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5478).<sup>14</sup>

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. nos. 709 and 715.

**1142: Bronze coin**

*Dimensions:* small, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5476: not reinventoried).<sup>15</sup>

**West wall, outside room 5**

**1143: Bronze lantern**

*Dimensions:* h.: 400 mm; diam.: 130 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lantern consisting of a base with three small feet. Inside the base is a small cylindrical receptacle with a perforated cover. Two quadrangular rods connect the base to a circle. Upper section of the lantern has three lateral rings, through which pass small chains, and a central suspension ring with two handles placed above it. Broken into various fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5298).<sup>16</sup>

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 569.

**1144: Bronze ring handle (Plate 76.3)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 52 mm.

*Description:* bronze handle consisting of fluted ring of horizontally oval section (w.: 6 mm) and attachment double-spiked loop (w.: 9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5299).<sup>17</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar size and type to cat. no. 299. See discussion on ring handles.

**No precise location**

**1145: Fragment of black-figure pottery (Plate 76.4)**

*Dimensions:* 45 mm × 56 mm; thickness: 4 mm.

*Fabric:* fine orange.

*Description:* Fragment of Greek black-figure pottery decorated with a draped figure. Drapery alternately black and overpainted in purple. Remains of a vertical row of stylized ivy leaves to the left. Small hole (diam.: c.4 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5489).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. provenanced this to room 6.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. provenanced this to room 6. There are now two coins catalogued at the inventory number in the Naples Museum Collection: one bronze *quadran*s of Gaius (AD 39) and one illegible bronze coin.

<sup>16</sup> Elia (1934: 293) referred to this as inv. no. 5248.

**Room 4<sup>19</sup>**

No loose finds.

**Room 5**

**On pavement**

**1146: Bronze fitting (Figure 76.1; Plate 76.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 87 mm; diam. of boss: 59 mm.

*Description:* Heavy bronze fitting consisting of a boss in the form of a lion's head, with flattened nose and holes through the mouth (diam.: c.10 mm), possibly to take a ring handle. Boss attached to the end of a hollow rod (thickness of lamina: 3 mm) of square section (25 mm × 25 mm). One hole in one side of the rod (c.10 mm × 8 mm) 17 mm from the lion's head, and another hole (diam.: c.4 mm) in the upper side of the rod, 9 mm from the end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5348).

*Discussion:* See Bushe-Fox 1913: fig. 10, no. 5; Bushe-Fox 1916: pl. 20, no. 1; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: fig. 247. According to Meates (1987: 74) and Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli such pieces were probably finials for furniture. However, the heaviness, the length of the rod, and the possible evidence of a ring handle, suggest that this object may have been a handle or cart fitting. It is perhaps comparable to bronze bosses with bull protomes found in the Casa del Citarista (Dwyer 1979: 72, fig. 12), Casa di Obellius Firmus (Sogliano 1905: 255–6, figs 7–8), and the Casa del Nozze d'Argento (Allison 2004b), which seem to have had a more purely decorative function.

**1147: Bronze lock plate fragments (Plate 76.6)**

*Dimensions:* max. dimensions of fragment: 100 mm × 75 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm.

*Description:* three fragments of a rectangular lock plate with elongated corners, each terminating in a cross.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5349).

*Discussion:* Similar type of lock plate to cat. no. 1404. See discussion on locks and keys.

**No precise location**

**1148: Iron and bronze lock fragment (Figure 61.5; Plate 76.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved dimensions of plate: 46 mm × 72 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm; preserved l. of key: 98 mm; preserved l. of bolt: 40 mm.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. referred to this as inv. no. 5229.

<sup>18</sup> This was a '*trovamento fortuito*' (fortuitous find), not made at the same time as the other finds in the '*atrium*'.

<sup>19</sup> According to Elia (1934: 297) a bronze lock (inv. no. 5225) was found in this room. However this is the inventory number of a bronze finger-ring from House I 10.8.



*Description:* Fragment of a lock plate with bronze attachment nail (l.: c.6 mm) with flat head (diam.: 15 mm). Remains, possibly of an iron key, of flat rectangular section (17 mm × 3 mm) and with a mobile suspension ring (diam.: 30 mm), *in situ*. Bolt with a remaining key pattern of two oblong holes and a circle formed by four triangular holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5344).

*Discussion:* probably decorated band from wooden lid, or possibly a hinge.

**1149: Bronze jug (olpe) (Plate 76.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small jug with a simple handle surmounted by a small leaf-shaped plate.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5342).

*References:* possibly Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (upper, second left); Tassinari 1993: i. 144.<sup>20</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussion on *olpe*.

**1150: Bronze amphora (amphoretta) (Plate 76.9)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5343).

*References:* possibly Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (upper, centre); Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), jars of this general type are found in association with basins, of similar type to cat. no. 695, and used for ablutions in the '*triclinium*' prior to eating.

**1151: Glass bottle (unguentarium)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small pear-shaped glass bottle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5346).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 186.

**1152: Glass foot (Figure 14.8; Plate 76.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 69 mm; h.: 40 mm.

*Description:* conical foot from a drinking cup, with a slightly concave profile and a moulded stem.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5347).

*Discussion:* Compare van Lith 1991: fig. 22 g. Production from similar tradition that produced cat. no. 724.

**1153: Bone punteruolo**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bone implement, broken in two pieces.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5345).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 142. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

**1154: Seven bronze and bone needles (Figures 38.3–5; Plate 76.11)**

i. *Dimensions:* preserved l.: 50 mm; max. diam.: 3 mm.

*Description:* tapering bone rod, of circular section, possibly a needle.

ii. *Dimensions:* l.: 85 mm; w. of head: c.2 mm.

*Description:* fine tapering bronze needle, of circular section, with square head and oblong eye (l.: c.4 mm).

iii. *Dimensions:* preserved l.: 54 mm; w. of head: 2.5 mm.

*Description:* tapering bronze needle, of circular section, with square head and oblong eye (l.: 4 mm) adhered to L-shaped bronze rod (l.: 35 mm) of rectangular section (c.3.5 mm × 3.5 mm).

iv. *Dimensions:* preserved l.: 63 mm; w. of head: c.2 mm.

*Description:* tapering bronze needle, of circular section, with square head and circular eye (diam.: c.1 mm). Incomplete.

v. *Dimensions:* preserved l.: 98 mm; w. of head: c.2 mm.

*Description:* curved bronze needle, of circular section, with square head and small circular eye. Incomplete.

vi. *Dimensions:* total preserved l.: c.70 mm.

*Description:* two fine bronze rods of circular section, possibly parts of a needle.

vii. *Dimensions:* preserved l.: 69 mm; max. diam.: c.3 mm.

*Description:* bronze rod of circular section, possibly part of a needle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5341).

*Discussion:* These are probably all sewing needles (see Manning 1985: 35). See discussion on needles.

## Room 6

### On pavement

**1155: Lead fitting (Figure 81.1; Plate 77.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 74 mm; h.: 50 mm; max. thickness of lamina: 15 mm.

*Description:* cylindrical piece of lead, slightly waisted.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5482A).

*Discussion:* according to *Giornale degli Scavi*, a door pivot lining, but more probably some type of spool or inside lining of a statue base (Allason-Jones pers. comm. 2001).

**1156: Three lead rings (Figure 81.2; Plate 77.2)**

*Description:* Three lead rings of flattish section (w.: c.10 mm). Two circular (diam.: c.60 mm) and one oval (c.68 mm × 47 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5482B).

*Discussion:* possibly washers.

<sup>20</sup> Both Elia and Tassinari referred to this as inv. no. 5353.

**1157: Bronze handle (Plate 77.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 152 mm; w. of arms: 72 mm.

*Description:* Handle from a large bronze vessel, with a leaf-shaped lower terminal, and two arms at the upper. Surmounted by two vertical semicircular plates, one perforated to take an articulated lid.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5480).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144 and ii. 76, 401.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari, this is a jug handle from a jug used for ablutions (Tassinari 1993: i. 232, 233). See discussion on jugs.

**1158: Bronze stud (Plate 77.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 55 mm; preserved h.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Bronze stud consisting of flat disc and iron shaft. One side with raised ridge around edge and central circular socket (h.: c.1 mm) from which the remains of the shaft protrude.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5481A).

*Discussion:* Same type of boss as cat. no. 928 and similar to those of cat. no. 296iii. Likely, therefore, to have been a furniture fitting. See discussion on studs.

**1159: Bronze lid (Plate 77.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 51 mm; total w.: 51 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Small oval lid with rectangular extension, possibly for attachment. Small strip of bronze (25 mm × 10 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5481B).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 87, 401.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a lid from small elliptical vessel. Tassinari identified it as a lid from one of the types of jugs used in ablutions.

**1160: Bronze disc (Plate 77.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 50 mm; h.: 15 mm.

*Description:* bronze disc with edges roughly folded, possibly as a lid.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5481C).

**1161: Bronze cylinder (Plate 77.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.40 mm; h.: c.37 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm.

*Description:* strip of bronze folded to form a cylinder.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5481D).

*Discussion:* conceivably part of a door pivot lining.

**1162: Bronze tube (Plate 77.5)**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 15 mm; l.: 43 mm; thickness of lamina: c.10 mm.

*Description:* tapering bronze tube.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5481E).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Tassinari identified this as a fragment from a funnel of a similar type to cat. no. 1918 and proposed that these were used at the table (1993: i. 232).

**1163: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Description:* Upper part of a cylindrical amphora with short handles and two inscriptions painted in red and black on the neck. Inscriptions:

a) 'S TR/ N VSVS/ M·VOLVSIO·IVVENCO'

b) 'Q·TII· · ·'

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5483).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 307, no. 261.

*Discussion:* Contents of this vessel appear to have been destined for the use of M. Volusius Iuvenus. See discussion on amphora.

**1164: Ceramic amphora fragment (Plate 77.6)**

*Description:* fragment from the body of an amphora with an inscription painted in black (no longer visible).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5484).

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

**1165: Bronze lamp (Plate 77.7)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 175 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle, low body, elongated discus and circular foot. Semilunate handle with ring below. Related lid with remains of chain.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5479).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (upper left).

*Discussion:* if this is the lamp illustrated by Elia, then it is very similar to cat. no. 1013, but presumably smaller.

**1166: Bone needle (ago saccale)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 92 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5485).

*Description:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 141. See discussions on ago and needles.

**1167: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small circular lid.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly a similar type to cat. no. 572 but smaller. See discussion on lids.

**1 m above pavement****1168: Bronze lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 125 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with single nozzle, elongated discus and low circular foot, decorated with concentric circles. Handle formed from a cylindrical rod, bifurcated at attached end and arched.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5350).

*Discussion:* possibly a similar type to cat. no. 396 or cat. no. 1013 but smaller.

## Room 7

### North-west corner

1169: *Marble weight (Plate 77.8)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 190 mm; diam.: 295 mm.

*Description:* Marble weight in the form of flattened sphere. Remains of iron rings (w.: 35 mm) on upper surface, 110 mm apart, to take handle.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 4 (inv. no. 57635).

*Discussion:* Likely to have been for industrial purposes. See discussion on weights.

1170: *Two clay loom weights*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm and 65 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on loom weights.

### North-east corner, 0.5 m above pavement

1171: *Two bone hinges (Figure 69.1; Plate 78.1)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm and 112 mm; diam.: c.34 mm.

*Description:* Two large cylindrical bone hinges, each with two holes in one side (diam.: c.4 mm) and decorated with three incised lines towards one end. One has a small disc sealing the other end (diam.: 25 mm), with a ridge around the edge and a central knob, and with traces of a white sealant.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5381A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on bone hinges.

1172: *Fourteen bone fittings (Figure 82.9; Plate 78.2)*

*Dimensions:* l.: c.13 mm; diam.: c.33 mm.

*Description:* fourteen bone rings of approximately rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5381B).

*Discussion:* such rings, without a hole for an attachment pin, are either unfinished hinges of similar type to cat. no. 1263 (see also unfinished bone found in room 8, cat. nos. 1185–1211), or they could conceivably have been intended as spacers (see Frere 1972: 149). To my knowledge no such spacers have been found in furniture contexts in Pompeii. See discussion on bone hinges.

1173: *Bronze balance (Plate 78.3)*

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 485 mm; diam. of plates: 145 mm.

*Description:* Large balance, consisting of slightly curved, cylindrical bronze rod and plates with attachment chains. Loop at centre of rod, to which is attached a large hook (l.:

100 mm) by means of a small intermediate ring (diam.: 20 mm). Each end of bar modulated and terminating in a ring, through which passes a bronze wire forming double hook (l.: 45 mm). The plates are slightly concave, decorated on both sides with incised concentric circles. Each has four attachment loops in the form of a leaf, passing underneath the plate. A ring (diam.: c. 16 mm) passes through each loop, in turn attached to a chain. Chains mainly of links formed from piece of wire folded into double U-shaped loop, with some sections of the 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain type. Two chains from each plate, brought together to a single ring attached to one side of the double hooks, at each end of the rod.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5379).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (lower, right).

*Discussion:* see discussion on scales.

1174: *Bronze balance (Plate 78.4)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 315 mm; diam. of plates: 85 mm (Elia).

*Description:* Balance with two related plates of simple lamina, each with four holes for suspension.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum (inv. no. 5380).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third and fourth from right (plates); centre (rod)).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1173, but smaller. See discussion on scales.

1175: *Lead weight (Figure 42.5; Plate 78.5)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 67 mm; max. w.: 41 mm; thickness: 19 mm.

*Description:* trapezoidal weight with a suspension hole (diam.: c.8 mm) at the narrower end and passing through the wider sides.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5382A).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1176 but the hole is in a different position. See discussions on loom weights and weights.

1176: *Lead weight (Figure 42.7; Plate 78.5)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 67 mm; max. w.: 45 mm; thickness: 23 mm.

*Description:* Trapezoidal weight with suspension hole (diam.: 11 mm), at narrower end, through narrow sides. Iron disc (diam.: 26 mm) adhered to one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5382B).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1599XX. See discussions on loom weights and weights.

### East wall, a few cm from north entrance

1177: *Bronze patera (Plate 78.6)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 264 mm; h.: 45 mm; diam.: 153 mm.

*Description:* Heavy bronze pan with a shallow bowl and low foot, decorated underneath with concentric ridges, and a long handle. Rolled rim with horizontal handle attached to the edge. Handle terminal ovoid with a knob finial.

Keyhole-shaped suspension hole in the handle terminal. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5470).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 146, 401.

*Discussion:* See Borriello *et al.* 1986: 179, no. 45, thought to have been used in bathing. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3), *patera* used for ablutions and toilet activities. See discussion on *patera*.

**1178: Bronze basin (pelvi) (Plate 78.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.370 mm; preserved h.: 85 mm.

*Description:* Upper part of a sub-hemispherical bronze basin with an inverted lip. Two horizontal handles attached to the body and decorated at the centre with five rings in relief. Handle terminals decorated with longitudinal incisions and attachments in the form of wings or possibly fishtails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5471).<sup>21</sup>

*Discussion:* similar type of bowl, with similar handles, to cat. no. 695.

**1179: Bronze basin (pelvi)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 310 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Rounded basin with a low foot decorated with concentric circles and a flat inturned rim. Two handles decorated with swans' heads.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5472).

*Discussion:* according to the Pompeii archives similar to cat. no. 1178.

**1180: Bronze weight (romano) (Figure 43.4; Plate 78.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 31 mm; max. diam.: 19 mm.

*Description:* Small pear-shaped bronze weight. Upper section pyramidal with a small suspension hole (diam.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5473).

*Discussion:* Probably the counterweight from a small steel-yard or balance. See discussion on scales.

**South entrance**

**1181: Four bronze strap hinges (Figure 55.2; Plate 79.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 206–28 mm; h.: c.44 mm; thickness of lamina: c.6 mm.

*Description:* Four heavy hinges each with tapering arms, five large central pivot plates and a bronze pivot pin (max. l.: 73 mm). Each hinge with two holes in each arm for attachment nails. Some iron nails still *in situ*. Preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5469).

*Discussion:* Door fittings for southern entrance of room. See discussion on strap hinges.

**No precise location**

**1182: Eight bone fittings (Plate 79.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; h.: c.13 mm.

*Description:* bone rings with approximately rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5474).<sup>22</sup>

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1172.

**1183: Five ceramic vases**

*Description:* small vases of various forms and dimensions.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1184: Two ceramic lids**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, these were from vessels. They were probably similar to cat. no. 572. See also discussion on lids.

**Room 8**

**North-east corner, a few cm from the wall**

**1185: Bone plaque (Plate 79.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 78 mm; max. w.: 68 mm; max. thickness: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Incised bone plaque, in the form of a profile human head, with nose missing. Face surrounded on two sides by perpendicular hair (or possibly the fringe of a helmet), separated from the face by a browband and a chin strap. Traces of red paint in the chin strap. Flat on reverse. Hole (diam.: 8.5 mm) in the centre of the plaque, with green staining from a bronze attachment nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486A).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (centre).

*Discussion:* similar to Nichols 1979: pl. 10b, which was from a couch.

**1186: Bone plaque (Plate 79.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 77 mm; max. w.: 66 mm; max. thickness: c.5 mm.

*Description:* incised bone plaque, almost identical to cat. no. 1185, with central hole of diam.: 9 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486B).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (centre).

**1187: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 120 mm; h.: 85 mm; max. thickness: c.6 mm.

*Description:* Approximately semicircular plaque, notched along the curved edge, worked with incision and relief

<sup>21</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 144, and ii. 129, 401) catalogued a different bowl (diam.: 224 mm) as this inventory number.

<sup>22</sup> Elia (1934: 300) has incorrectly catalogued these as bronze.



on one side and flat on the other. Straight edge has two semicircles (w.: 22 mm) cut out of each side and a scalloped edge at the centre. Incised line around all edges, and forming a triangle at the centre of the plaque, with traces of red paint. The surface of the plaque is covered with an incised scale pattern. Hole at the centre for attachment (diam.: 9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486C).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper row, centre).

**1188: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 92 mm; w.: 25 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bone plaque worked with incision and relief on one side and flat on the other. In the form of a stylized wing, with four incised feathers to either side and a 'V' at the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486D).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (centre, third from bottom).

**1189: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 81 mm; w.: 25 mm; max. thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* rectangular bone plaque almost identical to cat no. 1188, with traces of red paint and gold leaf in the incision around the central 'V'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486E).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (centre, second from bottom).

**1190: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 68 mm; w.: 22 mm; max. thickness: 6 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex rectangular plaque. Decorated on convex side with incised rhomboid pattern. Horizontal incisions on other flat side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486F).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (centre, bottom).

**1191: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; max. w.: 31 mm; max. thickness: 5.5 mm.

*Description:* Lozenge-shaped plaque, with ends squared and notched. Decorated on each side with an incised 'X' and 'V' between straight lines. Traces of red paint in the incisions. Hole for attachment at the centre (diam.: 9 mm) with green staining from an attachment nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486G).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, third from right).

**1192: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 117 mm; w.: 35 mm; thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque, almost identical to cat no. 1201.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486H).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, fourth from left).

**1193: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm; max. w.: 37 mm; thickness: 4.5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque, similar to cat no. 1192.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486I).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, one of five upper left).

**1194: Bone plaque (Figure 73.2; Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 30 mm; max. w.: 19 mm;

*Description:* fragment from lozenge-shaped plaque cat. no. 1201.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486J).

**1195: Bone ornament (Figure 82.15; Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 26.5 mm; max. w.: 17 mm; thickness: 25 mm.

*Description:* small ornament in the form of an arrowhead with a broken shaft, possibly part of a larger piece.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486K).

**1196: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 120 mm; max. w.: 33 mm; thickness: 5.5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1191.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486L).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, 2nd from right).

**1197: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 125 mm; max. w.: 35 mm; thickness: 5.5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1192.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486M).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, one of five upper left).

**1198: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 128 mm; max. w.: 37 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1192.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486N).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, one of five upper left).

**1199: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 127 mm; max. w.: 35 mm; max. thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1191.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486O).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, right).

**1200: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 122 mm; max. w.: 34 mm; max. thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1192.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486P).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, one of five upper left).

**1201: Bone plaque (Figure 73.2; Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 106 mm; max. w.: 33 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm.



*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque with ends squared and notched all around the edge. One end broken (fragment cat. no. 1194). Incised line at each end. Traces of red paint in the notches and the incised lines. One surface curved and covered with a scale pattern, the other flat. Hole at the centre for attachment (diam.: 9 mm) with green staining from an attachment nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486Q).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (left, second from bottom).

**1202: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 111 mm; max. w.: 27.5 mm; thickness: 6 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1191.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486R).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (upper, fourth from right).

**1203: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 102 mm; max. w.: 35 mm; max. thickness: 6 mm.

*Description:* Lozenge-shaped plaque, with ends squared, similar to cat. no. 1191. One end straight, the other notched. Decorated on each side with an incised 'X', with a 'V' only on one, between straight lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486S).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (right, third from bottom).

**1204: Bone plaque (Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 75 mm; max. w.: 32 mm; max. thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* lozenge-shaped plaque almost identical to cat. no. 1191, one end broken off at the central hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486T).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (right, second from bottom).

**1205: Bone plaques (Figure 73.5; Plate 80.1)**

*Description:* Numerous plaques of plain worked bone (thickness: c.1.5 mm), of three main sizes. Eight wide rectangular plaques (max. dimensions: 183 mm × 58 mm; min. dimensions: 106 mm × 47 mm). At least forty-five pieces, some fragments, of plaques of width c.25 mm and of complete length c.185–223 mm. At least five of these plaques had a hole at the centre (diam.: c.5 mm). Four of pieces with holes have a vertical, incised, black-painted line. One also has a similar horizontal line. At least another twenty strips of bone (max. preserved l.: 140 mm; w.: c.5 mm) and numerous other broken pieces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486U).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked.

**1206: Bone plaques (Figure 73.4; Plate 80.2)**

*Description:* 147 fragments of bone plaques similar to cat. no. 1205 (max. dimensions: 192 mm × 17 mm; min. w.:

c.6 mm). Many with one side decorated with vertical incised lines, variously arranged.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486V).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked.

**1207: Bone plaques (Figure 73.6; Plate 81.1)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 201 mm; w.: c.27 mm; thickness: c.9 mm.

*Description:* Twenty-three plano-convex plaques formed by slicing through bone. With semicircular ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486W).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked.

**1208: Bone pieces (Figure 82.16; Plate 81.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 35–40 mm; h.: 8–10 mm; w.: 13–15 mm.

*Description:* four small wedges of worked bone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486X).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked.

**1209: Bone fragments (Figure 82.14; Plate 81.2)**

*Description:* two fragments of worked bone: one (l.: 86 mm; w.: 8 mm) with short teeth along one side; the other is possibly from a disc with a jagged edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486Y).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked, perhaps for a comb, either for hair or for weaving (see Mikler 1997: pls 24, nos. 4–7 and pl. 39, no. 11).

**1210: Bone plaque (Figure 73.3; Plate 79.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 75 mm; w.: 20 mm; thickness: c.4 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex rectangular plaque, decorated with incised rhomboid pattern, similar to cat. no. 1190 but longer.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486Z).

*Discussion:* possibly in the process of being worked.

**1211: Bone fragments**

*Dimensions:* four fragments of small trapezoidal plaques of bone (max. dimensions: 20 mm × 9 mm; thickness: 1 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5486A1).

*Discussion:* Most of these pieces of bone, cat. nos. 1185–1211, are likely to have been inlay (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000), possibly used, or intended to be used, to decorate one or more pieces of furniture. Staining around attachment holes indicates that they had indeed been used. Cat. nos. 1188–90 and 1210 do not have attachment holes.<sup>23</sup>

**North-east corner, on pavement**

**1212: Iron furniture leg**

*Dimensions:* h.: 155 mm (GdSc).

<sup>23</sup> Elia's drawings (1934: 304, fig. 21) are rather schematic.

*Description:* iron leg with bone decoration, reportedly from a bed.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. nos. 296, 297, or 679.

**1213: Two iron nails**

*Description:* nails and further nail fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly some of the nails in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 43–7, 73, 75, and 79.

**1214: Iron wedge (Figure 33.1; Plate 81.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm; head dimensions: 65 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* heavy wedge with approximately square head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18221).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fourth row from bottom, left).

*Discussion:* similar to Gaitzsch pl. 23, no. 120. Wedges of this type could be used for either woodworking, stone masonry, or metalworking (Gaitzsch 1980: 117; Manning 1985: 9).

**1215: Iron wedge (Figure 33.2; Plate 81.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 230 mm; head dimensions: 50 mm × 45 mm.

*Description:* heavy wedge with approximately square head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18222).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fourth row from bottom, second from left).

*Discussion:* similar function to cat. no. 1214.

**1216: Lead lamina pieces**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**South-west corner**

**1217: Two bronze bands (bande angolare)**

*Dimensions:* each side: 150 mm × 550 mm (Elia).

*Description:* Two strips of bronze, bent at the centre. Each with holes all along the edges for small attachment nails.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5446).

*Discussion:* according to Elia (1934: 303) these were corner reinforcements of a chest, probably similar to cat. no. 1057, although somewhat larger.

**1218: Bronze fitting (canna metrica) (Plate 82.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 122 mm; diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting with flat circular terminal and hollow cylindrical shaft. Shaft with four relief rings, respectively 18 mm, 27 mm, 24 mm, and 26 mm apart. Small hole towards the top has evidence of an iron attachment nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5447).

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 303), this was the terminal for a measuring rod. However, it is more probably a terminal for a furniture leg. Similar to cat. no. 1227.

**1219: Iron scraper (raschiatoio)**

*Dimensions:* 230 mm × 125 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1220: Iron ronciglio**

*Dimensions:* l.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 84; and possibly one of the tools in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 3, 59, and 132. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**1221: Iron shovel (pala)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 1.06 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this shovel was of a type used for masonry. Probably one of tools in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 29, 32, and 57.

**1222: Iron point**

*Description:* conical point of an iron rod.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* It is conceivable that this was the remains of some type of tool. Possibly one of rods in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 18 and 49.

**1223: Two bone discs**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 50 mm and 45 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two discs, each decorated on one side with a circle in relief.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5448).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 1048 or 557, and thus probably either a spindle whorl or furniture decoration.

**No precise location**

**1224: Two bronze rings (cerchietto) (Plate 82.2)**

i. Diam.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Fluted bronze ring with circular section (diam.: 4 mm), with attachment double-spiked loop. Moulded double-spiked loop with ridged edges and splayed after 7 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5435).

*Discussion:* Double-spiked loop similar to cat. no. 1107. See discussion on ring handles.

ii. Diam.: 30 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* a smaller ring attached to a concretion of iron.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories.

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**1225: Two ceramic pots (pignattini)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 130 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to one of cat. no. 734.

**1226: Iron ladle/trowel (mestolo) (Figure 40.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 500 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (third row from bottom, right).

**1227: Bronze fitting (canna metrica) (Figure 71.9; Plate 82.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 107 mm; diam. of terminal: 40 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting with a flat disc terminal, or base and cylindrical shaft. Relief rings, 15–18 mm apart, on shaft. Remains of iron at incomplete end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (5434).

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 303), this was a measuring rod. However, it is more probably a terminal for a furniture leg.

**1228: Bronze fitting (canna metrica) (Plate 82.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm; diam. of terminal: 33 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting with a flat disc terminal and hollow cylindrical shaft. Shaft with relief rings c.16 mm apart. Found with remains of wood inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5445).<sup>24</sup>

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1227.

**1229: Fragments of clay lamp (Plates 82.4 and 132.6)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: c.190 mm.

*Fabric:* buff with reddish-brownish slip.

*Description:* Five fragments from a large lamp with a long voluted spout. Disc outlined with three incised lines and decorated with a draped bust and head of Jupiter, seated on an eagle. Eagle with wings outspread, head turned to the left and standing on a thunderbolt. Filling hole beneath eagle's right wing. Remains of handle attachment in the form of an eagle from frontal view and lacking its right wing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5436A).

*Discussion:* for handle attachment and possibly lamp type see Bisi Ingrassia Type 5C.

**1230: Fragments of two clay lamps (Figures 18.3 and 5; Plates 82.5 and 132.4)**

i. Max. preserved l.: 80 mm; h. of discus: c.3 mm.

*Fabric:* brownish-buff, with uneven brown slip.

*Description:* Four fragments of a large lamp, probably with a single nozzle. Disc decoration of standing figure in 3/4 view, probably Victoria, wearing a peplos and carrying a palm branch in the crook of her left arm. A medallion or coin in the right field.

ii. Preserved l.: 83 mm; preserved w.: 74 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with red slip.

*Description:* Triangular handle attachment with the remains of a ring handle behind. Decorated in relief with stylized palmette.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5436B).<sup>25</sup>

*Discussion:* Decoration of i comparable to British Museum nos. Q957 and Q963 (Bailey 1980: pls 21–2), identified by Bailey as New Year lamps. For handle type and decoration of ii see British Museum no. Q1005 (Bailey 1980: pl. 35).

## Room 9

### South entrance

**1231: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 32.5 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rod of round section, found in two pieces, one of which is twisted with the two ends folded square.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a rod for a curtain or screen across the wide south opening of this room.

### South end, near entrance

**1232: Bronze stud (Plate 82.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 53 mm; preserved h.: 15 mm.

*Description:* Flat bronze disc with a raised ridge around the edge of one side. Remains of an iron shaft through the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5433).

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**1233: Bronze furniture foot (Figure 71.2; Plate 82.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 67 mm; diam. of socket: 24 mm.

*Description:* Furniture foot in the form of a cloven hoof. Incised lines to indicate hair above the hoof. Hole to either side above the fetlock, with remains of an iron attachment nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5432).

<sup>24</sup> Elia (1934: 307) provenanced this to kitchen 11.

<sup>25</sup> These fragments are now inventoried as 5436B and are not those described in the inventory or the *Giornale degli Scavi*.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was the base from a portable stool. Similar type to cat. no. 821.

### South-west corner, near entrance, on floor

#### 1234: *Bronze amphora* (Plate 82.8)

*Dimensions:* h.: 143 mm; diam.: 88 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze amphora with a flat base, pear-shaped body and straight rim. Incised line below the rim. Fine strap handle with lower terminal in the form of a female head, now disconnected from the rim. Underside of base decorated with incised ridges. Body much restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5437).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144 and pl. 122.4, and ii. 42, 400.

*Discussion:* Handle rather too fine to support this vessel, hence it may originally have had two handles. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), vessels of this general category were used at table.

#### 1235: *Bronze jug* (oinochoe) (Plate 82.9)

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* jug with trefoil lip and double-ribbed handle, with a Medusa's head at the lower attachment and a protome of a head, probably a dolphin's, at the upper terminal.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5438).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (upper, second from right); Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 232) that this was one of jugs of a type used for ablutions in the 'triclinium', prior to eating. See discussion on *oinochoe*.

#### 1236: *Bronze patera* (Plate 82.10)

*Dimensions:* l.: 324 mm; h.: 70 mm; diam.: 96 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze pan with everted rim and ring base, decorated on the underside with concentric ridges. Fluted cylindrical horizontal handle attached below rim and terminating in a sheep's head. Body heavily restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5439).

*References:* possibly Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (lower left); Tassinari 1993: i. 144 and pl. 90.4, and ii. 135, 400.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *patera*.

#### 1237: *Bronze jug* (oinochoe) (Plate 82.11)

*Dimensions:* h.: 193 mm; diam. of rim: 58 mm; h. of handle: 100 mm.

*Description:* fragmentary bronze jug with flat base, pear-shaped body, everted rim and strap handle with leaf-shaped lower attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5440).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 26, 400.

*Discussion:* jug of similar form to cat. no. 520 and associated with ablutions prior to eating.

#### 1238: *Bronze fitting* (Figure 71.7; Plate 82.12)

*Dimensions:* l.: 108 mm; max. diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* Bronze fitting consisting of a hollow cylindrical shaft (diam.: 15 mm) with a disc terminal to the other side of which is attached a tapering rod of rectangular section. Shaft decorated with two raised ridges, 13 mm apart, and also has two holes towards the end for attachment nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5441).

*Discussion:* cylindrical shaft and disc terminal of this piece similar to that of cat. no. 1227.

#### 1239: *Bronze weight* (romano) (Figure 43.3; Plate 82.13)

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 57 mm; max. diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* small pear-shaped weight with a square knob at the base and a modulated apex, surmounted by a small ring for suspension, now broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5442).

*Discussion:* Presumably a counterweight from a set of scales, possibly a steelyard (see Tosi 1992: 331, fig. 245 found in Sanctuary of Dionysus). See discussion on scales.

### West wall, north-west corner, in recess

#### 1240: *Wooden bed* (Plate 83.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 2.2 m; h.: 200 m; w.: 1.25 m.

*Description:* wooden bed painted red, with two iron legs, one of which had remains of bone decoration.

*Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation.

### On bed

#### 1241: *Skeleton* (Plate 83.1)

*Description:* Skeleton lying on its side, with arms extended over head. Traces of sandals, and a nail, on its feet.

*Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 286, fig. 10.

#### 1242: *Wooden casket*

*Dimensions:* 150 mm × 120 mm × 100 mm.

*Description:* found near the pelvis of the skeleton.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1243: *Bronze ring* (Figure 47.5; Plate 84.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 24 mm.

*Description:* fine bronze ring of oval section (h.: c.3.5 mm), with traces of yellow decoration. In two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5429A).

*Discussion:* Associations suggest that this was a finger-ring or conceivably a ring from a purse (see cat. no. 798). See discussions on rings and finger-rings.

#### 1244: *Bronze finger-ring* (Figure 47.1; Plate 84.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ring of approximately circular section (diam.: c.3.5 mm). Surface silvered and covered with incised scales. Terminals in the form of two snakes' heads.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5429B).



*Discussion:* Same type as Johns 1997: 36, type Bi. See discussion on finger-rings.

**1245: Twenty-six silver coins**

*Description:* *Denarii*, Republican (155–32/31 BC). Found in casket.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5427: not reinventoried).

**1246: Forty-eight bronze coins**

*Description:* one Republican coin, from Campania (end of fourth to beginning of third century BC); one Republican fraction, from Syracuse (214–212 BC); one coin, possibly Republican; two *asses*, of Tiberius (AD 22/23–30); thirteen *asses*, of Gaius (AD 37–41); ten *asses*, of Claudius (AD 41–5); three *asses*, of Vespasian (AD 69–79); and sixteen illegible coins.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med., only forty-seven coins (Pompeii inv. no. 5428: not reinventoried).

**North end, at base of bed**

**1247: Skeleton (Plate 83.1)**

*Description:* skeleton with head in its arms and legs extended on the pavement.

*Present location:* left *in situ* at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 286, fig. 10.

*Discussion:* according to Elia (1934: 285) this individual was younger than the first skeleton (cat.no. 1241).

**1248: Cloth bag**

*Description:* found near feet of skeleton.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1249: Twenty-six bronze coins**

*Description:* Republican, mostly in mint condition and including nine *denarii*. Found in the cloth bag.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1250: Bronze jug (oleare) (Plate 84.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.60 mm; diam.: c.120 mm; max. l. of handle: 96 mm.

*Description:* Remains of a squashed bronze jug. Originally with a handle with the lower terminal in the form of a leaf and a female head near the mouth. Handle now missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5430).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Form of jug no longer discernible, possibly Tassinari's type B1250–60 (Tassinari 1993: ii. 43–7), and used at the table (Tassinari 1993: i. 232). See discussion on *oleare*.

**1251: Bronze jug (olpe) (Plate 84.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 119 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with a flat base, biconical body and wide horizontal rim. Strap handle attached to the rim, and with a leaf-shaped lower terminal. Surface badly corroded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5431).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 299, fig. 17 (upper left or upper right); Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 24, 400.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 232) that jugs of this general category were used at the table. See discussion on *olpe*.

**Portico 10**

**North side, near entrance to room 7, on pavement**

**1252: Three ceramic vases (vasettini)**

*Description:* small vessels containing animal bones.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1253: Iron and bronze fittings (Figures 76.11 and 77.7; Plate 84.3)**

*Dimensions:* concretion of fittings: 98 mm × 80 mm × 77 mm.

*Description:* Iron and bronze fittings, adhered together by corroded iron: semicircular bronze drop handle (l.: 70 mm; w.: c.40 mm) of quadrangular section (5 mm × 5 mm), ends looped back with modulated and knobbed terminals; rectangular bronze plate (38 mm × 40 mm) with a double-spiked loop through the centre and a small ring (diam.: 20 mm) of circular section (diam.: c.3 mm); fragments of a bronze chain, each link formed from a piece of wire folded into a double U-shaped loop, attached to a bronze ring (diam.: 30 mm); bronze reel (l.: 20 mm) consisting of two plano-convex discs (diam.: c.19 mm) joined together by a short rod of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm); iron plate (c.50 mm × 50 mm); and other smaller fragments of iron plates and rods.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5468).

*Discussion:* Handle similar to cat. no. 280. Chain similar to that of cat. no. 514. For bronze reel see Ricci 1985: pl. 18, no. 3, which is slightly smaller and from the Severan period. For rectangular plate with ring see Crummy 1983: 85–7, no. 2195, a fitting from a casket. See discussion on drop handles.

**1254: Iron shears (Figure 34.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (third row from top, second from right).

*Discussion:* probably served a similar function to cat. no. 841.

**1255: Iron piccone**

*Dimensions:* l.: 240 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small pick with hammer head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.



*Discussion:* Possibly one of the axeheads (referred to as 'piccone') in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. no. 2 or cat. no. 6. See discussions on *piccone* and axes.

#### 1256: Numerous iron fragments

*Description:* fragments of various types.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly some of the fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see esp. cat. nos. 27–30, 32, 34–5, 37–42.

#### 1257: Numerous iron nails

*Description:* nails in a concretion with a piece of lead attached.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly some of the nails in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 43–7, 73, 75, and 79.

### North side, near jamb between rooms 7 and 9

#### 1258: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 84.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: 206 mm; h.: 45 mm; thickness of lamina: c.10 mm.

*Description:* Heavy bronze hinge, with tapering arms, five large central pivot plates and a bronze pivot pin (l.: 69 mm). Pivot pin extending beyond one side of pivot plates. Two small holes in each arm to take iron attachment nails. Arms short and squared at the ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5535).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1181. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1259: Cupboard/chest

*Description:* small container, decorated with bone.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi* (A,VI,7; 287), this was a small chest. However, the fittings, particularly the combination of large and small bone hinges (cat. nos. 1262–3) and a bronze lock (cat. no. 1260), are more probably those from a cupboard. The excavators were unable to describe the material from which this cupboard was made, nor to verify its shape. This is presumably because it was found with much of the masonry from the jamb having fallen on top of it. The handle (cat. no. 1265) was probably from a chest.

#### 1260: Bronze lock return (Figure 54.7; Plate 84.5)

*Dimensions:* 128 mm × 39 mm × 29 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Piece of bronze lamina folded into a U-shape. The central section has a rectangular opening (95 mm × 24 mm). There is a hole in each corner of the other two sides, to take iron attachment nails. Remains of wood are adhered to the inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5519).

*Discussion:* Probably a lock return, from a jamb binding. According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was from the chest or cupboard. If it is a furniture binding it was more probably from a cupboard door that must have been quite large. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1261: Bronze fittings (Figure 54.1; Plate 84.6)

i. *Dimensions:* l.: 105 mm; w.: c.50 mm; h.: 12 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped bronze fitting (*guardispigolo*), with an attachment loop at either end, but not at the corner. Two holes in attachment loop at end of longer side.

ii. *Dimensions:* l.: 208 mm; w.: 50 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.75 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular strip of bronze, folded along one edge (for a width of 12 mm), and then folded again in the centre. Holes, with iron attachment nails (head diam.: 10 mm) along the edges of both sides. Traces of wood inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5520).

*Discussion:* Item ii possibly binding from a chest. This would imply that i was possibly also a furniture fitting rather than a structural fitting. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.

#### 1262: Bone hinge (Plate 84.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 109 mm; diam.: 27 mm.

*Description:* Large bone hinge with two holes in one side (diam.: 5 mm) for attachment. Three incised and black-painted lines, at one end. Other end sealed with a small bone disc (diam.: 23 mm; w.: 4 mm). Disc worked on the outer face with a raised ridge around the edge and an incised circle at the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5542A).

*Discussion:* Same type of hinge with disc as cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

#### 1263: Thirty bone hinges (Figure 69.13; Plate 84.8)

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.27 mm; h.: c.9 mm.

*Description:* twenty complete hinges and approximately ten broken ones, each with small hole (diam.: 3 mm) in the side for attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5542B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on bone hinges.

#### 1264: Three bone hinges (Plate 84.9 and 10)

i. *Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* Large bone hinge with two holes (diam.: 5.5 mm) in one side for attachment. Three incised, black-painted lines at one end. Other end sealed with a small disc, using a white sealant. Outer surface of the disc is modulated with a central knob.

ii. *Dimensions:* diam.: 27 mm; h.: 8 mm.

*Description:* two small hinges, each with a small hole in one side (diam.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5464).

*Discussion:* Hinge i same type as cat. no. 1171. Hinges ii same type of hinge as cat. no. 1263. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1265: Bronze handle (Plate 85.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 75 mm; h.: c.50 mm.

*Description:* Semicircular bronze drop handle of faceted section (max. w.: 7 mm), fatter at the centre and narrowing towards the ends. Ends looped back and modulated with knob terminals. Piece of iron (c.55 mm × 3 mm) adhered to one side of the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5457).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 280. Terminals also similar to those of cat. no. 535.

**1266: Two bronze strap hinges (Plate 85.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 68 mm and 52 mm; h.: 21 mm and 22 mm.

*Description:* Remains of two small hinges with tapering arms and each arm with two central pivot plates, making a total of four for each hinge. One with an iron pivot pin. Hole in each arm for attachment. Ends of arms squared. One, at least, preserved closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5461A).

*Discussion:* Same size as cat. no. 239. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1267: Three bronze pieces (Figures 41.1 and 78.7; Plate 85.2)**

*Description:* one incomplete bronze rod (l.: 86.5 mm), mainly of flat rectangular section (11 mm × 5 mm) with one end of square section like a tang (c.10 mm × 13 mm) and the other rounded (diam.: c.5 mm); one small rectangular plate (dimensions: 60 mm × 25 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm); and a strip of bronze (l.: 120 mm; w.: 15 mm; thickness: 2.5 mm) bent at the centre and one end folded at right angles.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5461B).

*Discussion:* See Frere 1984: nos. 131 and 135 for bronze rod, and no. 132 for bronze strip. These were identified by Manning (in Frere 1984: 103) as joiner's dogs (see also Manning 1985: 131), used for joining timbers.

**1268: Bronze nail (Plate 85.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 132 mm; head diam.: 19 mm.

*Description:* large bronze nail with a conical head and a shaft of tapered square section (max. dimensions: 7 mm × 7 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5521A).

*Discussion:* similar nail to cat. no. 1270.

**1269: Chain fragments (Plate 85.4)**

*Description:* Four fragments of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain (max. preserved l.: 55 mm), attached to a plain ring (diam.: 28 mm) of circular section. Two chains each have a bronze double-spiked loop (l.: c.45 mm) attached to one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5521B).

*Discussion:* Double-spiked loop terminals indicate that at least two chains are complete. The others were possibly not much longer than they are at present. Similar to cat.

no. 1430. Chains similar to those of cat. no. 513 but with heavier links.

**1270: Six bronze nails (Figures 75.2 and 5; Plate 85.5)**

*Description:* five nails (l.: 52 mm (incomplete), 60 mm, 67 mm, 70 mm, and 116 mm (incomplete)) of tapering square section with pyramidal heads (diam.: 13–16 mm). One nail (l.: 59 mm) with fine tapering square section and flat head (diam.: 17 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5456).

*Discussion:* Four of these are similar in form to Manning type 1 (Manning 1985: 135; fig. 23). See also Ricci 1985: 50–8 and pl. 9, nos. 1–3, which she identified as either for architectural finishes or for furniture.

**1271: Bronze nail**

*Description:* long nail.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 1270.

**1272: Three bronze tubes (Plate 85.6)**

i. *Dimensions:* l.: 208 mm; diam.: c.17 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Tube formed from a folded and overlapping piece of bronze. One straight end preserved.

ii. *Dimensions:* l.: 74 mm; diam.: c.15 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.75 mm.

*Description:* Tube formed by a folded and overlapping piece of bronze. Fragments of iron corroded to the surface on one side. One straight end preserved.

iii. *Dimensions:* l.: 74 mm; diam.: c.19 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical tube with fragment of an iron rod (preserved l.: 30 mm) of square section (5 mm × 5 mm) adhered to one side. One straight end preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5511).

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventories, these are all fragments of one tube. However, they appear to be three separate tubes, each with at least one end preserved.

**1273: Bronze fitting (Figure 71.10; Plate 85.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 89 mm; max. diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Hollow, modulated, pear-shaped fitting, with traces of an iron rod, of rectangular section, in lower aperture (diam.: 8 mm). Fragment of a large iron ring (diam.: c.44 mm) adhered to one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5514).

*Discussion:* Hollow throughout, so not a vessel. Probably from a furniture leg.

**1274: Bronze fitting (Plate 85.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 41 mm; h.: 37 mm; internal diam. of socket: c.22 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze fitting in the form of a sheep's head. Socket at the neck which is slightly flared with four small holes for attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5459).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144; ii. figs 137, 401, and pl. XCIV.5.

*Discussion:* Tassinari identified this as a *patera* handle (see e.g. cat. no. 540). However, the type of socket attachment holes around the neck implies that it was attached to a material other than bronze, probably wood. Wickenden (1988: 236) suggested that a ram's head of similar size, found at Chelmsford, was possibly a furniture fitting. This seems a more probable identification for this piece.

**1275: Small bronze fitting (Figure 76.2; Plate 85.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 42 mm; w.: 49 mm; h.: 28 mm; internal diam. of socket: 20 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze fitting in the form of a theatrical mask. Socket at the back with two small bronze nails (l.: 15 mm) in place.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5510).

*Discussion:* Like cat. no. 1274 possibly a vase handle attachment as inventoried, or perhaps from a brazier or large lamp (see Borriello *et al.* 1986: 185, no. 91).

**1276: Bronze fitting (Figure 76.4; Plate 85.10)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 29 mm; max. diam.: 27 mm.

*Description:* Solid bronze bell-shaped terminal with the remains of an iron shank of square section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5534A).

*Discussion:* See Frere 1984: fig. 22, no. 202 which has perforated finial. Probably a knob.

**1277: Bronze rings**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 5–15 mm (GdSc)

*Description:* six bronze rings, two with remains of small plates.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5534B).

*Discussion:* Possibly parts of ring handles. See discussion on ring handles.

**1278: Two bronze ferrules (Figure 34.1; Plate 85.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm and 25 mm; h.: 10 mm and 14 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm and c.25 mm.

*Description:* two modulated bronze rings with traces of iron corrosion on the surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5536A).<sup>26</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar to Frere and St. Joseph 1974, 61, fig. 32, no. 82, which Goodburn suggested was to decorate a wooden staff or rod. See also cat. no. 1309.

**1279: Bronze fitting (Plate 85.12)**

*Dimensions:* folded l.: 100 mm; w.: 28 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* strip of bronze lamina folded in half.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5539A).

**1280: Bronze nails (Plate 85.12)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 55 mm.

*Description:* five bronze nails: one small with a hemispherical head (diam.: 10 mm); three with conical to flat heads (diam. c.13 mm); and one with flat head (diam.: 18 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5539B).

*Discussion:* Largest nail similar to cat. no. 1270. Three similar to Manning's type 1A and one possibly similar to his type 7 (Manning 1985: 134–7, fig. 32).

**1281: Bronze studs (Figure 67.10; Plate 85.13)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm; preserved h.: 7 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* two bronze studs with large flat heads and small shafts.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5539C).

*Discussion:* Comparable to cat. no. 126. See discussion on studs.

**1282: Bronze bosses (Figure 67.1; Plate 85.13)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 21 mm and 20 mm; h.: 7 mm and 15 mm.

*Description:* two bronze bosses with brims, one conical at the centre and the other sub-hemispherical.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5539D).

*Discussion:* conical one similar to stud cat. no. 500.

**1283: Bronze rings (Figure 34.2; Plate 85.14)**

*Dimensions:* diam. 21 mm and 28 mm; h.: 9 mm and 14 mm.

*Description:* two bronze rings, one a modulated ferrule (thickness of lamina: 1.5 mm) and a smaller one (thickness of lamina: 2 mm) an open ring decorated with incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5462A–B).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1278.

**1284: Bronze studs (Figure 67.16; Plate 85.15)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 14–15 mm; max. l.: 31 mm.

*Description:* Five bronze studs with heavy heads (w.: 2.5–5 mm), decorated on the upper surface with concentric circles in relief. With thin shafts of flat rectangular section (c.2 mm × 1 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5462C).

*Discussion:* Possibly upholstery studs for leather (e.g. for seat or chair). See discussion on studs.

**1285: Five iron jugs (brocche)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 95–150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* five jugs, of which four have remains of a bronze handle attachment.

<sup>26</sup> The *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventories recorded three circles (*cerchietti*) and two rings (*ghieri*) of max. diam.: 33 mm and 20 mm.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5524).

*Discussion:* see discussions on jugs.

**1286: Bronze jar (brocchetta/abbeveratoio) (Plate 85.16)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 37 mm; diam.: 58 mm.

*Description:* Small spherical pot with a ring base and a small mouth (diam.: c. 25 mm). Decorated all over body with incised vegetal motifs. Rolled rim with small stamped decoration.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5531).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 165, 401.

*Discussion:* Tassinari identified (1993: i. 232) vessels of this general type for table use.

**1287: Bronze jar (brocchetta/abbeveratoio)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Hemispherical bronze vessel similar to cat. no. 1286. Base missing.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5532).

**1288: Ceramic vase (Figure 4.3; Plate 85.17)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 83 mm; diam.: 86 mm.

*Fabric:* fine reddish-orange.

*Description:* Small ovoid pot with a flat base and everted lip. Two small semicircular lug handles. Body decorated with incised line above handles. Surface covered with traces of inscription in black ink, arranged in horizontal lines, now illegible. Contained cat. nos. 1289–90.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5543A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 113, cat. no. 39, found on mezzanine VB in Casa dei Cervi, Herculaneum, with traces of smoke-blackening on the body. See also Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 110, cat. no. 22—oval-handled cup of similarly fine fabric, found in a box with lamps, pottery, and bone counters and rondelles on the floor of room IV in Casa dei Cervi. From the Herculaneum examples it seems that vases of this type had various uses.

**1289: Six bronze coins.**

*Description:* one *as* of Claudius (AD 50–4); four *asses* of Nero (AD 65); one *dupondius* of Nero (c. AD 64).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5543B: not reinventoried).

*Discussion:* Found inside cat. no. 1288.

**1290: Two counters (bottone) and a bronze ring (cerchietto)**

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5543C).<sup>27</sup>

*Discussion:* Found inside cat. no. 1288. Counters possibly similar to cat. no. 144 and perhaps for gaming. See discussion on *bottone*.

<sup>27</sup> Nine bronze nails and studs are now inventoried as 5543C: two larger nails with flat heads (l.: c.30 mm and 20 mm; head diam: c.20 mm and 16 mm); three studs with slightly convex heads (max. preserved l.: c.5 mm; head diam.: 16 mm); and four

**1291: Ceramic vase (vasettino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm; diam.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small ordinary vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 1288 but smaller.

**1292: Stone basin fragment (vaschetta)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 310 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragment of lava from a basin.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1293: Bone device (Figure 82.18; Plate 85.18)**

*Dimensions:* 28 mm × 18 mm × 18 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular box-like device, pierced across one end with a circular hole (diam.: 4.5 mm). Traces of iron around the hole to suggest that it once had an iron pin. Across the other end of the device is an open rectangular canal (w.: 3 mm; d.: 6 mm). A rectangular hole (4 mm × 11 mm) is cut into the centre of the device. A small, square, modulated cover rests on top of the device and has a pin passing through the rectangular hole, causing it to slide up and down. There is a circular indent (diam.: 11.5 mm; d.: 25 mm) in upper surface of device and a rectangular one (11 mm × 9 mm), in lower surface, around the rectangular hole. Much of the surface is stained green, indicating that it had been in close contact with bronze.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5541A).

*Discussion:* probably an ornamental lock for a casket (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

**1294: Bone pommel (Figure 82.17; Plate 85.18)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 31 mm; max. diam.: 15 mm.

*Description:* Small pommel, similar to a chess pawn, with a cylindrical tang (l.: 7 mm; diam.: 5 mm). Stained green with traces of iron adhered to it.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5541B).

*Discussion:* See Chavane 1975: 50, nos. 136–7, which are identified as either balusters or decoration from small pieces of furniture, or as ends of distaffs (see also Mikler 1997: pl. 55, nos. 13–18). Similar pommels have been found as decoration for ends of bone hinges (see Fremersdorf 1940: 329–30 and fig. 13). The green staining implies this was a terminal inserted into a bronze object.

**1295: Bone plaque (Figure 73.9; Plate 85.18)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 62 mm; max. w.: 32 mm.

*Description:* convex, trapezoidal plaque with edges regularly cut and decorated possibly with vegetal design.

nails with sub-hemispherical heads (l.: 22 mm; head diam.: 7 mm). Of these nails, four similar to Manning type 8, with longer stems and one similar to Manning type 7 (Manning 1985: 135–7, fig. 32).



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5541C).

*Discussion:* This was a couch fitting (see Mikler 1997: esp. pl. 59, no. 4), probably to decorate the edge or rim of a curved, possibly conical, section such as on the legs.

**1296: Bone plaque (Figure 73.10; Plate 85.18)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 39 mm; max. w.: 27 mm.

*Description:* convex, trapezoidal plaque with ovolo and wave pattern at one end and bevelled at the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5541D).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1295.

**1297: Four pumice stones**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi* these were used to sharpen tools.

**1298: Bronze needle (ago saccale/crinale) (Figure 38.2; Plate 85.19)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 86 mm; w. of head: 4.5 mm.

*Description:* large needle of circular section, slightly flattened at the head end, with rounded head and circular eye (diam.: 2.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5512A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Conticello *et al.* 1990: 156–7, no. 29 c) and d). Probably sewing needle although see cat. no. 1326. See discussions on ago and needles.

**1299: Bronze needle (Plate 85.20)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 78 mm; w. of head: 4.5 mm.

*Description:* Large needle of circular section, slightly flattened at head end, with rounded head and circular eye (diam.: 2.5 mm). Fragment of iron (c.35 mm × 10 mm) adhering to the needle. Pointed end possibly broken and incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5512B).

*Discussion:* Very similar to cat. no. 1298. See discussions on needles.

**1300: Bronze spatula (spatola) (Figure 37.8; Plate 86.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 212 mm; max. w. of blade: 15 mm; max. diam. of handle: 8 mm.

*Description:* Long spatula with flat tapering blade of rectangular section (thickness: c.2 mm). Handle of circular section, decorated with knob terminal and a symmetrical arrangement, consisting of baluster-and-multiple-ring mouldings and two zones of lattice-like fine faceting. Concretion of iron and wood attached to the blade, including an iron ring (diam.: c.27 mm) of circular section (diam.: 3.5 mm) and possibly an iron blade (max. preserved w.: 20 mm; preserved l.: 65 mm). Spatula blade and iron blade both inserted through the iron ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5513).

*Reference:* Jackson 1994a: no. A58.

*Discussion:* Insertion of spatula blade and iron blade through the iron ring indicates that these implements had clearly been bundled together with other, possibly iron, objects. According to Jackson (1994a: 215), this spatula blade is 'an unusually long and robust example with a handle in place of the more normal olivary probe' (see discussion on probes). He suggested it may have been a surgical implement with specialized function, such as a bone elevator.

**1301: Bronze weight (Plate 86.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 50 mm; max. diam.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Small pear-shaped weight with flat base and modulated apex, surmounted by a pentagonal suspension ring, of rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5515).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1239. See discussion on scales.

**1302: Bronze dividers (Figure 35.3; Plate 86.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 138 mm.

*Description:* Dividers with two arms of flat, tapering, rectangular section (max. w.: 7 mm) and rounded heads (diam.: 10 mm) with bronze pivot pin.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5516).

*Discussion:* See Manning 1985: pl. 6, no. A39; Borriello *et al.* 1986: 195, no. 141. See discussion on dividers.

**1303: Iron compasso**

*Dimensions:* l.: 250 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large dividers with ends missing.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5544).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (lower right).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 1302. Possibly the pair of dividers in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 95. See discussion on dividers.

**1304: Bronze dividers (compasso) (Figure 35.2; Plate 86.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 117 mm; max. w.: 106 mm.

*Description:* Bronze compass with circular arms of flat section (max. w.: 10 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm) tapering to a point. Rounded heads (diam.: 16 mm) with a large bronze pivot pin.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5547).

*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 195, no. 141. See discussion on dividers.

**1305: Bronze and iron implement (Figure 33.4; Plate 86.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 40 mm; preserved h.: 32 mm; w.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Small implement consisting of a wedge-shaped head and iron handle of circular section (diam.: c.6 mm). Point of wedge is worn along one side, for a width of 5 mm, to form trapezoid.



*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5517).<sup>28</sup>

*Discussion:* Identified as a soldering implement (e.g. Elia 1934: 305), for use in metalworking (see Gaitzsch 1980: 127–32), the worn facet at the point no doubt used as evidence for this function. However, it is much smaller than, and lacks long stem of, those illustrated by Gaitzsch (1980: fig. 14). This implement was more probably used for cutting hot metal, as an alternative to a chisel. It is the only implement of its type currently in the Pompeian store-room. See discussion on chisels.

**1306: Bronze scalpel handle and dissector (Plate 86.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 72 mm; max. w. of blade: 10 mm.

*Description:* Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, consisting of a rectangular grip (preserved l.: 30 mm; section: 7 mm × 5 mm), with a marked shoulder, and a narrow, flat leaf-shaped dissector with a squared end. A long stem, of swollen circular section (max. diam.: c.4 mm) and decorated with two incised concentric lines towards the dissector end, unites the grip and the dissector. Remains of an iron blade in the socket, corroded to the grip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5518).

*Reference:* Jackson 1994a: no. A41.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1526, but with a longer stem and a more rounded blade tip. See discussion on scalpels and dissectors.

**1307: Twelve iron chisels (scalpelli)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 120–360 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Twelve chisels, two with curved blades. All fragmentary, some with remains of handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5522).

*Reference:* possibly among Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (second and third row from top).

*Discussion:* These possibly include cat. nos. 1309–14. Largest one is probably a chisel in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 14; another possibly one of Casa del Fabbro Supplement cat. no. 11, 14, 34, 35, 38, 69, 81, or 112. See discussion on chisels.

**1308: Two iron chisels (scalpelli)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm and 110 mm (GdSc).

*Discussion:* two chisels similar to cat. no. 1307, with related bronze ferrule for handle.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5523).

*Discussion:* One is possibly one of the chisel remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 11, 34, 35, 38, 69, 81, and 112. See discussion on chisels.

**1309: Iron blade (Figure 30.2; Plate 86.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 195 mm.

<sup>28</sup> Preserved with a smaller iron spatula (total preserved l.: 51 mm) consisting of incomplete handle, of circular section, widened and flattened at one end to form blade (max. w.:

*Description:* Blade and part of a large wooden handle of a chisel or gouge. Remains of handle (preserved dimensions: 50 mm × 50 mm). Handle secured to blade with iron ring (diam.: 29 mm; w.: 13 mm). Upper end of blade trapezoidal (dimensions: 40 mm × 20 mm × 20 mm), tapering to a narrower blade of rectangular section (c.8 mm × 8 mm). Tip of blade missing. Restored with iron ring (w.: 20 mm) to secure lamina between two parts of blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18235).

*Reference:* possibly among Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (first and second row from bottom).

*Discussion:* Possibly a paring chisel (see Manning 1985: 21–2). See discussions on chisels and gouges.

**1310: Iron chisel (Figure 32.1; Plate 86.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 272 mm.

*Description:* Large chisel with commencement of wooden handle preserved in conical socket (max. diam.: c.35 mm). Blade of rectangular section (c.13 mm × 15 mm), fairly evenly tapering on both faces to a flat terminal (preserved w.: c.16 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18236).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (second row from bottom, fourth from left).

*Discussion:* Probably a mortise chisel for woodworking (see cat. no. 1312). See discussion on chisels.

**1311: Iron chisel (Figure 32.2; Plate 86.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 250 mm.

*Description:* Blade of a large chisel with a conical socket (max. diam.: 37 mm). Traces of wooden handle preserved in the socket. Blade of rectangular section (c.17 mm × 14 mm), fairly evenly tapering on both sides to a flat terminal (preserved w.: 15 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18237).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (second row from bottom, fifth from right).

*Discussion:* Also a mortise chisel (see cat. no. 1312). See discussion on chisels.

**1312: Iron chisel (Figure 31.1; Plate 86.10)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 169 mm.

*Description:* Blade of chisel with remains of a wooden handle in conical socket (max. diam.: c.2.5 cm). Blade of rectangular section (c.12 mm × 8 mm), slightly tapering on narrow face and bevelled at the end of one wide face to a narrow flat terminal (preserved w.: 8 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18238).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (bottom row, sixth from left).

*Discussion:* A mortise chisel (see Manning 1985: 23–4, pls 10–11, nos. B35–40), a general purpose tool of carpenters (see also Gaitzsch 1980: 165). See discussion on chisels.

22 mm). Similar to the scraper (Gaitzsch 1980: pl. 50, no. 254), although it is only half its size. Possibly a small cutting implement.

**1313: Iron chisel (scalpello) (Figure 30.5; Plate 86.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 184 mm.

*Description:* Chisel consisting of blade and trapezoidal head (max. dimensions: c.45 mm × 35 mm × 32 mm) of iron. Lower end of head slightly tapering to a narrower blade of rectangular section (c.10 mm × 9 mm). Tip of blade missing. Blade in two pieces, restored with iron wire.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18239).

*Discussion:* A mortise chisel (see cat. no. 1312). See discussion on chisels.

**1314: Iron gouge (Figure 31.6; Plate 86.12)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 235 mm.

*Description:* Iron gouge with a tapering cylindrical socket (max. diam.: 26 mm). Blade of rectangular section (max. dimensions: c.15 mm × 15 mm) tapering to a gently curved terminal. Terminal broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20664).

*Discussion:* Similar to Gaitzsch 1980: no. 96 and used in woodworking. See discussion on gouges.

**1315: Iron blade (Figure 32.7; Plate 86.13)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 165 mm.

*Description:* Iron blade with square shoulder. Rectangular section (c.15 mm × 8 mm), tapering on one face to a square end. Remains of iron tang and wooden handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20726).

*Discussion:* possibly knife blade.

**1316: Iron tang (Figure 30.3; Plate 86.14)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 121 mm; diam. of ring: 22 mm; w. of ring: 13 mm.

*Description:* Iron tang of rectangular section (preserved dimensions: 11 mm × 5 mm). Remains of wooden handle and bronze ferrule. Probably tanged.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20727).

*Discussion:* Ferrule for securing a handle similar to those on mortise and firmer chisels (see Gaitzsch pl. 20, nos. 114–15) and on knives (see Manning 1985: pl. 53, no. Q14). See discussion on chisels.

**1317: Iron blade (Figure 32.4; Plate 86.15)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 133 mm; max. w.: c.20 mm.

*Description:* Iron chisel of rectangular section (c.14 mm × 11 mm). Wider faces tapering and one bevelled to form a small terminal. Both ends incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20728).

*Discussion:* Possibly a mortise chisel (see cat. no. 1312). See discussion on chisels.

**1318: Iron blade (Figure 32.5; Plate 86.16)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 143 mm; max. preserved w.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Trapezoidal iron chisel of rectangular section (max dimensions c.30 mm × 9 mm), wider at the handle

end. Slightly bevelled at the blade end of one of the narrow faces, with flat terminal (w.: c.20 mm). Fragments missing from both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20729).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1317 and possibly a mortise chisel. See discussion on chisels.

**1319: Three iron hammers (Figure 23.3; Plate 87.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm, 130–40 mm, 160 mm (Elia).

*Description:* Three hammers, one reportedly a joiner's hammer and another reportedly pointed. Middle-size one (inv. no. 18240) a double-headed hammer, with hammer head at one end of circular section (diam.: 14 mm), and flattened blade at other (w.: 16 mm). Oval eye (13 mm × 17 mm) for handle at centre.

*Present location:* two unknown; one Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5525; middle-size one reinventoried 18240).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fourth row from bottom, second from right).

*Discussion:* Inv. no. 18240 is a cross-pane hammer for metalworking. See Manning 1985: 5–6, esp. nos. A7 and A8; Manning 1985: pl. III—the hammer used in the panel of Daedalus and Pasiphae from Ixion room in the Casa dei Vettii; Bezzi Martini 1987: 15, figs 6 and 16.

**1320: Remains of eight iron utensils**

*Description:* Remains of seven tools, consisting of handles with respective ferrules, and one other fragmentary utensil.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5526).

*Discussion:* some of these are possibly items in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see e.g. cat. nos. 19 and 25.

**1321: Three iron files**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm, 200 mm, and 300 mm (Elia).

*Description:* two complete plano-convex files; one of triangular section, and fragmentary.

*Present location:* unknown, left in the house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5527).

*Discussion:* One possibly one of the files in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see esp. cat. nos. 12, 102, 108, 110, and 118. See discussion on files.

**1322: Iron saw (Figure 40.2)**

*Dimensions:* max. l. of fragments: 370 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* wide saw in fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5528).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fourth row from bottom, right).

*Discussion:* Fragments similar to those from Longthorpe (Frere and St. Joseph 1974: 78–9, nos. 27–8, fig. 42) identified as bow saws. Saws are mainly woodworking tools (Manning 1985: 19; Gaitzsch 1980: 190–4) but they were

also used for stone cutting (Gaitzsch 1980: 198), pruning, and surgery (White 1967: 116–18).

**1323: Iron tongs (Figure 34.5; Plate 87.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 204 mm.

*Description:* Pair of pivoted tongs made from two rods of iron of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 10 mm × 5 mm). Jaws bowed with extended, outcurved, tips. Handles slightly curved. One handle missing and tips broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5529: reinventoried as 18175).

*References:* Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (bottom row, second from right); Gaitzsch 1980: no. 87.<sup>29</sup>

*Discussion:* See Manning 1985: pl. 2, pl. 4, nos. A14a–A14b. Similar to Bezzi Martini 1987: 15, figs 5 and 16. Probably for metalworking (see Manning 1985: 6–8, esp. nos. A11–12 and A14).

**1324: Iron ladle/trowel (mestolo)**

*Dimensions:* diam. 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron ladle/trowel in two pieces, with handle missing.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5530).

*Discussion:* because the *Giornale degli Scavi* provides the diameter of this object it is more likely to have been a ladle than trowel.

**1325: Five iron tools**

*Description:* fragments of various tools and iron plates.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5530).

*Discussion:* some of these possibly in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see e.g. cat. nos 19, 62, and 71.

**1326: Iron and bronze instruments in iron concretion (Figure 36.3; Plate 87.3)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 127 mm; max. w.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Remains of fine iron lamina (preserved thickness: c.1.5 mm), around and between instruments, possibly a container with compartments. Instruments include: bronze U-shaped forceps (l.: 102 mm; w. of arm: 5.5 mm), with jaws inturned and straight-edged; a bronze needle (l.: 110 mm; w.: 2.5 mm) of circular section, slightly flattened at the head end, with rounded head and circular eye (diam.: 1.5 mm); an iron implement (preserved l.: 104 mm), possibly a knife handle, with a flat shaft (w.: c.10 mm) and ring at one end (diam.: 20 mm), incomplete; fragments of two iron shafts of rectangular section (75 mm × 2.5 mm × 3 mm, and 32 mm × 8.6 mm × 3 mm); and a chain link, formed from a piece of wire folded into double U-shaped loop around the needle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5538).

*Discussion:* U-shaped forceps similar type to cat. no. 41. The needle is of the type identified by Manning (1985: 35–6) as a packing needle. The knife blade is similar to Manning 1985: pl. 53, Q3 and Q14. According to Jackson (pers. comm. 2000), the combination of knife, forceps, and needle makes a medical function for this group feasible, the iron-stemmed instruments being cautery/probe/hook/needle, although the needle is not a surgical type. See discussions on forceps and tweezers, and on needles.

**1327: Iron hammer (martello a picconcino)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron hammer-headed pick.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5545).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 840 or 843, used for masonry work. See discussion on *piccone*.

**1328: Four iron files**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 280 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three plano-convex files, one with remains of ferrule, and one of rectangular section.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5546).

*Discussion:* Size comparable to cat. no. 1321. Possibly some of the files in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see esp. cat. nos. 12–13, 102, 108, 110, and 118. See discussion on files.

**1329: Two iron roncole**

*Dimensions:* l.: 210 mm and 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* larger fragmentary knives or hooks.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5546).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to one in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: cat. no. 84 and possibly some of the tools in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 59, 97, and 102. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**1330: Iron handle**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not in inventories (GdSc inv. no. 5546).

**1331: Six iron nails**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 130 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not in inventories (GdSc inv. no. 5546).

*Discussion:* possibly some of nails in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 43–7, 73, 75, and 79.

**1332: Iron strip (stecca)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* strip of iron, possibly a blade, with an iron handle.

<sup>29</sup> Gaitzsch has incorrectly recorded these as inv. no. 2537, the number of the ‘*inventario mobile*’.

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5548).

*Discussion:* possibly one of the blades in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 11 and 48.

**1333: Bronze base (Figure 44.4; Plate 87.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 43 mm; h.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Small, hollow, modulated base. Evidence, including traces of iron, that an object (diam.: 30 mm) has been attached to the upper surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5458A).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 672 but larger.

**1334: Bronze fitting (Figure 67.15; Plate 87.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 23 mm; max. diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Small disc (thickness: 20 mm) with cylindrical extension (l.: 9 mm; diam.: 13 mm). Remains of iron rod through centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5458B).

*Discussion:* similar to raised socket and shaft of cat. no. 928.

**1335: Bronze fragment (Figure 66.10; Plate 87.5)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 57 mm; thickness of lamina: c.7.5 mm.

*Description:* pelta-shaped bronze plate attached to a heavy double-spiked loop (thickness of lamina: 2 mm), splayed after 22 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5460A).

*Discussion:* possibly plate and spiked loop for a large ring handle.

**1336: Bronze and iron fragments**

*Description:* Fragment of iron (30 mm × 35 mm × c.5 mm) with a bronze nail (l.: c.80 mm), of rectangular section, through the centre. Nail bent.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5460B).

*Discussion:* according to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was adhered to a fragment of lead lamina.

**1337: Bronze container (theca)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 50 mm; diam.: 40 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical bronze container, decorated on the outer surface and under the base with relief concentric circles.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5533).

*Reference:* possibly among Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower).

**1338: Bronze needle (ago crinale) (Plate 87.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 93 mm; w. of head: 3 mm.

*Description:* Large needle of circular section, slightly flattened at head end. Rounded head and circular eye (diam.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5537A).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1298. See discussions on ago and needles.

**1339: Bronze needle (ago crinale) (Figure 38.1; Plate 87.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 82 mm; max. w.: 5 mm.

*Description:* Large needle of circular section, slightly flattened at head end, with pointed head and square eye (2.5 mm × 2.5 mm). Needle bent and tip possibly broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5537B).

*Discussion:* see discussions on ago and needles.

**1340: Bronze buckle (Plate 87.7)**

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 21 mm; buckle radius: 15 mm; l. of tongue: 17 mm.

*Description:* Small D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: c.25 mm), inserted through hole at either end of semicircular frame. Latter of vertically oval section (w.: c.25 mm). Flat leaf-shaped tongue with circular attachment hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5463A).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 690 but smaller. See discussion on buckles.

**1341: Bronze buckle (Figure 49.7; Plate 87.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 55 mm; l. of tongue: 25 mm.

*Description:* Circular buckle (diam.: 21 mm) with short rod (l.: 9 mm) and flat triangular tongue. Extension to other side of rod consisting of hexagonal plate (w.: 18 mm), with a hole at the centre and a tang (11 mm × 4 mm) at the other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5463B).

*Discussion:* The extension is reminiscent of a cuirass hook (see Daniel and Wild 1987: 88, fig. 22, no. 21). See discussion on buckles.

**1342: Bone plaque (Plate 87.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 55 mm; h.: 11 mm.

*Description:* Bone disc, one side with a profile head (of child or youth) carved in relief, the other side roughly worked. The eye possibly originally inlaid. The surface is cut back on the ear, cheek, and side of the head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5465A).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (lower right).

*Discussion:* similar to cupid medallions from the *fulcrum* of a couch (Nicholls 1979: pls 8–10a), and probably had a similar function.

**1343: Bone plaque**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 35 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* part of oval bone plaque, one side a feline protome in profile, carved in relief.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5465B).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 304, fig. 21 (lower left).

*Discussion:* probably has the same function as cat. no. 1342.

**1344: Fragments of bone strips (Plate 87.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 143 mm, 132 mm, 120 mm, and 115 mm.



*Description:* Four cylindrical strips of bone, roughly worked. Three of similar diameter (c.7–8 mm) and one of diameter 17 mm. The latter is neatly cut at both ends, the shortest one with one end in the process of being worked to a point.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5466A).  
*Discussion:* partially worked pieces, possibly in preparation for spindles or other bone implements (see cat. nos. 142 and 1048–9).

**1345: Pieces of bone (Plate 87.9)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 143 mm.

Eleven pieces of bone of various shapes and sizes, mainly strips, all roughly worked.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5466B).

*Discussion:* probably partially worked (see cat. no. 1344).

**1346: Bone strip (Plate 87.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 149 mm; w.: 13.5 mm; thickness: 35 mm.

*Description:* Part of a rectangular strip of worked bone, a small hole (diam.: c.1.5 mm) 113 mm from the complete end. Traces of iron corrosion on the surface. In two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5466C).

**1347: Bone strip (Plate 87.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 213 mm; w.: 13 mm; thickness: c.2 mm.

*Description:* Part of a rectangular strip of worked bone, two small holes (diam.: c.1 mm) 113 mm from the complete end. Stained green for much of its length. In three fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5466 D).

*Discussion:* similar dimensions and hole to cat. no. 1346 and possibly from, or intended for, same object.

**1348: Bone strip (Plate 87.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 103 mm; w.: 13.5 mm; thickness: 3.5 mm.

*Description:* part of a rectangular strip of worked bone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5466E).<sup>30</sup>

*Discussion:* similar dimensions to cat. nos. 1346 and 1347 and also possibly for same object.

**1349: Two tubes of bone (Figure 82.2–3; Plate 87.10)**

i. Preserved l.: 57 mm; dimensions: 17 mm × 9 mm.

*Description:* Hollow plano-convex piece of bone, one end neatly cut, the other broken. Traces of corroded iron on outer surface.

ii. L.: 84 mm; dimensions: c.15 mm × 13 mm.

*Description:* Hollow, approximately cylindrical piece of bone, both ends neatly cut. Stained green throughout, with traces of corroded iron at one end.

<sup>30</sup> According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventories, this group also included four cylindrical pieces of bone.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5467).

*Discussion:* Pieces of animal bones with ends cut. According to Elia (1934: 307), these were knife handles (see Fulford 1985: 114 fig. 38, no. 5: smaller, decorated version from Roman-Britain). Possibly unfinished hinges.

**1350: Eleven glass beads (Plate 87.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 11–19 mm; h.: 10–18 mm.

*Description:* fluted, turquoise melon beads.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5540).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 343. See discussion on *bottomone*.

**South side, centre, west pillar**

**1351: Wooden cart (carrettino) (Plate 88.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 1.3 m; w.: 0.79 m; wheel diam.: 0.56 m; hub diam.: 70 mm.

*Description:* four-wheeled cart.

*Present location:* reconstructed and left *in situ*.<sup>31</sup>

*Discussion:* possibly some of the remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 51–3 and 127.

**1352: Numerous iron fittings**

*Description:* From the box of the cart (l.: 0.85 m; w.: 0.5 m). Box decorated with bronze studs.

*Present location:* probably used for reconstructed cart.

*Discussion:* possibly some of the fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see esp. cat. no. 33.

**South side, central intercolumniation**

**1353: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 80 mm × 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular lock.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the lock remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 7, 21, 24, 31, 34–5, and 38. See discussion on locks and keys.

**South side, eastern intercolumniation, on cistern mouth**

**1354: Travertine puteal (Plate 88.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 550 mm; diam.: 440 mm.

*Description:* fluted cylindrical puteal.

*Present location:* in 2001; left *in situ*.

**South side, eastern intercolumniation, near cistern mouth**

**1355: Marble weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical weight with iron handle.

<sup>31</sup> This was still in the house in 1993 but had been removed by 2001.



*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

**1356: Marble weight (Plate 88.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 135 mm; l.: 210 mm; w.: 140 mm.

*Description:* oval marble weight with remains of an iron handle (l.: c.120 mm) in the upper surface.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 2 (inv. no. 57622).

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

**1357: Marble weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* oval weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

**South side, west pillar, near braziers**

**1358: Stone hand-mill (Plate 88.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 280 mm; diam.: 350 mm.

*Description:* Two halves of a lava hand-mill. The upper section with a rectangular hole in one side (c.45 mm × 25 mm), lined with lead, and the upper surface with traces of lead. Also evidence of lead fittings to either side of the central hole of the upper section.

*Present location:* possibly in room 3 of House I 10,8 in 2001.

*Discussion:* see discussion on hand-mills.

**1359: Stone lid (Plate 88.5)**

*Dimensions:* total h.: 320 mm; dimensions of stone: 200 mm × 220 mm × 135 mm.

*Description:* Approximately rectangular block of lava with sloping sides and central vertical iron handle. Handle made from a strip of iron, of rectangular section (c.7 mm × 10 mm), folded to form a ring at the apex. In two pieces.

*Present location:* in 1993, portico 10, west jamb of room 7.<sup>32</sup>

*Discussion:* from the sloping sides and handle, this was possibly a lid to a cistern hole but cistern holes are usually round.

**West pillar, in front of kitchen**

**1360: Two iron braziers (Plate 89.1)**

i. Diam. of plate: 540 mm; l. of legs: 185 mm.

*Description:* Brazier with legs made from double strands of iron, folded to form a loop at the base. Strands of iron of square section (10 mm × 10 mm). Only the lower surround of the upper part is preserved. The plate is reconstructed. The legs extended 55 mm beyond the edge of the plate.

ii. Diam. of plate: 440 mm; l. of legs: 185 mm.

*Description:* of same form as i but smaller.

*Present location:* in 2001, in room 8.

**Area II**

**In front of hearth, on pavement**

**1361: Bronze jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* jug with a separate base and a piece of bronze laminate between the handle and neck.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5452).<sup>33</sup>

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari, this was similar in general type to cat. nos. 523 and 524. It was also comparable in height. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1362: Bronze cooking pot (calderotto)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm; diam.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large conical cooking pot.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5453).<sup>34</sup>

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari, this is of a similar type to cat. no. 681. See discussion on *calderotto*.

**1363: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 135 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Bowl decorated on the base with concentric circles and stamped at the centre *in planta pedis*. Stamp reportedly illegible.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5454).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 880. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1364: Two ceramic mortaria (pelvis)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 295 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Two *mortaria* each with one stamp repeated twice at the rim, (*corona*) 'ST. MARC/RESTITVT', and a single stamp: '[L]VCIFER/FEC' (*palma*).

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5455).<sup>35</sup>

*References:* stamps: Della Corte 1933: 308, nos. 267–8; *CIL*, xv. S no. 525.

*Discussion:* Generally similar to *CIL*, xv. S, no. 523 from Pompeii, which had only one stamp surviving. From the workshop of the *offinator* Statius Marcus Restitutus, probably in the Tiber Valley (Helen 1975: 80), and made by his slave Lucifer, who, as a freedman, was later also an

<sup>32</sup> No longer there in 2001.

<sup>33</sup> Elia (1934: 307) referred to this jug as inv. no. 5443.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid. referred to this as inv. no. 5433.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. also provenanced another *pelvis* to this room, with a diameter of 250 mm and two stamps on the rim.

*offinator* (see *CIL*, x. ii, 8048, 38 and 39b). The *Statii Marci* are well represented in Pompeii (Helen 1975: 126–7; Hartley pers. comm. 2001). One of these was most probably one in the *Casa del Fabbro Supplement*: cat. no. 1. See discussion on *mortarium*.

**1365: Ceramic amphora/storage jar (amphoretta) (Plate 89.2)**

*Dimensions*: h.: 0.55 m; max. diam.: c.230 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric*: orange-buff.

*Description*: two-handled conical jar with a small rolled rim, wide rounded shoulders, a long cylindrical neck, and double strap handles attached to the shoulder, and right-angled to attach to the upper end of the neck.

*Present location*: left *in situ* (inv. no. 57660).

*Discussion*: This is too small to have been a transportation amphora. Peacock (pers. comm. 2000) identified it as a flagon rather than an amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1366: Ceramic vase (pignattina)**

*Dimensions*: h.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: blackened vessel.<sup>36</sup>

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: the blackening suggests that it was used for cooking or heating.

**1367: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions*: diam.: 260 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: large lid, damaged, with a hole at the centre.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: Probably from a large open vessel, being nearly twice the size of cat. no. 572. See discussion on lids.

**No precise location**

**1368: Bronze cooking pot (pentola) (Plate 89.3)**

*Dimensions*: diam.: 305 mm; h. to rim: 200 mm.

*Description*: Large conical pot with rounded base and everted lip with rolled edge. Traces of iron handle (w.: c.20 mm). Traces of ash and burning on the base and the sides.

*Present location*: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5443).

*Reference*: Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 272 and 400.

*Discussion*: Same type as cat. nos. 681 and 712. See discussion on *pentola*.

**1369: Bronze lid (coperchio) (Plate 89.4)**

*Dimensions*: l.: 460 mm; w.: 332 mm; w. of handle: 91 mm; h. of handle: 65 mm.

*Description*: Large oval lid with edges folded down. Tube of bronze (l.: 47 mm) soldered to upper centre to take a semicircular handle. Handle of quadrangular section (5 mm × 5 mm), decorated with incised lines.

*Present location*: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5444).

*Reference*: Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 248 and 400.

*Discussion*: according to Tassinari (1993: i. 144), from a vessel similar to cat. no. 392.

**1370: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Dimensions*: diam.: 240 mm (GdSc).

*Description*: fire-blackened bowl.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: This is a relatively large bowl (see cat. no. 183). The blackening presumably indicates that this vessel has been used in cooking or heating.

**1371: Two ceramic jugs (oleare)**

*Dimensions*: h.: 150 mm and 170 mm (GdSc).

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>37</sup>

*Discussion*: These are small to medium height jugs similar to cat. nos. 719 and 100, respectively. See discussion on *oleare*.

## Garden 12

### Centre of garden

**1372: Wooden pergola**

*Dimensions*: pergola with remains of iron nails, iron hooks, and bronze clamps.

*Present location*: unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1373: Bronze bindings (Figure 54.6; Plate 90.1)**

i. L.: 185 mm; w.: 22 mm; thickness of lamina: 10 mm.

*Description*: Eight strips of bronze, two complete ones folded to form U-shaped bindings. Two rows of two iron nails at each end for attachment.

ii. L.: 34 mm; w.: 15 mm; thickness of lamina: c.75 mm.

*Description*: Small rectangular strips of bronze, one complete with small bronze double-spiked loops at each end.

*Present location*: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5487).

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. referred to this pot and the following lid as inv. no. 5455.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid. referred to these as inv. no. 5449.

*Discussion:* Similar to Frere 1972: 189, fig. 70, no. 133. For a discussion on metal bindings used to strengthen and protect woodwork see Manning in Frere 1972: 188–9. These pieces were very probably from cat. no. 1372.

### South wall, 1.3 m above pavement

#### 1374: Marble herm (Plate 90.2)

*Dimensions:* h.: 440 mm; max. w.: c.170 mm.

*Description:* Small white marble herm of bearded Heracles, depicted from approximately the waist upwards. Draped in a lionskin covering his body and head, with the mane across his chest and lion's head over his left shoulder. The herm's genitals are depicted below the lionskin. Back of herm and lower end roughly worked. Remains of cement adhered to the lower end. Two holes (diam.: c.10 mm) in the back of the herm, from which project bronze rods, which are possibly modern. *Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4749; reinventoried as 20367).<sup>38</sup>

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this herm originally stood on a tufa slab, secured with lead lamina. The slab was supported by long iron nails. Bronze rods probably replaced these.

### South-west corner

#### 1375: Stone mortar (Plate 90.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 260 mm; diam.: 255 mm.

*Description:* Conical travertine mortar with rough hole in base (diam.: c.25 mm). Lug handles missing.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 4 (inv. no. 54636).

*Discussion:* hole in the base is presumably for the ground material to fall through.

#### 1376: Stone hand-mill (catillus)

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm; diam.: 360 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* upper part of a lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1377: Terracotta pipe

*Dimensions:* h.: 400 mm; diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical pipe.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1378: Marble base

*Dimensions:* 280 mm × 240 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large marble base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 992. Possibly one in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 144.

<sup>38</sup> This herm was discovered, 1.2 m above the pavement and 5.5 m from the door, while excavating in corridor M2 in Casa del Menandro (GdSc A,VI,7: 80). However, the excavators doubted

#### 1379: Marble slab (Plate 90.4)

*Dimensions:* 350 mm × 270 mm; h.: 70 mm.

*Description:* Marble slab, smoothly worked on one surface and roughly worked on the other. Smooth surface has a step in it, with one border (w.: 60 mm) 10 mm lower than the remaining surface of slab. All edges are worked, one less completely than other two.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 4 (inv. no. 57637).

*Discussion:* Recorded as being from a threshold. Working of all edges indicates that it is not a fragment from a larger slab. Hence it is not of a suitable size for a threshold. The worked upper surface implies that it had been rejected before being finished.

### South-west corner, against the wall, near the lararium niche

#### 1380: Ceramic amphora/storage jar

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.55 m (GdSc).

*Description:* conical amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably too small for a transportation amphora. More probably a household storage jar. See discussion on *amphora*.

### South-west corner, on ground level

#### 1381: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.57 m (GdSc).

*Description:* ovoid amphora with short neck and black-painted inscription on the upper part.

Inscriptions probably:

a = Θ Υ/Β Ι      b = S P I / L · I · S E

c = λ Γ λ Ι Ι Ι Ω Ν Ο C / Τ Υ Χ Ι

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5449).

*References:* inscription: probably one of inscriptions in Della Corte 1933: 307, nos 263–5 (*CIL*, vi, 6060–61, 6935).

*Discussion:* This is again a relatively small amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

#### 1382: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.68 m.

*Description:* Ovoid amphora with red painted inscription around the neck. Inscription probably:

a. δ Μ Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ν Τ Ω Ν Ι Ι Ο C

b. 'CRES(centis?)'

*Present location:* unknown, left in house at time of excavation (inv. no. 5450).

that it belonged to the latter house but suggested that it belonged to the neighbouring one, i.e. the Casa del Fabbro.

*Reference:* inscription: probably Della Corte 1933: 307, no. 262.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar form to cat. no. 1381. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1383: Ceramic jug (urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 450 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* conical jug with one handle and black painted inscription: 'LIQVAMEN / OPTIMVM / INFANTIONIS'.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5451).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 307, no. 266.

*Discussion:* Relatively tall jug, similar in height to cat. no. 1007 and probably same type (Schoene form VI—see Étienne 1998: esp. fig. 1A–B). Inscription indicates that it was used for fish sauce. See discussion on *urceus*.

**1384: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.64 m (GdSc).

*Description:* ovoid amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Rather small for a transportation amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

**West side of garden**

**1385: Terracotta monopod (Plate 90.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 585 mm; dimensions of base: 310 mm × 310 mm × 105 mm; diam. of mouth: 120 mm.

*Fabric:* orange with coarse black inclusions.

*Description:* Hollow terracotta fitting consisting of a rectangular end attached to a cylindrical pipe (diam.: c.170 mm). Circular intermediate section. Horizontal rim to pipe. Oval hole in one side of the pipe, towards the lower end (l.: 50 mm).

*Present location:* in 2001, room 9, north-east corner (inv. no. 57658).

*Discussion:* the function of this object is unclear, but it was possibly structural.

**Upper levels of volcanic deposit**

**Above rooms on west side of 'atrium'**

**1386: Bronze clamp (Figure 41.2; Plate 91.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 120 mm.

*Description:* Instrument consisting of two pieces of bronze joined together by four iron rivets. One piece (w.: 17 mm; thickness: 3 mm) serrated, the other of square section (7 mm × 7 mm) with another fragment of bronze attached to one end. The second piece is probably incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5223).

*Discussion:* The serrated section is reminiscent of an object found in the Casa dei Quattro Stili and identified by

Pagano (in Conticello *et al.* 1990: 160–1, no. 42) as a clamp for leather-working. However, this object was a farrier's or a veterinary clamp, possibly a castration clamp (Jackson pers. comm. 2001; see also Kolling 1973; Down 1982).

**1387: Lead weight (Figure 43.8; Plate 91.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm; diam.: c.63 mm; wg.: c.1.03 kg.

*Description:* Approximately circular weight, with a flat base. Surmounted by an iron ring handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5224).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar type to cat. no. 660. See discussion on weights.

**Probably above room 2, north-east corner**

**1388: Ceramic mortarium (pelvi)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 520 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary *mortarium* with unusually large diameter and stamps on both sides of the rim.

Stamps: *a.* trident and a dolphin; *b.* 'M.VARIEN / CRES-CES.F'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*References:* stamps: Della Corte 1933: 312, no. 305 (reportedly from House I 10,8); *CIL*, xv. S 561.

*Discussion:* Similar stamp to *CIL*, x. ii, 8048, 48a–c; see also Santrot and Santrot 1979: 30, no. 3. Cresces was the slave of M. Variens Lucundus: see *CIL*, x. ii, 8048, 47; *CIL*, xv. S 562. See discussion on *mortarium*.

**Above 'atrium' 3, north-west corner**

**1389: Lead vat fragments (cista) (Figure 16.1; Plate 91.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 550 mm; diam.: 450 mm.

Cylindrical iron container with geometric decoration in relief, now in two pieces:

i. L.: c.400 mm; h.: c.340 mm; thickness: c.3 mm.

*Description:* Fragment from the upper edge of a lead *cista*. Lip everted and flattened. Decoration commencing 100 mm below the rim with a row of two-rings-and-a-bead decoration. Below this is a band (h.: c.100 mm) of zigzags, consisting of rows of flattened beads. Below is another band (h.: c.100 mm) consisting of rectangular spaces delineated by a two-rings-and-a-bead decoration and each with a decorated central disc. Relief decoration in the central discs is no longer identifiable.<sup>39</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 18887).

ii. L.: 530 mm; h.: 540 mm; thickness: 3 mm.

*Description:* Full height fragment of *cista*. Decoration same as i: a row of zigzags at the base (h.: 115 mm); then a row of

<sup>39</sup> According to the inventory, this decoration was figural and included 'la Fuga di Eneo ed un'Aquila con palma in bocca entro una

corona di quescia[?]' and 'una testa leonina con folta cerniera[?] spoivente'.



rectangular spaces (h.: 100 mm) with three central discs preserved with figured motifs; then another similar row (h.: 100 mm), with central figured motifs; lastly, a row of zigzags (h.: c.100 mm) and then a plain band (h.: c.100 mm) up to an everted and flattened rim.<sup>40</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 19881).

*Reference:* Adamo Muscettola (1982: 730 n. 150, table no. 22).

*Discussion:* Adamo Muscettola noted (1982: 703–5) that the term ‘*cista*’ is inappropriate for these vats. She presented convincing evidence that they were used as water containers, possibly for drinking water and other table uses.

### Above ‘atrium’ 3, north-west jamb, 2 m above pavement

1390: *Bronze lamp* (Plate 91.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: 122 mm; diam.: 65 mm; h.: 38 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze lamp with single nozzle, circular body, and ring base. Long nozzle decorated with volutes. Handle and lid missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5227).

*Reference:* Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988, no. 69.

*Discussion:* Similar form to cat. no. 1013. See discussion on bronze lamps.

### Probably above ‘atrium’ 3, north-east corner, 2 m above pavement

1391: *Bronze ring* (Figure 75.16; Plate 91.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* simple bronze ring with vertically oval section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5228A).

*Discussion:* conceivably a finger-ring.

1392: *Two bronze nails*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm and 85 mm.

*Description:* Two bronze nails with pyramidal heads (diam.: c.15 mm) and square section. End of one nail is bent at c.45°.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5228B).<sup>41</sup>

*Discussion:* Nails of similar type to cat. no. 350. See also Ricci 1985: pl. 9, nos. 1 and 3. For bent nails see Ucelli 1950: 152; 154, fig. 154.

### Above ‘atrium’ 3, south side, under the roof tiles

1393: *Two ceramic amphorae*

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.72 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Two rather small cylindrical, conical amphorae with handles attached to the neck. One (i) had two inscriptions on the neck, one in black and one painted in red. The other (ii) had one red inscription on the neck.

*Inscriptions:*

<sup>40</sup> According to the inventory, motifs consisted of: ‘1) *Enea, Anchise e Ascon* . . . 2) *Corno trionfe* 3) *Athena Parthenos* 4) *Aquila con palma entro corone di quescie*’.

(i) a. in black:  $\Lambda \in \Upsilon$  (καυὸς οἶνος?)

b. in red: ‘EQVITIAE / CLYMENE’.

(ii) ‘EQVITIAE / CLYMENE’.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscriptions: See Della Corte, NSc 1933, p. 306 no. 256.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

1394: *Glass bottle* (unguentarium)

*Dimensions:* l.: 65 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small pear-shaped glass bottle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 186. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

### Above ‘atrium’ 3, 1.5 m from south-west jamb, 3 m above pavement

1395: *Bronze lid*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular lid with hook and chain fixed to suspension ring.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5244).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), probably from a cooking vessel similar to cat. no. 753.

1396: *Iron hinge*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably a structural hinge. Possibly one of hinges in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 55–6, 60–1, and 130–1.

1397: *Ceramic jar* (olla)

*Dimensions:* h.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively large jar, presumably used for storage or for the preparation of considerable quantities of material. See discussion on *olla*.

1398: *Ceramic lid*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussions:* Probably similar to cat. no. 572, either a jar lid, possibly for cat. no. 1397, or a lid from a small open vessel. See discussion on lids.

1399: *Iron sword* (spada) *fragment*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

<sup>41</sup> According to *Giornale degli Scavi* and the inventory there was originally only one nail.



### Above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 1.5 m above pavement

#### 1400: Two bone hinges (Plate 92.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 95 mm and 97 mm; diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* Two large cylindrical bone hinges, each with two circular holes in one side (diam.: c.10 mm). Each hinge decorated with three incised lines at one end, which are filled with a black substance, possibly paint.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5275).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

#### 1401: Bone implement (punteruolo) (Plate 92.2)

*Dimensions:* preserved l. of two fragments: 65 mm and 64 mm; max. diam.: 7 mm.

Fragments of tapering bone implement, one end worked into small knob, below which are three incised lines. In two pieces and incomplete, with other end missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5276).

*Discussion:* Terminal similar to cat. no. 142 and probably also a large pin. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

### Above 'atrium' 3, south-east corner, 2 m above pavement

#### 1402: Two bronze strap hinges (Figure 56.3; Plate 92.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 119 mm and 117 mm; hts.: 28 mm and 27 mm.

*Description:* Two hinges with tapering arms and four central pivot plates. One with bronze pivot pin. Hole in each arm to take attachment nail. Ends of arms squared. One at least preserved open.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5241).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1037 but slightly bigger. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1403: Bone ornaments

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* these were either from one of the pieces of storage furniture here or, like cat. no. 1068, they were inlay from other objects.

#### 1404: Bronze lock plate (Figure 59.1; Plate 92.4)

*Dimensions:* 193 mm × 173 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.75 mm.

*Description:* Large rectangular lock plate, the corners elongated and each terminating in the form of an 'ankh'. An attachment hole towards each corner, two with the remains of iron nails preserved. Large keyhole (max. l.: 55 mm), which is L-shaped but with a short upturn at the end of the horizontal arm. Remains of a small iron rod (preserved l.: 48 mm) of circular section (diam.: 11 mm) adhered to one edge of the rear of the plate, possibly part of the mechanism.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5240).

*Discussion:* According to Elia (1934: 293), the iron rod was a hook. This was probably a central lock for a large chest. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1405: Fragments of iron (piastra)

*Description:* Fragments of iron sheets.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to the *Giornale degli Scavi*, the function of these fragments was unidentifiable. They are possibly some of fragments in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 62 and 71.

#### 1406: Bronze ring handle (Figure 66.4; Plate 92.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* fluted ring handle of horizontally oval section (w.: 4 mm) with a fluted double-spiked loop (w.: 11 mm) splayed after 12 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5243).

*Discussion:* see discussion on ring handles.

#### 1407: Bronze vase

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm; diam.: 40 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small cylindrical vase with broken handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5242).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

#### 1408: Ceramic jar (fritillo)

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small ceramic jar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *fritillus*.

#### 1409: Two ceramic jars (abbeveratoi)

*Description:* small jars.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

### Above 'atrium' 3, in disturbed deposit

#### 1410: Lead lamina

*Dimensions:* 300 mm × 150 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* this may have been part of the lead *cista* cat. no. 1389.

#### 1411: Bronze buckle (fibbia) (Plate 92.6)

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 65 mm; buckle radius: c.36 mm; l. of tongue: 40 mm.

*Description:* D-shaped buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm), inserted through a hole at either end of a semicircular frame and secured with a ring. Semicircular

frame of flat section (w.: 6 mm). Leaf-shaped tongue (max. thickness: 5 mm), broken at attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4179).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 773. See discussion on buckles.

**1412: Five bronze studs (Figures 67.6–8; Plate 92.7)**

i. Diam.: 40–1 mm; thickness of lamina: c.15 mm.

*Description:* Two studs with bronze bosses, of broad-brimmed hat type, and iron shafts of rectangular section. One with large concretion of iron attached to shaft.

ii. Diam.: 32 mm; thickness of lamina: c.15 mm.

*Description:* Two similar studs with bronze bosses of broad-brimmed hat type and iron shafts of rectangular section.

iii. Diam.: 31 mm; preserved l.: 35 mm.

*Description:* Stud with sub-hemispherical bronze boss and tapering iron shaft of rectangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4180).

*Discussion:* Four studs (i and ii) same type as cat. no. 287. See discussion on studs.

**1413: Bronze coin**

*Description:* small coin, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4178: not reinventoried).

**Above room 4, in entrance, 2 m above pavement**

**1414: Bronze ring handle and plate (Figure 65.4; Plate 92.8)**

*Dimensions:* plate c.70 mm × 70 mm; thickness: c.0.5 mm; diam. of ring: 54 mm.

*Description:* Fluted ring handle of flat oval section (c.6 mm × 4 mm) attached to bronze plate, with concave sides, by bronze double-spiked loop (w.: 5 mm; l.: c.95 mm) inserted through a rectangular hole (6 mm × 12 mm) in the plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5238).

*Discussion:* see discussion on ring handles.

**1415: Bronze rod (Figure 78.10; Plate 92.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 132 mm.

*Description:* Bronze rod of circular section (diam.: c.3 mm). Rod slightly arched and one end bent to form hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5239).

*Discussion:* conceivably a distorted vessel handle (e.g. from a bucket).

**Above room 4, 0.4 m from south-west jamb, 1.5 m above pavement**

**1416: Bronze ring handle (Plate 92.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 58 mm.

*Description:* fluted ring of horizontally oval section (w.: 6 mm); with plain attachment double-spiked loop (l.: 57 mm; w.: 9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5277).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 299 but with a lighter-weight ring. See discussion on ring handles.

**Above room 7**

**1417: Iron lock fittings and bronze stud**

*Dimensions:* 95 × 85 mm (GdSc)

*Description:* small lock fragments in concretion.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of lock remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see e.g. cat. nos. 24 and 38. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1418: Small glass bowl (Figure 14.1; Plate 93.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 61 mm; diam. at base: 75 mm; diam. at rim: 130 mm.

*Description:* bowl of pale green glass with ring base, sub-hemispherical body and everted rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5273A).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 9, esp. pl. XXVI, no. 33. For discussion on type see cat. no. 708.

**1419: Small glass bowl (Figure 14.2; Plate 93.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam. at rim: 90 mm; h.: 40 mm.

*Description:* Bowl of pale green glass with ring base, sub-hemispherical body and everted rim. Incomplete with a large fragment missing from one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5273B).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 9, esp. pl. XXVI, no. 32. For discussion on type see cat. no. 708.

**1420: Bronze chain and hook (Figure 74.5; Plate 93.2)**

*Dimensions:* l. of chain: c.110 mm; l. of hook: c.40 mm.

*Description:* Piece of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chain attached, by a bronze wire ring with overlapping ends wound around hoop, to a hook of circular section (diam.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5274).

*Discussion:* Ring and chain of similar type to cat. no. 513. Possibly from a balance or a bronze lamp. See discussion on scales.

**Above room 7, south side, 2 m above pavement<sup>42</sup>**

**1421: Bronze handle (Plate 93.3)**

*Dimensions:* w.: 73 mm; h.: 43 mm.

*Description:* Semicircular bronze drop handle with quadrangular section (max. dimensions: c.7 mm × 7 mm), fatter at the centre and narrowing towards the ends. Ends looped back and modulated with knob terminals. One double-spiked loop preserved (w.: c.4 mm) splayed after 11 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5325).

<sup>42</sup> An iron pickaxe (*piccone*; l.: 350 mm) was probably also found here.

*Discussion:* Similar handle to cat. no. 280. Terminals also similar to those of cat. no. 96. See discussion on drop handles.

**1422: Bronze lock (Figures 58.7, 63.4 and 16; Plate 93.4)**

*Dimensions:* plate 81 mm × 64 mm; thickness of lamina: 0.5 mm; dimensions of bolt: 59 mm × 12 mm × 6 mm; l. of clasp: c.80 mm; preserved l. of chain: 60 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with slightly concave sides and an attachment hole towards each corner. Two bronze attachment studs *in situ*, each consisting of a sub-hemispherical boss (diam.: c.14 mm) and a shaft of flat section (w.: 4 mm; max. preserved l.: 12 mm). L-shaped keyhole (l.: 15 mm) and two other holes cut into plate, one rectangular to take clasp. Small lock bolt with a key pattern of eleven circular holes arranged in three rows. Clasp (max. w.: 15 mm; thickness: 25 mm) waisted and decorated with incised lines. 'Plaited' or loop-in-loop chain attached to the end of the clasp and terminating in a double-spiked loop (w.: 4 mm), splayed after 12 mm. Piece of bronze (l.: 18 mm) adhered to the surface of the plate, towards the centre, possibly part of a clasp. Fragment of iron adhered to the back of the plate, near the keyhole, possibly part of a key or tumblers.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5326).

*Discussion:* Probably from a chest lock. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1423: Bronze lock and small fitting (Figure 58.5; Plate 93.5)**

i. Dimensions of plate: c.82 mm × 80 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm; dimensions of bolt: 63 mm × 12 mm × 7 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular lock plate with concave sides. Hole towards each corner for attachment. Two attachment bronze studs *in situ* with shafts of flat section (w.: 4 mm; preserved l.: c.20 mm). One stud with sub-hemispherical boss (diam.: c.14 mm) and one with a flat boss (diam.: 12 mm). L-shaped keyhole (l.: 16 mm) and a rectangular hole for a clasp. Bolt with a key pattern of four circular holes arranged in a square, and two oblong holes. Remains of iron tumblers in the holes. Lock plate slightly curved.

*Discussion:* see early Byzantine example (Waldbaum 1983: pl. 24, no. 384).

ii. Dimensions: 17 mm × 14 mm; thickness: 4 mm.

*Description:* small bronze loop fitting.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5327).

*Discussion:* The lock plate is very similar to cat. no. 1422 and probably from the same, or a similar, chest. The fitting is possibly part of a hook and eye as used in armour tie-loops (see Robinson 1975: 174). See discussion on locks and keys.

**1424: Bronze and iron lock fragments (Figure 59.2; Plate 93.6)**

Two fragments of a lock plate, thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

i. 90 mm × 64 mm. Fragment from the corner of a rectangular lock plate, decorated along the edges with small

star-shaped and rhomboid holes. Remains of an iron attachment nail towards corner, attached to an iron concretion on the reverse of plate (50 mm × 35 mm × 20 mm). Also the remains of a bronze bar (w.: 11 mm; thickness: 3 mm) on the reverse of plate.

ii. 78 mm × 27 mm. Fragment from one end of a lock plate with elongated corners. Small ornamental section extending beyond the plate in the centre of the short side. Remains of two iron attachment nails.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5328).

*Discussion:* Fragments possibly from a lock similar to, but smaller than, cat. no. 1404 although it is not certain that both fragments were from the same lock. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1425: Two ring handles (Plate 93.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 33–4 mm.

*Description:* Two fluted bronze ring handles of circular section (5 mm). One with a plain double-spiked loop (w.: 3 mm; preserved l.: 22 mm) and one with a grooved double-spiked loop (w.: 6 mm; preserved l.: 23 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5329A).

*Discussion:* The rings are comparable to cat. no. 299 and the spiked loops are comparable to cat. no. 1406. See discussion on ring handles.

**1426: Seven ring handles (Figure 66.9; Plate 93.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 19–22 mm.

*Description:* Seven ring handles: two fluted; four of approximately triangular section; and one of vertical flattish section, decorated with two concentric ridges at the centre. Each ring with remains of double-spiked loop (w.: 3 mm); splayed after c.15 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5329B).

*Discussion:* Very small ring handles (see cat. no. 5031). See discussion on ring handles.

**1427: Twelve bronze studs (Plate 93.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 42–52 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1–2 mm; max. preserved l.: 40 mm.

*Description:* studs with bronze boss of broad-brimmed hat type, with iron shaft of rectangular section (5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5330).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1412i but mostly larger. See discussion on studs.

**1428: Twenty-eight bone fittings (Plate 93.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.30 mm; h.: c.14 mm.

*Description:* twenty-three bone rings and five fragments of others.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5334A).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1172.

**1429: Two bone hinges (Plate 93.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110–111 mm; diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Two large bone hinges, each with two holes (diam.: c.5 mm) in one side for attachment. Three incised lines at one end. The other end is sealed with a small disc, using white sealant. The outer surface of the disc is modulated with a central knob.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5334B).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1430: Bronze ring and four chains (Figure 74.4; Plate 94.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of ring: 28 mm; max. l. of chain: 40 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ring of circular section (diam.: 3 mm) to which are attached four 'plaited' or loop-in-loop chains. Two of the chains are complete with a small bronze double-spiked loop (l.: 17 mm; w.: 3 mm) at other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5324).

*Discussion:* All of chains seem to have been of the same length (i.e. 40 mm) and each possibly had a similar double-spiked loop. This possibly had a similar function to cat. no. 514.

**1431: Bronze cup (Figure 15.3; Plate 94.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 137 mm; diam.: 145 mm.

*Description:* Chalice-like cup with a modulated base (diam.: 67 mm), short stem, ovoid body and straight rim. Silvered decoration below rim (w.: c.20 mm), consisting of rows of dots, ovolos, and diagonal lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5316).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 165, 400.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), this general type was used as tableware.

**1432: Bronze casseruola**

*Dimensions:* l.: 260 mm; diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with a flat handle, with suspension hole. Fragmentary and incomplete.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5319).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Bell-shaped, according to Elia (1934: 298). See discussion on *casseruola*.

**1433: Bronze casseruola**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 218 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with a cylindrical body and a base with concentric grooves. Handle with a semi-lunate suspension hole, decorated with snake heads.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5320).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1432 except smaller. See discussion on *casseruola*.

**1434: Bronze bowl (fruttiera) (Plate 94.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 254 mm; h. to top of handle: 210 mm; max. h. of bowl: 57 mm; h. of handles: 155 mm.

*Description:* Small kidney-shaped basket-like bronze dish with a ring base and everted rim. Articulated vertical handles, slightly fluted, attached to the centre of the long sides of the bowl. The handle attachments are decorated with animal heads to each side, possibly dolphins, and a palmette and foliate bud in the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5321).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144 and pl. 82.1–2, and ii. 192, 400.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *fruttiera*.

**1435: Bronze bowl (Plate 94.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 182 mm; h.: 40 mm.

*Description:* Shallow, sub-hemispherical bowl with a slightly everted rim. Incised concentric lines to mark the base and below the rim. Further incised line inside the rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5322).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 166, 400.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), this belongs to the general category of tableware.

**1436: Bronze cup (coppa)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small fragmentary bronze cup.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5323).

*Discussion:* Very small (see cat. no. 1554), conceivably from a small balance (see Borriello 1986: 192–3, no. 131). See discussion on scales.

**1437: Glass pyxis (pisside)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 67 mm; diam.: 75 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical blue glass *pyxis* with lid.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5336).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (lower, second from left).

**1438: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 105 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small quadrangular glass flask with ribbon handle and concentric circles in relief under the base.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5337).<sup>43</sup>

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 301, fig. 19 (lower, second from left).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 281 but smaller. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1439: Two glass bottles (unguentaria)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm and 70 mm (GdSc).

<sup>43</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 144) included this inventory number in her catalogue of bronze vessels but this must be an error.



*Description:* two small glass bottles, one with rim missing.  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5338).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. nos. 186 or 387. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1440: Glass bottle (bocchetta)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small glass bottle with spherical body and long neck.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5339).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 301, fig. 19 (upper right or lower second from right).

*Discussion:* Similar in size and possibly type to cat. no. 543. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1441: Bronze mirror (specchio)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 202 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Circular bronze mirror with traces of silvering on the surface. In two fragments, considered irreparable in 1978 (Conticello pers. comm. 1993).

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5318).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. nos. 687 and 688 but considerably larger. See discussion on mirrors.

**1442: Bronze bell (Figure 50.7; Plate 94.5)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 30 mm; diam. at base: 17 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Small conical bell with a circular hole in the apex to take a fine bronze wire suspension ring. Iron clapper attached to the suspension ring. Bell corroded on one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5331A).<sup>44</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar shape to Ricci 1985: pl. 14, no. 5. This is a comparatively small bell and was possibly of the type that Chavane suggested (1975: 147–8) were either worn by children or formed part of a set of chimes. N. Crummy (in Crummy 1992: 187) also observed that bells could be threaded onto armlets as personal ornaments. See discussion on bells.

**1443: Bronze bell (Figure 50.8; Plate 94.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 22 mm; diam. at base: 21 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

<sup>44</sup> Elia (1934: 298) also included two bronze rings with this inventory number.

<sup>45</sup> Inv. nos. 5333A-I have been catalogued by Elia (1934: 38) as inv. no. 5353.

<sup>46</sup> Description here is a translation of the handwritten inventory entry: 'Osso, ceramica e pasta vitrea gruppo di amuleti vari, ciondoli e vaghi che probabilmente costituivano un'unica collana, del numero complessivo di trentuno. Due bes di cui uno frammentato e mancante; statuettina di Arpocrate; statuettina muliebre di carattere magico mancante della testa e del braccio sinistro; ciondoletto a forma di amphora priva di anse; ciondoletto a grappa d'uva; altro a testuggine; altro a forma di rospo; altro a pudente virile; frammentato di un

*Description:* Small conical bell with attached trapezoidal suspension ring. Body of bell decorated with incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5331B).

*Discussion:* Suspension hole similar to Ricci 1985: pl. 14, no. 5. Probably had the same function as cat. no. 1442. See discussion on bells.

**1444: Shell (Plate 94.6)**

*Dimensions:* 102 mm × 123 mm.

*Description:* Valve of a Jacob's or Pilgrim scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5335A).<sup>45</sup>

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 303–4, no. 29.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1445: Shell (Plate 94.6)**

*Dimensions:* 84 mm × 67 mm.

Valve of a thorny or spiny oyster (*Spondylus gaederopus*)

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5335B).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 304–5, no. 32.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1446: Thirty-one beads and amulets**

*Description:* Various bone, ceramic, and glass amulets, pendants and beads, probably part of a single necklace: two figures of Bes, one fragmentary; one statuette of Harpocrates; female statuette of magical character, lacking head and left arm; pendant in the form of an amphora, lacking handles; pendant in the form of a bunch of grapes; another in the form of a toad; another in the form of male genitalia; fragmentary pendant in the form of the head of an unidentifiable animal; one in the form of a rosette; another in the form of three attached crescents; another in the form of a faceted cube; one a semi-spherical white crystal; another of oval form; three simple beads; another inscribed pendant imitating a small rectangular casket with a sliding lid; one in the form of a fish; another in the form of a hand; another a dog; another similar but smaller; another in the form of a right thumb (or possibly a right big toe); another figuring Isis-Fortuna; a pierced astragal; two small pierced bone beads of small animals; another bone pendant of rectangular form with cutaway corners; a small fragment of another unrecognizable pendant. Two small bronze hooks to fasten the necklace, in the form of a small button with a small hidden terminal.<sup>46</sup>

*altro ciondoletto a forma di testina di animale non identificabile; altro a forma di rosone; altro a forma di tre spicchi riuniti; altro a forma di dado faccettato; altro di cristallo bianco quasi sferico; altro di forma ovale; tre vaghi semplici; altro ciondoletto imitante un cassetto rettangolare con coperchio scorsoio, iscritto; altro a forma di pesce; altro a forma di mano; altro a forma di cane; altro quasi simile piu piccolo; altro a forma di pollice piede d.; altro raffigurante Iside-Fortuna, un astragalo bucato; altre due ossicine di piccolo animale bucate; altro ciondoletto di osso di forma rettangolare ritagliato agli orli; piccolo frammento di un altro ciondoletto irriconoscibile. Due gancetti di bronze di chiusura della collana a forma di piccolo bottone con la codetta asolata'.*



*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5332).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 302, fig. 20.

*Discussion:* compare Scatozza Höricht 1990: 84–95, nos. 191–9.

**1447: Two gold earrings**

*Dimensions:* wg.: 6.25 g (GdSc).

*Description:* pair of gold earrings in the form of a segment of a sphere.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 5313).

*Reference:* d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: no. 10 (not illustrated).

**1448: Gold finger-ring**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 27 mm; wg.: 1.75 g (GdSc).

*Description:* gold ring with an oval inset of brown, white, and grey coral, possibly incised with a quadruped.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 5314).

*Reference:* d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. X, no. 107.

**1449: Glass bead (Figure 45.8; Plate 94.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm; h.: 9 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex bead of opaque blue and white glass with a centre hole (diam.: 3 mm) and colours swirled to create spiralling pattern.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottomone*.

**1450: Glass bead (Plate 94.7)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm; h.: 1 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex bead of clear green glass with central hole (diam.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 116, but with a smaller hole so less likely to have been a spindle whorl. More probably jewellery. See discussion on *bottomone*.

**1451: Two bone beads (Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.25 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* Two plano-convex bone beads with a central hole (diam.: 2.5 mm) and incised concentric circles on both sides. One button is incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333C).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1454 but with less modelling. See discussion on *bottomone*.

**1452: Five bone beads (Figure 45.11; Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 15–18 mm; h.: 5–6 mm.

*Description:* Five flattish, relatively plain, bone beads with a central hole (diam.: 2–3.5 mm). The smallest one is decorated with an incised line on one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333D).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottomone*.

**1453: Bone bead (Figure 45.7; Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 30 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone bead with a central hole (diam.: 4 mm) and decorated with two incised lines on both surfaces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333E).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottomone*.

**1454: Bone bead (Figure 45.6; Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex bone bead with central hole (diam.: 3 mm) and relief circles on both surfaces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333 F).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottomone*.

**1455: Bone bead (Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm; h.: 5 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex bone button with a central hole (diam.: 3 mm) and incised lines over both surfaces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333G).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1457. See discussion on *bottomone*.

**1456: Bone bead (Figure 45.10; Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm; h.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Approximately plano-convex bone bead with central hole (diam.: 3 mm). The rounded side has two incised circles around the central hole. The flatter side has incised lines over the entire surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333H).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottomone*.

**1457: Bone bead (Figure 45.9; Plate 94.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 24 mm; h.: 6 mm.

*Description:* plano-convex bone button with central hole (diam.: 3 mm) and incised lines over both surfaces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5333I).

*Discussion:* This group of beads (cat. nos. 1449–57) may have been from a necklace, although N. Crummy (pers. comm. 2000) has suggested that they were spindle whorls. See discussion on *bottomone*.

**1458: Three glass inlays (Plate 94.9)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.11 mm; h.: c.2 mm.

*Description:* three plano-convex discs of clear green glass.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5340A).

*Discussion:* Probably inlay from rings. Alternatively their dimensions are similar to small gaming counters (see cat. nos. 144 and 1728–31). See discussion on *bottomone*.

**1459: One bead (Plate 94.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 10 mm; w.: c.10 mm.

*Description:* small piece of mother-of-pearl in the form of an irregular sphere, worked to imitate a pearl, with a large central hole (diam.: 1.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5340B).

*Reference:* d'Ambrosio and De Carolis 1997: pl. XII, no. 133.

*Discussion:* according to d'Ambrosio and De Carolis (1997: 52) this was a pendant for an earring.

**1460: Fourteen silver coins**

*Description:* *denarii*: twelve Republican (101–32/31 BC); one of Nero (AD 64–5); two of Vespasian (AD 72–3 and AD 79).<sup>47</sup>

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5315; not reinventoried).

**1461: Nine bronze coins**

*Description:* one *denarius*, Republican, illegible; one *as*, of Tiberius; one *as*, of Gaius; one *as*, of Claudius (AD 41–50); one *as*, of Nero (c.AD 65); two *dupondii* and one *as*, of Vespasian (AD 71–4); one coin, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5317; not reinventoried).

**Above room 7, 2 m from east jamb, 1 m above pavement**

**1462: Bronze stud and iron rods in concretion (Plate 95.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam. of stud: 35 mm; max. preserved l. of rods: 60 mm.

*Description:* bronze stud with boss in the shape of a broad-brimmed hat. Rectangular socket in the boss to take the shaft. An iron concretion is attached to the stud, consisting of fragments of rods, one of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 10 mm) and one of circular section (diam.: 7 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5286).

*Discussion:* Stud of similar type to cat. no. 1412i. See discussion on studs.

**1463: Marble flask (bombilio) (Figure 17.2; Plate 95.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 139 mm; diam.: 109 mm.

*Description:* Flask of pale-coloured, striated alabaster with a flat base, pear-shaped body, short cylindrical neck, and horizontal rim. Most of the rim and part of neck are missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5281).

**1464: Bronze mug (Plate 95.3)**

*Dimensions:* h. to top of handle: 121 mm; diam.: 108 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical, slightly tapered, bronze mug with plain rim. Small strap handle with extension for thumb, attached with lead. Incised lines around the outside of the rim and the centre of body. Base missing, partially restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5282).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 165, 400.

*Discussion:* Assumed by excavators to have been a measuring cup. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), vessels of this general type were tableware.

**1465: Bronze bottle (bombilio/balsamario) (Plate 95.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 97 mm; max. diam.: 56 mm; rim diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* small bronze bottle with a flat base, bell-shaped body, flattish shoulder, short narrow neck and modulated rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5284).

*References:* Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (upper, second from left); Tassinari 1993: i. 144; ii. figs 91, 400.

*Discussion:* In Elia's photograph this vessel had two handles from the shoulder to the rim. According to Tassinari (1993: i. 233), this type of vessel was found in bath services. The discovery of a similar vessel adhered to a bronze lamp (Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988: 151, no. 87) suggests that it may have been used to fill lamps. In either function, however, it would have been an oil container. See discussion on *balsamarium*.

**1466: Bronze vessel foot (Plate 95.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 65 mm; h.: 8 mm.

*Description:* Triangular fragment from the base of a bronze vessel with voluted corners. Remains of iron along one edge of one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5285).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. figs 128, 400.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari, this was the base of a *casseruola* (e.g. cat. no. 823 (Tassinari 1993: ii. 130, 399)). See discussion on *casseruola*.

**1467: Bronze basin (Plate 95.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 108 mm; h.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze bowl with a ring base and wide, offset, horizontal rim, of which the edges are down-turned. Embossed concentric lines on the base and around the rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5283).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 144, and ii. 163, 400.

*Discussion:* according to Tassinari (1993: i. 232), vessels of this general type were tableware.

**1468: Marble slab**

*Description:* polychrome marble slab.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably from furniture.

**Above room 7, 1 m above pavement, from chest**

**1469: Glass bowl**

*Dimensions:* h.: 130 mm; diam. 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Cup or bowl in blue glass decorated with six white concentric circles. Incomplete.

<sup>47</sup> An extra coin has been included in the Naples Museum Collection. It is not clear whether this was found here and not

recorded, or is unrelated. It is also not clear which coin is the extra one.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5245).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (upper centre) — although see cat. no. 1491.

**1470: Glass bowl**

*Dimensions:* h.: 92 mm; diam.: 115 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Green glass cup or bowl with omphalos base and decorated with seven white concentric circles. Body damaged.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5246).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (upper left).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to Isings 1957: form 85.

**1471: Glass jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 90 mm; diam.: 60 mm.

*Description:* Small jar with wide mouth and folded rim. Glass opalized.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5247).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (lower right).

*Discussion:* similar shape to cat. no. 544 but larger and possibly more robust.

**1472: Glass bowl**

*Dimensions:* h.: 45 mm; diam.: 67 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small glass cup with low irregular foot. Glass opalized.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5248).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (lower left).

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 709.

**1473: Glass bottle (bocsettina)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small pear-shaped white opaque glass bottle with a long neck and wide mouth. Decorated with a spiral in relief.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5249).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (upper, second from left).

*Discussion:* Similar to de Tommaso 1990: type 41. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1474: Glass bottle**

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Small pear-shaped white opaque glass bottle with a long neck and wide mouth. Supported on three irregular feet.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5250).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (upper, second from right).

*Discussion:* Comparable to de Tommaso 1990: type 25. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1475: Glass bowl**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; diam.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary glass cup, one third of the surface fluted.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5251).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (upper right).

*Discussion:* similar to Isings 1957: form 32, but wider.

**1476: Glass bottle (Plate 95.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 151 mm; diam.: 93 mm.

*Description:* pale blue/green glass bottle with a flat base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and everted lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5252).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072 but with a squatter body. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1477: Glass bottle (Plate 95.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 174 mm; diam.: 93 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass bottle, with flat base, pear-shaped body, long cylindrical neck, and flared lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5253).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072 but taller with a more conical body. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1478: Glass bottle (Plate 95.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm; diam.: 84 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass bottle, with flat base, spherical body, long cylindrical neck, and flared lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5254).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072 but body slightly more rounded. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1479: Glass bottle (Plate 95.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 155 mm; diam.: 87 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass bottle, with flat base, squat pear-shaped body, long cylindrical neck, and flared lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5255).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072, but squatter body. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1480: Glass bottle (Plate 95.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 146 mm; diam.: 79 mm.

*Description:* Pale blue glass bottle, with flat base, pear-shaped body, and long cylindrical neck. Mouth missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5256).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072 but smaller. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1481: Glass bottle (Figure 13.10; Plate 95.9)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 83 mm; diam.: 35 mm.

*Description:* Blue/green bottle of heavy glass. Flattish base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and flared lip. Broken at rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5257).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 47c. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1482: Glass bottle (Plate 95.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 174 mm; diam.: 85 mm.

*Description:* pale blue/green glass bottle with flat base, pear-shaped body, narrow cylindrical neck, and horizontal rolled lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5258).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1072 but with a longer, narrower neck. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1483: Glass bottle**

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm.

*Description:* glass bottle with flat base, pear-shaped body, narrow cylindrical neck, and horizontal rolled lip.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5259).

*Discussion:* According to inventory, this is similar to cat. no. 1482. See discussion on *unguentarium* and *bottiglia*.

**1484: Glass flask (aryballos)**

*Dimensions:* h. 92 mm.

*Description:* small glass flask of white glass with ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5260).

*Discussion:* So-called *aryballoi* usually have two handles (e.g. Isings 1957: form 61; Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 40), the form called *lenticula* by de Tommaso (1990: type 10). See discussion on *aryballoi*.

**1485: Glass bottle (unguentarium)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 165 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* spindle-shaped bottle of opaque white glass.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5261).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 348 but of a higher quality glass. See discussion on *unguentaria*.

**1486: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* green glass cylindrical flask with ribbon handle and short neck.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5262).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 300, fig. 19 (upper left).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar form to cat. no. 526 but smaller and of heavier glass. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1487: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 115 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* quadrangular glass flask with low neck and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5263).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 300, fig. 19 (lower right).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1488: Glass salsiera**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* green glass dish in the form of a boat.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5264).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 300, fig. 18 (lower, second from right).

*Discussion:* the term 'salsiera' implies this was a sauce-boat.

**1489: Glass tube (provino)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Green glass tube with one pear-shaped end, broken, and long fine hollow capillary rod. Fragmentary, with one end missing.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5265).

*References:* Elia 1934: 301, fig. 19 (lower row, centre); Isings 1957: form 76.

*Discussion:* according to Isings (1957: 93), this was a wine siphon.

**1490: Glass tube (provino)**

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 320 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* blue and white glass tube consisting of capillary rod with both ends folded, one to form a hook and the other to form a funnel-shaped mouth, broken.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5266).

*References:* Elia 1934: 301, fig. 19 (in front); Isings 1957: form 76.

*Discussion:* probably had similar function to cat. no. 1489.

**1491: Glass bowl (coppa)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 135 mm; max. diam.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary cup or bowl in the form of a handleless krater with a low foot and small everted lip.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5267).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 301, fig. 19 (upper centre)—although see cat. no. 1469.

**1492: Seven glass objects**

*Description:* fragmentary.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1493: Seven ceramic plates**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 170 mm

*Description:* seven similar plates, five broken at rim.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5268).

*Discussion:* comparable in size to cat. nos. 154–9 and possibly had a similar function.

**1494: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* max. h.: 85 mm (GdSc).



*Description:* Small two-handled vase with fine fluted walls and wide neck. Broken and lacking part of the handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5269).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 731 except with a second handle.

**1495: Four ceramic cups**

*Description:* h.: 28–50 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* red.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5270).<sup>48</sup>

*Discussion:* Found one inside the other. Probably either miniatures, or for measuring liquids required in small quantities.

**1496: Ceramic cup**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* egg-shell.

*Description:* oval, fluted cup.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5271).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 731.

**1497: Ceramic vase**

*Description:* Small two-handled oval vase. In fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* conceivably similar to cat. no. 731 or Conticello *et al.* 1990: 208, nos. 126–7.

**1498: Ceramic vase (fritillo)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 105 mm

*Description:* small vase with conical body.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *fritillus*.

**1499: Three ceramic vases**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.65 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three small one-handled vases.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1500: One ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably from a jar or small open vessel (see cat. no. 572). See discussion on lids.

**1501: Two shells (Plate 95.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 121.5 mm and 115 mm; max. w.: 70 mm.

<sup>48</sup> Two ceramic lids (diam.: 57 mm) were recorded at this inventory number in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, but they are not in the inventories.

*Description:* two pinkish valves both from the same side of freshwater bivalves *Anodonta cygnaea*, one with a worn hole near the umbo.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5272).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 311–12, no. 58.

*Discussion:* These are not both part of the same mussel. The hole in one of them suggests that it was worn as an amulet. See discussion on shells.

**Above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb**

**1502: Wooden casket**

*Dimensions:* 300 mm × 500 mm × 250 mm.

*Description:* small chest or box.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1503: Bronze fitting (Figure 57.4; Plate 96.1)**

*Dimensions:* plate: c.66 mm × 66 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm; l. of clasp: 70 mm; h. of clasp: 14 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular plate with concave sides. Rectangular hole in one edge (12 mm × 9 mm). Clasp consisting of a strip of bronze lamina (thickness: c.1 mm) with a rectangular loop (c.12 mm × 11 mm) at one end and a hole at the other to take a double-spiked loop (l.: 55 mm; w.: 3.5 mm). The terminal of the clasp is incised with a cross decoration.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5399).

*Discussion:* possibly a fitting from the casket (cat. no. 1502).

**Above room 7, west wall, 1 m above pavement, 1 m from north jamb, in wooden casket**

**1504: Wooden container (theca)**

*Description:* remains of a round wooden container, holding a solid oily substance.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1505: Bronze container (theca) (Plate 96.2)**

*Dimensions:* 125 mm × 73 mm × 20 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular container divided along its length into four equal compartments, with an opening in one of the short sides, activated by small device.<sup>49</sup>

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5395).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (upper, right).

*Description:* probably used to contain small implements or utensils.

**1506: Bronze container (theca) (Plate 96.3)**

*Dimensions:* 105 mm × 68 mm × 30 mm.

<sup>49</sup> Description here is a translation of the handwritten inventory entry: '*theca rettangolare con apertura su uno dei lati corti azionata da un piccolo congegno e divisa per tutta la sua lunghezza in quattro scompartimenti equali*' [sic].



*Description:* rectangular container, shorter and higher than cat. no. 1505, also divided into four compartments, in two of which were found the ends of pastels, with a closing device on the short side.<sup>50</sup>

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5396).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (upper, second from right).

**1507: Glass bottle (Plate 96.4)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 146 mm; diam.: 92 mm.

*Description:* pale blue/green glass flask with a flat base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and everted lip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5401).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 49. Similar to cat. no. 1072 but more conical. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1508: Bronze container (astuccio) (Plates 96.5–6)**

*Dimensions:* l. of lid: 29 mm; diam of rim: 22 mm.

*Description:* piece of bronze lamina folded into a cylinder and the rim everted. A nail of iron adhered to one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5388A).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, second from right).

*Discussion:* Surviving cylinder probably lid from container (plate 96.5), similar to cat. no. 1576. According to the inventories, the container was 180 mm long and probably similar to cat. no. 1512 (see plate 96.6).

**1509: Bronze extractor (ligula) (Figure 37.2; Plate 96.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 120 mm.

*Description:* Bronze extractor consisting of a rod of circular section (max. diam.: 4 mm). One end pointed and other with a small, angled, circular plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5388B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *ligula*.

**1510: Bronze scoop (Figure 37.7; Plate 96.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 122 mm; max. w.: 7 mm.

*Description:* Bronze scoop with a squared-ended, leaf-shaped scoop. Handle modulated at the scoop end, incised with spiral along length, and terminating in small knob.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5388C).

*Discussion:* Spiral decoration comparable to cat. no. 1122. This presumably performed functions similar to a scoop probe. See discussion on probes.

**1511: Bronze spatula probe (Figure 37.3; Plate 96.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; max. w.: 7 mm.

*Description:* bronze instrument consisting of a narrow handle of circular section (max. diam.: 2 mm), tapered to a point at one end and with a rhomboid spatula at the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5388D).

<sup>50</sup> Description here is a translation of the handwritten inventory entry: 'altra simile meno lunga e piu alta equalmente avente su

*Discussion:* According to Jackson (pers. comm. 2000), this was possibly a simple cautery or spatula probe but not necessarily a medical instrument. See discussion on probes.

**1512: Bronze container (Figure 51.5; Plate 96.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical container, decorated with four groups of two rows of ridges. Upper end rebated to take a lid. Cat. nos. 1513–16 were found inside, but the container was found without a lid.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5389).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower left); Jackson 1994a: 203, no. A7.

*Discussion:* For similar types of containers: Waldbaum 1983: 153, pl. 58, no. 1008, classified as a 'cosmetic tube'; Jackson 1986: 130, nos. 36–7. At least three of the items in the container (cat. nos. 1513–15) had specifically medical functions.

**1513: Bronze forceps (Plate 96.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm; w.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Simple U-shaped forceps, with shouldered arms and slightly incurving tips. Jaw tips broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5389A).

*Reference:* Jackson 1994a: 203, no. A8.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 41 although the type of jaw tip is not evident. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

**1514: Bronze needle (Figure 38.7; Plate 96.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 85 mm; max. w.: 5 mm.

*Description:* cataract needle with 'olivary' terminal at one end, fluted shaft (modulated at either end) and stub of a needle, of circular section (diam.: c.1 mm), at the other end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5389B).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower left); Jackson 1994a: 203–4, no. A10.

*Discussion:* see discussion on needles.

**1515: Bronze needle holder and probe (Figure 38.8; Plate 96.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 85 mm; max. diam.: 5 mm.

*Description:* Double-ended needle holder and probe, separated in the centre by a ring moulding. One end is a hollow tapering tube, the other is a solid rod of circular section (diam.: c.2.5 mm), with end missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5389C).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower left); Jackson 1994a: no. A9.

*Discussion:* For discussion on needle holders see Jackson 1986: 152. See discussions on needles and probes.

**1516: Bronze probe (Plate 96.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 124 mm; max. diam.: 5 mm.

*Description:* Probe consisting of rod of circular section (diam.: c.2 mm) with olivary terminal. Other end is missing.

uno dei lati corti il congegno di chiusura divisa in quattro scomparti-  
menti, in due dei quali si sono trovate punte di pastella'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5389D).  
*References:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower left); Jackson 1994a: 203–4, no. A11.  
*Discussion:* As Jackson noted (1994a: 204), the diagnostic end of this instrument is missing. It was probably either a scoop (see cat. no. 1518) or spatula (see cat. no. 1511). See discussion on probes.

**1517: Bronze container (Plate 96.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 185 mm; diam.: 19 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* cylindrical container and lid.  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5390).  
*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third from left, lying down).  
*Discussion:* contained cat. nos. 1518–21, all scoop probes of possible medical function.

**1518: Bronze scoop probe (Figure 37.5; Plate 96.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 174.5 mm; max. w.: 6 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scoop probe with rod of circular section (diam.: c.2.5 mm), olivary at one end and long, shallow leaf-shaped scoop at other. Ring moulding at head of scoop.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5390A).  
*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third from left, lying down).  
*Discussion:* see discussion on probes.

**1519: Bronze scoop probe (Figure 37.4; Plate 96.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 165 mm; max. w.: 6 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scoop probe with rod, of faceted circular section (diam.: c.2.5 mm), olivary at one end and long leaf-shaped scoop at the other. Ring moulding at the head of the scoop. Rod bent.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5390B).  
*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third from left, lying down).  
*Discussion:* see discussion on probes.

**1520: Bronze scoop probe (Figure 37.6; Plate 96.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 139 mm; max. w.: 7 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scoop probe with rod of swollen, faceted, circular section (max. diam.: c.3.5 mm), olivary at one end and elongated oval scoop at the other. Rod slightly bent.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5390C).  
*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third from left, lying down).  
*Discussion:* see discussion on probes.

**1521: Bronze scoop probe (Plate 96.11)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 130 mm; max. w.: 8 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scoop probe with rod of swollen circular section (max. diam.: c.3 mm), olivary at one end and leaf-shaped scoop at the other. Ends bent to form a curved instrument.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5390D).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, third from left, lying down).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1520 but with a shorter, wider, and more pointed scoop. See discussion on probes.

**1522: Bronze container and lid (astuccio) (Figure 51.4; Plate 96.12)**

*Dimensions:* l. of lid: 39 mm; diam.: 16 mm.  
*Discussion:* small cylinder, closed end decorated with relief circle, other end open and slightly inverted.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5391).  
*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (lower, centre).  
*Discussion:* Surviving piece was probably the lid of the container, rather than the container itself. According to the inventories the container was 110 mm long.

**1523: Bronze scalpel handle and dissector (bisturi) (Plate 97.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 71 mm; max. w. of blade: 15 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, consisting of a rectangular grip (25 mm × 10 mm × 8 mm) and a broad, leaf-shaped dissector. Fragment missing from the dissector and a lump of bronze adhered to the side of it. Scalpel blade missing.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5392A).  
*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1526. See discussion on scalpels and dissectors.

**1524: Bronze scalpel handle and dissector (bisturi)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 71 mm; max. w. of blade: 14 mm.  
*Description:* bronze scalpel handle and dissector, consisting of a rectangular grip with rectangular section (13 mm × 6 mm) and a broad leaf-shaped dissector.  
*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum (Pompeii inv. no. 5392B).  
*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1526. See discussion on scalpels and dissectors.

**1525: Bronze scalpel handle and dissector (Plate 97.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 73 mm; max. w.: 14 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, consisting of rectangular grip (30 mm × 10 mm × 8 mm) and flat leaf-shaped dissector. Traces of iron scalpel blade adhered to grip.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5393A).  
*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1526. See discussion on scalpels and dissectors.

**1526: Bronze scalpel handle and dissector (Figure 37.9; Plate 97.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 75 mm; max. w.: 15 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze scalpel handle and dissector, consisting of rectangular grip (30 mm × 10 mm × 8 mm) and flat leaf-shaped dissector. Traces of iron scalpel blade adhered to grip.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5393B).  
*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 195, no. 140 and Jackson 1986: 121, nos. 1–5. See discussion on scalpels and dissectors.

**1527: Bronze spatula probe (Plate 97.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 147 mm; max. w.: 13 mm.

*Description:* Bronze spatula with one oval end and the other leaf-shaped. Faceted grip, slightly swollen at the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5394).

*Reference:* Conticello *et al.* 1990: 157–9, no. 31.

*Discussion:* see discussion on probes.

**1528: Iron scalpel (bisturi)**

*Description:* fragmentary scalpel with probe handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5400).

**1529: Bronze whetstone cover and whetstone (Figure 77.2; Plate 97.4)**

*Dimensions of cover:* 128 mm × 80 mm; h.: 29 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze plate with raised domed central section. Three edges of plate folded underneath.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB, bronze cover only (inv. no. 5397).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 294, fig. 14 (upper, second left).

*Discussion:* Cover originally recorded with a whetstone. According to inventory, domed central section was for sponge to keep whetstone moist.

**Above room 8****1530: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.05 m (GdSc).

*Description:* inscribed amphora. Inscription possibly:

a. 'TAVR (aur [in nesso]) (= Tauromenitanum vinum) / L·P·F'; or:

b. 'G·B'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: possibly one of Della Corte 1933: 306–7, nos. 258–9.

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

**1531: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.72 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Inscribed amphora. See inscriptions above (cat.no. 1530).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: possibly Della Corte 1933: 306–7, nos. 258–9 (see cat. no. 1530).

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

**1532: Two amphora fragments**

*Description:* two inscribed necks from amphorae. One inscription in black: 'II / XXXVIII / ·N·H· / ·M·A'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: possibly Della Corte 1933: 307, no. 260.

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

**1533: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.95 m (GdSc).

*Description:* large rounded vessel.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* a jar of this size was likely to have been used for bulk storage.

**1534: Three ceramic fragments**

*Description:* bases of vases containing the remains of a black substance.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* black substance probably bitumen or mastic to seal the vessels for holding wine.

**1535: Iron rod and ring (Figure 80.1; Plate 98.1)**

i. Total preserved l.: 270 mm; diam. of ring: 90 mm.

*Description:* Iron object, consisting of a rectangular strip of iron (dimensions: 180 mm × 35 mm × 7 mm) attached at right angles, at the centre, to an iron rod of rectangular section (c.14 mm × 13 mm) which terminates in a ring (diam.: c.50 mm). A second ring of rectangular section (c.10 mm × 8 mm) passes through the first ring. Remains of a third ring and a double-spiked loop are attached to the second ring.

ii. Diam.: 80 mm

*Description:* part of a cylindrical iron tube.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18234—i only, cylindrical tube missing).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (second row from bottom, left).

*Discussion:* The excavators thought this may have been a lever but this is unlikely. It was more probably part of a cauldron or kettle hanger.

**Above room 8, south-west corner, 1 m above pavement****1536: Two stones**

*Dimensions:* l.: 140 mm and 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The excavators identified these as whetstones. Their lengths are comparable to cat. no. 1529.

**1537: Iron spade**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small spade.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly a small blade in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: cat. no. 116. See discussion on spades.

**1538: Two iron scrapers or razors (raschiatoi)**

*Description:* small scrapers.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1539: Iron chisel**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of those in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 34–5, 38, 69, 81, 112. See discussion on chisels.

**Above room 8, centre****1540: Iron grating (inferiata)***Dimensions:* 0.8 × 0.55 m (GdSc).*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.*Discussion:* This seems too large to have been used in, for example, cooking and was probably structural. It is possibly a window grill (see Manning 1985: 128).**Above room 9, east side<sup>51</sup>****1541: Iron hinge***Dimensions:* l.: 65 mm (GdSc).*Description:* badly preserved hinge.*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4300).*Discussion:* very small hinge, probably from furniture, possibly one of the hinges in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 60–I, 130–I.**1542: Iron hinge***Dimensions:* l.: 205 mm (GdSc).*Description:* hinge with a large ring.*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4301).*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a door hinge, probably similar to cat. no. 305i. Possibly one of the hinges in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 55–6, 60–I, 130–I.**1543: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 98.2)***Dimensions:* l.: 157 mm; w.: 43 mm; max. thickness of lamina: 7 mm.*Description:* Strap hinge with rectangular arms and three large central pivot plates, with an iron pin. Three attachment holes in each arm containing the remains of iron attachment nails (head diam.: c.15 mm). Preserved closed.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4290).*Discussion:* Same type of hinge as cat. no. 240. See discussion on strap hinges.**1544: Bronze lock plate***Description:* circular lock plate, decorated with bosses.*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 4296).*Discussion:* Probably from chest (see cat. no. 487). See discussion on locks and keys.**1545: Bronze fitting (guardispigolo) (Plate 98.3)***Dimensions:* l.: 91 mm; h.: 17 mm; w.: 65 mm.*Description:* U-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal part vertical, outer part horizontal with an attachment loop at each end and at the centre of the U, to the outside. Remains of iron nails in the attachment loops. Complete.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection. CB (inv. no. 4297A).*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 225. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.**1546: Bronze fittings (guardispigolo) (Plate 98.3)***Dimensions:* l.: 92 mm; h.: 21 mm; w.: 69 mm.*Description:* L-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal part vertical (max. h.: 15 mm); outer part horizontal (max. w.: 6 mm). Attachment loop at either end and at the angle. Traces of iron nails in attachment loops.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4297B).*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 308. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.**1547: Bronze fittings (guardispigolo) (Plate 98.3)***Dimensions:* preserved l.: c.93 mm; h.: 18 mm; preserved w.: 60 mm.*Description:* L-shaped fitting made from one piece of bronze. Internal part vertical (max. h.: 14 mm); outer part horizontal (max. w.: 6 mm). One attachment loop at the angle and another at one end. Other end missing. Traces of iron nails in the attachment loops.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4297C).*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 308. See discussion on *guardispigolo*.**1548: Iron lock***Dimensions:* 95 mm × 85 mm.*Description:* lock with bolt missing.*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4298).*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 1858 and possibly one of lock remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: see cat. nos. 21, 24, 34–5, 38. See discussion on locks and keys.**1549: Iron tripod***Dimensions:* h.: 110 mm; diam.: 165 mm (GdSc).*Description:* small iron tripod, found with one leg missing.*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 4299).*Discussion:* possibly used as a stand for cooking vessels (see Allison 2004a: 105).**1550: Three bronze furniture feet (Figure 71.3; Plate 98.4)***Dimensions:* l.: 68–71 mm; diam. of socket: 23–5 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2.5 mm.*Description:* Three furniture bases, each in the form of a sandalled human foot with toes and toe-nails indicated. Traces of an iron attachment nail at the back of each ankle.*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4293).*References:* Maiuri 1933: 434; Stefani 2003: 116–17, no. A6.*Discussion:* See Mols 1994: 295, figs 3–4. The angle of the ankle indicates that these feet were from a folding stool (Mols 1994: 296, figs. 5–6).

<sup>51</sup> In relation to the finds listed here, the *Giornale degli Scavi* (A,VI,6: 577–8, 12 Nov. 1928) stated that ‘*Nell’ rimuovere il terreno per isolare la parte ovest dell’ambiente No. 11 in pianta della casa segnata col No. 4 in rosso Reg. I Ins X, nei materiali provenienti dal piano superiore e stato rinvenuto...*’. These finds were made from the upper floor on the west side of the west wall of room 11 in the Casa del

Menandro, after a detailed description of the wall and floor decoration of the lower room had been written (A,VI,6: 570, 27 Aug. 1928). They must, therefore, have come from above room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro, not from room 11 in the Casa del Menandro (compare Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 89; Tassinari 1993: i. 141).



**1551: Bronze lamp-stand (Plate 98.5)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 445 mm; diam. of base: c. 230 mm.  
*Description:* Tripod base and part of the shaft of a bronze lamp-stand. Legs of the base in the form of feline feet and terminating in an upcurved leaf. A hole in the base of each foot was possibly to take a support. Intervening leaf between each foot, forming a triangle. Plain cylindrical shaft.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4287).  
*Discussion:* Base similar to that of cat. no. 796, except that the feline feet lack individual bases. See discussion on lamp-stands.

**1552: Bronze jug (oinochoe)**

*Dimensions:* 130 mm × 150 mm.  
*Description:* Jug with a rounded body. Remains of a handle with a gorgon mask at the lower attachment.  
*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 4291).  
*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 72, 395.<sup>52</sup>  
*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 524, of a type used either in the kitchen, for ablutions or at the table, possibly to heat water (Tassinari 1993: i. 232).

**1553: Bronze basin (pelvi) (Plate 98.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c. 330 mm; h.: c. 135 mm.  
*Description:* Sub-hemispherical bronze basin with a low foot, concentric grooves underneath, and a horizontal, inverted rim. A horizontal bar handle is attached to each side of the body, decorated with three relief rings at the centre and an incised leaf to each side. In a poor state of preservation.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4292).  
*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141, and ii. 230, 395.  
*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 231) that vessels of this type were used for ablutions. See discussion on *pelvis*.

**1554: Bronze and silver bowl (Figure 15.2; Plate 99.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 98 mm; h.: 50 mm.  
*Description:* Small bowl with a flat base and slightly rounded body. Concentric grooves on the base and incised concentric lines decorate the body. One hole (diam.: c. 4 mm) to either side, just below rim. Outer surface silvered.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4288).  
*References:* Tassinari 1993: i. 141; Stefani 2003: 146, no. C1.  
*Discussion:* According to excavators this was from a set of scales. The holes indicate that either it was suspended, its handles are now missing, or it had a lid attached. It seems improbable that a silvered cup would have been used for weighing. See discussion on scales.

**1555: Glass flask (Figure 11.3; Plate 99.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 132 mm; diam.: 94 mm × 95 mm.  
*Description:* Flask of blue/green glass with a flat base, quadrangular body, short cylindrical neck, horizontal

rolled rim and wide strap handle. Five concentric ridges on the underside of the base. Complete.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4302).  
*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 459.  
*Discussion:* see Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 24, esp. pl. 30, no. 82.

**1556: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Figure 12.8; Plate 99.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 68 mm; diam.: 34 mm.  
*Description:* Small bottle of colourless glass. Pear-shaped body, short cylindrical neck, and horizontal rolled lip. Complete.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4303).  
*References:* Maiuri 1933: 459; Stefani 2003: 179–80, no. H10.  
*Discussion:* see discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1557: Glass fragments**

*Description:* remains of a quadrangular glass vase.  
*Present location:* unknown, originally in Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 4304).

**1558: Bronze tube (Figure 77.5; Plate 99.4)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 42 mm; diam.: 14 mm; thickness of lamina: c. 1 mm.  
*Description:* small bronze fitting consisting of folded lamina with the remains of supporting legs (w.: 8 mm).  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4294).  
*Discussion:* The excavators believed this was a lantern fragment. It was more probably a candle holder.

**1559: Bronze lamp lid (Figure 18.8; Plate 99.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 29 mm; h.: 19 mm.  
*Description:* Small lid consisting of a circular base, plain on the underside and with relief ridges around the rim of the upper side. The central shaft is modulated, with a hole towards the upper terminal through which passes a bronze ring.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4295).  
*Discussion:* for lamp type with lid see cat. no. 1013.

**1560: Clay lamp (Plates 99.6 and 130.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm; diam.: 70 mm; preserved h.: 43 mm.  
*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.  
*Description:* Lamp with a vertical ring handle and a long nozzle. Undecorated disc outlined with a vertical ridge, an incised line to the outside. An elliptical groove runs from this ridge towards the nozzle. A trapezoidal lug is applied to either side of the disc. Filling hole towards the centre of the disc. Incised line on the base.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4305).  
*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 89; Stefani 2003: 137, 139 no. B23.<sup>53</sup>  
*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 42. This type has been identified as a 'Firmalampen', produced in northern Italy and much sought after throughout the Roman world (De Carolis in Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80).

<sup>52</sup> According to Tassinari this was reinventoried as no. 18761 (*inv. antiquario* 414/4-h.: 225 mm and diam.: 107 mm).

<sup>53</sup> Incorrectly provenanced to the Casa del Menandro.



**1561: Clay lamp (Plates 99.7 and 130.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm; diam.: 59 mm; h. to top of handle: 38 mm.  
*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Small crudely made lamp with a single nozzle and a relatively large strap handle. Undecorated discus with a filling hole at the centre and outlined with three rows of relief dots. Two small triangular lugs to either side of the body and one to either side of the nozzle. Modelled base. Much burning around nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4306).

*References:* Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 85; Stefani 2003: 134, 137, no. B1.<sup>54</sup>

*Discussion:* decoration similar to cat. no. 1741.

**1562: Clay lamp (Plates 99.8 and 132.9)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 170 mm; diam.: 95 mm; preserved h.: 48 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish-brown slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with a double nozzle and the remains of a decorative attachment in front of a ring handle. Discus outlined with a groove and decorated in relief with two trees, one to either side of central filling hole. Voluted decoration between the discus and nozzles. Incised line to form the base. Handle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4307).

*Reference:* Maiuri 1933: 457.<sup>55</sup>

*Discussion:* See Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type V. For discussion on lamp type see cat. no. 831.

**1563: Clay lamp (Plates 99.9 and 132.7)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 141 mm; diam. of body: 78 mm; preserved h.: 42 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with double nozzle. Discus outlined with three grooves and with a filling hole at the centre. Incised and voluted decoration between discus and nozzles. Small ring handle, originally with a decorative attachment. Incised line to mark the base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4308).

*References:* Maiuri 1933: 457; Cicirelli *et al.* 1993: 80, no. 86; Stefani 2003: 134, 137, no. B3.<sup>56</sup>

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type V. For type see also Bailey 1972: pl. 8a; Bailey 1980: 206–15. For discussion see cat. no. 831.

**1564: Bronze coin**

*Description:* medium-size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4289: not reinventoried).

**Above portico 10, south-west of room 7****1565: Four ceramic amphorae**

*Description:* amphorae of different forms and sizes, one with a red inscription on the neck and one containing the remains of a black substance.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: possibly one of those in Della Corte 1933: 306–7, nos. 258–60 (see cat. nos. 1530 and 1532).

*Discussion:* A black substance was also found in bases of vases cat. no. 1534 and was probably bitumen or mastic to seal vessels, presumably for wine transportation. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1566: Ceramic lid**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular lid.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 572. See discussion on lids.

**Above portico 10, south of room 7****1567: Four bronze studs (Figure 67.3; Plate 99.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 48–9 mm; h.: 32 mm.

*Description:* originally four (now three) hemispherical bronze bosses, each with a hole at the summit to take a rectangular iron shaft (section: c.7 mm × 7 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5311).

*Discussion:* possibly type of studs used on house doors (see cat. no. 1587, conceivably bells).

**1568: Iron lock**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably a structural fitting and possibly one of the locks in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement; see cat. nos. 7–10, 21–2, 24, 31, 34–5, 38, 64–8. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1569: Iron pick (picconcino)**

*Description:* small pick with wooden handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Dimensions:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 840. See discussion on *piccone*.

**Above portico 10, south of room 7, in middle strata of volcanic deposit****1570: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 99.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 135 mm; h.: 45 mm; thickness of lamina: c.7 mm.

*Description:* One tapering arm and two large central pivot plates of a strap hinge. Two holes in the arm with iron attachment nails. End of arm squared. The complete hinge would have had five pivot plates.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5383).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1181. See discussion on strap hinges.

**1571: Bronze dish (forma di pasticceria) (Plate 99.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 130 mm (GdSc).

<sup>54</sup> Incorrectly provenanced to the Casa del Menandro.

<sup>55</sup> Incorrectly provenanced to the Casa del Menandro.

<sup>56</sup> Incorrectly provenanced to the Casa del Menandro.

*Description:* elliptical bronze dish, reportedly a pastry mould.  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5384).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 295, fig. 15 (upper right); Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 696. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

**1572: Bronze stud (Figure 67.12; Plate 99.13)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 35 mm; total preserved h.: 14 mm.

*Description:* Modulated, trunco-conical stud with a central bronze pin. Remains of lead on the upper surface for attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5385).

*Discussion:* Probably a type 2 bell-shaped stud, used for attaching lock plates for boxes and chests (Allason-Jones 1985). See discussion on studs.

**1573: Ceramic cup**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 63 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* small cup with stamp in the base.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5387).

*Discussion:* This was a relatively small terra sigillata vessel and may have been comparable to cat. no. 578 or 717. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1574: Bronze and iron razor/scraper (raschiatoio)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* razor or scraper with a flat iron blade of pyramidal form and a bronze handle with a quadrangular head.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5386).

**Above portico 10, east pilaster, 1.5 m above pavement**

**1575: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* numerous fragments including two door hinges (l.: 220 mm: GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The door hinges were probably similar to cat. no. 253ii. Possibly some of hinge remains in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement: e.g. cat. nos. 55–6.

**1576: Bronze lid (Figure 51.3; Plate 100.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 32 mm; diam.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Bronze cylinder, closed at one end. Closed end modulated.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5402A).

*Discussion:* as identified by the excavators, this was probably the lid of a cylindrical container, similar to cat. no. 1512.

**1577: Bronze ring (Plate 100.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* simple ring with vertically oval section (h.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5402B).

*Discussion:* same type of ring as cat. no. 1391.

**1578: Bone punteruolo**

*Dimensions:* l.: 137 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bone awl with a terminal in the form of a pine cone.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5403).

*Discussion:* Midway in length between cat. nos. 47 and 142, both of which have a terminal that could be described as in the form of a pine cone. Seems too long for stylus, so more probably a pin. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

**1579: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 100.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 79 mm; diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* small turquoise glass bottle with flat base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5404).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 186. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

**1580: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 118 mm.

*Description:* Lamp with a double nozzle and a vertical ring handle. Discus decorated with a series of concentric circles with an intermediate radiating zone. Impressed ovolos around the edge of the discus.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5405).

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 831.

**1581: Clay lamp (Plates 100.4 and 127.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 146 mm; diam.: 114 mm; h. to top of handle: 62 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-buff with mottled brownish slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with a single nozzle and a vertical ring handle, decorated with three incised lines. Discus undecorated, with a filling hole towards the centre. The edge of the discus is decorated with three concentric ridges, to the outside of which is a row of impressed heart-shaped leaves. The base is outlined by an incised line.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5406).

*Discussion:* for lamp type see Bailey 1980: 303–10.

**1582: Clay lamp (Plates 100.5 and 132.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 145 mm; diam.: 93 mm; h. to top of handle: 90 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with a mottled brownish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, behind a decorative triangular attachment with a palmette in relief. Discus undecorated, with a filling hole to the centre and three incised ridges around the edge. The base is outlined with an incised line. Nozzle and end of the body missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5407).

*Discussion:* attachment decoration comparable to British Museum no. Q1005 (Bailey 1980: pl. 35).

**1583: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Fragmentary lamp with a double nozzle and a ring handle, with a decorative semi-lunate attachment. Disc decorated at the centre with an eagle and concentric circles around the edge.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5408).

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 831.

**1584: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with a double nozzle and a ring handle. Disc decorated with Eros at the centre, moving to the left, and concentric circles around the edge.

<sup>57</sup> According to d'Ambrosio and Borriello (1990: cat. no. 23) inv. no. 5488 was from the Casa del Fabbro. However, in the *Giornale degli Scavi*, it is reported as coming from Regio I, Insula 10 'in

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5409).

*Discussion:* according to excavators, this was similar to cat. no. 1583.

**In volcanic deposit<sup>57</sup>**

**1585: Clay loom weight (Plate 100.6)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 86 mm; dimensions of base: 43 × 45 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse orange with small black inclusions.

*Description:* Loom weight, in the form of a truncated pyramid, with a small suspension hole (diam.: 4 mm). Inscription on apex 'VII'(?).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4750).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

*strata media del vicolo orientale*'. Tassinari (1993: 144) also incorrectly assigned inv. nos. 5498 and 5499 (found in Regio I, Insula 7) to this house.

# 9

## HOUSE I 10,8

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornale degli Scavi

A,VI,6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 465 (15–20 Jan.)

A,VI,7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 242–96 (18 Nov. 1932–Feb. 1933)

#### Published

Elia 1934: 308–20.

### Excavation recording

This house was excavated for the most part between November 1932 and January 1933. Hence excavations began here a little earlier than in the Casa del Fabbro but continued concurrently for some time. The standard of recording is similar. The excavators noticed numerous breaches in the walls and disturbed volcanic deposit to c.1 m above the pavement (GdSc A,VI,7: 244).

### Entranceway a

#### Near entrance

##### 1586: Four iron studs

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

##### 1587: Three bronze and iron studs (Plate 101.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 41 mm; h.: 25–6 mm.

*Description:* three studs consisting of hemispherical bronze boss and iron shaft (max. preserved l.: 26 mm) of rectangular section, slightly tapering (c.17 × 17 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 3832).

*Discussion:* Probably studs from a structural door. See discussion on studs.

### 'Atrium' I

#### North-west corner, 1 m above pavement

##### 1588: Bronze ring (Plate 102.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring of circular section (diam.: 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5155).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1107. See discussion on rings.

##### 1589: Bronze and iron stud (Plate 102.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 40 mm; h. of boss: c.25.4 mm; thickness of lamina: 2.5 mm; preserved l. of shaft: 27 mm.

*Description:* stud with hemispherical bronze boss and iron shaft of square section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5157).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1567. See discussion on studs.

##### 1590: Stone mortar fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 240 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably part of hand-mill, similar to cat. no. 1358. Possibly part of cat. no. 1596.

##### 1591: Six glass beads (Plate 102.3)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 13–20 mm; h.: 12–19 mm.

*Description:* six turquoise melon beads, of various sizes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5158).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 343. See discussion on *bottonne*.

**1592: Shell (Plate 102.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 72 mm; h.: 38 mm.

*Description:* helmet shell (*Casside undulata* or *Phalium granulatum undulatum*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5159).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 298, no. 15.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1593: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* one *quadrans* of Nero (c. AD 64); one illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5156: not reinventoried).

**North-east corner****1594: Glass bottle (bocchetta)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 80 mm (probably complete: GdSc).<sup>1</sup>

*Description:* Small bottle (*aryballos*), with a spherical body and handles for suspension. Part of neck missing.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5160).

*Discussion:* Probably Isings 1957: form 61; Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 40; de Tommaso 1990: type 10. See discussion on *aryballoi*.

**1595: Five bronze coins**

*Present location:* unknown.<sup>2</sup>

**West side, 1 m from impluvium, on pavement****1596: Stone hand-mill fragment**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 350 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lower half of hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* comparable in size to cat. no. 1358.

**1597: Stone weight (Plate 102.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 220 mm; h.: 130 mm; w.: 150 mm.

*Description:* Oval, slightly conical, stone weight. Two circular indents (diam.: c.20 mm) on the larger side, possibly for handles. Traces of iron on smaller side.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 3 (inv. no. 57666).

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

**1598: Marble weight**

*Description:* circular marble weight with handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1169. See discussion on weights.

**1599: Fifty-seven lead weights (Figures 42.2–4; 42.6; Plate 102.6–8)**

*Description:* Fifty-seven lead weights, of which fifty-six (I–10, 12–57) are trapezoidal and one (XI) pyramidal. Trapezoidal weights are tapered on two planes only. Most have small suspension holes (diam.: c.1.5–3 mm) in sides at narrower end, but some have larger holes (diam.: c.3–5 mm). The pyramidal weight has a suspension hole in the smaller sides (diam.: c.5 mm).

I: L.: 77 mm; max. w.: 46 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 380.2 g.

II: L.: 86 mm; max. w.: 62 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 363.2 g.

III: L.: 83 mm; max. w.: 5.3 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm; wg.: 361.9 g.

IV: L.: 64 mm; max. w.: 47 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 361.6 g.

V: L.: 74 mm; max. w.: 45 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 340.5 g.

VI: L.: 70 mm; max. w.: 42 mm; thickness: 20 mm; wg.: 323.3 g.

VII: L.: 81 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 366.9 g.

VIII: L.: 94 mm; max. w.: 52 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 352.9 g.

IX: L.: 59 mm; max. w.: 42 mm; thickness: 19 mm; wg.: 323.5 g (incomplete).

X: L.: 77 mm; max. w.: 34 mm; thickness: 23 mm; wg.: 321.6 g.

XI: L.: 67 mm; max. w.: 29 mm; thickness: 29 mm; wg.: 314.9 g (pyramidal).

XII: L.: 91 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; thickness: 13 mm; wg.: 343.1 g.

XIII: L.: 81 mm; max. w.: 53 mm; thickness: 19 mm; wg.: 316.9 g.

XIV: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 363.4 g.

XV: L.: 88 mm; max. w.: 57 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 423.8 g.

XVI: L.: 73 mm; max. w.: 52 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 368.6 g.

XVII: L.: 80 mm; max. w.: 49 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 346.4 g.

XVIII: L.: 83 mm; max. w.: 55 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 352.0 g.

XIX: L.: 72 mm; max. w.: 42 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 383.6 g.

XX: L.: 70 mm; max. w.: 42 mm; thickness: 24 mm; wg.: 440.9 g. Letters in relief on one of the wider sides '... VRC V(...)'. Broken at hole.

<sup>1</sup> A height of 60 mm was recorded in inventory, possibly because the neck broke after excavation.

<sup>2</sup> These coins were recorded by Elia but not mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or in the inventories.



- XXI: L.: 84 mm; max. w.: 63 mm; thickness: 14 mm; wg.: 213.59 g. Broken and incomplete.
- XXII: L.: 73 mm; max. w.: 47 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 353 g.
- XXIII: L.: 85 mm; max. preserved w.: 56 mm; preserved thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 264.2 g. Corners broken and most of surface missing.
- XXIV: L.: 73 mm; max. w.: 48 mm; thickness: 19 mm; wg.: 386 g.
- XXV: L.: 85 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; thickness: 14 mm; wg.: 325.1 g.
- XXVI: L.: 83 mm; max. w.: 53 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 313.3 g.
- XXVII: L.: 70 mm; max. w.: 48 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 365.8 g.
- XXVIII: L.: 81 mm; max. w.: 59 mm; thickness: 14 mm; wg.: 368.9 g.
- XXIX: L.: 80 mm; max. w.: 49 mm; max. thickness: 20 mm; wg.: 356.5 g. Edges folded over to give extra thickness to corners.
- XXX: L.: 80 mm; max. w.: 49 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 411.1 g.
- XXXI: L.: 85 mm; max. w.: 63 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 388.1 g.
- XXXII: L.: 80 mm; max. w.: 53 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 320.2 g.
- XXXIII: L.: 76 mm; max. w.: 47 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 368.9 g.
- XXXIV: L.: 76 mm; max. w.: 58 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 354.5 g.
- XXXV: L.: 82 mm; max. w.: 49 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 401.6 g.
- XXXVI: L.: 79 mm; max. w.: 55 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 380.9 g.
- XXXVII: L.: 82 mm; max. w.: 50 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 313.5 g.
- XXXVIII: L.: 86 mm; max. preserved w.: 60 mm; thickness: 14 mm; wg.: 315.4 g. One corner missing.
- XXXIX: L.: 70 mm; max. w.: 52 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 360.3 g.
- XXXX: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 51 mm; thickness: 19 mm; wg.: 416.6 g.
- XXXXI: L.: 77 mm; max. w.: 56 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 311.1 g.
- XXXXII: L.: 79 mm; max. w.: 57 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 311.8 g.
- XXXXIII: L.: 83 mm; max. w.: 59 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 353.3 g.
- XXXXIV: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 60 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 364 g.
- XXXXV: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 44 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 346.7 g.
- XXXXVI: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 50 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 345 g.
- XXXXVII: L.: 79 mm; max. w.: 50 mm; thickness: 18 mm; wg.: 414 g.
- XXXXVIII: L.: 90 mm; max. w.: 60 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 383.6 g.
- XXXXIX: L.: 89 mm; max. w.: 58 mm; thickness: 13 mm; wg.: 341.1 g.
- XXXXX: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 57 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 363 g.
- XXXXXI: L.: 76 mm; max. w.: 57 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 311.1 g.
- XXXXXII: L.: 84 mm; max. w.: 52 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 346.6 g.
- XXXXXIII: L.: 75 mm; max. w.: 54 mm; thickness: 16 mm; wg.: 366.9 g.
- XXXXXIV: L.: 78 mm; max. w.: 53 mm; thickness: 17 mm; wg.: 386.2 g.
- XXXXXV: L.: 86 mm; max. w.: 47 mm; thickness: 19 mm; wg.: 360.8 g.
- XXXXXVI: L.: 82 mm; max. w.: 52 mm; thickness: 15 mm; wg.: 343.3 g.
- XXXXXVII: L.: 83 mm; max. w.: 58 mm; thickness: 14 mm; wg.: 311.5 g.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5165).

*Discussion:* According to *Giornali degli Scavi* and the inventory, there were originally only fifty-three weights.<sup>3</sup> Weights II–VIII, XII–XVIII, and XXI–XXXXXVII are similar to I; weights IX and XIX are similar to XX. Possibly all weights from a single loom. Wild (pers. comm. 2000) noted that they are heavier than classical loom weights. He suggested that the narrowness of the holes indicated that they were not often readjusted. See discussion on loom weights and weights.

#### 1600: Two stones

*Description:* two spherical stones, one marble and one lava.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably recorded because they were noteworthy and therefore fairly large.

#### East side, under window, a few cm above pavement

1601: Four bone hinges (Figures 69.7 and 12; Plate 103.1)

i. *Dimensions:* l.: 76.5 mm; diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* One hinge with two holes (diam.: c.8 mm) in one side. Decorated at one end with three blackened incised lines.

ii. *Dimensions:* l.: 23.5–28 mm; diam.: c.29 mm.

*Description:* Three hinges, each with one hole in one side (diam.: c.8 mm).

<sup>3</sup> Another three weights were added to the inventory later, in pencil.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5161).

*Discussion:* Hinge i similar to cat. nos. 257 and 1171 and hinges ii similar to cat. no. 249 except all smaller. Possibly from smaller cupboard. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1602: Bronze stud (Figure 67.9; Plate 103.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 50 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Bronze stud with a large, flat, circular head and short tapering shaft (preserved l.: 9 mm). In three fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5162A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on studs.

**1603: Two bronze studs (Plate 103.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm and 28 mm; thickness: 1 mm.

*Description:* two bronze studs with flat heads and short tapering shafts (max. preserved l.: 11 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5162B).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 1602 except smaller. See discussion on studs.

**1604: Bronze stud (Plate 103.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 44 mm; preserved h.: 18 mm; thickness of lamina: 3 mm.

*Description:* large stud consisting of a bronze boss, of broad-brimmed hat type, and an iron shaft, of square section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5162C).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1412. See discussion on studs.

**1605: Bronze ring (Figure 75.20; Plate 103.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 21 mm; h.: 4.5 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring of vertically plano-convex section, flat face on inside, outside face with relief line around the centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5162D).

*Discussion:* Possibly a finger-ring but the association with other objects implies that it may have been a furniture fitting. See discussion on rings.

**1606: Bronze lock plate (Figure 61.4; Plate 103.2)**

*Dimensions:* preserved dimensions of lock plate: 75 mm × 60 mm; thickness of lamina: more than 1 mm.

*Description:* Four fragments of bronze lamina, three of which are part of a rectangular lock plate. Plate with an attachment hole in each corner, one with an iron nail in place, and traces of a central keyhole. The fourth piece, with rectangular hole (9 mm × 6 mm), is unrelated to the lock plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5162E).

*Discussion:* The fourth fragment is possibly from a separate lock plate with a hole to take a hasp. See discussion on locks and keys.

**South-east corner**

**1607: Iron lock**

*Description:* rectangular lock.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**South-east corner, 1 m above pavement**

**1608: Iron band**

*Description:* iron band reportedly from a chest.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**South-east corner, near entrance to room 4**

**1609: Two marble fragments**

*Description:* fragments of a rectangular marble table.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**South-east corner, near pilaster, on pavement**

**1610: Bronze basin (pelvi)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 113 mm; diam.: 320 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Basin with a low foot and two handles. Handles in the form of a cord, with incised decoration in the form of two branches, and, at the centre, swollen and decorated with three small rings.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5163).

*References:* possibly Elia 1934: 318, fig. 28; Tassinari 1993: i. 144.

*Discussion:* Probably similar type to cat. no. 695. See discussion on pelvis.

**1611: Ceramic krater (Plate 101.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 550 mm; diam.: 370 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* High-footed ovoid jar, with flat everted rim. One handle attached to either side of the shoulder and at the rim. At each rim the attachment of the handle is a flattened lug. The neck region is paler in colour and decorated with three, possibly four, rows of dots. Broken at rim.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 312, fig. 25.

*Discussion:* Presumably called a krater in the *Giornale degli Scavi* because it is similar in shape to a Greek column krater (see Richter and Milne 1935: 6). Decoration possibly arranged in a pattern.

**1612: Clay lamp (stamp: Figure 83.9; Plates 103.3 and 128.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 140 mm; diam.: 118 mm; h. to top of handle: 73 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange-brown slip.

*Description:* Large lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Disc decorated in relief with a bearded head and draped bust of

Jupiter, probably carrying a staff in his left hand. Jupiter is placed above an eagle, as if riding it. The eagle has its wings outspread and is standing on a ground line. Filling hole in the left wing of the eagle. Stamped decoration on shoulder is possibly pomegranates. Incised groove to delineate the base. Maker's stamp underneath the base: '1.1' in *planta pedis*. Recomposed from fragments with the nozzle and some fragments from the body missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5164).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 175. For type and decoration see also: Pompeii inv. no. 12349 (Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XXXVIII, no. 29); also Bailey 1965: no. 247; Pavolini 1977: pl. XXV, no. 34. For discussion on disc scene: Bailey 1980: 8–10.

## Room 2

### North-west corner

#### 1613: Ceramic vase base

*Description:* base of vase containing lime (*calce spenta*).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* contents possibly used in building repair or maintenance work.

#### 1614: Clay lamp

*Description:* common type of lamp.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### West wall, on pavement

#### 1615: Basket (canestro)

*Dimensions:* h.: 450 mm; w.: 250 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* remains of basket containing cake of bitumen or resin.<sup>4</sup>

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

## Room 3

### No precise location

#### 1616: Bronze and wood device (Figure 76.10; Plate 103.4)

*Description:* Approximately rectangular bronze plate (dimensions: c.25 mm × 23 mm) attached to a piece of wood (dimensions: c.40 mm × 20 mm) by two bronze nails (l.: c.10 mm) with sub-hemispherical heads (diam.: c.5 mm). Hole in the centre of the plate, approximately circular (diam.: 10 mm) with two smaller holes (diam.: c.5 mm) joined to one side. Bronze device, consisting of a flat triangular section with a semicircular section at right angles (total l.: 35 mm), attached to the plate and wood by

a cylindrical rod (l.: c.10 mm) which passes through one of the smaller holes and the wood. Rod secured on the other side of the wood with a flat bronze disc (diam.: c.10 mm). Bronze point (l.: 3 mm) projects below semicircular section of the device, into a large hole. The piece of wood does not have a hole corresponding to the hole in the plate. *Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5166A). *Discussion:* according to the excavators this was part of a locking device from a casket.

#### 1617: Bronze base (Figure 44.7; Plate 103.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm; h.: 8 mm.

*Description:* Small circular modulated base. Remains of an attachment on the upper surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5166B).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 672 but smaller.

#### 1618: Bronze fragment (Figure 103.4)

*Dimensions:* c.35 mm × 40 mm; thickness: 3 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a bronze plate, possibly with one curved edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5166C).

*Discussion:* The excavators believed that this was from a circular mirror. If so, judging from the curve of one side, it was a very large mirror. Compare cat. nos. 687–8.

#### 1619: Fragment of bronze tube (Figure 77.6; Plate 103.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: 95 mm; max. diam.: 7 mm.

*Description:* fragment of curved bronze tube made from folded piece of bronze lamina (thickness: c.1 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5166D).

*Discussion:* possibly a casing or an edge (compare Allason-Jones and Miket 1984: 252–3, no. 3.1070).

#### 1620: Ceramic vase (vasettino)

*Dimensions:* h.: 125 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small cylindrical vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly a type of vase often called a *fritillus*. See discussion on *fritillus*.

#### 1621: Ceramic lid

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 572 but smaller. See discussion on lids.

#### 1622: Three stone slabs (blocchetti)

*Dimensions:* slabs of lava, reportedly for polishing pavements.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly a similar shape and function to cat. no. 830.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Giornale degli Scavi* this substance is called 'pece greca'.

## Room 4

### North wall, under window

#### 1623: *Wooden chest*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.6 m; l.: 0.9 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Chest with evidence of red paint on the upper parts of the sides. Evidence of a transverse wooden board (section: 80 mm × 80 mm), 360 mm above the pavement, indicates that that base had a central divider.<sup>5</sup>

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>6</sup>

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 310, fig. 23 (impression in volcanic deposit).

### South-west corner

#### 1624: *Ceramic amphora*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.72 m (GdSc).

*Description:* pot-bellied amphora with a stamp on the handle, and inscription in black on neck. Handle stamp: 'M·A·R'; neck inscription: 'XXXVI / M VALERI EVPHI L. [e] TI / CXXXVII'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription, Della Corte, 1933: 311 nos. 291–2.

*Discussion:* Conceivably Dressel forms 7–11 or Dressel form 20. See discussion on *amphora*.

### South-west corner, near door jamb, on pavement

#### 1625: *Six bronze studs (Plate 103.6)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 53–5 mm; h. of boss: 10 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm; max. preserved l. of shaft: 30 mm.

*Description:* six studs, each consisting of a bronze boss, of broad-brimmed hat type, and an iron shaft of square section (c.8 mm × 8 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5179A).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1412. The excavators identified these as decoration for the door between the 'atrium' and room 4. See discussion on studs.

#### 1626: *Three bronze studs (Plate 103.6)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 43–5 mm; h. of boss: 10 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2–3 mm; max. preserved l. of shaft: 10 mm.

*Description:* three studs, consisting of a bronze boss, of broad-brimmed hat type, and an iron shaft of square section (c.8 mm × 8 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5179B).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 1412. The excavators identified these as decoration for the door between the 'atrium' and room 4. See discussion on studs.

<sup>5</sup> There are cement remains below the window, into the east end of which a rectangular hollow cement block is set (internal dimensions: c.80 mm × 80 mm). This is presumably the impression from the transverse wooden board.

<sup>6</sup> I noted stone blocks in this location in 1993 but it is not clear whether these were there in antiquity or used to support the remains during excavation.

#### 1627: *Seven bronze coins*

*Description:* two coins, Republican (45 BC); one *quadrans*, of Vespasian (AD 76); two coins, illegible.<sup>7</sup>

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5178: not reinventoried).

### Centre of room, on pavement

#### 1628: *Ceramic vase*

*Dimensions:* h.: 320 mm; diam.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* relatively large vase, possibly a storage jar.

### No precise location

#### 1629: *Glass flask (bottiglia)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 220 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical glass flask with a short neck and strap handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5182).

*Discussion:* Similar height to cat. no. 526. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

#### 1630: *Marble fragment*

*Dimensions:* 120 mm × 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* slab of yellow marble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* excavators identified this as a pavement slab.

#### 1631: *Three bronze nails (Figure 75.3 and 4; Plate 103.7)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm, 65 mm, 35 mm.

*Description:* one large nail of circular section (max. diam.: 7 mm) with a flattish head; two smaller nails of square section (c.4 mm × 4 mm and c.5 mm × 5 mm) with pyramidal heads.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5183).

*Discussion:* Smaller nails similar to cat. no. 350.

#### 1632: *Iron nail and plate (piastrina)*

*Dimensions:* l. of nail: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large iron nail attached to a plate.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly from furniture.

### Chance find

#### 1633: *Bronze disc (Figure 77.8; Plate 103.8)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm; thickness: c.8 mm.

<sup>7</sup> Only five coins in the Naples Museum. According to the excavators, the coins found here were four medium-size coins and three small illegible ones.

*Description:* Bronze disc with denticulated edge and square hole (5 mm × 5 mm) at centre. Traces of iron on both sides.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5490).  
*Discussion:* possibly a decorative fitting.

## Courtyard 5

No recorded loose finds.

## Room 13

No precise location

1634: *Ceramic tub* (vaschetta)

*Dimensions:* 250 mm × 240 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small ceramic tub.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1635: *Two ceramic amphorae/storage jars*

*Dimensions:* h.: 280 mm and 230 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* These were rather too small to have been transportation amphorae and were probably household storage jars. See discussion on *amphora*.

## Room 6

North wall, east of entrance

1636: *Ceramic amphora/storage jar*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.50 m (GdSc).

*Description:* Small pot-bellied amphora, with a flat base and two inscriptions painted in black at the base of the neck.

*Inscriptions:*

a. 'IIII / PLCIIT·XVII / MAM';

b. C H K O Y N Δ (ov)/κ λ ∈ Λ Π Ζ (?)

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* Della Corte 1933: 311, no. 293.

*Discussion:* Relatively small amphora and probably a household storage jar. See discussion on *amphora*.

North wall, 0.7 m from north-east corner, 0.1 m from wall.

1637: *Wooden furniture*

*Dimensions:* c.600 mm × 500 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* imprint of wooden object, probably chest.<sup>8</sup>

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

North-west corner, on pavement

1638: *Bronze support*

*Dimensions:* h.: 130 mm; diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* support consisting of a circular platform on three legs with feline feet terminals, each on a circular modulated base.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5186).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 318, fig. 28 (upper row, left).

*Discussion:* Probably lamp-stands, see Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1980: nos. 150, 152; Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 109 cat. nos. 17–18; Wikander 1989. See discussion on lamp-stands.

1639: *Bronze support*

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* support consisting of a circular platform on three legs with feline feet terminals, each on a circular modulated base.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5187).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 318, fig. 28 (upper row, centre).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1638. See discussion on lamp-stands.

1640: *Bronze stopper* (Figure 76.8; Plate 104.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 31 mm; max. diam.: 23 mm.

*Description:* Bronze stopper, with cylindrical lower part (h.: 1.1 mm; diam.: 9 mm), plano-convex plate above, and surmounted by a modulated, approximately conical, handle with a hole for a suspension ring at the apex.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5188).

*Discussion:* probably a stopper from a vessel (see cat. no. 27).

1641: *Bronze coin*

*Description:* as, of Tiberius.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5189: not reinventoried).

Along west wall, commencing from north-west corner

1642: *Wooden furniture*

*Dimensions:* l.: c.780 mm; w.: c.640 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* imprint of a wooden object.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly a chest (Elia 1934: 313).

South wall

1643: *Wooden bed*

*Dimensions:* l.: 2.3 m; w.: 1.3 m (GdSc).

<sup>8</sup> A bronze lock found here was probably from this chest.



*Description:* Bed consisting of a wooden frame on iron legs, with an iron transverse bar. Circular iron rod in the centre.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to Elia (1934: 313), the frame was low and wide.

### South-east corner, a few cm above pavement

1644: *Travertine slab (Figure 52.3; Plate 104.2)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 88 mm; w.: 71 mm; thickness: 13 mm.

*Description:* Slab of travertine, probably rectangular, smoothly worked on all sides with three edges bevelled and one plain.

Remains of an approximately semicircular cut (diam.: c.13 mm) in the plain side, 25 mm from the corner. Small hole (diam.: c.3 mm) near the top of the semicircular cut. Random diagonal incised lines on the surface with bevelled edges. A large fragment is missing from one corner of the slab.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5192).<sup>9</sup>

*Discussion:* This was a mixing palette for the preparation of cosmetics, toiletries, artist's colours, or medicaments (see Jackson 1986: 160, fig. 5, no. 38). It is conceivable that it had also been a lid for a box, and that the cut and small hole were related to this function (Jackson, pers. comm. 2000).

### No precise location

1645: *Iron leg*

*Dimensions:* l.: 185 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* iron leg with wood.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly from a bed. Possibly one of the legs of cat. no. 1643.

## Corridor 7

No recorded loose finds.

## Room 8

### North-east corner, few cm above pavement

1646: *Bronze fittings (Figure 76.12; Plate 104.3)*

*Description:* two small, semicircular, hinged clasps (preserved l.: c.40 mm; max. w.: 30 mm; l. of return: 20 mm), consisting of two sheets of bronze (thickness: c.5 mm) with a hinge on the straight side, to which is attached a right-angled piece of lamina with a rectangular hole (14 mm × 6 mm). Three incomplete strips of lamina (max. dimensions: 80 mm × 16 mm; thickness: c.5 mm), all of the same width and thickness with nail holes towards the ends. Largest strip with a hole towards either end (diam.:

c.3 mm), one with a rod (l.: 40 mm; diam.: 3 mm) passing through it. Flat disc attached to either end of the rod to secure it (disc diam.: 21 mm and 11 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5167).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 318, fig. 29.

*Description:* Semicircular section of clasps are similar to part of a cuirass plate hinge (see Frere and St. Joseph 1974: 47–9, figs 25–6, nos. 16–21; Allason-Jones and Bishop 1988: esp. fig. 110). The strip with a rod is similar to a belt plate (Morel and Bosman 1989: 180, fig. 6) and the clasps could have been from a belt (compare Morel and Bosman 1989: fig. 5). These are, therefore, conceivably from military apparel.

1647: *Ceramic jar (Figure 4.4; Plate 104.4)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; diam.: 85 mm.

*Fabric:* fine reddish fabric.

*Description:* small fine-walled jar with a small everted rim, ovoid body and flat base (diam.: 31 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5170).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1288.

1648: *Two iron knives (coltellacci)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 490 mm and 440 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Two large knives with traces of wood corroded onto them. One missing end.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5168).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 318, fig. 28 (lower row, second from left).

1649: *Iron knife (coltello)*

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 220 mm.

*Description:* Large knife with triangular blade. Remains of wood and handle attachment at one corner.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5169).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 318 fig. 28 (lower row, second from right).

*Discussion:* possibly a knife of 'half moon' type, identified as a leather-working knife (see Conticello *et al.* 1990: 158–9, nos. 40–1).

1650: *Iron hoe (zappa)*

*Description:* remains of iron hoe with handle haft.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on hoes.

### North-east corner, on pavement

1651: *Ceramic amphora/storage jar*

*Dimensions:* h.: 420 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small single-handled [*sic*] amphora with long neck.

<sup>9</sup> According to Elia (1934: 318), two such slabs were found here.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Too small for a transportation amphora, hence it was probably a large storage jar. See discussion on amphora.

**1652: Ceramic jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-height jug, possibly similar to cat. no. 713 except smaller. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1653: Two ceramic pots (pignattine)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two pots, one smoke-blackened.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* One undoubtedly used in cooking or heating.

**West wall, 0.7 m from north-west corner, on pavement**

**1654: Terracotta platform (piano per fornello)**

*Description:* small platform.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to the excavators, this was the front part of small oven.

**South-east and south-west corners**

**1655: Grindstone (pietra di mola)**

*Dimensions:* 230 mm × 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Rectangular grindstone. Two corners fractured.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1656: Lava fragment (Plate 104.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 280 mm; w.: c.280 mm; d.: c.150 mm.

*Description:* trapezoidal piece of lava with a hole (diam.: c.45 mm) near the apex.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 3 (inv. no. 57671).

*Discussion:* Probably an anchor or a very heavy weight. See discussion on weights.

**1657: Bone hinge (Plate 104.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm; diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical bone hinge with a single hole (diam.: 7 mm) in one side and three incised lines decorating one end. Other end cut at a slight angle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5172).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1171, except smaller and with only one hole.

**1658: Ceramic bowl (tazzina) (stamp: Figure 83.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 34 mm; diam.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* cylindrical bowl with maker's stamp: 'C-I-P' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5171).

*Discussion:* For maker's stamp see Oxé 1968: 143, nos. 433–5. Possibly similar size to cat. no. 578. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1659: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.75 m (GdSc).

*Description:* inscription (in red on neck) possibly: 'EROCI'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* possibly inscription Della Corte 1933: 312, no. 297.

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

**1660: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bowl containing lime (*calce spente*).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the contents suggest that this vessel was used in repair or maintenance work (see cat. no. 1613).

**1661: Stone pebble (ciottolo)**

*Description:* basalt pebble.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1662: Marble weight**

*Dimensions:* l.: 230 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Oval weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1597. See discussion on weights.

**1663: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* l.: 410 mm.

*Description:* quadrangular base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly a statue base but larger than that of cat. no. 218.

**1664: Shell**

*Description:* *Pecten jacobaeus*.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

## Room 9

### South-west corner

1665: *Two ceramic jars* (olla)

*Dimensions:* h.: 280 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two jars, one with the remains of a vegetal substance.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively large jars, possibly containing food-stuffs. See discussion on *olla*.

### East wall, 0.3 m from pilaster

1666: *Marble pedestal (monopodio)* (Plate 105.1)

*Dimensions:* h.: 610 mm; base dimensions: 290 mm × c.200 mm; shaft dimensions at base: 180 mm × 125 mm.

*Description:* Marble pedestal with a modulated rectangular base and rectangular shaft, fluted on one face. Upper surface approximately square. Fragments missing from the base and upper surface.

*Present location:* in 2001, room 3 (inv. no. 57675).

*Discussion:* probably for a basin or table.

## Room 10

### In entrance from corridor 9, 1 m above pavement

1667: *Four wooden pommels* (pomelli) (Figure 72.9; Plate 105.2)

*Dimensions:* max. preserved l.: 75 mm; max. diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Remains of wooden pommels, of which two are now preserved and the rest are in fragments. Each consists of a modulated cylinder surmounted by a knob. Surface stained green from contact with bronze. One small curved fragment of bronze (dimensions: c.25 mm × 20 mm), with a relief line around it, preserved with these pommels.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5221).

*Discussion:* These were probably originally sheathed in bronze and from furniture, probably decorative and probably terminals from chair rods. Compare to cat. no. 1812.

### North-west corner

1668: *Pile of lime* (calce bianca spente)

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably material for building work.

### North-east corner, 1 m above pavement

1669: *Two bone hinges* (Figure 69.2; Plate 105.3 and 4)

*Dimensions:* i. L.: 112 mm; diam.: 43 mm; ii. L.: 114 mm; diam.: 40 mm.

*Description:* Large cylindrical bone hinges with two holes in one side (diam.: 9–10 mm) and three incised lines decorating one end. Longer one fragmentary, with traces of black in the incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1171 except slightly larger. See discussion on bone hinges.

1670: *Two bone hinges* (Figure 69.6; Plate 105.5)

*Dimensions:* i. L.: 36 mm; diam.: 40 mm; ii. L.: 26 mm; diam.: 40 mm.

*Description:* Two cylindrical bone hinges. Longer one fragmentary with hole (diam.: c.10 mm) in one side. Shorter one with three concentric incised black-filled lines and a side hole cut in half. Probably a fragment cut from a larger hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on bone hinges.

1671: *Eight bone hinges* (Plate 105.6)

*Dimensions:* l.: 20–1 mm; diam.: 31–2 mm.

*Description:* eight small cylindrical bone hinges with a circular hole (diam.: 7–8 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226C).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1601ii. See discussion on bone hinges.

1672: *Three bone hinges* (Plate 105.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 26 mm; diam.: 29–30 mm.

*Description:* Three small cylindrical bone hinges with circular hole (diam.: 7 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226D).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1601ii. See discussion on bone hinges.

1673: *Three bone hinges* (Figure 69.4–5; Plate 105.8)

*Dimensions:* i. L.: 70 mm; diam.: 25 mm; ii. L.: 24 mm; diam.: 20 mm; iii. L.: 22 mm (fragment).

*Description:* One cylindrical bone hinge with two circular holes (diam.: c.5.5 mm) in one side and two black-filled concentric incised lines at one end. Smaller hinge with one circular hole (diam.: 6 mm) in one side and two black-filled concentric incised lines at one end. Fragment of hinge with the remains of a circular hole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226E).

*Discussion:* Larger hinge similar to cat. no. 1601i. The fragment is probably from a hinge similar to 1601ii. See discussion on bone hinges.

1674: *Three bone hinges* (Figure 69.11; Plate 105.9)

*Dimensions:* i. L.: 106 mm; diam. 20 mm; ii–iii. L.: 37.5–39.5 mm; diam. 27 mm.

*Description:* Larger cylindrical hinge with two small holes (diam.: 4 mm) in one side and three concentric incised lines decorating one end. Two smaller hinges each with one hole (diam.: 7.5 mm) in side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226F).

*Discussion:* Larger hinge similar to cat. no. 1171. Smaller hinges similar to cat. no. 249 except proportions slightly different. See discussion on bone hinges.

1675: *Two bone hinges (Plate 105.10)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 108 mm; diam.: 32 mm.

*Description:* two large cylindrical hinges each with two holes in one side (diam.: 7 mm) and three concentric incised, black-filled, lines decorating one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5226G).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

1676: *Bronze finger-ring (Figure 47.3; Plate 105.11)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring consisting of a slightly fluted rod of bronze, of approximately circular section (diam.: c.4 mm), with the ends terminating in oval knobs, delineated with a relief line.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5225).

*Discussion:* Knobs possibly serpent heads (compare cat. no. 1244). See discussion on finger-rings.

#### North-east corner

1677: *Clay lamp*

*Dimensions:* l.: 140 mm; diam.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* red.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5184).

*Discussion:* fairly large lamp, possibly similar type to cat. no. 260.

1678: *Shell (Plate 106.1)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 84 mm; w.: 65 mm.

*Description:* lower valve of spiny oyster shell (*Spondylus gaederopus*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5185A).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 304–5, no. 32.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

1679: *Shell (Plate 106.1)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; w.: 114 mm.

*Description:* upper valve of Jacob's or Pilgrim Scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5185B).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 303–4, no. 29.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

#### East wall

1680: *Three ceramic amphorae*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.92 m (GdSc).

*Description:* three amphorae, one with an inscription in black on the neck (GdSc). Inscriptions in red, according to Della Corte: 'FELICIS' or 'SAB'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscriptions, possibly Della Corte 1933: 312, no. 294 or 295.

*Discussion:* see discussion on amphora.

1681: *Ceramic jug (oleare)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* pot-bellied jug.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-sized jug, comparable to cat. no. 719. See discussion on oleare.

#### Across almost entire surface of pavement

1682: *Crushed terracotta*

*Description:* broken terracotta, some reduced to red powder.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably building material.

#### On pavement

1683: *Stone hand-mill (Plate 106.2)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 300 mm; diam.: 325 mm.

*Description:* Two halves of a lava hand-mill. Upper half with a rectangular hole in each side (dimensions: c.50 mm × 60 mm). Traces of lead inside the upper half.

*Present location:* in 200I, room 3.

1684: *Stone bowl or basin*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 330 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular stone bowl containing red powder.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1685: *Bone hinge (Plate 106.3)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 98 mm; diam.: 33 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical bone hinge with two small holes (diam.: 5 mm), 16 mm apart, in one side. Three concentric incised, black-filled, lines decorating one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5222).

*Discussion:* Similar hinge to cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

1686: *Ceramic amphora fragments*

*Description:* two fragments of amphora with inscription in black.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* See cat. no. 1680 for possible inscription. See discussion on amphora.



## Garden 11

### North-east corner

#### 1687: Ceramic jar (*dolium*)

*Description:* fragmentary.

*Present location:* Probably large fragmentary cylindrical jar in the south-east corner in 2001.<sup>10</sup>

*Discussion:* See discussion on *dolium*.

#### 1688: Ceramic fragments

*Description:* fragments from vases of various forms and dimensions, including one small complete vase and one with traces of inscription in red.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>11</sup>

## Room 12

### South-west corner and at base of west wall

#### 1689: Marble pestle and mortar

*Dimensions:* diam. of mortar: 370 mm; l. of pestle: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* pestle and fragmentary mortar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1690: Bronze chain fragments (Figure 74.2; Plate 106.4)

*Description:* Small ring (diam.: 17.5 mm) with overlapping ends wound around hoop, attached to a fine 'plaited', or loop-in-loop, chain (l.: 58 mm; w.: 3 mm), in turn attached to a similar ring (diam.: 16 mm). Three more 'plaited' chains (l.: 30 mm, 40 mm, and 45 mm) attached to second ring. Only the shortest chain complete and terminating in similar smaller ring (diam.: 11 mm) to which is also attached a double-spiked loop (l.: 25 mm). Three other rings: one small (diam.: 17.5 mm) with similar overlapping ends, and with piece of 'plaited' chain (l.: 18 mm) attached; one larger (diam.: 25 mm), also with overlapping ends and with a piece of iron corroded to it; and a third closed ring (diam.: 20 mm) of vertically plano-convex section (w.: 3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5197).

*Discussion:* Chains and rings similar to cat. no. 513. Probably from a bronze lamp, lantern, or set of scales.

#### 1691: Two iron rings and double-spiked loop

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two simple iron rings with an associated double-spiked loop.

<sup>10</sup> Cylindrical *dolium* (h.: c.0.6 m; diam.: c.0.48 m), of coarse reddish-orange fabric (with grey inclusions), with sloping shoulder, and containing remains of *cocciopesto* paste.

<sup>11</sup> According to Della Corte (1933: 312, no. 296), an ovoid amphora, inscribed with letter 'S' in red, was found leaning against niche in east wall.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly ring handles. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 1692: Bronze ring (Plate 106.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 52 mm.

*Description:* Fluted bronze ring of horizontally oval section (w.: 55 mm). Traces of iron corroded to the surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5200).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 599. See discussion on rings.

#### 1693: Bronze cooking pot (*calderotto*) (Plate 106.6)

*Dimensions:* max. preserved dimension of rim: 290 mm; preserved h.: c.170 mm.

*Description:* Bronze cooking pot with a rounded base, conical shoulder, and everted lip. Faint incised lines of decoration below the rim. Traces of burning over the outer surface. Vessel squashed and the lower part poorly preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5194).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 262, and 401.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *calderotto*.

#### 1694: Bronze casseruola (Plate 106.7)

*Dimensions:* l.: 282 mm; rim diam.: 153 mm; h.: 91 mm; l. of handle: 130 mm.

*Description:* Bronze saucepan-shaped vessel with a flat base, rounded body, rolled rim, and heavy handle. Concentric ridges on the base and two incised lines below the rim. Handle joined at the rim, with rolled rim continuing to form a ridge along the edges of the handle. Handle terminal circular with decoration of a circle in relief. Circular hole (diam.: 10 mm) for suspension inside the incised circle. Edge of hole decorated with stamped ovolos.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5193).

*References:* Elia 1934: 318, fig. 8 (lower left); Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 114, 401.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *casseruola*.

#### 1695: Glass bottle (*unguentarium*) (Plate 106.8)

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; max. diam.: 111 mm.

*Description:* blue/green glass bottle with a flat base, conical body, long cylindrical neck, and rolled horizontal rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5211).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 49. Similar type to cat. no. 63 but with a wider body. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 1696: Ceramic fragment (*stamps*: Figure 83.3–5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.



*Description:* base of plate with maker's mark in *planta pedis*.  
*Inscriptions:* *a* and *b* 'FORTV'; or *c* 'I·E·T·C·O'.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5216).

*Reference:* Della Corte, 1933: 312, either no. 298, 299, or 300.  
*Discussion:* Similar diameter to cat. no. 1931 and possibly same maker's stamp. Also possibly one of those recorded by Della Corte. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1697: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 142 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* ceramic bowl with maker's mark in *planta pedis*.  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5217).

*Reference:* Della Corte, 1933: 312, either no. 298, 299, or 300 (see cat. no. 1696).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 77. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1698: Ceramic patera**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 155 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* *patera* with maker's mark in *planta pedis*.  
*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5218).

*Reference:* Della Corte, 1933: 312, either no. 298, 299, or 300 (see cat. no. 1696).

*Discussion:* Similar diameter to cat. no. 1931. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1699: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.9 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a wine amphora, possibly Dressel forms 1–4. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1700: Nine ceramic vases**

*Description:* small amphorae and jugs (*oleare*).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably storage jars rather than transportation amphorae. See discussions on *amphora* and *oleare*.

**1701: Ceramic jar (abbeveratoio)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; diam.: 40 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small ceramic jar.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

**1702: Two ceramic lids**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 45 mm and 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two small lids.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Very small lids, probably from small pots. See discussion on lids.

**1703: Bronze protome**

*Dimensions:* l.: 30 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* sheep's head terminal.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5196).

*Discussion:* Possibly *patera* handle from a vessel similar to cat. no. 540 (Tassinari 1993: i. 145). Alternatively, a furniture terminal (compare cat. no. 1274).

**1704: Iron hammer (martello)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* wedge-shaped hammer.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1705: Iron pick (picconcino)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *piccone*.

**1706: Iron punteruolo**

*Dimensions:* l.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* conical *punteruolo*.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly an awl. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

**1707: Marble bracket (Figure 44.3; Plate 107.1)**

*Dimensions:* 150 mm × 70 mm × 66 mm.

*Description:* Two fragments of a white marble bracket, restored in antiquity. One half is roughly worked. The other half is carved into a modulated tongue-shaped plate, surmounted by a voluted scroll and acanthus leaf.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5220).

*Discussion:* The acanthus decoration is similar to that on back of a grave stone of Epidia Agate in Pompeii (Guzzo *et al.* 1998: cat. no. 19) although about half the size. The excavators thought that it was a support.

**1708: Two bronze cymbals (cembali) (Figure 50.3; Plate 107.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 86 mm and 87 mm; h.: c.17 mm; max. thickness: 4 mm.

*Description:* Two bronze hat-shaped objects, with broad brims and low sub-hemispherical crowns. Upper surface decorated with three groups of concentric incised lines. Hole at apex (diam.: 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5195).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 318, fig. 28 (lower right).

*Discussion:* see Borriello *et al.* 1986: 193, no. 127 (from Pompeii).

1709: *Bronze and wooden fitting (manicotto) (Figure 78.2; Plate 107.3)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 78 mm; max. w.: c.60 mm; h.: 27 mm. Max. preserved dimensions of wood: c.70 mm × 35 mm × 20 mm. *Description:* Fitting consisting of a strip of bronze folded into an oval, with one small bronze attachment nail preserved (l.: c.4 mm). Pieces of curved wood, possibly forming an oval inside the bronze. Bronze strip in four fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5202).

*Discussion:* excavators identified this as a handle.

1710: *Clay lamp*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* red slipped.

*Description:* lamp with single nozzle, discus decorated with concentric lines and band of ovolos.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5213).

1711: *Clay lamp (Plates 107.4 and 128.13)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 131 mm; diam.: 84 mm; h. to top of handle: 53 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with brownish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated, outlined with a groove and radiating stamped triangular decoration. Filling hole in the centre of the discus. Elongated nozzle with small relief volutes to either side. Incised line to form base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5214A).

*Discussion:* similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G.

1712: *Clay lamp (Plates 107.5 and 128.11)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 123 mm; diam.: 74 mm; h. of handle: 51 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with uneven brownish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated, outlined with a ridge and with stamped decoration of ovolos around the outside. Filling hole in the centre of the discus. Elongated nozzle. Incised line for base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5214B).

*Discussion:* similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G.

1713: *Clay lamp (Plates 107.6 and 128.6)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm; diam.: 76 mm; h. to top of handle: 49 mm.

*Fabric:* Orange-buff with reddish-brown slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated except for two relief lines around the edge. Filling hole in the centre of the discus. Small relief volutes to either side of the nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5214C).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII C.

1714: *Clay lamp (Plates 107.7 and 126.7)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 103 mm; diam.: 69 mm; h. to top of handle: 54 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with uneven brownish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated except for relief ridges around the edge. Filling hole in the centre of the discus. Incised line to form base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5214D).

*Discussion:* see Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IX E.

1715: *Clay lamp*

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 190 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with a double nozzle and ring handle, behind a decorative triangular attachment with palmette and two dolphins in relief. Discus with concentric circles around the edge.

*Present location:* unknown (inv. no. 5215).<sup>12</sup>

1716: *Bronze fish hook (Figure 41.3; Plate 107.8)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 40 mm; max. w.: 20 mm.

*Description:* bronze fish hook, consisting of a rod of circular section (diam.: c.2 mm) with one end flattened into an oval disc (7 mm × 4 mm) and the other bent into a barbed hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5201A).

*Discussion:* see Ricci 1985: pl. 15, no. 2, which has a flattened trapezoidal terminal.

1717: *Bronze needle fragment (ago) (Plate 107.8)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 56 mm; max. preserved diam.: 2 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a bronze needle, of tapering cylindrical section, both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5201B).

*Discussion:* Probably a sewing needle similar to cat. no. 1154ii. See discussions on *ago* and needles.

1718: *Bone punteruolo*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* fragmentary awl with point missing.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5203).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 142 and possibly a spinning implement. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

1719: *Two bone implements (punteruoli) (Plate 107.9)*

i. Preserved l.: 80 mm; max. preserved diam.: 6 mm.

*Description:* Part of a bone implement of tapering circular section. Both ends missing but an incised line is evident at one end, possibly below original terminal. Traces of iron on surface.

<sup>12</sup> Extant triangular attachment fragment, now inventoried as 5215, is not from this lamp as it is not decorated with dolphins.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5204).

ii. Smaller bone implement.

Present location: destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5204).

Discussion: Item i possibly similar to cat. no. 142. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

**1720: Bone netta-orrechie**

Dimensions: l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

Description: instrument with minuscule palette.

Present location: destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5205).

Discussion: This could conceivably have been a *ligula*. See discussion on *ligula*.

**1721: Bronze cylinder**

Dimensions: preserved l.: 75 mm (GdSc).

Description: Cylindrical piece of bronze, fan-shaped terminal. One end broken.

Present location: destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5206).

Discussion: the excavators identified this as a mirror handle; see also Elia 1934: 319.

**1722: Bone implement (Plate 107.10)**

Dimensions: l.: 130 mm; w.: 32 mm; thickness: 45 mm.

Description: rectangular, approximately flat, piece of bone, both sides with numerous longitudinal scratches in the surface.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5207).

Discussion: weft-beater for weaving (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2000).

**1723: Bone implement (Figure 82.13; Plate 107.11)**

Dimensions: l.: 138 mm; max. w.: 20 mm; max. thickness: 8 mm.

Description: Tapering plano-convex bone implement, wider end incomplete with remains of decoration of two incised lines. Narrower end slightly curved.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5208).

Discussion: possibly the handle of a fan.

**1724: Bronze pendant (Figure 48.6; Plate 107.12)**

Dimensions: l.: 61 mm; w.: 87 mm.

Description: V-shaped bronze pendant with central genitals, consisting of a small penis and pubic hair. A larger penis to one side and, to the other, an arm and hand with the first finger crossed over the thumb. Large central suspension ring (diam.: 29 mm) of circular section.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5198).

Discussion: Similar to Gusman 1990: 126; Ulbert 1969: pl. 36, nos. 20–1 and pl. 55 nos. 14–15; Bishop 1988: 156, table 6, no. 10t. According to Gusman (1990: 126–7), amulets of this type were worn as apotropaic amulets. Common military equipment, possibly used with vehicle harness or beasts of burden (Bishop 1988: 98). See discussion on pendants.

**1725: Iron finger-ring (Figure 47.6; Plate 107.13)**

Dimensions: diam.: c.20 mm; dimensions of setting: c.10 mm × 12 mm.

Description: Small ring with approximately rectangular setting. Remains of oval inset (dimensions: c.5 mm × 6 mm) of clear glass paste.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5219A).

**1726: Iron finger-ring (Figure 47.7; Plate 107.13)**

Dimensions: diam.: c.22 mm; dimensions of setting: c.15 mm × 12 mm.

Description: Iron ring with setting to one side of the circle. The setting was probably an abstract design made from iron wire. The circle of the ring has been restored and a piece of lapilli is attached to one side through corrosion.

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5219B).

Discussion: the setting was possibly similar to cat. no. 560.

**1727: Two bone dice**

Description: two bone cubes, with sides numbered from one to six.

Present location: unknown (inv. no. 5209).

Discussion: excavators thought these may have had apotropaic qualities.

**1728: Seven glass counters (bottone) (Plate 107.14)**

Description: Seven approximately circular, plano-convex glass counters: one opaque white (diam.: 18 mm); one opaque mottled (diam.: 17 mm); one opaque white (diam.: c.16 mm); and one half opaque white and half opaque yellow (diam.: c.14 mm); three opaque white (diam.: c.11 mm).

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5212A).

**1729: Five glass counters (Plate 107.14)**

Description: five approximately circular, plano-convex, opaque, dark greenish-black glass counters (diam.: c.17 mm).

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5212B).

Discussion: see discussion on *bottone*.

**1730: Three glass counters (Plate 107.14)**

Description: three approximately circular, plano-convex, transparent, blue/green glass counters (diam.: c.11–13 mm).

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5212C).

**1731: One glass counter (Plate 107.14)**

Description: one approximately circular, plano-convex, opaque, bluish glass counter (diam.: 10 mm).

Present location: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5212D).

Discussion: These counters (cat. nos. 1728–31) are similar to cat. no. 144 in that they are comparable in size and colour range. However, these counters are all proportionately larger. See discussion on *bottone*.

**1732: Shell**

*Description:* scallop shell (*Pecten jacobaeus*).

*Present location:* originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5210 A).

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1733: Shell (Plate 107.15)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 99 mm; h.: 69 mm.

*Description:* dolium shell (*Tonna galea*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5210B).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 298–9, no. 16.

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1734: Bronze and iron fragments**

*Description:* numerous unidentifiable bronze and iron fragments.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1735: Three bronze coins**

*Description:* one *as*, of Tiberius (AD 14–37)?; two *quadrantes*, of Claudius (AD 41 and AD 42).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5199: not reinventoried).

**South-west corner, at base of west wall, and in lapilli****1736: Yellowish substance**

*Description:* a yellowish substance which seems to have been pigment mixed with plaster and oil.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* may have been associated with redecoration.

**North-west corner****1737: Bronze lamp-stand (candelabrum)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.3 m; diam. of plate: 110 mm.

*Description:* Lamp-stand with a fluted shaft and three feline feet, each with a respective base. Upper part in the form of a small chalice with the remains of 'hemp'.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5181).

*Discussion:* see discussions on *candelabrum* and lamp-stands.

**No precise location****1738: Ceramic fragments**

*Description:* fragments from various utensils.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**Upper levels of volcanic deposit<sup>13</sup>****Corridor 7, 0.4 m above pavement, in disturbed deposit****1739: Terracotta head (Plate 108.1)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 107 mm; w.: 70 mm; total d.: 67 mm.

*Description:* Relief female head, possibly a protome, with hair falling to either side of the neck. Neck slightly twisted and face upturned. Wearing *stephane*. A lump of clay at the back was presumably for attachment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5495).

*Reference:* d'Ambrosio and Borriello 1990: 67, no. 161.

*Discussion:* Head of maenad, according to the excavators. D'Ambrosio and Borriello (1990: 67) identified the lump of clay as a support, which may indicate that it was a decorative attachment.

**1740: Terracotta fragments of a plaque (Plate 108.2)**

*Dimensions:* largest fragment—preserved h.: 155 mm; preserved l.: c.200 mm; thickness: 18 mm.

*Description:* Four terracotta fragments decorated in relief: two with a voluted acanthus decoration, the larger with one straight edge preserved; one with a rosette (diam.: 56 mm), consisting of eight petals and a central button; and one indeterminate edge fragment. Traces of white, black, and possibly yellow paint.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5496).

*Discussion:* The rosette was possibly a separate piece, not associated with the acanthus band. The fourth fragment was possibly also unrelated. These were identified by the excavators as parts of decorative revetment.

**1741: Clay lamp (Plates 108.3 and 131.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 101 mm; diam.: 83 mm; preserved h.: 34 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle. Discus outlined with relief ridge. Filling hole in the centre of the discus. Outside the discus, the surface is covered with five rows of relief dots. A lug to one side of the body of the lamp, in the form of a scroll. A small relief frog between the body and spout, surrounded by four stamped dotted circles. Ring base, with underside decorated with five stamped dotted circles. Traces of burning around the nozzle. Handle and nozzle missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5497).

*Discussion:* For type see Bailey 1980: 233–41. Decoration similar to British Museum no. Q1112 (Bailey 1980: pl. 41); see also cat. nos. 74 and 1561. Made in Italy in mid-first cent. BC, the lugs being a survival from when lamps were hung up (Bailey pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>13</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 145) catalogued inv. nos. 5501 and 5508 as being from this house, but those vessels were found in the street to the east of the *Insula del Menandro*.

**Room 10, in volcanic deposit, in middle strata***1742: Ceramic plate (scodella/piatta)**Dimensions:* h.: 37 mm; diam.: 135 mm.*Fabric:* Coarse, possibly terra sigillata.*Description:* small plate with maker's mark inside the base, *in planta pedis*.*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5180).*Discussion:* Low shallow dish with proportions similar to cat. no. 77. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.**Room 10, north-west corner, in upper strata***1743: Clay loom weight**Dimensions:* h.: 110 mm.*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.*1744: Ceramic bowl (scodella)**Dimensions:* diam.: 140 mm; h.: 42 mm.*Fabric:* terra sigillata.*Description:* bowl with maker's mark in base, *in planta pedis*.*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5190).*Discussion:* Proportionately slightly deeper bowl than cat. no. 1742. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.*1745: Ceramic cup (tazza)**Dimensions:* diam.: 90 mm.*Fabric:* terra sigillata.*Description:* cup with maker's mark, *in planta pedis*.*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5191).*Discussion:* Relatively small cup, possibly similar to cat. no. 657. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.



# IO

## UNIT I 10,9

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi  
A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 242 (17 Nov. 1932); 290 (17 Jan. 1933).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 320–1.

### Excavation recording

The report for this shop is very summary, but in keeping with the standard for this part of the Insula.

#### On pavement

*1746: Two marble weights*

*Description:* two small weights.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

*1747: Lead weight*

*Description:* oval weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Oval weight unlikely to have been a loom weight and therefore probably for weighing. See discussion on weights.

#### Inside threshold, 0.4 m above pavement

*1748: Two bronze pins (Figure 78.14; Plate 108.4)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 67 mm; w. of pin: c.5 mm; head diam.: 16 mm.  
*Description:* two bronze fittings with heads in the form of rings of circular section (diam.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5153).

*Discussion:* reportedly from small lock (*scibe*).

*1749: Ceramic amphora/storage jar (amphoretta)*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably a storage jar rather than transportation amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

*1750: Ceramic bowl (scodella)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* comparable size to cat. no. 261 or 571.

*1751: Ceramic plate*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*1752: Three ceramic lids.*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 400 mm, 320 mm, and 255 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* three circular lids.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively larger lids comparable to cat. nos. 151 and 165 and probably from open dishes. See discussion on lids.

# II

## CASA DEGLI AMANTI (I 10,10–II)

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi  
A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 305–32 (1 Mar.–13 May 1933).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 321–39.

### Excavation recording

The excavations of this house were mainly carried out between March and May 1933, after those of the Casa del Menandro, Casa del Fabbro, and House I 10,8. Excavations to the south of the peristyle garden of the Casa del Menandro, from September 1930, included the upper part of this house. They show comparable attention to the location of finds and the state of the deposit.

### Shop I 10,10

#### Near entrance to 'atrium'

##### 1753: Iron handle

*Description:* fragmentary handle.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* probably a door handle.

##### 1754: Bronze fitting (Figure 76.5; Plate 109.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm; diam.: 32 mm.  
*Description:* Bronze fitting with a solid spheroid head and shaft of circular section (max. diam.: 9 mm). Traces of iron corroded to the end of the shaft. Shaft incomplete, with a groove just above the extant end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5551).

*Discussion:* Excavators identified this as a stud. However, it is more likely to be a terminal for an object, such as a steelyard, although it is rather large (see terminal of cat. no. 1778).

##### 1755: Travertine base

*Dimensions:* 100 mm × 60 mm (GdSc).  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* too small for a furniture base, possibly for a statuette or vessels.

##### 1756: Ceramic amphora or storage jar (amphoretta)

*Dimensions:* h.: 300 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* small amphora.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* Too small for a transportation amphora, probably a household storage jar. See discussion on *amphora*.

##### 1757: Clay loom weight

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).  
*Description:* pyramidal loom weight.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.  
*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

##### 1758: Bronze fibula (Plate 109.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 54 mm; preserved h.: 30 mm.  
*Description:* Bow-shaped bronze brooch. Bow consisting of a flattened piece of bronze (w.: 7 mm) with a ridge along the centre, decorated with small dots. Horizontal pivot of circular section with an iron pin. Triangular catch-plate terminating in a knob. Pin missing.  
*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5552).  
*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 311 except slightly larger.

## Room 2

### A few cm above pavement

1759: *Stone incense burner (arula)* (Figure 52.1; Plate 109.3)

*Dimensions:* h.: 99 mm; diam.: 101 mm.

*Description:* Small circular limestone base with three modulated feet supporting a circular, modulated, and fluted upper part. Apex consisting of a circular, slightly concave, platform (diam.: c.48 mm) with traces of burning. One foot, one side of the base, and most of the apex missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5558).<sup>1</sup>

*Discussion:* Traces of burning suggest that it has been used to burn incense or offerings. It is of a similar size and general type to incense burners at Salamis (see esp. Chavane 1975: pl. 37, no. 386).

1760: *Two ceramic lids*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm and 130 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 572. See discussion on lids.

1761: *Two ceramic jugs (urcei)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm and 210 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-size jugs, smallest similar in height to cat. no. 719. See discussion on *urceus*.

1762: *Clay lamp (Plates 109.4 and 127.3)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 87 mm; diam.: 75 mm; preserved h.: 35 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with orange slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle. Discus outlined with three concentric grooves and decorated with a seated, probably cross-legged, male figure, naked above the waist, and probably with a wing above the right shoulder. The left hand holds a shaft which supports a large object (a banner or frond) that is serrated along one edge. Filling hole below this object. Incised line to indicate the base. The nozzle and upper half of the handle are missing. Traces of burning on the body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5557A).

*Discussion:* Similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type IXG. Similar lamp type and design to Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XLI, no. 35.

1763: *Clay lamp (Plates 109.5 and 127.4)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 92 mm; diam.: 74.5 mm; preserved h.: 33 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-buff with dark brown slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and probably vertical ring handle. Discus outlined with three concentric grooves and decorated with a seated, probably cross-legged, male figure, naked above the waist and with a

wing above the right shoulder, while in the left hand he holds a shaft which supports large rectangular object, serrated along one edge. Filling hole below this object, and a small air-hole at the nozzle end of the discus. Small incised volutes to either side of the nozzle. Incised line to indicate the base. Oblong impression in the centre of the base. Fragment missing from the area of the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5557B).

*Discussion:* possibly from the same mould as cat. no. 1762.

1764: *Clay lamp (Plates 109.6 and 127.5)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; diam.: 75 mm; h. to top of handle: 49 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with light red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with three concentric grooves and decorated with a seated, probably cross-legged, male figure, naked above the waist, with a wing above the right shoulder. The left hand holds a shaft supporting large rectangular object, serrated along one edge. Filling hole below this object and an air-hole towards the nozzle. Small incised volutes to either side of the nozzle. Incised line to indicate the base. Oblong impression in the centre of the base. Traces of burning in the area of the nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5557C).

*Discussion:* possibly from the same mould as cat. no. 1762.

1765: *Clay lamp (Plates 109.7 and 129.5)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 120 mm; diam.: 75 mm; h. to top of handle: 48 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with uneven red slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus outlined with two concentric ridges, and decorated in relief with the frontal view of a winged sphinx, standing on two crossed, foliate branches. Filling hole under the sphinx's left wing. The shoulder is decorated with impressed ovolos. Relief volutes between the discus and the nozzle. Incised line to indicate the base. Incised 'V' or bucrania on the underside of the base. Traces of burning on the nozzle and on one side of the upper surface of the body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5557D).

*Discussion:* Similar to Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIII G. Decoration comparable to British Museum nos. Q1284WAA and Q1285 (Bailey 1980: pl. 67).

## Stairway 3

### Probably imprint in volcanic deposit on first landing

1766: *Ceramic amphora*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.8 m (GdSc).

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 33) recorded a cylindrical terracotta altar (h.: 107 mm), with three modulated feet, a squat, striated body, and an incurving upper part. Her description is similar to the stone object now stored at this inventory number.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>2</sup>

*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a wine amphora. From the imprint, it was probably Dressel forms 1–4. See discussion on *amphora*.

## Room 4

### No precise location

1767: *Ceramic pot (pignattino/olletta)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 115 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two-handled pot, or small jar, with a clear inscription painted in black.

*Inscription:* 'HALLEX / OPTIMA / COTIA///A (cotiana?) / AB SCAVRO'.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5553)

*Reference:* inscription, Della Corte 1933: 316, no. 328.<sup>3</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussions on *olletta* and *pignattino*.

1768: *Bone disc (Figure 45.13; Plate 109.8)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 28 mm; h.: 95 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex disc, decorated with two incised lines and a central impression. The flat surface has a central hole (diam.: 6 mm; d.: 5 mm) which does not penetrate the disc.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5554).

*Discussion:* Reportedly a spindle whorl but the hole does not penetrate the disc. It was more probably a counter (see Crummy 1983: 92, fig. 94). See discussion on *bottone*.

## Room 5

No loose finds recorded.

## Room 6

No loose finds recorded.

## Room 7

### North-east corner, on pavement

1769: *Two bronze handles (Figure 64.2; Plate 109.9)*

*Dimensions:* w.: 117 mm and 122 mm; h.: 64 mm and 56 mm.

*Description:* Two approximately rectangular drop handles, each consisting of a bar of faceted circular section, swollen towards the centre (max. diam.: 7–7.5 mm). The handle part of the bar is undulating. The ends of bar looped back

with modulated knob terminals. One small bronze double-spiked loop, splayed after c.10 mm, attached to each loop.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5570A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 535. These were probably from large box or chest. See discussion on drop handles.

1770: *Bronze lock bolt (Plate 109.10)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm; w.: 10 mm; h.: 13 mm.

*Description:* bronze lock bolt with a key pattern consisting of two rows of triangular holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5570B).

*Discussion:* Similar pattern to cat. no. 315. See discussion on locks and keys.

1771: *Bronze fittings (Figure 54.5; Plate 109.11)*

*Description:* Three rectangular pieces of bronze lamina and one bronze nail. One piece of lamina (l.: 148 mm; w.: 48 mm; thickness: c.1 mm) with edges curved over (h.: c.7 mm) and traces of wood inside. Second piece, approximately rectangular (l.: 148 mm; max. w.: 32 mm; thickness: c.1 mm) with one edge irregularly cut. Third piece (l.: 80 mm; w.: 47 mm; thickness: c.1 mm) slightly curved with a rhomboid-shaped hole (c.10 mm × 10 mm) near the centre and traces of iron corroded to the concave side. The nail has a flat head (diam.: 23 mm; thickness: 2.5 mm) and a shaft (l.: c.26 mm) of tapering square section (max. dimensions: 3 mm × 3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5571).

*Discussion:* these were probably parts of same container as cat. no. 1769.

1772: *Marble weight*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 95 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular black marble weight, incised: 'X'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

1773: *Marble weight*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular black marble weight, incised.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

1774: *Three marble weights*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 90 mm, 80 mm, and 50 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to the black basalt weights found on the pavement of room XI in the Casa dei Cervi in Herculaneum, a room identified as the kitchen in the service quarter of the house (Tran Tam Tinh 1988: 12, 120, cat. no. 70). See discussion on weights.

<sup>2</sup> Imprint on landing of cylindrical amphora with body h.: 0.6 m.

<sup>3</sup> According to Della Corte this vessel was 150 mm high.

**1775: Lead weight**

*Dimensions:* 140 mm × 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rectangular lead weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar type to cat. no. 18. See discussion on weights.

**1776: Lead weight**

*Dimensions:* 100 mm × 50 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small lead weight with iron handle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Similar size to cat. no. 1387. See discussion on weights.

**1777: Stone counterweight.**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* pyramidal counterweight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Description:* Possibly a loom weight, and possibly clay (see cat no. 904). See discussion on loom weights.

**1778: Bronze steelyard (Plate 109.12)**

*Dimensions:* l. of bar: 315 mm; diam. of plate: 147 mm; max. l. of chain: 320 mm; h. of weight: 114 mm; w. of weight: 70 mm.

*Description:* Large steelyard consisting of a rod, a single plate, attachment chains, and a weight. The rod is of quadrangular section (c.8 mm × 8 mm) with a knob terminal at one end (diam.: 1.8 mm) and a small rectangular plate with three loops for hooks at the other. Numbers are inscribed along two faces of the bar. Two large suspension hooks (l.: 55 mm) are attached to two of the loops, with an intermediate ring (diam.: c.25 mm) and a piece of chain. The third loop has a double hook to attach four chains for the weighing plate. These chains are attached to the hook by rings, passing through holes in a circular stabilizer (diam.: 30 mm) and attached to further rings, in turn attached to the edge of the plate. The ring attachments on the plate have leaf-shaped terminals on the underside of the plate. The plate is slightly concave and decorated on the upper surface with concentric rings in relief. The counterweight is in the form of a female bust, possibly wearing a peplos and an ivy and ribbon wreath, with her hair in a knot at the back of her head. This counterweight is surmounted with a quadrangular suspension ring (diam.: c.25 mm) and an oblong loop (l.: 48 mm) to pass over the bar. There is an associated trapezoidal piece of bronze surmounted on a shaft (total l.: 115 mm; max. w.: 66 mm; thickness of lamina: c.2 mm) with small hole (diam.: 2 mm) towards the end of the shaft.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5569).

*Discussion:* Similar to Borriello *et al.* 1986: 193, nos. 132 and 133 (both from Pompeii). See discussion on scales.

**1779: Four iron roncole**

*Description:* four knives or hooks corroded together.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to the Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 84 and possibly includes those in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement: see cat. no. 3. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**1780: Two iron axes (scure)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm and 250 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two axes with the remains of wooden handles.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Similar in size to cat. nos. 837 and 833 respectively. Possibly two of the three axes in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement; see cat. no. 2. See discussion on axes.

**1781: Tool fragments**

*Description:* fragments from various tools, including axes and bill hooks.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly some of those in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement: see cat. nos. 2 and 3. See discussions on axes and *ronciglio*.

**1782: Bronze pyxis (Plate 109.13)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 92 mm; total h.: 87 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical bronze pyxis and lid. Underside of the base, body, and lid decorated with concentric relief lines. Lid with overlapping edge, attached with a small hinge (w.: 11 mm). Figure of child (h.: 30 mm) seated cross-legged in the centre of the lid, with its left hand at hip level and holding an object, possibly a ball, and its right hand raised and holding a bunch of grapes. Its head is turned to look at the grapes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5568).

*Discussion:* Similar in size and shape to a shale box in Thetford Treasure (Johns and Potter 1983: no. 83). The child is probably Dionysus. See discussion on *pyxis*.

**1783: Bone plate (stecca)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 140 mm; max. w.: 30 mm.

*Description:* small rectangular bone plate, slightly tapering and with small disc with hole at one end.

*Present location:* destroyed during bombing in Second World War (inv. no. 5572).

**East wall****1784: Wooden modius**

*Description:* imprint of *modius* in volcanic deposit.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to the wooden vessels recorded in room 7 of the Casa della Nozze d'Argento, reportedly for holding grain (see Allison 2004b).



## Room 8

### In disturbed volcanic deposit

#### 1785: Two skeletons

*Description:* two skulls and other bones from two individuals, including pelvic bones and a lower limb.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### No precise location

#### 1786: Bronze coin

*Description:* medium-size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5565; not reinventoried).

## Peristyle garden 9

### West ambulatory, near entrance to 'atrium'

#### 1787: Two bronze door pivot linings

*Dimensions:* h.: 50 mm; diam.: 60 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two cylindrical pivot linings.

*Present location:* one *in situ*, to south of entrance.

#### 1788: Two bronze strap hinges (Plate 110.1)

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 155 mm; h.: 52 mm.

*Description:* Two strap hinges each with tapering arms, four central pivot plates and bronze pivot pin. Ends of the arms are squared and have two holes for attachment in each arm. Both preserved open. One hinge buckled, presumably from heat.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5623).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 241 but shorter because the ends were squared. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1789: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 110.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 95 mm; h.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Small strap hinge with tapering arms, three central pivot plates and an iron pivot pin. One hole in each arm and ends of arms squared.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5624A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 239. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1790: Bronze ring handle (Figure 65.6; Plate 110.2)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm.

*Description:* Large ring of quadrangular section (4 mm × 4 mm) with attached double-spiked loop, with moulded edges and a central ridge. Double-spiked loop splayed after c.15 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5624B).

*Discussion:* For a similarly moulded double-spiked loop: Manning 1985: pl. 58, no. R2. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 1791: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 110.2)

*Dimensions:* 67 mm × 7 mm × 1 mm.

*Description:* small bronze lock bolt with a key pattern of five triangular holes arranged in two rows.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5624C).

*Discussion:* Similar pattern to cat. no. 315. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1792: Two bronze rings (Figure 75.19; Plate 110.2)

*Dimensions:* 16 mm and 27 mm.

*Description:* two rings, larger one of horizontally oval section (w.: c.4 mm); smaller one of vertically trapezoidal section (h.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5624D).

*Discussion:* Larger ring similar to cat. no. 172. See discussion on rings.

#### 1793: Three bronze ring handles (Plate 110.3)

*Description:* Three ring handles all with double-spiked loops consisting of plain strip of bronze (w.: 4–5 mm), splayed after c.10 mm. One with a fluted ring (diam.: 35 mm), modulated boss (h.: 12 mm, diam.: 34 mm) and attached wood; one with a plain ring (diam.: 33 mm) and modulated boss (h.: 10 mm; diam.: 35 mm); and one with a fluted ring (diam.: 29 mm) and modulated boss (h.: 10 mm; diam.: 34 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5625).<sup>4</sup>

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 242 except smaller. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 1794: Bronze lock fittings (Figure 62.6; Plate 110.4)

*Dimensions:* diam. of plate: c.75 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm; dimensions of bolt: 55 mm × 12 mm × 7 mm.

*Description:* Approximately circular lock plate with an L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 25 mm) and holes for attachment. Traces of iron around the attachment holes. Bolt with a key pattern of five triangular holes arranged in two rows. Fragment of iron corroded to the end of the bolt. Lock associated with four bronze studs: two with sub-hemispherical heads (diam.: 23 mm and 25 mm; h.: c.5 mm) and a shaft of tapering square section (max. preserved l.: c.30 mm); one with a flat head (diam.: 19 mm) with modulated edge and centre, and a shaft of square section; one indeterminate, covered in an iron concretion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5626).

*Discussion:* Bolt with a similar key pattern to cat. no. 315. Probably from chest (see cat. no. 229). See discussion on locks and keys.

### West ambulatory, central intercolumniation

#### 1795: Wooden chest

*Dimensions:* 700 mm × 450 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small wooden chest.

<sup>4</sup> Elia (1934: 338) referred to these as inv. no. 5620.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1796: Two lock plate fragments (Plate 110.5)**

*Dimensions:* max. dimensions: c.115 mm × 56 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Two lock plate fragments, possibly from the same large rectangular lock plate with elongated corners and a rectangular hole towards each corner to take an attachment nail. One iron attachment nail *in situ*, with a large flat head (diam.: c.15 mm). Possibly with an L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 50 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5616A).

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1404. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1797: Three bronze angle pieces (Figure 54.3; Plate 110.6)**

*Description:* Three strips of bronze lamina (thickness: < 5 mm; two with l.: 180 mm, w.: c.60 mm; one with l.: 65 mm, w.: c.60 mm), folded to form right angles. Iron studs with hemispherical heads (diam.: c.9 mm) along edge of each long side. One small strip of lamina (l.: 43 mm; w.: 24 mm; thickness: c.5 mm), similarly folded.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5616B).<sup>5</sup>

*Discussion:* Metal guards from the edge of a chest. See Allason-Jones and Bishop 1988: 62–4, figs 81–2, no. 114, for similar iron angle-pieces from chest.

**1798: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 195 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* flask with a quadrangular body, low neck, and ribbon handle.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5582).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 238 but smaller. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1799: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* flask with quadrangular body.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5583).

*Discussion:* According to inventory similar to cat. no. 1798. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1800: Glass flask (bottiglia) (Plate 110.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 205 mm; dimensions of body: 140 mm × 97 mm × 87 mm.

*Description:* dark blue/green flask with flattish, undecorated, base, quadrangular body, short cylindrical neck, everted horizontal rim, and ribbon handle attached to the neck and shoulder.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5617).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 24. Similar to cat. no. 238 but proportionately longer neck. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1801: Glass flask (bottiglia) (Figure 11.2; Plate 110.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 163 mm; dimensions of body: 100 mm × 108 mm × 104 mm.

*Description:* dark blue/green flask with a flat base, squat quadrangular body, cylindrical neck, everted horizontal rim, and a large ribbon handle attached to the neck and shoulder.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5618).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Hörich 1986: form 24. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1802: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* flask with a quadrangular body, cylindrical neck, everted horizontal rim, and a large ribbon handle attached to the neck and shoulder.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5619).

*Discussion:* According to inventory, similar to cat. no. 1800. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1803: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* flask with a quadrangular body, cylindrical neck, everted horizontal rim, and a large ribbon handle attached to neck and shoulder.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5620).

*Discussion:* According to inventory, similar to cat. no. 1800. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1804: Glass flask (bottiglia)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 122 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* flask with quadrangular body, cylindrical neck, everted horizontal rim, and large ribbon handle attached to neck and shoulder.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5621).

*Discussion:* According to inventory, similar to cat. no. 1800. See discussion on *bottiglia*.

**1805: Glass vase (vasetto)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm; diam. of mouth: 95 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* quadrangular vase with wide mouth.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5622).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 283.

**North ambulatory, north-west corner, 1.3 m from north wall**

**1806: Bronze and iron brazier (Plate 111.1)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 260 mm; diam. of upper surface: 420 mm.

*Description:* Circular basin supported by three bronze feet, in the form of claws resting on modulated circular bases (diam.: c.70 mm). Lower part of basin consists of a modulated

<sup>5</sup> Fourth, small, piece also stored at this inventory number not mentioned in *Giornale degli Scavi*.

bronze frame (h.: c.100 mm), decorated with three relief heads, two human (possibly female) and one lion's head. Upper part (h.: c.70 mm) in iron.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5585; re-inventoried as 20314).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 215 but squatter.

### North ambulatory, c.2 m from north-west corner

#### 1807: *Wooden container*

*Description:* wooden chest or small cupboard, decorated with bronze.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1808: *Bronze ring (Figure 65.7; Plate 111.2)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.57 mm.

*Description:* Plain ring made from a strip of bronze, of oval section (w.: c.4 mm), with ends overlapping. Where ends overlap the ring passes through another ring (diam.: c.13 mm) at the end of the iron bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5578).

*Discussion:* possibly a ring handle attached to the remains of a key.

#### 1809: *Twelve bronze strap hinges (Figure 56.7; Plate 111.3)*

*Dimensions:* l.: c.40 mm; h.: 14 mm.

*Description:* Twelve very small strap hinges, each with tapering arms, three central pivot plates and iron pivot pins. Ends of arms squared. Hole in each arm to take attachment nails, some hinges with iron nails *in situ*. Six hinges with traces of wood attached, their arms penetrating into the wood. One hinge preserved open, the rest preserved closed or partially closed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5579).

*Discussion:* Probably from a chest or box. Because the arms of the hinges penetrated the wood, only central pivot plates of each hinge would have been visible. The small size of these hinges suggests that the container was probably quite small. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1810: *Bronze lock plate and bolt (Figure 60.3; Plate 111.4)*

*Dimensions:* plate: 100 mm × 66 mm; thickness of lamina: c.1 mm; preserved dimensions of bolt: 51 mm × 11 mm × 11 mm.

*Description:* Small rectangular lock plate with L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 25 mm) and square hole (3 mm × 3 mm) towards each corner to take an attachment nail. Iron remains of one attachment nail *in situ*. Two hemispherical bronze bosses (diam.: c.7 mm) in the centre of the plate as decoration. Bolt with a key pattern consisting of two rows of triangular holes. Bolt incomplete. The ring terminal of the iron rod (preserved l.: 53 mm) is corroded to the complete end of the bolt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5580A).

*Discussion:* Bolt with similar key pattern to cat. no. 315ii. The hemispherical bosses probably matched the nail heads to repeat the decoration across the plate. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1811: *Bronze ring (Figure 75.13; Plate 111.4)*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* simple bronze ring of vertically oval section (h.: 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5580B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

#### 1812: *Two wooden pommels (pometti) (Figure 72.8; Plate 111.5)*

*Dimensions:* l.: 58 mm; diam. of head: 25 mm.

*Description:* Two wooden pommels, one cylindrical, one slightly tapered (probably squashed). Each decorated with rings in relief and terminating in a disc-like knob. All of the surface is stained green from contact with bronze.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5581).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1667 and probably decorative furniture fittings.

#### 1813: *Marble plate*

*Dimensions:* diam. 358 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large circular alabaster plate with a flat base and relief band (w.: 30 mm) around the rim.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5586).

#### 1814: *Glass plate*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 144 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* plate with low circular foot, decorated on the outside with a zone of concentric lines.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5587).

*Discussion:* possibly similar to Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 4.

### North ambulatory, between two cupboards

#### 1815: *Clay lamp*

*Dimensions:* diam.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1816: *Terracotta fragment*

*Description:* fragment in the form of a lion's head.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

### North ambulatory, under stairway, east end

#### 1817: *Wooden cupboard*

*Dimensions:* 1.47 m × 0.95 m (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1818: *Sixteen bone hinges (Plate 111.6)*

*Description:* Fragments of two large cylindrical bone hinges (max. preserved l.: 82 mm; diam.: c.32 mm), one with a preserved hole (diam.: 11 mm) and decorated with incised, concentric, black-filled lines at one end. Traces of burning

on the fragments. Fourteen smaller cylindrical hinges (l.: 32–52 mm; diam.: c.31 mm) with a hole in one side (diam.: c.7–9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5584).

*Discussion:* Larger hinges similar type to cat. no. 1171; smaller ones similar to cat. no. 249. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1819: Four bone hinges (Plate 112.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 30–1 mm; diam.: c.32 mm.

*Description:* Four cylindrical bone hinges, each with a hole in one side (diam.: 9–10 mm). In good state of preservation.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5588).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 249. Also similar to smaller hinges of cat. no. 1818 and undoubtedly from the same cupboard. However, because of good state of preservation compared with the larger burnt hinges, these were probably from the other end of the cupboard. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1820: Two bone hinges (Figure 69.8; Plate 112.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 63 mm and 65 mm; diam.: 27 mm.

*Description:* two cylindrical bone hinges, each with two holes in one side (diam.: 7–8 mm) and decorated at one end with three incised, concentric, black-filled lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5596A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 16011 but slightly smaller. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1821: Three bone hinges (Plate 112.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.24–5 mm; diam.: c.26 mm.

*Description:* Three small cylindrical bone hinges, each with a hole (diam.: 7–8 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5596B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 16011. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1822: Nine bone hinges (Plate 112.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.30–1 mm; diam.: 31–2 mm.

*Description:* nine small cylindrical hinges, each with a hole (diam.: c.10 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5596C).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 249. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1823: Two bone hinges (Plate 112.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 110 mm; diam.: 32 mm.

*Description:* Two cylindrical bone hinges, each with two holes in one side (diam.: c.10 mm) and decorated at one end with three incised, concentric, black-filled lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5600A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1824: Six bone hinges (Plate 112.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 30–1 mm; diam.: c.32 mm.

*Description:* six small cylindrical bone hinges, each with a hole (diam.: c.10 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5600B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 249. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1825: Eight bone hinges (Plate 112.7)**

*Description:* One larger hinge (l.: 63 mm; diam.: 26 mm), with two holes (diam.: c.7 mm) in one side and one end decorated with three incised, concentric, black-filled lines. Seven smaller hinges (l.: 22–7 mm; diam.: 26–9 mm), each with hole (diam.: 7–10 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5600C).

*Discussion:* Larger hinges similar to cat. no. 1820 and smaller ones similar to cat. no. 16011. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1826: Iron lock**

*Description:* lock from cupboard.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the locks in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement: see cat. no. 1. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1827: Bronze lock plate and iron piece (Figure 58.1; Plate 112.8)**

*Dimensions:* plate: 114 mm × 117 mm; thickness of lamina: 1 mm.

*Description:* Large rectangular bronze lock with an L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 39 mm). Small rectangular hole (dimensions: c.7 mm × 3 mm) towards each corner, and a small circular hole (diam.: c.4 mm) in the centre of each side. Traces of iron corroded to both sides. Associated iron object (l.: c.70 mm) consisting of an iron rod of circular section, one end folded into a loop (diam.: c.35 mm) and the other terminating in a knob or disc. This iron object is adhered to a piece of cloth, partially folded over one part of its loop.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5609).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**1828: Bronze ring handle and plate (Figure 65.1; Plate 112.9)**

*Dimensions:* plate: 84 mm × 86 mm; thickness of lamina: c.5 mm; diam. of ring: 35 mm; diam. of boss: 34 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular bronze plate, with concave sides. Rectangular hole (10 mm × 5 mm) towards one end of the plate, through which passes a double-spiked loop to attach a ring handle. Double-spiked loop (w.: 7 mm) folded back after c.30 mm. Ring handle consisting of a fluted ring of circular section (diam.: c.5 mm) and a modulated boss (h.: c.14 mm; thickness of bronze: c.2 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5610).

*Discussion:* see discussion on ring handles.

**1829: Bronze ring handle (Figure 65.8; Plate 112.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 57 mm.

*Description:* heavy fluted ring of circular section (diam.: c.8 mm) attached to a bronze double-spiked loop (w.: 4 mm), splayed after 42 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5595).

*Discussion:* Probably attached to a solid piece of wood. See discussion on ring handles.

**1830: Bronze dish (forma di pasticceria) (Plate 112.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 238 mm; w.: 168 mm; h.: c.8 mm.

*Description:* Oval dish with a small flat base (l.: c.87 mm; w.: 65 mm), flaring sides and plain rim. Much of one end and base restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5607).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 179, 402.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 696. See discussion on *forma di pasticceria*.

**1831: Ceramic jug (urceus)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 580 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Jug with inscription in black. Broken with mouth missing.

*Inscription:* 'G F SCOMBR / OΓTIMVM'.

*Present location:* unknown, placed in Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 5615).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 317, no. 332.

*Discussion:* Largest jug recorded in the Insula. Probably Schoene form VI (see Etienne 1998: esp. fig. 1A–B). According to Della Corte's transliteration, it contained *garum* (*Garum-Flos(-e) scombro*). See discussion on *urceus*.

**1832: Ceramic jug (brocca)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 200 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-height jug. See discussion on jugs.

**1833: Ceramic amphora/storage jar (amphoretta)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 270 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The small size indicates that this was not a transportation amphora. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1834: Ceramic jug (oleare)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-height jug. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1835: Ceramic pot (pignattino/pentolino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 180 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-size pot, reportedly for cooking. See discussion on *pentola*.

**1836: Two ceramic vases (abbeveratoi)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 50 mm and 60 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *abbeveratoio*.

**1837: Ceramic fragments**

*Description:* numerous vessel fragments, found in a group.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1838: Iron hammer**

*Dimensions:* l.: 150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small hammer

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* comparable in size to those of cat. no. 1319.

**1839: Bronze forceps (Figure 36.7; Plate 112.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 102 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Bronze forceps with a decorative disc terminal (diam.: 8 mm; thickness: 4 mm) and shouldered arms, decorated with incised lines at the shoulder. Arms of rectangular section (4 mm × 1.5 mm) with inturned serrated jaws. One arm is missing and only three of the original, probably four, teeth are preserved on the remaining serrated jaw.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5608).

*Discussion:* Fixation forceps, used for fixing and raising the skin (Jackson 1986: 138–9). For type see Jackson 1990: 16 fig. 3, no. 5. For terminal see Jackson 1990: 16, fig. 3, no. 4; 1994a: nos. 251–2. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

**1840: Bronze lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 125 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Circular lamp with a single nozzle, low foot, and arched handle, decorated with a stylized tragic mask. Small chain for lid attached to the mask.

*Present location:* missing from Pompeii Collection since 1955 (inv. no. 5606).

*Discussion:* Body possibly similar to cat. no. 1390. Handle possibly similar to Conticello De Spagnolis and De Carolis 1988: no. 85. See discussion on bronze lamps.

**1841: Bronze cone (Figure 77.3; Plate 112.13)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 140 mm; max. diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Conical bronze fitting, tapering to a point, with one side cut away for all except 30 mm of its length. Remaining section decorated with incised crosses.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5611).

*Discussion:* Pagano (in Conticello *et al.* 1990: 156–7, no. 29) illustrated this type as a container for medical instruments but this identification is unlikely (see Jackson 1994a: 204, fig. 213, 205, no. A120). Possibly for protecting wood.

**1842: Bronze fitting (Figure 76.7; Plate 112.14)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 41 mm; h. of cover only: c.30 mm.

*Description:* Circular bronze fitting with a convex surface and an indented rim. One surface is decorated with relief concentric lines and a modulated pommel, at the centre. A suspension ring (diam.: c.12 mm) passes through the apex. A ring with overlapping ends wound around the hoop.



Remains of a chain, with each link formed from a piece of wire folded into a double U-shaped loop, attached to the ring. Three similar rings attached through small holes to the rim. Remains of 'plaited' or loop-in-loop, chains (max. l.: 4 mm) attached to each ring. One chain (l.: 25 mm) terminates in small hook (l.: c.20 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5612).

*Discussion:* this was a junction for suspension, but it is unclear which part would have been uppermost.

**1843: Two bronze lamp hooks (Figure 18.9; Plate 112.15)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 102 mm and 110 mm.

*Description:* Two bronze hooks, consisting of a shaft of rectangular section (dimensions: c.6 mm × 4 mm), extending beyond the loop of the hook. Each with a suspension hole at one end. One has a ring, made from a strand of bronze wire with its ends twisted around the rod of the ring, and a fragment of 'plaited', or loop-in-loop, chain (dimensions: c.3 mm × 3 mm) attached. The other hook also has another hole at the intersection of the loop and shaft, through which passes a similar ring with an attached chain fragment. Associated piece of 'plaited' chain of larger section (dimensions: 4 mm × 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5613).

*Discussion:* Similar to the lamp hook in cat. no. 1013, but larger. Same type and size as those from Fishbourne: Cunliffe 1971: 112, no. 99; see also Borriello *et al.* 1986: 181, no. 55; Pirzio Biroli Stefanelli 1990: pls 155–6. See discussion on bronze lamps.

**1844: Bone implement (fuseruola)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 195 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bone implement, missing both ends.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5614).

*Discussion:* Excavators identified this as a spindle. See discussion on *fuseruola*.

**1845: Bone implement (Figure 82.12; Plate 112.16)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 95 mm; max. w.: 15 mm; max. thickness: 5 mm.

*Description:* tapering rectangular piece of bone with smoothly worked surfaces, broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5614).

*Discussion:* Compare Mikler 1997: pl. 65, esp. no. 3, of unknown function. Similar to cat. no. 1723.

**1846: Two silver coins**

*Description:* two *denarii*, of Augustus (29–27 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5604: not reinventoried).

**1847: Two bronze coins**

*Description:* one *sestertius*, of Claudius (AD 41–50); one *quadrans*, of Vespasian (AD 76).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (inv. no. 5605: not reinventoried).

**North ambulatory, under stairway, near cupboard**

**1848: Two ceramic amphorae bases**

*Description:* two amphorae bases containing coloured earth.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* contents possibly used in redecorating.

**South-east corner (Plate 113.1), inside ceramic basin**

**1849: Bronze bucket (situla) (Plate 113.2)**

*Dimensions:* h. to top of rim: c.240 mm; max. diam.: c.260 mm; diam. of rim: c.210 mm.

*Description:* Oval bronze bucket with a rounded base and rolled rim. Heavy iron handle (section: c.25 mm × 2 mm) passes through iron loops, attached with iron rivets to either side of the bucket, below the rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5589).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 337, 402.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i. 231), that vessels similar to this type were used to carry water for the kitchen. See discussion on *situla*.

**South-east corner, beside ceramic basin**

**1850: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.95 m (GdSc).

*Description:* uninscribed amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

**1851: Bronze jug (oleare) (Plate 113.3)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 208 mm; max. diam.: 208 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with a low flat base, flattened spheroid body, narrow tapering neck, and everted rim. Part of the rim bent to form the spout. Handle attached to the shoulder and riveted to the rim, now missing. Body decorated with incised, concentric lines. Burning traces all over the lower body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5590).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 84, 402.

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 523. See discussion on *oleare*.

**1852: Bronze coin**

*Description:* medium-size, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (inv. no. 5598: not reinventoried).

**South-east corner, against column**

**1853: Bronze jug (olpe/boccale) (Plate 113.4)**

*Dimensions:* h. to rim: 225 mm; h. to top of handle: 276 mm; max. diam.: 186 mm.

*Description:* Large jug with a flat base, biconical body and wide everted rim. Simple handle, of triangular section, attached to the body and rim, with extension above the

rim for the thumb. Concentric relief lines on the base. Most of the base restored.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5597).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145 and pls 9.3, 9.6, ii. 48, 402.<sup>6</sup>

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1251.

## Room 10

### No precise location

1854: *Two clay lamps*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1855: *Bronze and iron stud*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* stud with a bronze head and iron shaft.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1856: *Iron rod*

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* rod with one end missing.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1857: *Iron rod*

*Dimensions:* l.: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical iron rod.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly rod in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement: cat. no. 4.

## Room 11

### In entrance

1858: *Iron padlock (Figure 57.3; Plate 114.1a–b)*

*Dimensions:* c.86 mm × 79 mm × 24 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular iron lock case with a bronze bolt and iron key *in situ*. Key (l.: c.60 mm) with a suspension ring and L-shaped bit. Iron attachment nail with a sub-hemispherical head (diam.: c.13 mm) in each corner. Traces of wood and a small bronze strip inside the lock. Consolidated with volcanic material on the upper surface and the exposed part of the key.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5599).

*Discussion:* See Frere 1972: fig. 67, no. 66, and Waldbaum 1974: 70–1, nos. 350–6, for general lock type. Probably for a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

## Rooms 12–15

No loose finds reported.

## Room 16

### In entrance

1859: *Iron lock fragment*

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Presumably part of a door. Possibly one of locks in the Casa degli Amanti Supplement: cat. no. 1. See discussion on locks and keys.

### South wall, on bench

1860: *Bronze jug (oleare) (Plate 114.2)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 170 m; diam.: 165 mm.

*Description:* Bronze jug with a low flat base, flattened spheroid body, narrow tapering neck, and everted rim. Part of the rim bent to form the spout. Simple strap handle attached to the shoulder, with leaf-shaped attachment, and to rim. Handle forked at the rim for a thumb rest. Body decorated with incised, concentric lines. Traces of burning over the lower body.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5601).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i. 145, and ii. 80, 402.

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 523. See discussion on *oleare*.

### North-west corner

1861: *Terracotta puteal (Plate 114.3)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.4 m; diam.: 0.5 m.

*Present location:* *in situ*.

1862: *Ceramic amphora*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a wine amphora, hence it is probably Dressel forms 1–4. See discussion on *amphora*.

1863: *Ceramic amphora*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.55 m (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

1864: *Ceramic jug (urceus)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 460 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Jug with the remains of an inscription in small black letters. Handle and part of the rim missing.

<sup>6</sup> Tassinari (1993: i. 145) incorrectly provenanced this to room 6.

Inscription: *a.* 'LIQVAMEN / OPTIMVM / CLAVΔIO EVLOGO / AB VMBRICO AGATHOPOΔE'; or  
*b.* 'G F SCOMBR / OPTIMVM'

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5602).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 316, either no. 330 or no. 331.

*Discussion:* Relatively tall jug, similar in height and probably form to cat. no. 1007. Either inscription would identify its contents as fish sauce. See discussion on *urceus*.

#### 1865: Ceramic jug (*urceus*)

*Dimensions:* h.: 480 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* jug with remains of an inscription in small black letters.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories (inv. no. 5603).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 316, either no. 330 or no. 331 (see cat. no. 1864).

*Discussion:* similar height and contents, and probably form, to cat. no. 1864.

## Room 17

### A few cm above pavement<sup>7</sup>

#### 1866: Two ceramic jugs (*oleare*)

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm and 170 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Medium-height jugs, comparable to cat. no. 100. See discussion on *oleare*.

#### 1867: Ceramic dish (*scodella*)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 190 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* bowl with maker's stamp, in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5593).

*Discussion:* Diameter similar to cat. no. 8 and hence relatively large. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 1868: Ceramic bowl (*ciotoletta*) (stamp: Figure 83.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 70 mm (GdSc).

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Small bowl with a low foot. Decorated with three small lions in relief. With maker's stamp: 'CN·A·M' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5594).

*Discussion:* Probably *Conspectus* 34. Maker's stamp same as cat. no. 711. Bowl comparable in size to cat. nos. 578 and 717 but decoration suggests it is a different form. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 1869: Iron handle socket fragment (*immanicatura*)

*Description:* Fragment from the handle socket of an implement, with related bronze ferrule.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1870: Clay lamp

*Dimensions:* max. l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lamp with a single nozzle.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1871: Marble base (*basetta*)

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 80 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small cylindrical marble base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* proportionately high base, possibly for a statuette.

## Room 18

### No precise location

#### 1872: Bronze ring (Plate 114.4)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 60 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring of horizontally oval section (w.: 7.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5592).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 668, hence probably from a ring handle. See discussions on rings and ring handles.

## Room 19

### West wall, 0.5 m above pavement

#### 1873: Bronze forceps (*pinza*)

*Dimensions:* l.: 135 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5574).

*Discussion:* Similar in length to cat. no. 110. Given size, this was possibly for surgical rather than cosmetic purposes. See discussion on forceps and tweezers.

#### 1874: Iron knife (*coltello*)

*Dimensions:* l.: 225 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* knife with handle fixed with eye at the end.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5577).

#### 1875: Bronze plate fragment (Figure 77.10; Plate 114.5)

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.87 mm.

<sup>7</sup> A bronze lock (dimensions: 75 mm × 75 mm) may also have been found here.

*Description:* two fragments from a plate, one surface slightly concave and decorated with concentric relief lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5575A).

*Discussion:* From set of scales, according to excavators. See discussion on scales.

**1876: Bronze lid (Plate 114.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.30 mm; h.: 16 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze lid, lower surface convex and upper surface concave and decorated with concentric lines in relief. Modulated pommel in the centre of the upper surface, the apex pierced with the remains of a suspension ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5575B).

*Discussion:* similar in size and type to cat. no. 1559 and probably the lid from the filling hole of a bronze lamp (see cat. no. 1013).

**1877: Bronze nail (Plate 114.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.120 mm.

*Description:* Large bronze nail with a conical head and a shaft of tapering square section (max. dimensions: 6 mm × 6 mm). End bent at right angles after c.90 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5575C).

*Discussion:* Similar in size and type to cat. no. 1270. For nails with ends bent at right angles, see Ucelli 1950: 152, 154, fig. 154.

**1878: Fragment from bone ornament**

*Dimensions:* l.: 145 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bone plaque, upper surface slightly concave, with a handle in the shape of a finger.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5576).

## Upper levels of volcanic deposit or without precise location

### Above entranceway a, a few cm above pavement

**1879: Bone hinge (Plate 115.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm; diam.: 31 mm.

*Description:* Large cylindrical bone hinge with two holes in one side (diam.: 5 mm). Decorated towards one end with three incised concentric lines. Other end closed with a small bone disc (diam.: 24 mm) which has a relief line around the edge and a relief circle at the centre. Most of the surface of the hinge is burnt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5556A).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1880: Bone fitting (Figure 82.1; Plate 115.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 54 mm; max. diam.: 20 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical bone fitting. Slightly tapering and then widening to a modulated end. Small hole (diam.: c.2 mm) on each side. Three incised lines are spaced unevenly along its length.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5556B).

*Discussion:* Probably not a hinge as it is tapered and the lateral hole is too small. Possibly a couch fitting (N. Crummy pers. comm. 2001) See cat. no. 111.

**1881: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 55 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* small vase of coarse fabric.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* a proportionately tall, narrow vase, possibly similar type to cat. no. 881.

### Above 'atrium' I, south side, in disturbed deposit

**1882: Stone weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 160 mm; diam.: 250 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* circular weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 1169 except slightly smaller. See discussion on weights.

**1883: Ceramic vase**

*Dimensions:* h.: 460 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* large vase, possibly a storage jar.

### Above 'atrium' I, near jamb to room 8, in disturbed deposit

**1884: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Description:* Neck of ovoid amphora with inscription in red. Inscription: 'CLAVDIO-EVLOGO'.

*Present location:* destroyed in bombing during Second World War (inv. no. 5559).

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 316 no. 329.

*Discussion:* Possibly Dressel forms 7-II. The inscription names the same person as cat. no. 1864. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1885: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 115.2)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 68 mm; diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* small blue/green glass bottle, of tear-bottle type, with flat base, conical body, cylindrical neck and wide flaring rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5560).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 186. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

### Above 'atrium' I, in disturbed deposit

**1886: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *dupondius*, of Augustus (16 BC).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5550: not reinventoried).

**1887: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *sestertius*, of Nero (AD 65).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5555: not reinventoried).

### East of 'atrium' 1

#### 1888: Marble vessel fragments (Figure 17.3; Plate 115.3)

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 96 mm; preserved h.: 71 mm.

*Description:* Two fragments from the conical section of an alabaster vase. Hole in the narrower end (diam.: 21 mm) with the rim broken. Wider end roughly worked to form a flat edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5564).

*Discussion:* The excavators reported that this was the upper part of an alabaster flask as shown in Plate 115.3. However, the wider edge is worked, suggesting that it may have been reused as a small bowl with a hole in the base, possibly as a mortar as shown in Figure 17.3.

#### 1889: Bronze chain (Plate 115.4)

*Dimensions:* total l.: 97 mm.

*Description:* fragment of 'plaited', or loop-in-loop, chain (l.: 60 mm; dimensions: 6 mm × 6 mm) attached to double-spiked loop (l.: 40 mm; w.: 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5563A).

*Discussion:* similar to one of terminals of cat. no. 513.

#### 1890: Bronze ring (Figure 75.14; Plate 115.4)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 26 mm.

*Description:* simple bronze ring of approximately circular section (diam.: c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5563B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

#### 1891: Bronze double-spiked loop (grappa) (Plate 115.4)

*Dimensions:* l.: c.80 mm; w.: 8 mm.

*Description:* large bronze double-spiked loop, splayed after 20 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5563C).

*Discussion:* Similar to the double-spiked loops in cat. nos. 299 and 668 and possibly from a large ring handle. See discussion on ring handles.

### Above room 7, 1 m above pavement, in disturbed deposit

#### 1892: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Description:* neck of amphora with inscription.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 5561).<sup>8</sup>

#### 1893: Ceramic jug (urceus)

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* pot-bellied jug.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Relatively small jug, of the same height as cat. no. 719. See discussion on *urceus*.

<sup>8</sup> According to the *Giornali degli Scavi* (A,VI,7: 309), the inscription is 'Mau XLII', but it is unclear what this refers to.

#### 1894: Clay lamp (Plates 115.5 and 126.1)

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm; diam.: 70 mm; h. to top of handle: 52 mm.

*Fabric:* orange-buff with an uneven reddish slip.

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. Discus undecorated, outlined with two concentric grooves. A filling hole in the centre of discus and an air-hole towards the nozzle. A small impressed ring-and-dot to either side of the nozzle. Incised line to form base. 'H' in relief on the centre of the base. Traces of burning at the nozzle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5562).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 135. See also Pavolini 1977: pl. XXIV.28.

### Above peristyle garden 9, near upper columns

#### 1895: Travertine weight (Plate 115.6)

*Dimensions:* h.: 320 mm; max. w.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* large oval travertine weight.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>9</sup>

*Discussion:* More probably max. w. (i.e. length): 320 mm and h.: 210 mm, which are approximate dimensions of the weight left in the house (i.e. l.: 330 mm; h.: 220 mm; w.: 215 mm). See discussion on weights.

#### 1896: Marble pestle (pestello)

*Dimensions:* h.: 90 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* comparable size to cat. no. 12.

### Above peristyle garden 9, north side

#### 1897: Bronze coin

*Description:* as, of Augustus (AD 8–10).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5573: not reinventoried).

### Above peristyle garden 9, in lapilli

#### 1898: Bronze and iron fitting (Figure 63.13; Plate 115.7)

*Description:* Long bronze double-spiked loop (l.: 85 mm; w.: c.5 mm), with ends splayed, which passes through a ring (diam.: c.20 mm) at the end of an iron fitting (l.: 80 mm). Other end of the iron fitting at right angles and incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4565).

*Discussion:* probably hasp for lock.

### In room above room 18

#### 1899: Three ceramic amphorae

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.97 m, 1 m, and 1.04 m (GdSc).

<sup>9</sup> Possibly the weight in shop I 10,10 in 2001.



*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

### South of the Casa del Menandro, in disturbed deposit

**1900: Ceramic base (Figure 2.7; Plate 115.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 30 mm; diam. of base: 88 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Carinated foot and flat base of dish or plate.

*Maker's stamp:* 'CNAE' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4754).

*Discussion:* For form of base see *Conspectus* B2.7. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 276. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1901: Ceramic pot (pignattino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm; diam.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* pot-bellied pot.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly of comparable shape to cat. no. 1288 but larger and relatively wider.

### Near south wall of house

**1902: Marble support (monopodio)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 260 mm; diam.: 230 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical support with modulated base.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly part of a table or basin support.

# I2

## UNIT I 10,12

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi  
A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 174–5 (11–12 Apr. 1932)

#### Published

Elia 1934: 339–40.

### Excavation recording

The recording of the excavation for this area is very summary, recording the height at which objects were found but with no mention of the condition of the volcanic deposit.

#### On pavement

##### 1903: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Description:* fragments from the neck of an amphora with an inscription in red on each side. Inscription: *a.* 'ΛΑΧ'; *b.* 'F'.  
*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 317, no. 334.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

##### 1904: Bone disc (Figure 45.4; Plate 116.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 35 mm; h.: 6 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bone disc with a central hole (diam.: 6 mm). Convex surface decorated with two groups of concentric incised lines. Flat surface with two faint incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4903).

*Discussion:* probably a spindle whorl (see cat. no. 1048).

##### 1905: Bone implement (punteruolo) (Plate 116.2)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 210 mm.

*Description:* Bone implement of tapering circular section (max. diam.: 10 mm), the larger end decorated with three

concentric incised lines and terminating in a pear-shaped knob. Other end broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4904).

*Discussion:* Probably a spindle. See discussion on *punteruolo*.

##### 1906: Ceramic pot (pignattina)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 110 mm.

*Discussion:* pot with rounded body and lid.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* the diameter similar to cat. no. 1901.

#### 2.5 m above pavement, in lapilli

##### 1907: Bronze lock bolt (Figure 63.5; Plate 116.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm; h.: 17 mm; max. w.: 13 mm.

*Description:* large bronze lock bolt with a key pattern consisting of three rows of holes, the central row of three rhomboid holes, and the outer rows each of three circular holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4901).

*Discussion:* Probably from large tumbler lock (see cat. no. 149). See discussion on locks and keys.

#### In lapilli

##### 1908: Iron key

*Dimensions:* l.: c.150 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* key with five teeth and a suspension ring.

*Present location:* left in Casa del Menandro at time of excavation (inv. no. 4902).

*Discussion:* Possibly similar to cat. no. 136. See discussion on locks and keys.

##### 1909: Two iron nails

*Dimensions:* l.: 130 mm and 90 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two nails of common type.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

# I3

## UNIT I 10, I3

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornali degli Scavi: A, VI, 7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 175 (15 Apr. 1932); 201–3 (2–7 July 1932); 342–3 (12–13 June 1933).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 340–1.

### Excavation recording

The recording of the excavation for this area is again fairly summary, but reporting the removal of the volcanic deposit below the fallen rafters. It was obviously left partially unexcavated for nearly a year.

#### East entrance

1910: *Remains of closing system*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### East entrance, north jamb, on pavement

1911: *Ceramic amphora*

*Description:* Fragmentary amphora with a black painted inscription on the neck. Inscription: 'Γ Ν | | C C λ'.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Reference:* inscription: Della Corte 1933: 318, no. 339.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

#### East end, a few cm above height of bench

1912: *Iron key (Plate 116.4)*

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 140 mm.

*Description:* Iron slide key with tapering stem of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 20 mm × 10 mm). Suspension ring (diam.: c.30 mm) and L-shaped bit, with the remains of two teeth.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection. CB (inv. no. 5057).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 136. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### North-east corner

1913: *Ceramic vase*

*Description:* small vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### South wall, on pavement

1914: *Iron tripod*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

1915: *Ceramic vase fragment*

*Description:* base of vase.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* excavators recorded that this was found on cat. no. 1914.

#### South-east corner

1916: *Two ceramic amphorae*

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.9 m (GdSc).

*Description:* one amphora is cylindrical with an inscription in black.

*Present location:* unknown, left *in situ* at time of excavation (inv. no. 5631).

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

1917: *Iron axe (scure)*

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on axes.

#### Centre of room, on bench

1918: *Bronze funnel (imbuto) (Plate 116.5)*

*Dimensions:* h.: 248 mm; diam.: 159 mm.

*Description:* Large funnel with a bell-shaped bowl, decorated with incised concentric lines at the carination and on the inside of the rim. Tapering cylindrical funnel, consisting of a folded piece of lamina, soldered to the base of the bowl. The end of the funnel is missing. Preserved brass colour inside rim suggests this was high-quality bronze.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5055).

*Reference:* Tassinari 1993: i.145, and ii.198, 402.

*Discussion:* Tassinari suggested (1993: i.232) that such funnels were for table use. According to White (1975: 124), these were used to decant wine from amphorae into *lagoenae*.

#### 1919: Four ceramic vases

*Description:* vases of various types.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1920: Ceramic base (Figure 2.8; Plate 116.6)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 93 mm; preserved h.: 25 mm.

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Carinated foot from dish. Maker's stamp inside base: 'C·P·P' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5056).<sup>1</sup>

*Discussion:* Probably *Conspectus* base B2.7. For maker's stamp see OCK no. 1342. The edges of the base seem deliberately cut away to form a small circular support, suggesting reuse, possibly as a support for other containers. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 1921: Glass jar (olla) (Figure 9.3; Plate 116.7)

*Dimensions:* h.: 237 mm; diam. 219 mm.

*Description:* Large ovoid jar of blue/green glass, with a flat base and wide rolled horizontal rim. Two fragments broken from the rim, restored and re-broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5053).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 337, fig. 36.

*Discussion:* See Isings 1957: 86 form 67a. Probably a storage jar. See discussion on *olla*.

#### 1922: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 116.8)

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with a flat base, pear-shaped body, slightly tapering cylindrical neck and a flaring rim. Most of the rim is missing. Soil adhered to the inside.<sup>2</sup>

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5054A).<sup>3</sup>

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46/47c. Similar to cat. no. 347 but shorter. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 1923: Glass bottle (unguentarium) (Plate 116.8)

*Dimensions:* h.: 70 mm; diam.: 25 mm.

*Description:* Small blue/green glass bottle with a flat base, pear-shaped body, slightly tapering cylindrical neck and a wide flaring rim. Soil adhered to the inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5054B).

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46/47c. Similar type to cat. no. 347 but shorter. See discussion on *unguentarium*.

#### 1924: Bronze tube (Figure 77.4; Plates 5.4 and 116.9)

*Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm; max. diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* Tapering cylindrical bronze tube, open at both ends. Wider end with a ring moulding. The surface of the tube is decorated with relief lines at irregular intervals (8–20 mm apart).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5046).

*Discussion:* The excavators identified this as a *patera* handle, lacking a protome, 250 mm in length, while in inventories it is also reported as a *patera* handle, lacking a protome, but only 150 mm in length. The present piece seems to be that recorded in inventories, but attached to cat. no. 79. It is doubtful that it is a *patera* handle. The *Giornale degli Scavi* may have an error in the recording of the measurement. It was conceivably a furniture fitting.

#### 1925: Clay lamp

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>4</sup>

#### 1926: Two bronze coins

*Description:* one coin, of the Brettii (c.282–203 BC); one *as*, of Tiberius (AD 21–2).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5632: not reinventoried).

### Near north and south walls, a few cm above pavement

#### 1927: Bronze ring (Figure 75.15; Plate 117.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.30 mm.

*Description:* open ring of vertically oval section (h.: c.4.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5059).

*Discussion:* Possibly a finger-ring. See discussion on rings.

#### 1928: Four bronze coins

*Description:* one *triens*, Republican; one *as* of Gaius (AD 37–41); one *as*, Imperial; one coin, illegible.

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5058: not reinventoried).

<sup>1</sup> Not reported in *Giornale degli Scavi* during excavation. However, it occurs in list of inscriptions at the end of July 1932, and other objects inventoried at same time are from this unit.

<sup>2</sup> Soil may contain traces of organic contents, valuable for residue analysis.

<sup>3</sup> These (cat. nos. 1922–3) are not the two glass bottles illustrated by Elia (1934: 337, fig. 36).

<sup>4</sup> The lamp illustrated by Elia (1934: 337, fig. 36) looks more complex and larger than the one recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi*. No other lamps were reported from here.

**Approximately 2.5 m above pavement****1929: Bronze pot (calderotto) (Plate 117.2)**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 327 mm; h.: 162 mm.

*Description:* Large bronze pot with a rounded base, conical shoulder, and wide everted rim. Traces of burning on one side of base. Base poorly preserved.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5050).

*References:* Elia 1934: 337, fig. 36; Tassinari 1993: i.145, and ii.254, 402.

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 712. See discussion on *calderotto*.

**1930: Bronze bucket (situla) (Plate 117.3)**

*Dimensions:* h. to rim: 164 mm; diam.: 171 mm.

*Description:* Ovoid bronze bucket with flat base and flaring rim. Handle attachments of bronze lamina (h.: c.35 mm) riveted to the rim. Remains of an iron handle in each handle attachment point.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5051).

*References:* Elia 1934: 337, fig. 36; Tassinari 1993: i.145, and ii.319, 402.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *situla*.

**1931: Ceramic plate (scodello) (Figure 1.5; Plate 117.4)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 151 mm; h.: 38 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Plate with a plain rim, curving wall, and low foot. A line is incised on either side of the straight rim. The

inside of the base is decorated with incised concentric lines and a radiating pattern. Maker's stamp at centre of base: 'FORTV' (backwards) in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5052).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 337, fig. 36.

*Discussion:* Form similar to *Conspectus* 4.6. For maker's stamp see OCK, no. 848; and Comfort 1982: 46 (1a), found at Boscoreale. Particularly common in Pompeii (Pucci 1977: 14). See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**In middle strata****1932: Glass bottle (balsamarium) (Plate 117.5)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 82 mm; diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* small bottle of blue/green glass with flat base, pear-shaped body, cylindrical neck, and flared rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4905).<sup>5</sup>

*Discussion:* See Scatozza Höricht 1986: form 46/47c. Similar to cat. no. 347. See discussion on *balsamarium*.

**No precise location****1933: Bronze tube**

*Dimensions:* l.: 160 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* conical grooved tube, possibly from a fountain.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

<sup>5</sup> Incorrectly provenanced to I 10,12 in inventory. This is also not one of the glass bottles illustrated by Elia (1934: 337, fig. 36).



# I4

## HOUSE I 10,18

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### Excavation reports

#### Unpublished

Giornale degli Scavi

A,VI,6 (May 1912–Mar. 1929): 451–2 (12 Nov. 1926) A,VI,7 (Apr. 1929–Dec. 1935): 207–8 (25–6 July 1932); 216–17 (4–7 Aug. 1932); 219 (13 Aug. 1932); 220 (18 Aug. 1932); 221 (19 Aug. 1932).

#### Published

Elia 1934: 341–4.

### Excavation recording

The excavation of this house began from the rear of House I 10,2–3, and the area of the latrine and kitchen. Later excavation proceeded from the upper storey in the front of the house. The recording was possibly less careful than in the larger houses in the insula which were considered more important. For example, Elia did not mention any of the finds from here. Since excavation, the house has been used as a workshop for the gardeners and labourers working on the site but was being restored in 2001.

### Entranceway a

No recorded finds.

### 'Atrium' I

#### Centre of room

1934: *Ceramic vases* (Plate 118.1)

Vases of various types.

i. Preserved h.: c.1.2 m; diam.: c.240 mm; neck diam.: c.100 mm.

*Fabric*: orange, relatively fine.

*Description*: Amphora with a pointed base, cylindrical body, and marked shoulder. Strap handles attached to the shoulder and neck. Large rolled, and vertically flattened, rim.

*Present location*: one left *in situ*, others unknown, possibly left in room 10. Not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion*: Arthur identifies the remaining amphora as an unprovenanced Italian wine amphora, of form Dressel 1B. He notes that the type was late Republican, the latest dated examples of which bear the consular date for 13 BC (*CIL*, xv. 4539 and 4575). He therefore notes that this amphora is of considerable interest as it survived in use for at least ninety years after its date of manufacture. Arthur suggests that its longevity, perhaps explained by its use as a container for an ageing vintage, adds a note of caution to the adoption of single artefacts for the dating of archaeological contexts.

### Room 2

#### No precise location

1935: *Iron padlock* (Figure 57.1; Plate 118.2)

*Dimensions*: total l.: 331 mm; dimensions of case: 95 mm × 85 mm × 25 mm.

*Description*: Rectangular iron lock-box and parallel iron bars. Box decorated on upper surface with iron bosses in the form of broad-brimmed hats (head diam.: 18 mm). Each corner boss is part of an attachment nail. Two iron bars of approximately square section (c.8 mm × 8 mm), on one side of the box. One (l.: c.240 mm) is attached to the back of the case and slightly curved; the end of the other (total l.: c.210 mm) is bent at right angles and terminates in a rectangular loop, through which the first bar passes, constituting a bolt for the lock. The lock has been consolidated with volcanic material attached to one surface of the box. One corner of the box is broken and part of a small bronze sheet, possibly part of bolt, is visible inside. *Present location*: Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5130).

*Discussion:* For lock type see Pitt-Rivers 1883: 16, and pl. V, figs 21C–23C. This large lock was probably from a structural door. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1936: Ceramic vase (vasettino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 60 mm; diam.: 45 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly similar to cat. no. 1039.

**1937: Ceramic vase (vasettino)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 20 mm; diam.: 40 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* vase with a low foot.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* according to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a votive vase.

**1938: Ceramic amphora**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was a wine amphora, hence it was probably Dressel forms 1–4. See discussion on *amphora*.

**1939: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Claudius (AD 41–50).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5129: not reinventoried).

### In disturbed volcanic deposit

**1940: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* l.: 210 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lock with remains of fastening bars.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably a padlock similar to cat. no. 1935. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1941: Ceramic vase or ladle (mescitoio)**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* probably an open vessel with a handle.

**1942: Ceramic basin**

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation, possibly *mortarium* left in the house in 1994.<sup>1</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussion on *mortarium*.

**1943: Iron adze-hammer (Figure 23.1; Plate 118.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 270 mm; w. of axe blade: 79 mm; max. diam. of hammerhead: 32 mm.

<sup>1</sup> Ceramic *mortarium* (Plate 118.3) left in the house until 1994 (current location unknown): diam.: 360 mm; h.: c.110 mm; fabric orange with many coarse red, black, and grey inclusions; conical with flat base and wide rolled rim (w.: c.60 mm); incised line between the rim and bowl; rim shaped into a triangular spout

*Description:* Double-headed adze-hammer with slightly tapered hammerhead, larger at the striking end, and a trapezoidal axehead, also wider at the blade. Remains of an iron handle socket.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5133).

*Reference:* Gaitzsch 1980: pl. 10 no. 44.<sup>2</sup>

*Discussion:* See Manning 1985: pl. 8 no. B14 and pl. 9 no. B16. According to Manning (1985: 17–18) and Gaitzsch (1980: 39), this was a carpenter's or woodworker's tool.

**1944: Bronze ring (Plate 118.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* Small bronze ring of plano-convex section (h.: 4 mm), with flat side to the inside. Slight ridge around the middle of the outside (rounded) surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5132).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1605. See discussion on rings.

**1945: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *dupondius*, of Vespasian (AD 74).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5131: not reinventoried).

## Room 3

### Near entrance

**1946: Two bone hinges (Plate 119.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 106 mm and 112.5 mm; diam.: c.23 mm.

*Description:* Two cylindrical bone hinges, each with two holes in one side (diam.: c.6 mm) and decorated towards one end with three concentric incised lines. The other end is slightly inset on the inside, to take a closing disc.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5124).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 1171. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1947: Bronze lamina**

*Description:* small piece of bronze lamina, attached to wood.

*Present location:* unknown.

**1948: Bronze base (Figure 44.6; Plate 119.2)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 42 mm; preserved h.: 15 mm.

*Description:* Small modulated circular base of solid bronze. Traces of lead for attachment on the upper surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5123).

*Discussion:* comparable to cat. no. 672.

### A few cm above pavement

**1949: Bronze nail (Plate 119.3)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: c.90 mm.

with a groove on each shoulder; large 'X' (h.: c.35 mm) inscribed on one side of the rim; the spout incomplete and a large fragment missing from the rim (Hartley 1973, Type 2).

<sup>2</sup> Gaitzsch has incorrectly provenanced it to House I 10.1.

*Description:* Bronze nail with a shaft of tapering square section (max. dimensions: 5 mm × 5 mm), end curved into an S-shape. Trunco-pyramidal head (diam.: 13 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5125A).<sup>3</sup>

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 350. For nails with ends bent: Ucelli 1950: 152; 154, fig. 154.

**1950: Bronze nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 46 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.<sup>4</sup>

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 1949.

**1951: Bronze ring (cerchietto)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 28 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* bronze ring of circular section.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

**1952: Marble block (Plate 119.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 112 mm; dimensions: 24 mm × 28 mm.

*Description:* rectangular slab of pinkish variegated marble.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5126A).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 830.

**1953: Marble block (Figure 52.6; Plate 119.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 155 mm; max. dimensions: 29 mm × 29 mm.

*Description:* Wedge-shaped slab of alabaster, tapering to point. Larger end fluted, two outer flutes rounded and the inner one triangular.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5126B).

**1954: Three marble table fragments**

*Description:* fragments from a rectangular table (dimensions: 720 mm × 450 mm: GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

**1955: Ceramic dish (Figure 3.3; Plate 119.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 84 mm; h.: 23 mm.

*Fabric:* eastern terra sigillata B.

*Description:* Small ceramic dish with a flat base, sloping sides and an offset vertical rim. The inside of the rim is decorated with incised lines.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5127).

*Discussion:* A relatively shallow bowl. For form see Baldassarre 1985: pl. 14, form 62B. See also discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**1956: Clay lamp (stamp: Figure 83.6; Plates 119.7 and 127.11)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 143 mm; diam. 113 mm; h. to top of handle: 65 mm.

*Description:* A large lamp with a single nozzle and vertical ring handle, decorated with two incised lines. The discus is outlined with incised grooves but otherwise undecorated. Band of alternating oak leaves and acorns in relief on the shoulder. A filling hole at the centre of the discus and a firing slit towards the nozzle. Incised line to form the base. Maker's stamp underneath base: 'MMTKO' in *planta pedis*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5128).

*Discussion:* Bisi Ingrassia 1977: type VIIIH. For type and shoulder decoration see also British Museum nos. Q1228–Q1229 (Bailey 1980: pl. 60); see also mould from Pompeii, inv. no. 12398y (Cerulli Irelli 1977: pl. XXXIX, no. 30).

## Rooms 4–5

No loose finds reported.

## Area 6

### North-east corner

**1957: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Description:* base of amphora, containing a paste of coloured earth.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* possibly contents used for redecorating (see cat. no. 1848).

### South wall, west end, in recess

**1958: Pile of lime**

*Present location:* left *in situ*.<sup>5</sup>

## Room 7

### No precise location

**1959: Iron key**

*Dimensions:* l.: 140 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 136. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1960: Bronze lock bolt fragment (Plate 119.8)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 37 mm; h.: 16 mm; w.: 7 mm

*Description:* fragment from lock bolt with a key pattern of two circles, each made up of six segmental holes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5087B).

<sup>3</sup> According to the inventory card for 5125A there were two nails, but only one is now extant. The other was possibly cat. no. 1950.

<sup>4</sup> See n.3 above.

<sup>5</sup> According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this was on the north-east corner of this area.

*Discussion:* Key pattern similar to cat. no. 487. See discussion on locks and keys.

**1961: Bronze nail (Plate 119.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 102 mm.

*Description:* Large bronze nail with a shaft of tapering square section (max. dimensions: 7 mm × 7 mm). Conical head (diam.: 19 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5087A).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 1270.

**1962: Clay loom weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. no. 904. See discussion on loom weights.

**1963: Shell (Plate 119.9)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 73 mm; w.: 81 mm.

*Description:* two articulated valves of Jacob's or Pilgrim scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5089).

*Reference:* Reese 2002: 303–4, no. 29.<sup>6</sup>

*Discussion:* see discussion on shells.

**1964: Glass bead (Plate 119.10)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 18 mm; h.: 16 mm.

*Description:* turquoise melon bead with a central hole (diam.: 8 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5088).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 343. See discussion on *bottone*.

**1965: Bronze coin**

*Description:* *dupondius*, of Vespasian (AD 74).

*Present location:* Naples Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 5086: not reinventoried).

## Passage 8<sup>7</sup>

No loose finds reported.

## Room 9<sup>8</sup>

No precise location

**1966: Stone hand-mill fragment (meta di mulino)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 300 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* lower half of a lava hand-mill.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

<sup>6</sup> Reese has assigned this to the wrong house.

<sup>7</sup> Area 8a (see plate A and Ling 1997: 323–4) is not treated separately in *Giornale degli Scavi*.

<sup>8</sup> In 1993, two bone fragments (possibly tibias) and numerous fragments of iron were stored here on a roof tile, possibly part of the kitchen bench. The iron fragments seemed to be mostly nails and iron bands.

*Discussion:* probably similar to cat. no. 1358.

**1967: Ceramic jar (olla) (Plate 119.11)**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.460 mm; max. diam.: c.290 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish/orange with buff slip.

*Description:* Conical jar with a flat base and rounded shoulder. Upright strap handles attached to the shoulder and neck. Handles and neck missing.

*Present location:* left in house, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* A relatively large storage jar, its tapering shape conceivably conforming to White's requirement for a *dolium vinaria* (1975: 145). See discussions on *dolium* and *olla*.

**1968: Ceramic basin (cocumella)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 150 mm; diam.: 330 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* A large basin probably for mixing, possibly with a rounded profile and oval shape. See discussion on *cocumella*.

**1969: Ceramic bowl (fruttiera)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Referred to in *Giornale degli Scavi* as a *fruttiera*, a term generally used for an elliptical bronze vessel form, although see cat. no. 97. See discussion on *fruttiera*.

**1970: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 0.9 m (GdSc).

*Description:* cylindrical amphora.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on *amphora*.

## Room 10<sup>9</sup>

No loose finds recorded.

## Upper levels of volcanic deposit or imprecise location<sup>10</sup>

Room 6, north-east corner

**1971: Bronze ring (Figure 75.21; Plate 120.1)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25 mm.

<sup>9</sup> Remains of eight amphorae stored here in 1993.

<sup>10</sup> A modulated, rectangular, marble base (dimensions: 120 mm × 90 mm) could conceivably have been found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the entranceway.

*Description:* plain bronze ring of vertically oval section (h.: c.4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5108).

*Discussion:* see discussion on rings.

### North of room 9, few cm above pavement, in disturbed deposit

#### 1972: Iron door fittings

*Description:* nails, studs, and bands of lamina.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

#### 1973: Two iron hoes (zappa)

*Dimensions:* l.: 300 mm and 190 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* two hoes, one worn.

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* Probably similar to cat. nos. 338, 750, 764 and possibly included in the Casa del Menandro Supplement: see cat. nos. 75–82. See discussion on hoes.

#### 1974: Iron axe (scure)

*Dimensions:* l.: 170 mm (GdSc).

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* see discussion on axes.

### South of House I 10,2–3

#### 1975: Bronze fitting (Plate 120.2)

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm; dimensions of plate: c.20 mm × 20 mm.

*Description:* Bronze ring (diam.: c.20 mm) mounted on a trunco-pyramidal plate of bronze. A rod (l.: 55 mm), of slightly tapered rectangular section (c.18 mm × 6 mm), extends from the other side of the plate. End of rod missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5084).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 320.

#### 1976: Ceramic amphora

*Present location:* unknown, not inventoried at time of excavation.

*Discussion:* According to *Giornale degli Scavi*, this was crushed with fallen masonry and was full of grain. See discussion on amphora.

### On jetty, on pavement

#### 1977: Clay lamp

*Dimensions:* l.: 115 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Lamp with a single nozzle and ring handle. Discus decorated in relief with Pegasus.

*Present location:* unknown, originally in local museum according to inventories.

### Near jetty, in deposit

#### 1978: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 120.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm; h.: 17 mm; w.: 6 mm.

*Description:* bronze lock bolt with key pattern consisting of five triangular holes arranged in two rows.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5110B).

*Discussion:* Similar key pattern to cat. no. 315ii. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1979: Two bronze nails (Plate 120.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 118 mm and 80 mm.

*Description:* Two bronze nails with tapering shafts of square section (max. dimensions: c.8 mm × 8 mm). Very flat pyramidal heads (diam.: c.19 mm). The shorter nail missing its end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5110A).

*Discussion:* Similar type to cat. no. 350. Probably originally both same size.

#### 1980: Bronze buckle (fibula) (Figure 49.6; Plate 120.4)

*Max. dimensions:* 62 mm × 55 mm.

*Description:* Trapezoidal buckle with rod of circular section (diam.: 6 mm) and rest of frame of rectangular section (c.9 mm × 6 mm). Rhomboid-shaped tongue (l.: 53 mm; max. w.: 9 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5109A).

*Discussion:* Large buckle similar in size to cat. no. 773. Upper-floor provenance suggests that this is unlikely to have been horse harness. See discussion on buckles.

#### 1981: Bronze buckle (fibula) (Plate 120.4)

*Dimensions:* l. of rod: 31 mm; radius of buckle: 24 mm.

*Description:* Small D-shaped buckle with a rod of circular section (diam.: 3 mm), inserted through a hole in each flattened oval end of the frame. Semi-circular frame of approximately square section (c.4 mm × 4 mm). Leaf-shaped tongue (l.: 27 mm; max. w.: 4.5 mm), with one end wrapped around rod on opposite plane.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 5109B).

*Discussion:* Similar type of buckle to cat. no. 690. See discussion on buckles.



# I5

## OBJECTS FOUND IN DISTURBED VOLCANIC DEPOSIT ABOVE INSULA I 10

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### No precise location<sup>1</sup>

These objects were excavated before the plans of the houses were known. Excavations with no datum line mean that it is now impossible to find their original location.

#### 1982: Bronze boss (Figure 68.5; Plate 121.1)

*Dimensions:* preserved diam.: 42 mm; thickness of lamina: c.0.5 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex bronze boss of fine lamina with incised concentric lines on a convex upper surface. Evidence of a rectangular cut near the edge. Incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4142A).

*Discussion:* The rectangular cut indicates that they are probably from a ring handle. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 1983: Bronze boss (Plate 121.1)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 34 mm; h.: 11 mm; thickness of lamina: c.25 mm.

*Description:* bronze boss, of broad-brimmed hat type.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4142B).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 242. See discussion on ring handles.

#### 1984: Bronze strap hinge (Plate 121.2)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 133 mm; max. l. of wing: 115 mm; h.: 63 mm; thickness of lamina: 5 mm.

*Description:* Heavy hinge with triangular straps, three large central pivot plates and an iron pin. Ends of straps squared. Preserved open.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4164).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 241. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 1985: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 121.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 116 mm; h.: 19 mm; w.: 9 mm.

*Description:* Bolt with a key pattern consisting of two squares, each made up of four triangular holes (one square broken). Remains of an L-shaped iron bar of rectangular section (preserved l.: 47 mm; section: c.10 mm × 7 mm) at one end of the bolt. Small bronze rod (preserved l.: 18 mm) of circular section (diam.: c.4 mm), possibly a tumbler.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4155A).

*Discussion:* Key pattern comparable to cat. no. 272. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1986: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 121.3)

*Dimensions:* l.: 74 mm; h.: 15 mm; w.: 17 mm.

*Description:* bolt with a key pattern of five rhomboid holes arranged in two rows.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4155B).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1987: Bronze lock bolt (Plate 121.3)

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 70 mm; h.: 29 mm; w.: 12 mm.

*Description:* bolt with key pattern of five rhomboid holes arranged in two rows as on cat. no. 1986, but larger.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4155C).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 316. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 1988: Bronze ring (Plate 121.4)

*Dimensions:* diam.: 39 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring of horizontally oval section (w.: c.5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4141).

<sup>1</sup> Bronze coin (inv. no. 20840), also reportedly a chance find from Insula I 10: diam.: 16 mm; thickness: 2.5 mm; inscription around the edge— ... 'IUSANNIUS' ... and 'SC'.

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 242i. See discussion on rings.

**1989: Bronze and iron stud (Plate 121.5)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 36 mm; h.: 21 mm.

*Description:* bronze headed stud, of broad-brimmed hat type with the remains of an iron nail of rectangular section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4152).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 287. See discussion on studs.

**1990: Three bronze and iron studs (Plate 121.6)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 40–1 mm; max. preserved l.: 43 mm.

*Description:* studs with bronze head, of broad-brimmed hat type, and an iron nail of rectangular section (c.6 mm × 6 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4154).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 287. See discussion on studs.

**1991: Bronze bell (Figure 50.4; Plate 121.7)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 69 mm; dimensions of base: 45 mm × 39 mm; thickness: c.1 mm.

*Description:* Pyramidal bronze bell with a small protrusion, forming a foot, in each corner of the base. Surmounted by a hexagonal suspension ring. Remains of an iron hammer inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4165).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 603, except of lighter lamina. See discussion on bells.

**1992: Two bone hinges (Plate 121.8)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 30 mm and 31 mm; diam.: 35 mm and 36 mm.

*Description:* Small cylindrical bone hinges, each with a hole (diam.: c.10 mm) in one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4167).

*Discussion:* Same type as cat. no. 249. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1993: Bone handle (Plate 121.9)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 71 mm; w.: 16 mm; h.: 13 mm.

*Description:* Hollow handle of oval section with one end flattened. The other end is narrower for 15 mm of its length (c.10 mm × 8 mm). Remains of iron in the narrow end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4156).

*Discussion:* similar type to cat. no. 692.

**1994: Bone implement (puntale) (Plate 121.10)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 127 mm; max. diam.: 8 mm.

*Description:* bone implement tapering to a point at one end with three concentric grooves at other end, which is broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4166).

*Discussion:* possibly hairpin similar to Mikler 1997: pl. 33, no. 4.

**1995: Bone disc (Figure 82.8; Plate 121.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 32 mm; thickness: 4 mm.

*Description:* disc, roughly worked on one side with incised lines at the edge and the centre of the other side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4168A).

*Discussion:* similar to the disc, cat. no. 792ii, which is probably a pyxis lid.

**1996: Bone ring (Figure 82.11; Plate 121.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 37 mm; h.: 5 mm.

*Description:* Ring with rectangular section (w.: 4–7 mm) and irregular central hole. Modulated on the outer surface.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4168B).

*Discussion:* possibly bone-working waste from couch fittings or bone hinge manufacture.

**1997: Bone ring (Figure 82.10; Plate 121.11)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 22 mm.

*Description:* ring of approximately square section (c.5 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4168C).

*Discussion:* too small for a finger-ring.

**1998: Bone hinge (Figure 69.14)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 13 mm; h.: 7 mm.

*Description:* tiny bone cylinder with hole (diam.: c.2 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 4168D).

*Discussion:* Possibly miniature bone hinge from very small wooden container. See discussion on bone hinges.

**1999: Clay lamp**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm (GdSc).

*Description:* Simple lamp with ring handle. Letter 'H' inscribed on base.

*Present location:* unknown, destroyed during bombing of Second World War (inv. no. 4157).

**2000: Bronze coin**

*Description:* as, of Tiberius (AD 21–2).

*Present location:* Naples, Coll. Med. (Pompeii inv. no. 4153; not reinventoried).

# I6

## CASA DEL MENANDRO SUPPLEMENT

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### Artefacts inventoried in 1979–1981

The descriptions and measurements in following entries have been translated directly from the inventories compiled by Antonio d'Ambrosio. D'Ambrosio carried out the organization of the finds that were reportedly removed from the Casa del Menandro between 1979 and 1981, and stored in the Casa di Bacco storerooms in Pompeii. These finds had been left *in situ*, presumably in this house, since its excavation in the 1930s. However, it is not absolutely certain that the artefacts now inventoried as being from the Casa del Menandro were actually all excavated from that house, particularly figurative pieces. Such artefacts are unlikely to have been left in the house and not inventoried at the time of excavation.<sup>1</sup> Also precise provenances, within the house, have not been provided in these recent inventories. Some of these items can be identified as particular finds recorded in the excavation reports, and these have been included in the main catalogue for the Casa del Menandro. For others there are a number of possibilities which are included here and in the main catalogue. None of these artefacts have been studied in detail.

### No precise provenance

#### 1: *Marble slab*

*Dimensions:* 185 mm × 215 mm; d.: 41 mm.

*Description:* fragment of white marble with part of an inscription in two lines (h. of letters: 38 mm): 'MANTON / MAMI'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17594, locatable).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. 42120.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 765 or 920.

#### 2: *Ceramic amphora fragment*

*Dimensions:* h.: 140 mm; max. diam.: 158 mm.

*Fabric:* yellowish-orange.

*Description:* Cylindrical neck and part of an ovoid body of an amphora. Stamped.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17595).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, 551, 593, or 634.

#### 3: *Ceramic amphora fragment*

*Dimensions:* h.: 380 mm; diam. of rim: 113 mm.

*Fabric:* orange.

*Description:* fragments of an amphora of Dressel form 5.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17596, locatable).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/82718.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, 551, 593, or 634.

#### 4: *Ceramic amphora fragment*

*Dimensions:* h.: 152 mm; diam. of rim: 123 mm.

*Fabric:* orange.

*Description:* Fragment of an amphora with a large rounded rim, cylindrical neck, oblique shoulder, and double strap handle from the shoulder to the centre of the neck. Stamped part of one handle is missing and there is a fracture to the neck.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17597, locatable).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, 551, 593, or 634.

#### 5: *Ceramic amphora fragment*

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 195 mm; diam. of rim: 130 mm.

*Fabric:* orange.

*Description:* Fragment from the mouth and shoulder of an amphora with a rounded rim, slightly tapered cylindrical

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the objects listed here, the following have been published as being from Casa del Menandro: inv. no. 26059, an antefix with the head of a maenad (Borriello *et al.* 1996: 215, no. 72); inv. nos. 12125–6, a Lares, and inv. no. 12839, a Genius (Borriello *et al.* 1996: 222–3, nos. 121–2 and no. 124); inv. no. 12326, a strigil (Borriello *et al.* 1996: 224, no. 136). In the Pompeii inventories, nos. 12125–6 are from House I 15,7; no. 12839 from House I 11,5; and no. 12326 from the Casa degli Archigrati (Reg. I, ins. 22).

neck. It possibly had an ovoid body and a strap handle from the shoulder to the centre of the neck.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17598).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. D/82719; Stefani 2003: 220–2, no. R16.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, 551, 593, or 634.

#### 6: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 276 mm; diam. of rim: 153 mm.

*Fabric:* whitish-orange.

*Description:* Fragment from an amphora of Dressel form 2–4. Inscription in red on neck: 'R'. Fractured shoulder and lacking handle. Stamped.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17599).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 215, no. R3.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, 551, 593, or 634.

#### 7: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 380 mm; diam.: 255 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish.

*Description:* Fragment from an amphora with a trunco-conical shoulder and a double strap handle. Remains of an inscription in white on the shoulder: 'SURM'...

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17600).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 215, no. R4.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 645v.

#### 8: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 178 mm; diam.: 240 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish.

*Description:* Fragment from an amphora, consisting of a neck and part of a trunco-conical shoulder. Three letters in red on the shoulder: 'SAV'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17601).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 645vi.

#### 9: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 310 mm; diam. of neck: 114 mm.

*Description:* Fragment from an amphora with a high cylindrical neck, ample trunco-conical shoulder and a vertical double strap handle attached to the shoulder and the top of neck. Remains of an inscription in red on the shoulder, consisting of an 'F' with three other letters above. The body, part of the neck and one handle are missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17602).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 215–17, no. R6.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 549, or 551.

#### 10: Ceramic amphora fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 239 mm; diam. of rim: 215 mm.

*Description:* Fragments from an amphora with a rim with a large profile, wide neck, wide shoulder with convex

profile, and a strap handle attached to the shoulder and under the rim, at an acute angle. Remains of an inscription in red, on the shoulder and neck, underneath handle: 'XLVII'. Body and part of the shoulder missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17603).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. D/82720; Stefani 2003: 222–3, no. R19.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 552.

#### 11: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 347 mm; diam. of rim: 133 mm.

*Description:* Amphora with wide mouth with approximately vertical border, tapering oval body, flat base and ribbon handle. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17604, locatable).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 592, 595, 655, or 795.

#### 12: Ceramic amphora

*Dimensions:* h.: 580 mm; diam. of rim: 118 mm.

*Description:* amphora of Dressel form 28. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17605, unlocatable).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 275, 382, 401, 592, 595, or 795.

#### 13: Ceramic chalice

*Dimensions:* h.: 94 mm; diam. of rim: 161 mm.

*Description:* Cup with a trumpet-shaped foot, carinated body and everted rim. Continuous profile between the base and the body of the cup, upper part approximately vertical.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17606).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 189, no. K4.

*Description:* according to Cicirelli (in Stefani 2003: 189) this was an incense burner.

#### 14: Terracotta fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 99 mm; w.: 86 mm; thickness: 45 mm.

*Description:* terracotta fragment, decorated with a relief bust of a youth with a pendant (*bullā*).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17607).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/31257; Stefani 2003: 188–9, no. K3.

*Discussion:* according to Cicirelli (in Stefani 2003: 188–9) this was from an incense burner.

#### 15: Four plaster fragments

*Complete dimensions:* 170 mm × 170 mm.

*Description:* four fragments of plaster with remains of a red inscription on green-painted decoration.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17608).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. D58012; drawing held in Pompeii.

*Discussion:* Possibly pieces described in *Giornale degli Scavi* (A, VI, 7: 196) as from an area outside House I 10, 2–3,<sup>2</sup> or

<sup>2</sup> GdSc (A, VI, 6): 'Fra i materiali di riposto del terrapieno si sono raccolti alcuni frammenti di pareti dipinte e poche terracotte di nessuna importanza. Fra gli stucchi si è raccolto un piccolo frammento di quadro figurato a fondo verde con l'avanzo di una iscrizione dipinta in rosso TONEIC.'

fragments of a Greek inscription, possibly from the frieze in room 46 (see Ling 1997: 276).

**16: Marble pilaster**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.237 mm; base dimensions: 205 mm × 130 mm.

*Description:* lower part of a pilaster in white marble with a modulated base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17609).

**17: Terracotta fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 85 mm; w.: 25 mm; dep.: 55 mm.

*Fabric:* dark red.

*Description:* remains of part of a slab, possibly with a standing figure with legs crossed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17610).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. 3111; d'Ambrosio and Borriello 1990: no. 49.

*Discussion:* According to d'Ambrosio and Borriello (1990: 36) this is a statue of Eros-Attis, possibly from the Casa del Menandro. However it was not mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or in the original inventories.

**18: Terracotta head**

*Dimensions:* h.: 256 mm; w.: 242 mm; d.: 164 mm.

*Fabric:* dark red.

*Description:* Head of a satyr, formed from two slabs: one for the skull cap (unmodelled and terminating in the rear part with a neat vertical edge); and one for the face and neck (also terminating in a neat edge). With short hair, goat ears, pronounced forehead and eyebrow, almond-shaped eyes with incised irises, fleshy mouth and pronounced chin. Nose missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17611).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. 31300; Stefani 2003: 114–15, no. A2.<sup>3</sup>

**19: Clay lamp fragment**

*Dimensions:* 34 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* fragment from a lamp tondo decorated with Eros holding an object in his right hand.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17612).

**20: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 52 mm; diam. of foot: 55 mm.

*Fabric:* orange with uneven black glaze.

*Description:* Cup with a trumpet-shaped foot, and a protuberance from a very short stem with the same profile as the vessel. Inside the bowl, the base has two concentric circles overpainted in white. Foot broken and most of bowl missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17613).

**21: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 103 mm; preserved diam.: 115 mm.

*Fabric:* Brown with a dull black glaze. Underside unglazed.

*Description:* Fragment, possibly of a skyphos, consisting of part of the bowl. Decoration consisting of a square containing an unidentifiable object overpainted in white and violet.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17614).

**22: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 28 mm; diam. of foot: 63 mm.

*Fabric:* orange with uneven black glaze.

*Description:* Fragment from the lower part of a cup, consisting of a ring base and part of a wide bowl. Rosette stamped on the base of the bowl.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17615).

**23: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 380 mm; diam.: 63 mm.

*Fabric:* orange with greenish-black glaze.

*Description:* fragment from the lower part of a cup, with a stepped base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17616).

**24: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* 76 mm × 47 mm.

*Fabric:* brownish with a greenish-black glaze.

*Description:* fragment of wide plate with a flat rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17617).

**25: Bone fragments**

*Description:* fragments of furniture revetment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17618)

*Discussion:* Numerous pieces of worked bone, including three pieces which form the decoration around iron rods and are most probably bed legs. Possibly cat. no. 331, 334, 721, or 800.

**26: Bronze lock bolt**

*Dimensions:* l.: 135 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17619).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**27: Bronze ring handle**

*Dimensions:* diam. 30 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17620).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 814. See discussion on ring handles.

**28: Bronze fitting (Figure 78.12; Plate 122.1)**

*Dimensions:* 55 mm × 41 mm.

<sup>3</sup> According to Mastroberto (in Stefani 2003: 114) this was Pompeii inv. no. 4604. During the initial cataloguing for this study this artefact was considered structural remains from the building itself and so was not included in the main catalogue. However, it could conceivably have been a loose find.



*Description:* rectangular rod with a small rhomboid plate surmounted by a heavy ring.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17621).

**29: Bronze ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 51 mm.

*Description:* fluted bronze ring, with the remains of a spike.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17622).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 309.

**30: Bronze ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 37 mm.

*Description:* bronze ring of circular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17623).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 691.

**31: Three bronze ring handles**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 25–30 mm.

*Description:* three bronze rings, two with bosses and spikes.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17624).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 938. See discussion on ring handles.

**32: Bronze handle**

*Dimensions:* 46 mm × 40 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a small bronze handle with a concretion attached, including a glass counter.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17625).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 146.

**33: Terracotta mask fragments**

*Dimensions:* 46 mm × 44 mm × 33 mm.

*Fabric:* reddish.

*Description:* Fragment of a terracotta mask, consisting of the upper lip, nose, and cheek. Made in a mould.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17626).

*Reference:* d'Ambrosio and Borriello 1990: no. 215.

*Discussion:* these fragments were not mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or in the original inventories.

**34: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* 122 mm × 65 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of an amphora with the remains of two lines of an inscription in red. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17627).

**From underground chamber in corridor P1 and fill in room D**

**35: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 65 mm; diam. of foot: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* Part of a cup with an everted rim, ring base, and a cap-shaped bowl. Stamp, *in planta pedis*, inside base. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17628).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D40862.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**36: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 58 mm; diam. of foot: 53 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink fragment.

*Description:* fragment of a cup with an everted rim, cap-shaped body, and ring base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17629).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D40869.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**37: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 25 mm; diam. of foot: 58 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink fragment.

*Description:* Base of a cup with flaring walls and ring base. Stamp inside base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17630).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D44435.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**38: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 24 mm; preserved diam.: 121 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink fabric.

*Description:* Fragment of a plate with a vertical band below the rim, with applied decoration of a figurine. Rouletted design inside base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17631).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D45048.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**39: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 26 mm; preserved diam.: 91 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* Part of the base of a plate with a ring base, stamp: 'A P C' *in planta pedis*, and rouletted design. Re-composed from fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17632).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D45111.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. Stamp possibly 'M.P.G' (OCK, 1348) or 'A.P.G.' (OCK, 1335.2). See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**40: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 52 mm; max. preserved diam.: 96 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* Fragment of a plate with a ring base and a wide band below the rim. Stamp inside the base: 'PACCE' *in planta pedis*: inscribed under base: 'X'.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17633).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/40801.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**41: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 38 mm; preserved diam.: 123 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment of a plate with a ring base and a wide band below the rim. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17634).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/45130.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**42: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 31 mm; preserved diam.: 71 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment of a small cup with an approximately vertical modulated band below the rim, decorated with a voluted object in relief. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17635).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44384.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579.

**43: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* 56 mm × 32 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* two fragments from a cup with a projecting vertical band below rim, decorated in relief with a sheep.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17636).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/41032.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**44: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, pinkish.

*Description:* fragment of a cup (or *pyxis*) with approximately vertical walls.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17637).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44383.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**45: Ceramic plate fragments**

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* fragments of a carinated plate, with an ornament, probably vegetal, in relief in the upper part.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17638).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44562.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**46: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 36 mm; l.: 60 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment of a small cup with a vertical band below the rim, decorated with grooves, one below, one above, and two in the centre. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17639).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/45014.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579.

**47: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 52 mm; diam. of foot: 59 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, beige.

*Description:* fragment of a cup with a ring base, wide body, and a slightly convex, projecting profile.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17640).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44498.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**48: Ceramic plate fragments**

*Dimensions:* 105 mm × 30 mm, and 42 mm × 29 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, reddish.

*Description:* two fragments from the upper part of a wide plate, with an everted horizontal rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17641).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44492.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**49: Ceramic plate fragments**

*Dimensions:* h.: 27 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* four fragments from a plate with a vertical upper part, decorated in relief with a garland (on inv. no. 17643).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. nos. 17642–17643).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44552.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**50: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* 71 mm × 23 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* Fragment from the vertical upper part of a plate, decorated with a palmette in relief. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17644).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44551.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**51: Ceramic plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* h.: 20 mm; l.: 69 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* fragment from the vertical upper part of a plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17645).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44550.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

**52: Ceramic cup fragment**

*Dimensions:* 56 mm × 37 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata.

*Description:* fragment of a ceramic cup decorated in relief on the body and a roulette design on the rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17646).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44946.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 53: Ceramic plate fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 25 mm; diam. of foot: 97 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* Fragment from the base of a plate with a stamp in *plantis pedis*. Ring base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17647).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/45085.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579.

### 54: Ceramic plate fragment

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 22 mm; diam. of foot: 68 mm; max. diam.: 132 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-orange.

*Description:* part of a plate with a ring base, and impressed circles and grooves on the base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17648).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44496.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 55: Ceramic plate fragment

*Dimensions:* h.: 29 mm; l.: 50 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-red.

*Description:* fragment from a plate with vertical walls, and impressed grooves under the rim and on the base.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17649).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44382.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 56: Ceramic cup fragments

*Dimensions:* diam. of foot: 85 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-pink.

*Description:* Part of a cup with a ring base and a carinated body, slightly convex in the lower part. Radiating incised lines under the base. Cross inside base. Three fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17650).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44511.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 57: Ceramic cup fragments

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, reddish-orange.

*Description:* nine fragments from cups, with ring bases, wide bodies, and curvilinear profiles.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17651).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44488–44495.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 58: Ceramic plate fragment

*Dimensions:* 20 mm × 71 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish.

*Description:* fragment from the vertical upper part of a plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17652).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/44549.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 59: Ceramic plate fragments

*Dimensions:* h.: 23 mm.

*Fabric:* terra sigillata, brownish-red.

*Description:* four fragments from the vertical upper part of a plate, projecting at the base and rim.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17653).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/45051.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

### 60: Various ceramic fragments

*Fabric:* Italian terra sigillata.

*Description:* Described in the inventory as: two fragments of a foot; a.1) fragment of a foot; a.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; a.3) fragment of a base; b) two fragments of a foot; b.2) fragment from the rim and wall of a cup; b.3) a body fragment; c) fragment of a foot: c.2) fragment of the rim and body of a cup; c.3) fragment of a rim and body; d) fragment of a foot; d.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; d.3) body fragment; e) six rim fragments; e.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; e.3) two body fragments; f) two rim fragments; f.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; f.3) fragment of a foot; g) a rim fragment; g.1) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; g.2) fragment from a body; h) two fragments from a base; h.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; h.3) body fragment; i) base fragment; i.2) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; j) two fragments from a rim and body; j.2) fragment from a rim and body; k) base fragment; k.2) fragment from a rim and body; l) two wall fragments; l.2) fragment from a rim and wall; m) two fragments of a base; m.2) fragment from a rim and body; n) fragment from a rim and body; n.2) fragment from a rim and body of plate; o) base fragment; o.2) fragment from the rim of a plate; p) base fragment; p.2) fragment from the rim of a plate; q) fragment of a base; q.2) fragment from the rim and body; r) base fragment; r *bis*) rim fragment; s) base fragment; s.2) fragment from a rim and wall; t) base fragment; t.2) fragment from a rim and body; u) nineteen body fragments; u.2) fragment of a foot and body; v) nine base fragments; v.2) fragment from a rim and body; w) fragment from a rim and body of cup; w.2) body fragment; x) fragment from a rim and body; x.2) body fragment; y) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; y.2) fragment from a rim and body; z) fragment from the rim and body of a cup; z.2) body fragment.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17654).  
*References:* Pomp. archive negs. D/44338, 44409–34, 44480–3, 44485–6, 44980–1, 44988–95, 45002–6, 45025, 45066–71, 45076, 45078–9.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579. See discussion on terra sigillata pottery.

#### 61: Various ceramic fragments

*Description:* fragments from a plate with a red burnished slip on interior.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17655).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 550, 575, or 579.

#### 62: Glass fragments

*Dimensions:* 40 mm × 52 mm.

*Description:* fragments from the mouth of a vase of black glass.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17690).

#### 63: Bronze coin

*Dimensions:* diam.: 29 mm.

*Description:* worn and incusted coin.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 17952).

#### 64: Glass fragments

*Description:* part of a vase of fine white glass, with fluted walls. In fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18017).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 356.

#### 65: Bronze receptacle fragment

*Dimensions:* diam.: 315 mm.

*Description:* bronze vessel with a flat base and straight sides.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18741).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/41253.

*Discussion:* According to Tassinari (1993: i. 269), a *pentola* fragment. See discussion on *pentola*.

#### 66: Bronze strap hinge

*Dimensions:* 200 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* Strap hinge with tapering arms and an attachment hole in each arm. End of one arm broken. Preserved open.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18832).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/68904.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 325, or 932. See discussion on strap hinges.

#### 67: Bronze pivot

*Dimensions:* h.: 34 mm; diam.: 46 mm.

*Description:* Open, cylindrical bronze door pivot with a vertical ridge on the inside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18895).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 291, 302, or 322.

#### 68: Bronze lock plate

*Dimensions:* 50 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* Quadrangular lock plate with convex sides. One square and five rectangular holes on the face.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18926).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 816 or 853. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 69: Bronze lock plate

*Dimensions:* 132 mm × 100 mm.

*Description:* Lock plate with folded corners. One large square hole and smaller rectangular ones in the face. Another plate attached to the inside with a nail. Repaired in antiquity. Concretion of iron attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18927).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 205 or 206. See discussion on locks and keys.

#### 70: Two bronze lock bolts

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm.

*Description:* two complete lock bolts with a concretion of iron attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18928).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

#### 71: Bronze guardispigolo

*Dimensions:* 131 mm × 101 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped *guardispigolo*. Small circle at each of the three corners with a hole to take a nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18929).

*Discussion:* possibly from a number of lock fragments: some, without measurements, found 0.3 m above the pavement in room 10; two found in the peristyle garden.

#### 72: Ceramic lanx

*Dimensions:* h.: 64 mm; diam.: 248 mm.

*Fabric:* coarse.

*Description:* ceramic plate or platter, recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 19516).

#### 73: Part of a marble oscillum.

*Dimensions:* diam.: 441 mm; thickness: 18 mm.

*Description:* Part of a white marble disc, with one side flat and the other decorated in low relief with a faun, behind which is an altar. Recomposed from two fragments with approximately half missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20484)

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/58307.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 885ii.

#### 74: Marble oscillum

*Dimensions:* diam.: 354 mm; thickness: 19 mm.

*Description:* A white marble disc, similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 73, and decorated with a goat which is eating a shoot from a tree. Recomposed from four fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20485).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/58275.

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 885ii.



**Hoes, mainly from hall 41****75: Iron hoe blade**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 340 mm; l. of blade: 290 mm; w.: c.370 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with a large trapezoidal blade, with slightly concave sides. Angled trapezoidal haft (100 mm × 80 mm × c.15 mm), with circular eye (diam.: c.40 mm) for the handle. Blade restored with straight edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20754).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 201, no. O8.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**76: Iron hoe blade (Figure 21.1; Plate 122.2)**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 330 mm; l. of blade: 275 mm; preserved w.: 295 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with a large trapezoidal blade, one side slightly concave and the other straight, probably broken. Angled trapezoidal haft (80 mm × 75 mm × c.15 mm), with a circular eye (diam.: 35 mm) for the handle. Blade restored with a straight-edge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20755).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**77: Iron hoe blade (Plate 122.3)**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 180 mm; max. w.: 190 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with a trapezoidal blade, the sides slightly concave. Angled trapezoidal haft (65 mm × 50 mm × 20 mm). End of blade incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20756).

*References:* Conticello *et al.* 1990: 160–1, no. 45; Stefani 2003: 200–1, no. O7.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**78: Iron hoe blade**

*Dimensions:* preserved total l.: 191 mm; preserved l. of blade: 150 mm; w.: 199 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with trapezoidal blade, with sides slightly concave. Angled trapezoidal haft (60 mm × 60 mm × c.15 mm), with a circular eye (diam.: 30 mm) for the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20757).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**79: Iron hoe blade**

*Dimensions:* total preserved l.: 257 mm; preserved l. of blade: 200 mm; w.: 215 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with shield-shaped blade. Angled trapezoidal haft (80 mm × 70 mm × c.20 mm) with circular eye (diam.: c.40 mm) for handle. Remains of wooden handle in eye.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20758).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**80: Iron hoe blade**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 230 mm; l. of blade: 195 mm; max. preserved w.: 130 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with an approximately rectangular, probably straight-edged, blade, the sides slightly concave. Angled trapezoidal haft (c.55 mm × 60 mm × 12 mm), with a circular eye for the handle. One side of the blade is missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20759).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**81: Iron hoe**

*Dimensions:* total preserved l.: 227 mm; preserved l. of blade: 190 mm; preserved w.: 180 mm.

*Description:* Lightweight iron hoe with a triangular or shield-shaped blade. Angled, trapezoidal haft (55 mm × 45 mm × 10 mm) with a circular eye (diam.: 25 mm) for the handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20760).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**82: Iron hoe**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 305 mm; l. of blade: 250 mm; w.: 370 mm.

*Description:* Iron hoe with trapezoidal blade, the sides slightly concave. Angled trapezoidal haft (80 mm × 80 mm × 15 mm) with circular eye (diam.: 35 mm) for the handle. Handle reconstructed.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20761).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 750, 762, 764, 768, 906, or 1973. See discussion on hoes.

**Knives, mainly from room 43****83: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 250 mm; max. w. of blade: 60 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade with squared end. Cylindrical bronze handle socket (l.: 40 mm; diam.: 25 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20764).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**84: Iron roncola (Plate 122.4)**

*Dimensions:* 420 mm × 175 mm.

*Description:* Iron knife or hook, with right-angled blade. Recomposed from two fragments.

*Present location:* Boscoreale Museum. (inv. no. 20765)

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**85: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 350 mm; max. w. of blade: c.75 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.4 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with curved blade. Tapering cylindrical iron handle socket (l.: 75 mm; max. diam.: c.3 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20766).



*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 465, fig. 186 (right).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**86: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 365 mm; max. w. of blade: 80 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.4 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a curved blade. Tapering cylindrical iron handle socket (l.: c.120 mm; max. diam.: c.35 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20767).

*References:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 465, fig. 186 (second from right); Stefani 2003: 199, no. OI.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650, 854, or 859. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**87: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 340 mm; max. w. of blade: c.60 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.4 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade with a squared end. Cylindrical, elbowed, iron handle socket (preserved l.: c.100 mm; diam.: c.30 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20768).

*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 465, fig. 186 (second from left).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**88: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 340 mm; max. w. of blade: c.70 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade, with a squared end. Cylindrical iron handle socket (preserved l.: 105 mm; diam.: c.30 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20769).

*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 465, fig. 186 (third from right).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**89: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 290 mm; max. w. of blade: c.70 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.5 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade, with a squared end. Cylindrical, elbowed, iron handle socket (preserved l.: c.80 mm; diam.: c.35 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20770).

*Reference:* possibly Maiuri 1933: 465, fig. 186 (left).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**90: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 293 mm; max. w. of blade: c.70 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.4 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade, with a squared end. Remains of a rectangular tang (c.60 mm × 50 mm × 5 mm). End of blade missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20771).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**91: Iron knife fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 180 mm × 147 mm.

*Description:* Part of an iron knife or hook, with the blade at right angles. Blade broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20772).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**92: Iron knife fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 164 mm × 114 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron knife or hook, with the blade at right angles.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20773).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**93: Iron fragments (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 165 mm × 154 mm.

*Description:* Two fragments of an iron knife or hook, with the blade at right angles. Corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20774).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**94: Iron blade fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 172 mm × 157 mm.

*Description:* Part of an iron blade, probably from a knife or sickle, with the blade at right angles. Broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20775).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**95: Iron blade fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 150 mm × 70 mm.

*Description:* handle and part of the cylindrical handle socket of an iron knife or hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20776).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**96: Iron blade fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 163 mm × 95 mm.

*Description:* handle and part of the cylindrical handle socket of an iron knife or hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20777).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**97: Iron blade fragment (roncola?)**

*Dimensions:* 110 mm × 62 mm.

*Description:* iron fragment, possibly from the blade of a hook or knife.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20778).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**98: Iron fragments (roncola?)**

*Dimensions:* 110 mm × 62 mm.

*Description:* five iron fragments, possibly from the blade of a hook or knife.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20779).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**99: Iron roncola**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 297 mm; max. w. of blade: c.60 mm; preserved max. thickness of blade: c.6 mm.

*Description:* Knife or hook with a right-angled blade, with a squared end. Remains of a tapering, cylindrical, bronze handle socket (preserved l.: 70 mm; max. diam.: c.22 mm). Blade broken at tip.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20780).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**100: Iron blade fragment**

*Dimensions:* 150 mm × 155 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron blade, broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20781).

*Discussion:* Possibly from a knife. Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**101: Iron blade fragment**

*Dimensions:* 159 mm × 125 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron knife blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20782).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**102: Iron blade fragment**

*Description:* part of an iron knife blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20783).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**103: Iron blade fragment**

*Dimensions:* 144 mm × 67 mm.

*Description:* iron blade fragment, corroded together with other fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20784).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 650 or 854. See discussion on *ronciglio*.

**104: Iron fitting (Figure 39.5; Plate 122.5)**

*Dimensions:* 100 mm × 80 mm.

*Description:* U-shaped iron fitting with a protrusion at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20786).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 665 or 963.

**105: Iron fitting**

*Dimensions:* 166 mm × 65 mm.

*Description:* L-shaped iron fitting of approximately quadrangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20787).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 665 or 963.

**106: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 157 mm × 93 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20788).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 166, 168, 254, 586, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**107: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* 147 mm × 90 mm.

*Description:* iron fragments corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20789).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 665 or 963.

**108: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* 85 mm × 90 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* iron fragments corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20790).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 665 or 963.

**109: Iron fragment?**

*Dimensions:* 79 mm × 77 mm.

*Description:* probably from a knife blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20791).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 650 or 854.

**110: Iron key**

*Dimensions:* l.: 90 mm.

*Description:* iron key with a suspension ring (diam.: 25 mm), shaft of rectangular section (15 mm × 10 mm) and the bit at right angles.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20792).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 259 or 797. See discussion on locks and keys.

**111: Iron utensil fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 84 mm; diam.: c.3 mm.

*Description:* iron handle socket from a utensil.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20793).

**112: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* 73 mm × 63 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a plate or blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20794).

**113: Three iron chain fragments**

*Dimensions:* total preserved l.: 65 mm; diam. of links: 23–5 mm.

*Description:* Three complete iron chain links and the remains of three others. The links consist of rings of circular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20795).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 259.

**114: Iron bar fragment**

*Dimensions:* 54 mm × 63 mm.

*Description:* l-shaped iron bar.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20796).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 618 or 619.

**115: Two iron bar fragments**

*Dimensions:* 102 mm × 65 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20797).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 618 or 619.

**116: Three iron nails**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 49 mm × 37 mm.

*Description:* three nails with rounded heads; incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20798).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 375, 651, 893, or 933.

**117: Two iron rods (Figure 80.2; Plate 122.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 61 mm and 70 mm; diam.: 35 mm and 39 mm.

*Description:* Two iron rods with rounded heads. Remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20799).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 609.

**118: Four iron nails**

*Dimensions:* l.: 59–83 mm; diam.: 41–50 mm.

*Description:* Four nails with large, slightly convex heads. Remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20800).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 375, 651, 893, or 933.

**119: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 90 mm × 77 mm.

*Description:* Part of an iron lock case with an L-shaped keyhole and a nail head in each corner. Remains of a lock bolt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20801).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**120: Iron lock and bolt**

*Dimensions:* 189 mm × 78 mm × 51 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20802).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 166, 168, 586, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**121: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 95 mm × 96 mm.

*Description:* Iron lock similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 119 with a key in the keyhole. Chain attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20803).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**122: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 96 mm × 84 mm.

*Description:* Iron lock similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 119, with a key in the keyhole. Bronze lock bolt.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20804).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**123: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 88 mm × 97 mm.

*Description:* iron lock similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 121.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20805).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**124: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 89 mm × 85 mm.

*Description:* Iron lock similar to Casa del Menandro Supplement cat. no. 121. Remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20806).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**125: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 77 mm × 92 mm.

*Description:* part of casing from iron lock with remains of key in keyhole.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20807).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 665, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**126: Iron axehead**

*Dimensions:* l.: 224 mm; max. w. of blade: 66 mm; dimensions of poll: c.43 mm × 40 mm.

*Description:* Iron axe with long poll. Circular eye (diam.: 27 mm) for handle. Complete. Evidence that the poll has been used for striking.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20808).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 388 or 982.

**127: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 480 mm.

*Description:* Iron rod of quadrangular section (10 mm × 10 mm). Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20809).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 621, or 626, although it seems modern.

**128: Iron utensil fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 83 mm; max. diam.: 47 mm.

*Description:* Trunco-conical iron handle socket from a utensil. Broken at the narrower end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20810).

**129: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 121 mm.

*Description:* fragment of an iron rod with the remains of wood attached, possibly a handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20812).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 609, 621, or 626.

**130: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* 58 mm × 46 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a blade or plate (*piastra*) with the remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20813).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**131: Iron rod fragments**

*Dimensions:* l.: 78 mm and 86 mm.

*Description:* two fragments from a rod, one tapered and folded, at right angles, at the point.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20814).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**132: Iron bar fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 77 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of a bar of rectangular section. Broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20816).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**133: Iron rod fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 55 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a curved rod of circular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20817).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**134: Iron rod fragments**

*Dimensions:* l.: 34–92 mm.

*Description:* three rod fragments

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20818).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**135: Three iron nails**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 40 mm, 41 mm, and 44 mm.

*Description:* Three nails with rounded heads. Corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20819).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 289, 375, 626, 65I, 893, or 933.

**136: Iron nail fragment**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 36 mm.

*Description:* Part of a nail with a large, approximately flat, head. Shaft twisted and tip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20820).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 289, 375, 626, 65I, 893, or 933.

**137: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 101 mm.

*Description:* iron nail of quadrangular section, tip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20821).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 289, 375, 62I, 626, 65I, 893, or 933.

**138: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 75 mm; head: 31 mm × 29 mm.

*Description:* rod, possibly a nail, with rectangular section and a large oval head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20822).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 289, 62I, or 626.

**139: Iron lock fragments**

*Dimensions:* 211 mm × 75 mm.

*Description:* Part of a lock with the remains of wood attached. In three fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20823).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 166, 168, 586, 62I, 626, 649, 785, 787, or 945. See discussion on locks and keys.

**140: Iron handle fragment (Figure 64.1; Plate 122.7)**

*Dimensions:* 111 mm × 42 mm.

*Description:* Part of a moveable, rectangular drop handle. Ends folded and inserted through rings. Sides slightly curved. Swollen at centre.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20825).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 289, 62I, or 626.

**141: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 146 mm.

*Description:* flat bar, broken at one end, with part of a tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20826)

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**142: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* 67 mm × 32 mm.

*Description:* Triangular fragment of a plano-convex bar. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20827).

*Discussion:* Possibly a file. Possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626. See discussion on files.

**143: Iron rod fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 80 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a rod of quadrangular(?) section, one end tapered.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20828).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277, 289, 62I, or 626.

**144: Iron plate fragment**

*Dimensions:* 75 mm × 64 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a plate with a hole in the centre, probably part of a lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20829).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 147, 166, 168, 256, 304, 586, 644, 649, 785, 787, 945, or 973. See discussion on locks and keys.

**145: Iron rod fragments**

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm, 89 mm, and 90 mm.

*Description:* three fragments of a rod, with the end missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20830).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277.



**146: Fourteen iron fragments**

*Description:* various iron fragments.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20831).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 277.

**147: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 68 mm; diam of head: 5 mm.

*Description:* nail with a tapering cylindrical shaft and a large convex head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20850).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 210, 217, 289, 375, 651, 893, or 933.

## Artefacts inventoried between 1997 and 2001

The following objects were still in the Casa del Menandro in 2001, but had been given new inventory numbers since 1997.

**148: Tufa hand-mill**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.120 mm; diam.: c.350 mm.

*Description:* lower part of a tufa hand-mill.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58154).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 720 or 865. See discussion on hand-mills.

**149: Tufa column drum**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.170 mm; diam.: 270 mm.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58155).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 975.

**150: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.85 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora with a marked shoulder, strap handles, wide mouth, and knob base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58150).

**151: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.87 m; diam.: 0.3 m.

*Description:* Tapering amphora with a marked shoulder, long neck, spurred handles, and pointed base. Filled with material, probably lime.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58151).

**152: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.85 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora with a marked shoulder, strap handle, wide mouth, and knob base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58148).

**153: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Fabric:* deep red.

*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora, missing base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58149).

**154: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.65 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* upper half of an elongated, cylindrical amphora with a marked shoulder and strap handle.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58129).

**155: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.65 m; diam.: 0.3 m.

*Description:* lower half of an elongated ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58132).

**156: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.28 m.

*Description:* Tapering amphora with a knob base, marked shoulder, wide mouth, and spurred strap handles. One handle missing.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58143).

**157: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.1 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* Elongated ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder and strap handles. Lip broken.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58142).

**158: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.5 m; diam. of mouth: 160 mm.

*Description:* upper half of a large, cylindrical amphora with a marked shoulder, strap handles, and marked rim.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58134).

**159: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.85 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* body of elongated ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58140).

**160: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.85 m; diam.: c.0.24 m.

*Description:* tapering amphora with a pointed base and wide mouth.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58131).

**161: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.1 m; diam.: c.0.28 m.

*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora with a marked shoulder and pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58139).

**162: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.6 m; diam.: c.0.35 m.

*Fabric:* bright orange.

*Description:* small ovoid amphora with a short narrow neck and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58137).



**163: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.9 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora with a knob base, marked shoulder, strap handles, and wide mouth.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58138).

**164: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.7 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* small ovoid amphora with a knob base, marked shoulder, strap handles, and narrow neck.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58136).

**165: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.88 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* Large ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles. Filled with material, probably lime.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58141).

**166: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* large ovoid amphora with a pointed base and marked shoulder.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58128).

**167: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.6 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* Small ovoid amphora with a knob base, marked shoulder and strap handles. Broken at the neck and missing a handle.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58135).

**168: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.6 m; diam.: c.0.26 m.  
*Description:* Remains of elongated ovoid amphora with strap handles and a narrow neck. Base and lower part of body missing.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58127).

**169: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.4 m; diam.: c.0.33 m.  
*Description:* upper part of an ovoid amphora with a short neck and small handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58124).

**170: Ceramic fragment**

*Dimensions:* c.100 mm × 160 mm.  
*Description:* ceramic fragment probably from an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58152).

**171: Ceramic amphora fragments**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.7 m; diam.: c.0.25 m.  
*Description:* remains of a tapering amphora, in two pieces.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58120).

**172: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.4 m; diam. of mouth: c.140 mm.  
*Description:* neck of a large wide-mouthed amphora with spurred handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58125).

**173: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved dimensions: c.250 mm × 250 mm  
*Description:* fragment from the base of an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58116).

**174: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 280 mm.  
*Description:* fragment from the ring base of an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58117).

**175: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 0.45 m.  
*Description:* elongated cylindrical amphora in two pieces, with small handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58118).

**176: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* c.300 mm × 300 mm.  
*Description:* fragment from the base of an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58119).

**177: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 0.4 m.  
*Description:* pointed base of an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58122).

**178: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 0.25 m.  
*Description:* ring base of an amphora.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58123).

**179: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: 1.05 m; diam.: 0.26 m.  
*Description:* large cylindrical amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58097).

**180: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.26 m.  
*Description:* Large cylindrical amphora with a marked shoulder and strap handles. Base missing.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58098).

**181: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.26 m.  
*Description:* Large cylindrical amphora with a marked shoulder and strap handles. Base missing.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58099).

**182: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.65 m; diam.: c.0.26 m.  
*Description:* Remains of a long-necked amphora with spurred handles. Base missing.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58101).

**183: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.8 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* Body of an elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Handles and mouth missing.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58102).

**184: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.56 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* large ceramic jar with a tapering body, flat base, long neck, and two strap handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58103).

**185: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.9 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.  
*Description:* elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58105).

**186: Marble slab**

*Preserved dimensions:* c.260 mm × 320 mm × 30 mm.  
*Description:* Approximately rectangular slab of marble. Incomplete.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58111).

**187: Marble slab**

*Preserved dimensions:* c.300 mm × 250 mm × 30 mm.  
*Description:* Approximately rectangular slab of marble. Incomplete.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58110).

**188: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.380 mm; diam.: c.180 mm.  
*Description:* cylindrical, grey marble base. Broken at both ends.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58114).

**189: Ceramic base.**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.80 mm; diam.: c.235 mm.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58108).  
*Discussion:* probably from an amphora.

**190: Marble slab**

*Dimensions:* diam.: c.440 mm; thickness: c.28 mm.  
*Description:* cylindrical slab of grey marble with a hole at the centre, through which passes an iron bolt with a nut.<sup>4</sup>

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58107).

**191: Marble slab**

*Preserved dimensions:* c.410 mm × 110 mm × 70 mm.  
*Description:* Rectangular marble slab. Incomplete.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58109).  
*Discussion:* probably part of a pedestal.

**192: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.300 mm; diam.: c.180 mm.  
*Description:* Cylindrical, white marble base. Broken at both ends.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58112).

**193: Marble base**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.280 mm; diam.: c.220 mm.  
*Description:* Cylindrical white marble base. Incomplete.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58113).

**194: Marble slab**

*Preserved dimensions:* c.520 mm × 165 mm × 55 mm.  
*Description:* Rectangular marble slab, with the edges of one side roughly worked. Traces of paint.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58106).

**195: Ceramic vessel fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.150 mm; diam.: c.270 mm.  
*Description:* base of a squat ceramic vessel.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58157).

**196: Ceramic vessel fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.250 mm; diam.: c.250 mm.  
*Description:* body of a conical jar with a flat base.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58158).

**197: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.200 mm.  
*Description:* amphora neck with one strap handle preserved.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58175).

**198: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.56 m; diam.: c.0.35 m.  
*Description:* tall pear-shaped jar with a plain, everted rim.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58171).

**199: Marble weight**

*Dimensions:* h.: 120 mm; dimensions: 120 mm × 180 mm.  
*Description:* oval marble weight.  
*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58200).  
*Discussion:* see discussion on weights.

<sup>4</sup> The state of preservation of the iron suggests that it is modern.

**200: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.470 mm.

*Description:* Fragment from the base of a tapering amphora.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58166).

**201: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.480 mm; diam.: c.400 mm.

*Description:* Large spherical jar with no neck, two bridge handles and an everted rim. Broken at the rim.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58177).

**202: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.550 mm; diam.: c.300 mm.

*Description:* large jar with a tapering body, ring base, narrow neck, and two strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58176).

**203: Ceramic dish**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 320 mm; h.: c.60 mm.

*Description:* large open dish of coarse fabric, with a wide flat rim.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58173).

**204: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.500 mm; diam.: c.470 mm.

*Description:* large spherical jar with no neck, two strap handles, two bridge handles, and an everted, moulded rim.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58179).

**205: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.65 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* small and wide cylindrical amphora with a short neck, strap handles, and a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58160).

**206: Ceramic jar**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.550 mm; diam.: c.300 mm.

*Description:* Large jar with a tapering body, ring base, long neck, and strap handles. Broken at the rim and missing one handle.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58158).

**207: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.68 m; diam.: c.0.25 m.

*Description:* remains of a large, elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58163).

**208: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.5 m.

*Description:* base of a large, elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58169).

**209: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* large, elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58178).

**210: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.9 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* large, elongated, ovoid amphora with pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58161).

**211: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* large, elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58162).

**212: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.97 m; diam.: c.0.28 m.

*Description:* large, cylindrical, amphora of reddish fabric with pointed strap handles, and a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58172).

**213: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.66 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* body of an elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58164).

**214: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.7 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* Small, elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Fragment missing from the body.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58174).

**215: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.94 m; diam.: c.0.3 m; diam. of mouth: 120 mm.

*Description:* Elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Dressel forms 2-4.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58145).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 214, no. RI.

**216: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.57 m; diam.: c.0.305 m; diam. of mouth: 105 mm.

*Description:* Elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Dressel forms 2-4.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58104).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 214–15, no. R2.

**217: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.79 m; diam.: c.0.23 m; diam. of mouth: 162 mm.

*Description:* Elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Dressel forms 22.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58130).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 216, 218, no. R9.

**218: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.79 m; diam.: c.0.23 m; diam. of mouth: 162 mm.

*Description:* elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base. Dressel form 22.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58144).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 216, 218, no. R10.

**219: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.79 m; diam.: c.0.265 m.

*Description:* elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base and pointed handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 58100).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 216, 220, no. R13.

*Discussion:* probably Rhodian.

**220: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.52 m; diam.: c.0.37 m.

*Description:* Body of a rounded amphora. Dressel form 20.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 35 (inv. no. 58115).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 219–20, no. R14.

**221: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.88 m; diam.: c.0.335 m; diam. of mouth: 141 mm.

*Description:* elongated, ovoid amphora with a pointed base and small handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 45 (inv. no. 58180).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 214, 220–1, no. R15.

**222: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.45 m; diam.: c.0.325 m; diam. of mouth: 200 mm.

*Description:* Neck and shoulders on an amphora. Dressel form 8.

*Present location:* Casa del Menandro, room 36 (inv. no. 81606).

*Reference:* Stefani 2003: 215, 222, no. R17.

## CASA DEL FABBRO SUPPLEMENT

**Artefacts inventoried in 1979–1981**

As in the Casa del Menandro Supplement, the descriptions and measurements in the following entries have been translated directly from the inventories compiled by Antonio d'Ambrosio, during the organization and storage of the finds that were reportedly removed from the Casa del Fabbro between 1979 and 1981.

**1: Ceramic mortarium**

*Dimensions:* h.: 132 mm; diam: 490 mm; l.: 530 mm.

*Description:* complete mortar with two stamps: *a.* 'corona ST.MARC[/RESTITUT[.]]', and *b.* 'corona ST.MAR[/RESTITUT[.]'

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, GF (inv. no. 17829).

*Discussion:* Probably one of cat. no. 1364. See discussion on mortarium.

**2: Iron axehead (piccone) (Figure 24.2; Plate 123.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 228 mm; dim. of poll: 50 mm × 45 mm.

*Description:* Heavy, relatively straight axehead with a poll of rectangular section. The eye has traces of a wooden handle. Complete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18223).

*Reference:* Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fifth row, third from the left).

*Discussion:* See Manning 1985: 14, type 1. Similar to cat. no. 833 but less curved. See discussions on *piccone* and axes.

**3: Iron blade (Figure 27.3; Plate 123.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 225 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18224).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (top right).

*Discussion:* Probably from a hook or knife. Possibly cat. no. 1220. See discussion on sickles and hooks.

**4: Iron tool (ascia)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 230 mm; width: 125 mm.

*Description:* trapezoidal blade with slightly curved edges and a cylindrical handle socket.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18225).

*Reference:* Pomp. archive neg. D/67983.

**5: Part of an iron lamp-stand (candelabrum)**

*Dimensions:* h.: 420 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron lamp-stand, with a trunk of rectangular section and a concave plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18226).

*Discussion:* No iron lamp-stands were recorded from this house. See discussion on lamp-stands.

**6: Iron axehead (piccone) (Figure 24.3; Plate 123.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 245 mm; max. width of blade: 50 mm; max. thickness: c.55 mm.

*Description:* Slightly curved axehead, with a poll of rectangular section, tapering to a sharp edge. Remains of a wooden handle in the eye. Surface of the poll indicates much use.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18227).

*References:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fifth row, fourth from the left); Conticello *et al.* 1990: 160–1, no. 47.

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1032. See discussions on *piccone* and axes.

**7: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 89 mm × 83 mm

*Description:* quadrangular lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18229).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1353 or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**8: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 184 mm × 86 mm.

*Description:* quadrangular lock with part of locking bolt (of quadrangular section).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18230).

*Discussion:* Probably a padlock, possibly cat. no. 1015 or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**9: Iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 255 mm × 90 mm.

*Description:* quadrangular lock with two fastening bars.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18231).



*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**10: Part of iron lock**

*Dimensions:* 170 mm × 170 mm.

*Description:* part of quadrangular lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18232).

*Discussion:* Large lock, possibly cat. no. 1015 or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**11: Iron chisel (Figure 32.3; Plate 123.4.)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 180 mm; socket diam.: 33 mm.

*Description:* iron blade of a chisel (section 23 mm × 3 mm) with a cylindrical handle socket.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18233).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (second row from bottom, fourth from right).

*Discussion:* Probably a woodworking chisel. Probably cat. no. 1307, 1308, or 1332. See discussion on chisels.

**12: Iron file (lima) (Figure 33.3; Plate 123.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 234 mm; max. width: 20 mm.

*Description:* iron file of plano-convex section with the remains of a tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18241).

*Reference:* possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (third row, right).

*Discussion:* Probably cat. no. 1321 or 1328. See discussion on files.

**13: Iron file**

*Dimensions:* l.: 287 mm.

*Description:* iron file of quadrangular section (max. dimensions: 15 mm × 13 mm), tapering to a point at one end and flattened at the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18242).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1321 or 1328. See discussion on files.

**14: Iron chisel (Figure 31.3; Plate 123.6)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.345 mm.

*Description:* Long bar of iron, tapering towards one end. Long tang inserted into the remains of a wooden handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 18243).

*Discussion:* Probably the largest chisel of cat. no. 1307. See discussion on chisels.

**15: Iron hoe (zappa)**

*Dimensions:* 168 mm × 130 mm.

*Description:* small quadrangular hoe, slightly curved, with a circular hole for the handle, between the blade and the tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20630).

*Discussion:* Probably cat. no. 1031. See discussion on hoes.

**16: Iron door fitting (zeccola)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 360 mm.

*Description:* Part of a door latch. Broken at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20631).

Probably cat. no. 1020.

**17: Iron ring**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 55 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection (inv. no. 20632).

**18: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 450 mm.

*Description:* iron rod, broken at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20633).

**19: Iron fork (Figure 39.4; Plate 123.7)**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.150 mm

*Description:* Rectangular, two-pronged fork with a cylindrical socket for the handle. Ends of prongs missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20634).

*Reference:* probably Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (fourth row, left).

*Discussion:* Possibly one of the tools in the groups cat. no. 1325 or 1320. This small fork would be used for moving things around. Its prong may originally have had U-shaped spikes. Compare Manning 1985: 60, and pl. 25, no. F67, which was a baling fork.

**20: Group of iron and bronze objects<sup>1</sup>**

*Description:* objects in concretion, including two studs and a small plate of bronze.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20635).

**21: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 67 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20636).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1015, 1353, 1548, or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**22: Iron lock plate**

*Dimensions:* 100 mm × 115 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20637).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**23: Iron key and lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 164 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20638).

*Discussion:* Probably cat. no. 1018. See discussion on locks and keys.

**24: Iron lock fragment and bronze bolt**

*Dimensions:* 111 mm × 89 mm × 105 mm.

*Description:* part of a lock and lock bolt with the key *in situ*.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20639).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1353, 1417, 1548, or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**25: Group of iron objects<sup>2</sup>**

*Description:* objects including a small T-shaped bar (c.120 mm × 70 mm).

<sup>1</sup> These could be more clearly identified through X-ray.

<sup>2</sup> These could be more clearly identified through X-ray.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20640).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1320.

**26: Iron utensil fragment**

*Dimensions:* 62 mm × 49 mm.

*Description:* fragment from the blade of a utensil.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20641).

**27: Iron strip (fascia)**

*Dimensions:* 181 mm × 76 mm.

*Description:* iron strip with the remains of wood on one side.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20642).

*Discussion:* Possibly part of door fittings. Possibly cat. no. 1256.

**28: Iron strip (fascia)**

*Dimensions:* 125 mm × 65 mm.

*Description:* iron strip folded into a right angle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20643).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**29: Iron tool fragment**

*Dimensions:* 100 mm × 50 mm.

*Description:* Fragment from the blade of a shovel or hoe. In two pieces.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20644).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1221 or 1256. See discussion on hoes.

**30: Iron lamina**

*Dimensions:* 112 mm × 76 mm.

*Description:* fragment of lamina with the remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20645).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**31: Bronze lock bolt and iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 84 mm × 75 mm.

*Description:* Part of an iron lock plate and bolt. Remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20646).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**32: Iron lamina**

*Description:* fragment of iron lamina with curved sides, possibly a shovel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20647).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1221 or 1256.

**33: Iron and bronze fitting**

*Dimensions:* 111 mm × 98 mm.

*Description:* Fragments of iron lamina with a small bronze plate between. In a concretion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20648).

**34: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* c.120 mm × 37 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20649).

*Discussion:* The recorders thought this was either from a door latch or a chisel. Possibly cat. no. 1015, 1020, 1021, 1256, 1307, 1308, 1353, 1539, or 1548.

**35: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* 110 mm × 40 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20650).

*Discussion:* The recorders thought this was either from a door latch or a chisel. Possibly cat. no. 1020, 1021, 1256, 1307, 1308, 1353, 1539, or 1548.

**36: Iron rake fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 63 mm.

*Description:* tooth from an iron rake.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20651).

**37: Iron fascia**

*Dimensions:* c.100 mm × 64 mm.

*Description:* two fragments of iron lamina.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20652).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**38: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* c.140 mm × 42 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20653).

*Discussion:* The recorders thought this was either from a door latch or a chisel. Possibly cat. no. 1020, 1021, 1256, 1307, 1308, 1353, 1417, 1539, or 1568.

**39: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* 83 mm × 79 mm.

*Description:* fragment of iron with remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20654).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**40: Iron fascia**

*Dimensions:* c.90 mm × 75 mm.

*Description:* two fragments of iron lamina.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20655).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**41: Iron hook fragment (gancio)**

*Dimensions:* 71 mm × 55 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron hook, broken at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20656).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1016 or 1256.

**42: Iron ring**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 285 mm; width of ring: 54 mm.

*Description:* oval iron ring with a rod at either end, one folded into a right angle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20657).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1256.

**43: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm; diam.: 55 mm.

*Description:* Iron nail with a large, cap-shaped head. Tip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20658).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**44: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 37 mm; diam.: 48 mm.

*Description:* iron nail with a distorted head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20659).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**45: Iron nail head**

*Dimensions:* l.: 35 mm; diam.: 45 mm.

*Description:* cap-shaped nail head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20660).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**46: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 mm; diam.: 54 mm.

*Description:* Iron nail with a cap-shaped head. Tip missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20661).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**47: Iron nail**

*Dimensions:* l.: 73 mm; diam.: 56 mm.

*Description:* iron nail with a distorted cap-shaped head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20662).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**48: Iron blade fragment**

*Dimensions:* 107 mm × 54 mm.

*Description:* fragment of iron blade in an iron concretion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20663).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1332.

**49: Iron rod**

*Description:* iron rod with a ring of flat section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20665).

**50: Iron door latch fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 185 mm.

*Description:* iron door latch fragment in concretion with nail or small chisel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20666).

**51: Iron fragment (Figure 79.3; Plate 123.8)**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 163 mm; max. w.: 45 mm.

*Description:* piece of iron lamina folded into a circle, possibly part of a wheel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20667).

*Discussion:* probably part of cart, cat. no. 1351.

**52: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 125 mm; max. width: 41 mm.

*Description:* piece of iron lamina folded into a circle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20668).

*Discussion:* possibly part of a wheel similar to cat. no. 51 above, and also possibly part of cart, cat. no. 1351.

**53: Iron object (Figure 79.2; Plate 123.9)**

*Dimensions:* 185 mm × 137 mm.

*Description:* two pieces of attached iron lamina with a pivot at one end, to which is attached an iron rod.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20669).

*Discussion:* probably part of cart, cat. no. 1351.

**54: Iron tool (Figure 39.1; Plate 123.10)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 130 mm.

*Description:* Utensil with flat, shouldered blade and a strong, cylindrical socket for handle. Remains of wood from the handle. Blade conserved as a short, circular blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20670).

*Discussion:* possibly a damaged turf-cutter.

**55: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 135 mm.

*Description:* part of a strap hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20671).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1542, or 1575. See discussion on strap hinges.

**56: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100 mm × 44 mm.

*Description:* part of a strap hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20672).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1542, or 1575. See discussion on strap hinges.

**57: Iron shovel fragment (pala)**

*Dimensions:* 163 mm × 99 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20673).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1221.

**58: Iron ring fragment**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 60 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron ring of triangular section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20674).

**59: Iron fragment (roncola)**

*Dimensions:* 126 mm × 140 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron knife or hook, broken at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20675).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1220 or 1329. See discussion on ronciglio.

**60: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* 77 mm × 60 mm.

*Description:* part of a strap hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20676).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1541, or 1542. See discussion on strap hinges.

**61: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* 65 mm × 44 mm.

*Description:* part of a strap hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20677).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1541, or 1542. See discussion on strap hinges.

**62: Iron plate fragment (piastra)**

*Dimensions:* 106 mm × 89 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20678).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1325.

**63: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 245 mm.

*Description:* Possibly part of a door latch. Broken at the ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20679).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1020 or 1021.

**64: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 355 mm × 55 mm.

*Description:* rectangular plate with the remains of nails and wood.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20680).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**65: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 274 mm × 50 mm.

*Description:* rectangular plate, similar to cat. no. 64 above.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20681).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**66: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 272 mm × 420 mm.

*Description:* rectangular plate, similar to cat. no. 64 above.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20682).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**67: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 197 mm × 42 mm.

*Description:* rectangular plate, similar to cat. no. 64 above, with a bar of rectangular section, larger at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20683).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**68: Iron lock fragment**

*Dimensions:* 177 mm × 34 mm.

*Description:* rectangular plate.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20684).

*Discussion:* Similar to cat. no. 64 above. Possibly cat. no. 1015 or 1568. See discussion on locks and keys.

**69: Iron blade (Figure 32.8; Plate 123.11)**

*Dimensions:* 154 mm × 32 mm.

*Description:* rectangular blade, thickened at one end, probably a chisel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20685).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1307, 1308, or 1539. See discussion on chisels.

**70: Iron blade**

*Dimensions:* 148 mm × 26 mm × 39 mm.

*Description:* iron rod or blade, in concretion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20686).

**71: Iron plate (piastrina)**

*Dimensions:* 70 mm × 45 mm × 84 mm.

*Description:* Rectangular plate with a nail passing through it. Much corrosion.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20687).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1325.

**72: Iron and bronze fragments**

*Dimensions:* l.: 81 mm.

*Description:* fragment of iron and a small bronze plate (piastrina).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20688).

**73: Iron nail fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 72 mm.

*Description:* Part of an iron nail with a swollen head. Tip of nail missing.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20689).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**74: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 70 mm.

*Description:* small iron bar fixed to a piece of wood with a U-shaped rod, folded into a right angle towards the outside.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20690).

**75: Iron nail fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 39 mm; max. diam.: 28 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron nail with a large, approximately flat head.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20691).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**76: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* 146 mm × 26 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar, possibly part of a door lock. Broken at the ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20692).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.



**77: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* 127 mm × 26 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar, possibly part of a door lock. Broken at the ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20693).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**78: Iron rod fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 144 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron rod, broken at the ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20694).

**79: Iron nail fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 60 mm.

*Description:* part of a corroded iron nail.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20695).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1023, 1213, 1257, or 1331.

**80: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 80 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron rod, or shaft of a nail, broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20696).

**81: Iron shaft**

*Dimensions:* l.: 86 mm.

*Description:* iron shaft, larger at one end and flattened into a blade at the other, possibly a small chisel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20697).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1307, 1308, or 1539. See discussion on chisels.

**82: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 250 mm × 21 mm.

*Description:* rectangular iron bar, possibly part of a door lock.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20698).

*Discussion:* see discussion on locks and keys.

**83: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 171 mm.

*Description:* iron bar, flattened at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20699).

**84: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 165 mm.

*Description:* iron bar, flattened at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20700).

*Discussion:* similar to cat. no. 83 above.

**85: Two iron bars**

*Dimensions:* l.: 131 mm and 174 mm.

*Description:* two iron bars corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20701).

**86: Iron bar (Plate 123.12)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 170 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 17 mm × 4 mm), with the ends tapering to flattened points. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20702).

**87: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 141 mm; diam.: c.10 mm.

*Description:* Cylindrical iron rod with one end flattened, possibly for a blade. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20703).

*Discussion:* Possibly a chisel. See discussion on chisels.

**88: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 119 mm.

*Description:* Iron rod of rectangular section (dimensions: c.7 mm × 6 mm). Flattened at one end, possibly into a blade. Remains of a possible handle at the other. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20704).

**89: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 116 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: c.9 mm × 7 mm), tapering and flattened at both ends. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20705).

**90: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 88 mm.

*Description:* iron bar of rectangular section with an octagonal ring at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20706).

**91: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 66 mm.

*Description:* iron fragment with remains of wood attached.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20707).

**92: Iron hook (gancio)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 68 mm.

*Description:* iron hook of flat section.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20708).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1016.

**93: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 250 mm.

*Description:* iron bar, broken at one end.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20709).

**94: Iron fitting (Figure 79.1; Plate 124.1)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 219 mm.

*Description:* cylindrical rod, with one end broken and the other inserted into the ring terminal of a shaft.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20710).

*Discussion:* possibly part of cat. no. 1540.



**95: Iron dividers (Figure 35.4; Plate 124.2)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 147 mm.

*Description:* Two iron bars, tapering at one end and rounded at other, joined by pivot projecting out of one side. Ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20711).

*Discussion:* This was a pair of dividers, possibly cat. no. 1303. See discussion on dividers.

**96: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 118 mm.

*Description:* iron bar, with ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20712).

**97: Iron tool (Figure 31.4; Plate 124.3)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 124 mm.

*Description:* Tapering iron bar of rectangular section (max. dimensions: 20 mm × 6 mm) with square shoulder and the remains of a tang and possibly a wooden handle. Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20713).

*Discussion:* probably a knife blade, possibly one of cat. no. 1329.

**98: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 87 mm.

*Description:* Tapering iron bar of rectangular section (max. dimensions: c.14 mm × 5 mm). Broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20714).

**99: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 94 mm.

*Description:* Tapering iron bar of rectangular section (max. dimensions: c.13 mm × 4 mm). Both ends broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20715).

**100: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 85 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: 13 mm × 5 mm). One end pointed, the other broken.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20716).

**101: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 114 mm.

*Description:* Flat tapering iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: c.20 mm × 2 mm). Both ends incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20717).

**102: Iron tool (Figure 31.2; Plate 124.4)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 112 mm.

*Description:* Fragment of an iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: c.22 mm × 4 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20718).

*Discussion:* Probably a knife or possibly a file. See cat. no. 1084, 1321, 1328, or 1329. See discussion on files.

**103: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 78 mm.

*Description:* fragment of an iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: c.15 mm × 5 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20719).

**104: Iron tool (Figure 31.5; Plate 124.5)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 81 mm.

*Description:* fragment of a flat, tapering, iron bar of rectangular section (dimensions: c.23 mm × 5 mm), with a square shoulder and the remains of a tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20720).

*Discussion:* Probably a knife but also possibly a chisel. See discussion on chisels.

**105: Iron bar (Figure 32.6; Plate 124.6)**

*Description:* Iron bar of quadrangular section (max. dimensions: c.20 mm × 17 mm), one half pyramidal and terminating in a point, and the other half flattened. End of flattened half incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20721).

*Discussion:* probably structural.

**106: Wood and iron handle (scalpello)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 84 mm; diam.: 34 mm.

*Description:* wooden handle with iron ferrule.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20722).

*Discussion:* Possibly a chisel handle. See discussion on chisels.

**107: Wood and iron chisel (scalpello)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 80 mm; diam.: 30 mm.

*Description:* handle similar to cat. no. 106 above.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20723).

*Discussion:* see discussion on chisels.

**108: Iron fragment (lima)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 210 mm.

*Description:* Plano-convex, iron rod (max. width: c.18 mm). One end of quadrangular section (c.6 mm × 5 mm), possibly a tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20724).

*Discussion:* Possibly a file and possibly cat. no. 1321 or 1328. See discussion on files.

**109: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 69 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar of tapering quadrangular section. Other end flat with traces of a tang.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20725).

**110: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 192 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron bar of triangular section (c.21 mm × 23 mm × 19 mm).

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20730).

*Discussion:* Possibly from a file. Possibly cat. no. 1321 or 1328. See discussion on files.

**111: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* l.: 100–196 mm.

*Description:* four strips of iron (*fascia*) and an iron plate corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20731).

**112: Iron chisel and strips**

*Dimensions:* total l.: 236 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron chisel corroded together with other iron strips.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20732).<sup>3</sup>

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1307, 1308, or 1539. See discussion on chisels.

**113: Four iron strips (fascia)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 125–250 mm.

*Description:* group of four iron strips corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20733).

**114: Two iron plates**

*Dimensions:* 120 mm × 85 mm and 194 mm × 118 mm.

*Description:* two quadrangular iron plates.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20734).

**115: Two iron plates**

*Dimensions:* 157 mm × 100 mm and 144 mm × 91 mm.

*Description:* two iron plates, one consisting of five sheets.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20735).

**116: Iron utensil fragment (Figure 39.2; Plate 124.7)**

*Dimensions:* 141 mm × 69 mm.

*Description:* part of the blade of a utensil, with a cylindrical handle socket.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20736).

*Discussion:* Possibly a spade and possibly cat. no. 1537. See discussion on spades.

**117: Iron blade**

*Dimensions:* l.: 199 mm.

*Description:* rectangular iron blade, thickened at one end and broken at the other.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20737).

**118: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 213 mm.

*Description:* Iron bar of quadrangular section, one end slightly swollen (max. dimensions: c.10 mm × 8 mm) and then tapering to a point. Both ends incomplete.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20738).

*Discussion:* Possibly a file and possibly cat. no. 1321 or 1328. See discussion on files.

**119: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* l.: 72 mm.

*Description:* right-angled iron bar, possibly a blade.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20739).

**120: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* l.: 236 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron rod, broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20740).

**121: Iron bar**

*Dimensions:* preserved l.: 159 mm.

*Description:* Part of iron bar of triangular section (c.26 mm × 25 mm × 17 mm). Broken at both ends.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20741).

**122: Iron circle**

*Dimensions:* max. diam.: 55 mm; w.: 28 mm.

*Description:* ring made from a strip of iron.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20742).

**123: Iron fragment**

*Dimensions:* 90 mm × 73 mm.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20743).

**124: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* 96 mm × 85 mm × 50 mm.

*Description:* iron nails and other fragments corroded together.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20744).

**125: Iron utensil (Figure 40.4; Plate 124.8)**

*Dimensions:* l.: 256 mm.

*Description:* Iron utensil consisting of a long rod with a hooked end. Remains of a wooden handle.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20745).

*References:* Pomp. archive neg. D/67956; possibly Elia 1934: 306, fig. 22 (beneath third row, right).

**126: Iron band (fascia)**

*Dimensions:* 120 mm × 82 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron band composed of three strips.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20746).

**127: Iron circle**

*Dimensions:* diam.: 75 mm; w.: 48 mm.

*Description:* iron circle consisting of a closed band, possibly part of the hub of a wheel.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20747).

*Discussion:* possibly from cat. no. 1351.

**128: Iron handle socket**

*Dimensions:* l.: 84 mm; diam.: 50 mm.

*Description:* part of the iron handle socket of a utensil.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20748).

**129: Iron band (fascia)**

*Dimensions:* 215 mm × 59 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron band composed of three strips.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20749).

**130: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* 77 mm × 43 mm.

*Description:* part of strap hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20750).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1541, or 1542. See discussion on strap hinges.

<sup>3</sup> These could be more clearly identified through X-ray.

**131: Iron hinge fragment**

*Dimensions:* 86 mm × 59 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron hinge.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20751).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1396, 1541, or 1542. See discussion on strap hinges.

**132: Iron fragments**

*Dimensions:* 85 mm × 70 mm and 77 mm × 73 mm.

*Description:* two iron fragments, possibly from the blade of a large knife or hook.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20752).

*Discussion:* Possibly cat. no. 1220. See discussion on sickles and hooks.

**133: Iron band**

*Dimensions:* l.: c.181 mm; w.: 80 mm.

*Description:* part of an iron band, possibly part of a door reinforcement.

*Present location:* Pompeii Collection, CB (inv. no. 20753).

**Artefacts inventoried between 1997 and 2001**

The following objects were still in the Casa del Fabbro in 2001, but had been given new inventory numbers since 1997.

**134: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.8 m; diam.: c.0.5 m.

*Description:* ovoid amphora.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57611).

**135: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.8 m; diam.: c.0.24 m.

*Description:* Fragmentary tapering amphora with a pointed base and long neck. Spurred handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57613).

**136: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* upper half of an ovoid amphora.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57608).

**137: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.75 m; diam.: c.0.25 m.

*Description:* cylindrical amphora with a marked shoulder and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57612).

**138: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.6 m; diam.: c.0.25 m.

*Description:* remains of a baggy, cylindrical amphora.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57607).

**139: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.3 m; diam. of mouth: c.160 mm.

*Description:* neck and shoulders of a wide-mouthed amphora.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57609).

**140: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: 0.55 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* upper half of a large, cylindrical amphora with strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room I (inv. no. 57610).

**141: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* Tapering amphora with a pointed base. Missing handles and rim.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 2 (inv. no. 57619).

**142: Ceramic amphora fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.0.25 m.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 2 (inv. no. 57620).

**143: Marble mortar**

*Dimensions:* h.: 320 mm; diam.: 280 mm; max. width with handles: 375 mm.

*Description:* conical mortar with flat rim and lug handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 2 (inv. no. 57621).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. IIII.

**144: Marble block**

*Dimensions:* c.230 mm × 275 mm × 90 mm.

*Description:* rectangular marble block.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 4 (inv. no. 57647).

*Discussion:* possibly cat. no. 1378.

**145: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.3 m.

*Description:* elongated ovoid amphora with a pointed base, marked shoulder, and strap handles.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 5 (inv. no. 57638).

**146: Ceramic amphora**

*Dimensions:* h.: c.0.95 m; diam.: c.0.45 m.

*Description:* large ovoid amphora with a pointed base.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room 5 (inv. no. 57639).

**147: Marble slab**

*Dimensions:* 140 mm × 140 mm × 70 mm.

*Description:* rectangular marble block.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room II (inv. no. 57654).

**148: Ceramic jar fragment**

*Dimensions:* preserved h.: c.150 mm.

*Description:* fragment from a large jar.

*Present location:* Casa del Fabbro, room II (inv. no. 57669).

## CASA DEGLI AMANTI SUPPLEMENT

**Artefacts on south wall of peristyle garden 9**

The following artefacts have been mounted for display on a board which in 2001 was hanging on the south wall of the peristyle garden of this house (Plate 125.1)

**1: Two iron locks**

i. *Dimensions:* 75 mm × 80 mm × 30 mm.

*Description:* Iron lock case. In each corner is an iron attachment nail with sub-hemispherical head (diam.: c.13 mm). Traces of a keyhole.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (middle row, right).

ii. *Dimensions:* 85 mm × 77 mm × 25 mm.

*Description:* Iron lock case with a flat-head, iron attachment nail (diam.: c.20 mm) in each corner. L-shaped keyhole (max. l.: 23 mm). Rectangular slit (c.3 mm × 25 mm) near one edge.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (middle row, second right).

*Discussion:* Both similar to cat. no. 1935. Possibly cat. nos. 1826 and 1859. See discussion on locks and keys.

**2: Three iron axes**

i. *Dimensions:* preserved l. of blade: c.170 mm; max. w.: c.75 mm; max. thickness: c.15 mm.

*Description:* Curved axe blade with one side convex and the other concave. Poll badly corroded.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (top row, left).

ii. *Dimensions:* preserved l. of blade: c.190 mm; max. w.: c.75 mm; dimensions of poll: 55 mm × 40 mm.

*Description:* Curved axe blade with one side convex and the other concave. Circular eye (diam.: c.30 mm) with the remains of a wooden handle.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (top row, second from left).

iii. *Dimensions:* preserved l. of blade: c.175 mm; max. w.: c.50 mm; poll: 55 mm × 40 mm.

*Description:* Curved axe blade with one side convex and the other concave. Circular eye (diam.: c.30 mm). Poll badly damaged.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (top row, third from left).

*Discussion:* These axes are Manning type 4 (1985: 16). Possibly cat. nos. 1780 and 1781. See discussion on axes.

**3: Three billhooks**

i. *Dimensions:* total l.: c.210 mm; max. w. of blade: c.55 mm; max. thickness: 15 mm.

*Description:* approximately right-angled blade.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (second row, left).

ii. *Dimensions:* total l.: c.215 mm; max. w. of blade: c.60 mm; max. thickness: 10 mm.

*Description:* curved blade.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (second row, second from left).

iii. *Dimensions:* max. preserved l. of blade: 140 mm; max. w. of blade: c.55 mm; max. thickness: 6 mm; preserved l. of handle: c.90 mm.

*Description:* remains of a curved blade with part of its handle preserved.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (second row, third from left).

*Discussion:* See Manning 1985: 50 and 53; esp. pl. 23, no. F41. Possibly cat. nos. 1779 and 1781. See discussion on sickles and hooks.

**4: Iron rod**

*Dimensions:* l.: 310 mm.

*Description:* Rod with a square iron plate (40 mm × 40 mm), 40 mm from one end, and a square block of iron (10 mm × 10 mm) at the other end. Rod of circular section (diam.: c.15 mm).

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (bottom).

*Discussion:* Possibly from a bed leg (Mols pers. comm. 1993). Possibly cat. no. 1857.

#### 5: *Iron fragments*

*Description:* Four fragments are possibly of implements; one is a small strap hinge; one is a furniture leg; and nine others are indeterminate fragments.

*Present location:* Casa degli Amanti, wooden board (top right, second row lower left and lower right, and third row).



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PART III  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSES OF  
ROOM ASSEMBLAGES

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# I9

## HOUSE I 10, I

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### CENTRAL HALL I (PLATE I.I-2)

In November 1926 the excavators recorded moving lapilli from in front of this house and from the entrance but no finds were reported in these areas.<sup>1</sup> On 8 July 1932 they recorded removing disturbed volcanic deposit from the middle levels in the north-east area of this insula.<sup>2</sup> A breach (min. h.: 2 m), now patched, in the south end of the west wall of room 2 and 1.05 m above the floor,<sup>3</sup> presumably penetrated into this space and documents disturbance after AD 79.<sup>4</sup>

Elia observed that the room had been covered and had been divided for all or part of its length by a 'tramezzo ligneo' which Ling interprets as a wooden partition to screen the stairway.<sup>5</sup> In the north-east corner, are three masonry steps from a stairway which Ling argued ascended along the east wall.<sup>6</sup> Ling argues that the installation of this stairway would have put out of commission the recess and *lararium* painting (dimensions: 0.55 m × 0.4 m) behind it.<sup>7</sup> The remains of a late Third Style decoration are found on the walls.<sup>8</sup>

The loose finds from near the north entrance of this space and from near the entrance to room 3 were predominantly door-fittings, with the possible exception of a small marble base. A small key reported in the latter location may originally have been from

storage furniture but was unlikely to have been in use as no other remains of such furnishings were recorded. The only other find in this area was a glass vessel of unknown type.

Elia called this room an 'atrium'. The finds are not particularly diagnostic but, even if this area was disturbed, they hint that it had been relatively unencumbered with furnishings, probably serving predominantly as a reception and access area for the rest of the house.

### ROOM 2 (PLATE I.3)

The breach in the south end of the west wall of this room implies that it may have been disturbed after AD 79.

The walls had a simple painted decoration but this room had no evident fixtures.<sup>9</sup> According to Elia it was an 'oecus'.<sup>10</sup> The limited ceramic finds (a jug, a terra sigillata dish, and a lamp) are associated with lighting and probably with the serving or storage of foodstuffs. While such finds are too limited to draw any conclusions they hint that this room could have been used for eating in, but equally, or additionally, for the storage of domestic materials. Such material is stored in the dining areas of other Pompeian houses.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> GdSc (A,VI,6: 452).

<sup>2</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 203).

<sup>3</sup> See Ling (1997: 259).

<sup>4</sup> For discussion on breaches: Allison (2004a: 186–90).

<sup>5</sup> Elia (1934: 265); Ling (1997: 25).

<sup>6</sup> Ling (1997: 258).

<sup>7</sup> See Fröhlich (1991: 254–5).

<sup>8</sup> Ling (1997: 258); Ling and Ling (2005: 176–7).

<sup>9</sup> Ling (1997: 29 and 259); Ling and Ling (2005: 177).

<sup>10</sup> Elia (1934: 267). See also Ling (1997: 258).

<sup>11</sup> See Allison (2004a: 95–9); Ellis 2000: 148.

## ROOM 3 (PLATE I.4–I3)

According to Elia this room was a *'tablinum'* and had the same decoration as hall 1.<sup>12</sup> Ling suggests that it was able to be closed off from hall 1 with a wooden screen or curtain.<sup>13</sup> The discovery of an iron lock in this area suggests a rather more solid closing system.

Loose finds against the west wall consisted of a bone fitting, possibly from a couch, and a glass fragment from an unidentifiable vessel. In the centre of the area was found a range of domestic material, including: a pestle and a ceramic basin which may have been used in food preparation; a storage jar; other small ceramic vessels and fragments from glass vessels; a lead weight which could conceivably have been used in weighing foodstuffs; a piece of a mirror; and a bronze coin, dating to the end of the third century BC.

Near the entrance to room 4, along the east wall, were found: a strigil; a large knife; remains of bronze chains; a bronze and iron fitting, possibly from a lock; two glass vessels, one possibly a container for drinking liquids and one of rare type; a fragment of terra sigillata; a loom weight; and a coin dating to AD 34–7. In the south-east corner a pile of lime was located.

In summary, many of the large, complete items, and possibly some of the smaller ones, in the centre of the room appear to be related to food-preparation activities, although the mirror and some of the glass vessels may have been associated with toilet activities. The objects near the east wall cover a more diverse range of activities but also seem to include toilet activities, food consumption, and possibly weaving. Some of these activities may have been carried out in this space but it is also possible that this was where this domestic material had been stored. This suggests that this area may have been the main storage and access area of this house, particularly for the storage of domestic material for use in rooms 4 and 5. In this, it echoes the pattern observed for the *'atria'* of larger so-called *'atrium'* houses in Pompeii.<sup>14</sup> This would leave hall 1 clearer for access in and out of the house and also to the upper storey. To refer to such a space as a *'tablinum'* seems inappropriate. It is

notable that material for both communal and personal activities was found in this area.

It also seems that repairs had been carried out in, or administered from, this space without domestic material having been removed. In such a small house it was probably not possible to move this material to another location. It is, however, conceivable that the lime had served some other purpose, but its discovery, on the pavement in the corner of a decorated room, renders this unlikely.

## ROOM 4

The entire south wall of this room is now patched, either because it had collapsed or there had been a large breach in the centre. Elia referred to this room as a *'cubiculum'*.<sup>15</sup> The walls were decorated in the Fourth Style on a white ground.<sup>16</sup> The only finds securely provenanced to this room were iron pivot linings found in the doorway. Less secure are a group of finds from a few centimetres above the pavement (see below p. 290). This was certainly the most secluded, and therefore probably the most private room on the ground floor but the lack of fixtures and of secure finds excludes its functional identification, without comparative evidence from typologically similar rooms.

## COURTYARD 5 (PLATE 2)

This predominantly open area was identified by Elia as the kitchen, the latrine, and a minuscule courtyard.<sup>17</sup> The walls were plastered but no painted decoration was recorded.<sup>18</sup> It was fitted out with a number of fixtures.<sup>19</sup> In the north wall, 1.35 m above the pavement, was a plastered niche (restored as arched) with a yellow painted base.<sup>20</sup> Along the south wall were three more arched and plastered niches, all approximately one metre above the pavement.<sup>21</sup> The two eastern ones were above a shelf and the westernmost niche was partly blocked off by the eastern wall of the latrine.

Such niches are frequent fixtures in Pompeian houses and are widely assumed to have been used

<sup>12</sup> Elia (1934: 267). See Ling (1997: 259); Ling and Ling (2005: 177–8).

<sup>13</sup> Ling (1997: 26).

<sup>14</sup> See Allison (2004a: 70–5).

<sup>15</sup> Elia (1934: 268).

<sup>16</sup> Ling (1997: 259); Ling and Ling (2005: 178).

<sup>17</sup> Elia (1934: 268).

<sup>18</sup> Ling (1997: 260).

<sup>19</sup> See Ling (1997: 259–60).

<sup>20</sup> Ling (1997: 259).

<sup>21</sup> See *ibid.* 259.



for household shrines or to have served a religious function.<sup>22</sup> However, niches such as these, without a *lararium* painting, may have served as convenient storage spaces, often holding lamps and other necessities, or for display (see discussion in Chapter 3).<sup>23</sup>

In the easternmost of the niches in the south wall a relief of a female bust was found which was probably an antefix. If so, it is likely to have been a salvaged or reused piece, possibly from a public building. This suggests that this niche was used for display. If this display indeed had any religious significance this was likely to have been acquired in the object's reuse. It is conceivable that the three niches in the south wall may all once have been used for display, prior to the construction of the east wall of the latrine.<sup>24</sup>

Other fixtures in this area consisted of water-collection basins in the pavement on the south side, with a cistern-head formed by the neck of a *dolium*. In the south-west corner was a latrine, walled off from the open area, and in its west wall was another small plastered niche, completely semicircular. To the north of the latrine is a bench that was most probably a cooking hearth. Salza Prina Ricotti argued that such hearths were an essential element for a kitchen but observed that they occurred in only 40 per cent of 'poorer' (presumably smaller) houses, being much more frequent in larger houses.<sup>25</sup> This particular hearth is relatively small, and was probably used in cooking for the residents of this house only. The water basins along the south wall would have considerably restricted movement around this space.<sup>26</sup>

The other loose finds in this area included numerous iron nails and two iron handles, recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi* as being from a window in the east wall. A number of roof tiles were found leaning against the south wall, indicating that building repairs had been in progress prior to the AD 79 eruption.<sup>27</sup> Several ceramic vessels were recorded in this area although with no precise location. These included the remains of a terra sigillata cup and the remains of at least three amphorae, two of which were likely to have been of the types used for wine. However

these amphorae appear to have been found resting inside the water basins, one truncated and another probably upside down. The apparent roof repair, indicated by the presence of roofing tiles, suggests that these basins may not have been functioning at the time of the eruption. While it is quite plausible that the amphorae had been filled with material for this restoration (e.g. water or lime), this would not seem to have been the case for the other ceramic vessels stored here. Food storage and food preparation would no doubt have been rather difficult in this space with such repair material present. However, there is no particular evidence of food-preparation activity elsewhere in this house.

#### UPPER LEVELS OF VOLCANIC DEPOSIT AND INSECURE PROVENANCES (PLATE 3)

Elia identified small quarters on the upper floor consisting of two rooms on the east side of the house, decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>28</sup> Ling identifies the remains of rooms above rooms I, 2, and 4, at least, but found their arrangement difficult to determine.<sup>29</sup> He notes that those above rooms 2 and 4 appear to have been more elaborately decorated than the rooms below.<sup>30</sup> That all the finds from insecure provenances came from the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above rooms 2 and 4 suggests that they were indeed from the upper rooms in this area. Today no ceiling exists above room 2 and there is only a strip of modern reconstruction above room 4,<sup>31</sup> suggesting that these ceilings had collapsed, presumably during the eruption, and that any contents would have fallen to levels in the lower rooms.

Finds made in ash in room 2 may well have been from the room above. They consisted of a decorated circular lock plate, probably from a small chest; a terra sigillata bowl; a relatively small ceramic lid; bronze surgical forceps; two clay lamps, and a glass bead. These finds are relatively small and personal in character and suggest that this room may have been quite a personal space.

<sup>22</sup> See Dwyer (1982:114); Orr (1988: 295); Foss (1997: 216, fig. 24).

<sup>23</sup> See also Oettel (1996: 114) for three lamps in a niche in the pressing room of the Villa of N. Popidius Florus; Ellis (2000: 91).

<sup>24</sup> See discussions: on niches (pp. 394–5) and Allison (2004a: 48–51).

<sup>25</sup> Salza Prina Ricotti (1978–80: 239).

<sup>26</sup> Jashemski (1993: 47) suggested that this yard might have held a few potted plants. However, no reference to such was made either in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or by Elia (1934).

<sup>27</sup> See Ling (1997: 33).

<sup>28</sup> Elia (1934: 270).

<sup>29</sup> Ling (1997: 29–30).

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* 34.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* 259–60.

Finds from a few centimetres above the pavement of room 4 may have originated from the upper room but it is not certain that they were not from the lower one, for which no contents have been recorded. These consisted of bronze and iron lock fragments, probably from a door lock; fragments of a terracotta statuette; a bone stylus; a seashell; and a coin, dating to AD 21–2. Again, with the exception of the lock, these finds seem more personal and less utilitarian than the finds from rooms on the ground floor.

A large marble weight, remains of a balance, and a clay lamp were also found in the house but no more precise location was recorded.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

Elia concluded that the domestic character of the plan and the few common furnishings indicated that this was the modest house of an artisan which served as both dwelling and workshop.<sup>32</sup> As noted by Ling,<sup>33</sup> none of the finds indicate any craftwork or industry beyond what was probably repair to the structure and its decoration.

The contents distribution indicates utilitarian domestic, and some personal, activities in the rear part of the house, notably room 3 and courtyard 5. This contrasts with a dearth of contents in rooms 2 and 4, and limited but more personal items on the upper floor. The non-utilitarian finds above room 4 indicate the activities either in the lower room or in the one above. Thus, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about these particular finds although they seem comparable to the types of finds made in the upper levels of so-called 'atrium' houses. It is particularly interesting to note that three clay lamps were found in the upper levels of this house but only one in the lower level, implying that there may have been more need for them in the upper part of the house.

Taking into consideration the structural differences, this general distribution pattern is also comparable to that found throughout 'atrium' houses,<sup>34</sup> although notably with more contents in room 3, which might be equated with the room type usually called a 'tablinum', rather than in hall 1, which might be equated with the room type usually called an 'atrium'. Here room 3 would appear to have provided the central distribution point for domestic paraphernalia, including those associated with toilet or ablutions (i.e. strigil and mirror). The inclusion of a terracotta antefix and an elegant glass bottle in these assemblages points to a certain artistic appreciation, or perhaps affluence, of the occupants.

On the basis of the Fourth-Style decoration in room 4, possibly room 2, and in the upper storey, Ling dates the final building phase of this house to the last quarter of the first century AD.<sup>35</sup> The contents in room 2 and in the rooms above rooms 2 and 4 imply that these parts of the house had been reoccupied after this renovation was completed. However, the assemblages in room 3 and yard 5, particularly, suggest that further restoration may have been required after this redecoration and reoccupation.

The presence of building materials, lack of specific food-preparation materials, and dearth of finds in rooms 1, 2, and 4, suggest that this house may not have been inhabited at the time of the eruption. With the exception of the two pieces mentioned above (the antefix and the glass bottle) there is also a notable lack of more precious finds, particularly bronze vessels. This situation could reflect either the living standards of such a house or post-eruption disturbance. However, in combination with the other evidence there is little in this house which suggests occupancy immediately prior to the eruption. More comparative work with a larger number of houses of this type is needed to confirm or deny this interpretation. None of the coins from this house can be dated later than AD 37, which suggests that they were lost items.

<sup>32</sup> Elia (1934: 270).

<sup>33</sup> Ling (1997: 34).

<sup>34</sup> See Allison (2004a: esp. 67–127).

<sup>35</sup> Ling (1997: 37).

# 20

## HOUSE I 10, 2–3

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### SHOP 2

According to Elia, this area had been a '*cubiculum*', that was later adapted as a '*bottega*' or '*taberna*' and decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>1</sup> Remains of painted plaster on the walls suggest that the decoration had been cursory.<sup>2</sup> An L-shaped masonry counter ran west from the east door jamb of the entrance, and then south.<sup>3</sup> It was plastered and painted red, decorated with plants, and had two *dolia* inset into the centre of the southern branch. At the southern end of this bench was a masonry *fornello*, of which only the base and east wall was extant at the time of excavation. Disturbed volcanic deposit was encountered 2.5 m above the pavement. The only loose finds were made on the counter. They consisted of three bronze coins, one Republican and one dating to AD 37–8.

The fixtures in this area, and the graffiti at the entrance to the house, have been used as evidence that this was a shop for the heating and dispensing of food.<sup>4</sup> The apparent state of the *fornello* suggests that it was not in use at the time of the eruption. Loose finds may have been removed after the eruption, as suggested by the breaches in the walls, or possibly during clearing of the façade.<sup>5</sup> However, the complete lack of recorded finds supports an inference that it was not operating as a going concern prior to the eruption. Similar conditions were observed by Berry for the so-called '*caupona*' in House I 9,II, from which she concluded that it was not functioning in AD 79.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 272–3).

<sup>2</sup> Ling (1997: 261); Ling and Ling (2005: 178).

<sup>3</sup> Elia (1934: 273, fig. 6).

<sup>4</sup> See Ling (1997: 41–2).

<sup>5</sup> Della Corte (1929: 456–60).

<sup>6</sup> Berry (1997: 121–2).

### ENTRANCEWAY 3

This entranceway led to hall 4, off which most of the rooms in this house opened. Ling notes evidence of wall plaster but no decoration was recorded by Elia.<sup>7</sup> In the east wall, 1.15 m above the floor and 0.82 m from the south end, was a semi-circular *lararium* niche with traces of a protecting door and an associated inscription: '*Lares Augusti*'.<sup>8</sup>

Disturbed volcanic deposit was encountered 2.5 m above the pavement of this entranceway. The finds from the actual entrance consisted of iron fragments, which would have been part of the closing system for the street door, and a marble base. The latter was found in the lapilli so may have been disturbed. If it was from this entranceway its presence suggests dislocation. This base could conceivably have been associated with the *lararium* niche but this seems a rather inappropriate association, particularly in this passageway. It was more probably associated with the marble table fragment found above this entranceway, or possibly a salvaged item.

### HALL 4

According to Elia, this was an '*atrium*' without an *impluvium*.<sup>9</sup> As Ling observes, this relatively small area functioned rather as an access route from the entrance to other parts of the house, probably including the upper floor. It has traces of a yellow plastered

<sup>7</sup> Ling (1997: 261); Ling and Ling (2005: 178–9).

<sup>8</sup> Ling (1997: 261); Elia (1934: 271). See discussions on niches: pp. 394–5 and Allison (2004a: 48–51).

<sup>9</sup> Elia (1934: 271); See also Ling (1997: 38); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

surface on the walls, a simple mortar floor and a terracotta downpipe in the west wall, 0.5 m from north-west corner. According to Ling, the latter was designed to carry away rainwater, possibly from the neighbouring Casa del Menandro.<sup>10</sup> At the eastern end of this area (area 7) both Ling and Elia have recorded a stone foundation against the south wall, possibly the base of a stairway.<sup>11</sup> No loose finds were reported from this area, which would support Ling's proposal that it was principally a through-route.

#### ROOM 5

According to Elia, this was a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>12</sup> It has a fine pavement and the remains of First Style wall-decoration, overlaid with a later plaster.<sup>13</sup> The only fixture in this room was a terracotta downpipe in the north-east corner, which Ling suggests carried away water from the front of the house.<sup>14</sup> No loose finds were reported at pavement level although a number were found in the volcanic deposit (see below p. 296).

Elia's labelling of this room as a '*cubiculum*' implied that it had served as a bedroom, but evidence that such rooms in Pompeii were used for sleeping is lacking,<sup>15</sup> as is evidence that this label is appropriate for these or indeed for such a purpose.<sup>16</sup> It is not possible to ascertain this room's precise function. As one of the two larger and more finely decorated spaces in this house, it is likely to have had a fairly formal function, at least at some stage. If the finds from above pavement level (e.g. a chest or casket, a large ceramic jug, two large stone weights, and part of a stone hand-mill) were indeed from this room, then it would seem to have been given over to more utilitarian activities in its last occupancy.

#### ROOM 6

This was the largest room in the house and had a decorative pavement, identical to that in room 5, and

Fourth Style wall-decoration which is on a white ground divided with red lines.<sup>17</sup>

The only recorded find definitively from this room was an amphora, in the south-east corner, possibly containing bran.<sup>18</sup> Ling uses this to support an argument that food was being sold in shop 2.<sup>19</sup> There seems little reason to assume that this material could not have been for household use. Amphorae filled with dried food have been found in other seemingly mainly domestic establishments.<sup>20</sup> It is, however, noteworthy that evidence for what was probably food preparation and food storage was found throughout the house, possibly including the other large and relatively formal room of this house (room 5) and this room. The other finds that may have been from this room are discussed below.

#### AREA 7 (PLATE 4. I-2)

According to Elia this area was part of the back room to shop 2, room 8 being the other part.<sup>21</sup> Ling found no evidence for any wall decoration and suggests that Elia's description of the remains of a yellow decoration referred to room 8.<sup>22</sup> As noted above, this area may have contained a wooden stairway, ascending eastward along the south wall.

The finds here consisted of five glass bottles and one small glass flask. The latter is of a type believed to have been used for carrying oil to the bath and at least four of the bottles are of the type believed to have been used for unguents and aromatic substances. The other bottle may have held a liquid but it seems unlikely to have been in the kinds of quantities required for a food and/or drink shop. The discovery of vessels of this type in the rear room of a shop which is assumed to have sold food seems rather difficult to explain, unless they contained food essences. Other possibilities are that: the shop sold perfumes and cosmetics; the shop provided a service requiring them; or this was the personal collection of one or

<sup>10</sup> Ling (1997: 40). Ling does not give any indication as to where this water would have been carried. Jansen (1997:127) suggested that such downpipes provided evidence of upper-storey latrines but this seems unlikely here given the notable quantity of downpipes in this house (see Ling 1997: 40; compare Allison 2004a: 120-1).

<sup>11</sup> Ling (1997: 262); Elia (1934: 274). Contrary to Ling (1997: 38), Elia did not identify a wall separating area 7 from area 4 (cf. Elia 1934: 266, fig. 1 and 274).

<sup>12</sup> Elia (1934: 271); see also Ling (1997: 42).

<sup>13</sup> Ling (1997: 262); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

<sup>14</sup> Ling (1997: 40).

<sup>15</sup> See Allison (2004a: 75-81).

<sup>16</sup> See Leach (1997: 69-70); Nevett (1997: 283 and 291); Riggsby (1997); Dickmann (1999: 26-9); Allison (2004a: 168-70).

<sup>17</sup> Elia (1934: 274); Ling (1997: 38, 262); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

<sup>18</sup> Elia (1934: 275).

<sup>19</sup> Ling (1997: 42).

<sup>20</sup> e.g. under the stairs in the Casa del Sacello Iliaco: see Allison (2004b).

<sup>21</sup> Elia (1934: 274).

<sup>22</sup> Ling (1997: 262-3); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

more of the occupants of this establishment. This assemblage is perhaps comparable to part of that found in the room above room 7 in the Casa del Fabbro.

Other finds, either from this area or from room 8, consisted of a stone hand-mill, a lid, possibly from a cistern mouth, an amphora, and two loom weights, seemingly a group and all related to activities concerned with the production, rather than the consumption, of goods or commodities. Finds such as amphorae and loom weights occur in 'atria' and stairways in other Pompeian houses.<sup>23</sup> Hand-mills, often larger than this one, also occur frequently in Pompeian houses, notably in kitchen areas and seemingly utilitarian locations (e.g. cat. nos. 268, 635, 1357, and 1375) and belong in the category of household production.<sup>24</sup> Given the widespread occurrence of such finds in other houses, such production could have been either for consumption within the household, or for distribution outside, or indeed for both. The discovery of such material in a number of rooms in the house might confirm Ling's association of the amphora and hand-mill with commercial activities in shop 2, but these finds, generally, should not be seen as divorced from the more domestic activities in this house.

#### ROOM 8

According to Elia this room was the other part of the back room of the shop, separated from room 7 by a small wall, and with completely 'rustic' walls.<sup>25</sup> Ling suggests that this might have been a 'cubiculum' and notes traces of a yellow dado with white plaster above.<sup>26</sup> The only possible finds from this space are those listed above which seem to have been for production-related activities, both of food and cloth.

#### PASSAGE 9

This passage led from hall 4 to the rear and upper-storey rooms of this house. The walls were covered

with a high *cocciopesto* socle with coarse plaster above.<sup>27</sup> Much of this corridor was occupied by a wooden stairway, ascending along the west wall, towards the south.<sup>28</sup> The only recorded find from this area was a bronze coin.

#### ROOM 10

According to Elia, this area was an enlargement of passage 9, to provide access to courtyard 11 and latrine 12.<sup>29</sup> Ling suggests that it may have been the kitchen.<sup>30</sup> No finds were reported here that would substantiate any particular function. If this establishment did indeed include a food and/or drink shop, then a private kitchen seems unnecessary.

#### COURTYARD II (PLATE 4.3)

This area was a small yard with remains of plaster on the walls.<sup>31</sup> A large breach in the south wall, with modern patching, occupies almost the entire wall. There was a large terracotta puteal near the north-east corner for the cistern head, a terracotta down-pipe near the north end of the east wall, and another in the south-east corner.<sup>32</sup> The only other find from this area was part of a marble monopod, possibly from a table or a basin.

Jashemski suggested that this courtyard may have had a few potted plants,<sup>33</sup> although neither the *Giornale degli Scavi* nor Elia provided any evidence for these. This yard must have served predominantly as a source of light and water. If the marble monopod is not in a disturbed volcanic deposit it may also have served as an aesthetic feature which could be viewed from room 6.

#### ROOM 12

This space has been identified as a latrine by the discovery of the remains of a small bench during excavation, and a still visible slot at the south end.<sup>34</sup> No other finds were recorded. There is a breach, with modern patching, in each of the east and south walls.

<sup>23</sup> See Allison (2004a: 73-4, III-13).

<sup>24</sup> See *ibid.* 148-54.

<sup>25</sup> Elia (1934: 274).

<sup>26</sup> Ling (1997: 263); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

<sup>27</sup> Elia (1934: 274); Ling and Ling (2005: 179).

<sup>28</sup> Elia (1934: 274); Ling (1997: 263).

<sup>29</sup> Elia (1934: 274).

<sup>30</sup> Ling (1997: 263).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* 39-40, 263.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 263.

<sup>33</sup> Jashemski (1993: 47).

<sup>34</sup> Elia (1934: 274); Ling (1997: 264).



## UPPER FLOOR (PLATES 5–6)

Ling concludes that the whole house, with the exception of courtyard 11, probably had an upper storey. Neither he nor Elia were able to determine the arrangement of the rooms but Elia noted that some of them had been decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>35</sup> Ling also notes evidence for a mezzanine floor above rooms 9, 10, and 12.

During excavation of shop 2, blocks of masonry and pieces of pavement were found which were recorded as belonging to a basin or tub from the upper floor.<sup>36</sup> Elia also observed that a number of objects had fallen from upper-floor rooms into entranceway 3 and room 6.<sup>37</sup> Those found 3.5 m above the pavement in the entranceway included: a fragment from a marble table; a bronze clip for marble revetment; and the remains of a lamp. Those from the rooms above the entranceway and shop 2, found 2.5 m above the pavement, included: an amphora, reportedly for wine; a jug, reportedly for *garum*; a terra sigillata plate and another ceramic vase, possibly also terra sigillata; a clay lamp; and a bronze tube, possibly a candle-holder. While these finds show evidence for eating, lighting, and possibly food or water storage, which concur with the sorts of finds made in the upper rooms of so-called 'atrium' houses,<sup>38</sup> the apparent presence of a marble table seems unusual. The presence of such material in upper rooms in larger houses may indicate that these parts of the house had been separate dwellings.<sup>39</sup> It is possible, in a house such as this, which seems to have had commercial activity on the ground floor, that the inhabitants may have taken their meals upstairs. It is conceivable, however, that this material was from the ground floor but had been moved during post-eruption disturbance.

A crescent-shaped bronze ornament was also found in entranceway 3 and a glass cup was recorded 1 m above the pavement in shop 2. For both of these objects it is uncertain whether they belonged to the lower or to the upper rooms, although they seem more consistent with the types of assemblages found in upper floors.

A number of finds were made in the volcanic deposit in room 5 so it is not possible to ascertain whether they had fallen from an upper room or had been disturbed from the lower one, or were from both.<sup>40</sup> They included: remains of a lock which may have been from a chest or casket; a ceramic jug; two large stone weights and part of a stone hand-mill; the horn of a caprid; and a bronze instrument, either for toilet or surgical purposes. This is a fairly mixed assemblage, the weights and hand-mill seemingly out of place in either the upper or the lower room. Nevertheless, these would appear consistent with finds in other parts of the house which were probably associated with food preparation and perhaps bear witness to the fairly commercial character of this establishment.

In the volcanic deposit above the rooms to the south of the entrance, presumably hall 4 and rooms 7 and 8, and included among Elia's material from the upper rooms, were: a bronze hinge, probably structural; three rings of various sizes and a Republican *as*. To the south of shop 2, a bronze ring handle was found. With the exception of an easily loseable coin, the finds in this area appear to have been fittings, either for wooden structural items or for furniture (e.g. shutters or perhaps curtains).

A large amount of material was found a few centimetres above the pavement in room 6, although Elia assigned it to the lower room. This included: an iron padlock, probably for a door, and a bronze handle, possibly from a chest; a number of ceramic vessels, and remains of a metal vessel, which seem to cover a range of activities including food-serving and storage; a small marble base; the remains possibly of a cylindrical bronze container, two small glass bottles, a bone spoon, a pair of fixation forceps; bone fittings either from furniture or from a mirror; two bone discs and one glass disc which were possibly spindle whorls and another bone disc which was too small for a spindle whorl; a bronze buckle; four lamps; and three seashells, at least one of which was likely to have been a personal or religious ornament. Given that all this material was recorded together, it is

<sup>35</sup> Elia (1934: 274–5); Ling (1997: 40).

<sup>36</sup> Elia (1934: 274).

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 275. Her provenancing is not always consistent with those in the *Giornali degli Scavi* which I have followed here.

<sup>38</sup> See Allison (2004a: 120–5).

<sup>39</sup> See *ibid.*; see also Pirson (1997:175–8).

<sup>40</sup> Elia's opinion (1934: 275) that they were from the lower room may be reliable, given that she is specific about those which were from rooms above the entranceway and room 6.

possible that they were stored in a wooden chest. This may explain why they were found a few centimetres above the pavement and should therefore be assigned to the lower room. In general, they show a concentration of material associated with seemingly personal activities. It would seem that a chest containing personal possessions was stored here. Rooms of a similar type to the lower room (room 6) in 'atrium' houses tended to have containers of more communal and utilitarian material.<sup>41</sup> However, parts of the assemblage show similarities with parts of that found in room 3 of House I 10,1.

Two other small glass bottles were recorded from this area but without a precise provenance. A bronze vessel, supposedly an inkwell, remains of a furniture lock and a coin, dated to AD 41-3, were either from this house or from House I 10,1.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

Ling concludes that, during the third quarter of the first century AD, rooms 6, 10, and 12 were finalized, the shop was established and further upper rooms were added at the front of the house.<sup>42</sup> Elia believed that part of this house was reserved for industrial purposes and was distinct from the dwelling proper, but that contact was maintained between the two sections.<sup>43</sup> This whole establishment was identified as a '*caupona*' by La Torre but it is not included in Gassner's catalogue of shops in Pompeii.<sup>44</sup>

It seems likely that if shop 2 had indeed been used for preparing and serving food, then the finds in the volcanic deposit in rooms 5, 6, 7, and possibly 8 might indicate that some of the preparation was being carried out within other parts of the lower house. However, the kinds of utilitarian equipment found in these areas are also commonly found in dwellings which are considered to be more purely residential. This should draw our attention to the fact that the two areas of activity were not strictly separated in Pom-

peii. It is particularly notable that the only fixture in the establishment, which would have been suitable for cooking and food preparation (the *fornello*) was in the shop, implying that no distinction existed between the preparation of food for domestic or commercial purposes.

Apart from this more utilitarian material, in general evidence for habitation on the ground floor is sparse, unless the material above shop 2 can be provenanced to the lower room and the chest and its contents can be provenanced to room 6. However, a notable proportion of the assemblage in this house seems to be concerned with cosmetic, toilet, or possibly pharmaceutical activities, as was that in area 7, reportedly the back area of the shop. This might cause us either to question the functional attribution of this material or to reconsider the nature of the shop's merchandise and trade.

From the graffiti at the entrance it seems possible that this establishment belonged to a woman (possibly Coponia) and that it was also inhabited by her maid (Iris). One could perhaps hypothesize that the large proportion of seemingly cosmetic material and possibly the presence of spinning and weaving artefacts are testimony to women's presence here.<sup>45</sup> The glassware in room 7 might seem to add weight to Laurence's hypothesis that shop 2 was a '*popina*' but such assemblages were common in Pompeian houses (e.g. in the upper storey of the Casa del Fabbro and in the west ambulatory of the Casa degli Amanti).<sup>46</sup>

Whatever this establishment's original function may have been, the apparent lack of material found in the actual shop and more especially, the apparent destruction of the *fornello* imply that the shop at least may have ceased functioning fully before the eruption, perhaps not long after it was constructed. Also the presence of an incomplete marble base in the entranceway hints that its normal activities may have been disrupted possibly before the final eruption.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>41</sup> See Allison (2004a: 85-7).

<sup>42</sup> Ling (1997: 46).

<sup>43</sup> Elia (1934: 275).

<sup>44</sup> La Torre (1988: 77, fig. 1); Gassner (1986). For discussion on food outlets in Pompeii, see Ellis 2004.

<sup>45</sup> But see Allison (forthcoming) for gender issues concerning domestic cloth production and artefact association.

<sup>46</sup> Laurence (1994: map 5.3).

<sup>47</sup> See Allison (1992b); Allison (2004a: 190-4).

# 21

## CASA DEL MENANDRO (I 10,4)

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### ENTRANCEWAY a

To either side of this main entranceway, on the street front, are fixed masonry seats. Such seats have been assumed to have been for waiting clients.<sup>1</sup> However, in Pompeii these seats are not always in front of the largest and most elaborate houses, that is those whose occupants were likely to have had clients. They were therefore likely to have served as a public facility available to anyone, including the house occupants.<sup>2</sup> No loose finds were reported from this entranceway.

### 'ATRIUM' b (PLATE 7)

The only visible sign of possible post-eruption disturbance to the volcanic deposit is a small hole towards the south end of the east wall of this 'atrium'. However, the hole seems too small to have been the breach made by a post-eruption intruder.

Maiuri noted, that the wall decoration of this 'atrium' was of a fresh and well-preserved Fourth Style executed after the last transformation of the house.<sup>3</sup> The pavement was in *lavapesta*.<sup>4</sup> Fixtures here included a central catchment pool (*impluvium*), revetted in white marble that was damaged either before or during the eruption, and a *lararium* aedicula in the north-west corner.<sup>5</sup> According to Maiuri, the aedicula was constructed after the last well-preserved

wall decoration, but Ling believes they are contemporary.<sup>6</sup>

At least forty-five small bronze studs were found in the north-west corner of this area. These had decorated the wooden lattice of the aedicula, now reconstructed in plaster. All the other recorded moveable finds were from the south side of this space. These included: a household storage jar; two clay lamps; bronze and iron fittings, possibly from the closing system for room 8, the so-called 'tablinum'; and bone fragments probably from a piece of furniture. In the south-west corner were found a large bronze basin and a bronze *patera*, both of which were conceivably associated with bathing.

Contrary to what might be expected,<sup>7</sup> no statuettes of *Lares* or other representations were found in the *lararium* aedicula.<sup>8</sup> Maiuri therefore concluded that these must have been made of wood. If this were so, then the excavators, who were able to make a cast of the wooden latticing, would surely also have observed any statuettes inside the aedicula, objects which would seem to have been more important than the latticing. In House I 7,19,<sup>9</sup> as in room 25 of this house (see below), the excavators had been able to make casts of organic statuary. As this was apparently not possible here, it seems likely that any statuary that may once have furnished this *lararium* was removed before or during the eruption.

<sup>1</sup> Leach (1993: 23).

<sup>2</sup> Allison (2004a: 164–5).

<sup>3</sup> Maiuri (1933: 28); see also Ling (1997: 58–9); Ling and Ling (2005: 180–9).

<sup>4</sup> Ling (1997: 265).

<sup>5</sup> The marble revetment of the central pool may have been restored after excavation: compare Pomp. archive neg. C/1593 with Ling (1997: pl. 22). For *lararium* aedicula: Stefani 2003: 186.

<sup>6</sup> Maiuri (1933: 36); Ling (pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>7</sup> e.g. Boyce (1937: 10); Dwyer (1982: 114, 127).

<sup>8</sup> Maiuri (1933: 34).

<sup>9</sup> See Allison (2004b).

In general, the quantity of moveable finds in this front hall appears to have been minimal.<sup>10</sup> As Maiuri commented,<sup>11</sup> the bronze *labrum* was found in the south-west corner of this area without there being any sign of the necessary podium in the house. It seems likely that this basin was placed in this corner, and any base removed, before the eruption. If this basin was intended to stand on a base in this front hall and had been moved to the corner for safe keeping during the eruption then one might expect its base to have been found. If the basin had been standing on a base at the time of the eruption it is improbable that looters would have removed the base but not the large bronze basin. The apparent lack of a support suggests that either it had never been installed or that the basin had been in position only during some earlier period.<sup>12</sup> In either case this front hall had been subject to rearrangement prior to the eruption.

Maiuri also commented on the lack of a *cartibulum*, a piece of furniture purported to have traditionally stood near the *impluvium* in the *atrium*.<sup>13</sup> Lack of a *cartibulum* (if indeed one was necessary) and the lack of statuettes in the *lararium* might add weight to the view that the front hall was not fully renovated and operational as intended prior to the eruption. If Maiuri is correct about the relationship of the *aedicula* to the wall decoration, there would have been two phases of activity after the room had been decorated in the Fourth Style: firstly, the erection of the *aedicula* and presumably its use; secondly, the removal of any statuettes. In any event, the distribution of the finds suggests that this room had been used, or was being prepared for use, after the decoration had been completed, but that this use had been disrupted prior to the eruption.

#### ROOM 1 (PLATE 8)

Maiuri called this room a '*cella ostiaria*', presumably because of its location and its plastered but unpainted walls, and Ling refers to it as a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>14</sup> There were no fixtures in this room although bracket holes

in the north and south walls, c.2.3 m above the floor, may have been for a mezzanine.<sup>15</sup> There is a possible breach in the east wall of this room, visible only from room 3, which may indicate post-eruption disturbance.

The finds from this room consisted of: the remains of a bronze *casseruola*; a large iron door key; a small bronze handle; a bone needle and a long bone pin; two clay lamps; two bone dice and at least twenty glass counters; two bronze rods; possibly a boar's tooth; and a glass bead. The bronze handle was conceivably from a container, possibly a small box or casket. Two of the glass counters were found adhered to it and may have been in this container. An iron lock was also recorded here but this may have fallen from the upper floor, because it was discovered at an earlier excavation stage than the other contents.

With the exception of the door fittings, the finds are mainly quite small and delicate and concerned with lighting, gaming activities, and either apparel or cloth production. It is conceivable that the rods and boar's tooth were associated with the gaming items. This room was either being used to store such material or these activities were being carried out here, perhaps by women. Given the wall-covering and floor of this room it was more probably a storeroom. In Pompeian houses rooms of this type could often be used to store a variety of domestic paraphernalia.<sup>16</sup> What is notable about the objects found in this room is that they are quite specialized.

#### ROOM 2 (PLATE 9)

This was a small room with coarsely plastered walls and a stairway along the east, north, and west walls.<sup>17</sup> Under the north and west branches of this stairway were a series of vaults or niches.<sup>18</sup> This room has been identified as a '*cubiculum*' which later became both a passageway to the upper floor and also contained shrines.<sup>19</sup> Ling identifies the larger of the two niches in the north wall as containing an altar, presumably because its base was raised above ground

<sup>10</sup> Compare Allison (2004a: 70–5).

<sup>11</sup> Maiuri (1933: 428–9).

<sup>12</sup> The base depicted in *PPM* II: 242, fig. 2 is modern.

<sup>13</sup> Daremberg and Saglio (1881: 92); Mau (1899: 248–9); compare Allison (1999b: 61–2).

<sup>14</sup> Maiuri (1933: 36); see Ling (1997: 138, 265); Ling and Ling (2005: 189).

<sup>15</sup> Ling (1997: 265).

<sup>16</sup> Allison (2004a: 79–81).

<sup>17</sup> Ling (1997: 50, pl. 25, 266); Ling and Ling (2005: 189).

<sup>18</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 16); Ling (1997: pl. 25).

<sup>19</sup> Ling (1997: 136, 266).

level and it had mouldings. There would not seem sufficient evidence for such an identification as niches can be shown to have more varied uses.<sup>20</sup>

A number of finds were reported in the *Giornale degli Scavi* which were probably from this room, from inside one of the niches under the stairway.<sup>21</sup> These finds consisted of: the remains of two bronze locks; one iron lock; and up to sixteen ceramic dishes, of Pompeian Red Ware. The bronze locks are relatively large and must have been attached to very solid pieces of wood. There is no evidence for doors on the niches so the locks were either from the entrance doors to this room or being stored here.<sup>22</sup>

As noted by Maiuri,<sup>23</sup> with the exception of two large coarse lids (cat. nos. 151 and 165), the ceramic dishes can be divided into four main size ranges:

size I: one large dish (cat. no. 150) with a rim diameter of 398 mm.

size II: two dishes (cat. nos. 152–3) with rim diameters of 323–60 mm.

size III: five dishes (cat. nos. 160–4) with rim diameters of 226–31 mm.

size IV: six dishes of smallest size (cat. nos. 154–9) with rim diameters of 153–7 mm.

Traces of use, in the form of soot on the underside of the base, were found on one of the size II dishes and three of size III. However, no such traces were found on any of the six smallest dishes, size IV. The dishes with traces of burning were likely to have been placed on a heating apparatus for frying or for heating food. Such a heating apparatus could conceivably have been a hearth, as occurred in many kitchens in Pompeian houses, on which the dishes may have been supported over a fire by a tripod. Comparable dishes appear to have been found on a kitchen hearth in the Casa dei Cervi, Herculaneum.<sup>24</sup> However, these vessels could equally have been used on braziers, such as have sometimes been found in Pompeian houses in, or just outside, rooms identified as dining-rooms.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>20</sup> See discussion on niches: pp. 394–5 and Allison (2004a: 48–51); see also (2004b: Casa di Julius Polybius, room M).

<sup>21</sup> These finds were reported in the *Giornale degli Scavi* as being from room 6, under the stairs, which would seem to be this particular room, room 2—see Ling (1997: 50). However, Maiuri (1933: 55) incorrectly assigned these finds to room 10.

<sup>22</sup> For evidence for doors: see Ling (1997: 266).

<sup>23</sup> Maiuri (1933: 454).

<sup>24</sup> Maiuri (1958: 311, fig. 244).

<sup>25</sup> See Salza Prina Ricotti (1978: 240–1); Allison (1999b: 69–70; 2004a: 93, 95, 130).

<sup>26</sup> Roberts (pers. comm. 2000) suggested that these may have showed no signs of burning because they were used in oven

The smaller size IV dishes may show no signs of burning because food had been transferred into them from the larger dishes, or alternatively they were used for non-cooked food.<sup>26</sup> A comparable range of sizes was noted by Painter for the silver plates from room B (see below).

It is notable that these dishes were stored in a cupboard away from the main kitchen area of the house (i.e. rooms 26–8). It is difficult to ascertain whether this would have been their habitual place of storage or for how long they might have been stored here. If this were indeed their usual storage area then it would seem more probable that they were used for serving and heating food, possibly in or near a dining area, rather than that they were used for oven or hearth cooking because they are a long way from any such cooking area. Because of the cooking methods for which these vessels would be best suited,<sup>27</sup> it is inconceivable that they could have been used in the *fornello* of room 3, which was the only heating apparatus in the vicinity.

#### ROOM 3 (PLATE 10.1–8)

There is a large breach at floor level at the north end of the east wall of this room and possibly another breach in the north end of the west wall, both conceivably causing post-eruption disturbance to any room contents.

The walls were originally decorated in the early Fourth Style, which Ling argues was subsequently repaired, replastered and crudely redecorated, on the north, east, and west walls, as emergency repairs to earthquake damage that he dated to AD 62.<sup>28</sup>

There is a masonry structure, with sloping sides, against the south wall of this room which Maiuri identified as a rustic *fornello* of the type used to heat baths rather than that used in a kitchen.<sup>29</sup> The only loose finds securely provenanced to the pavement

cooking. However, actual ovens in Pompeian houses are rare, the main examples being the large ovens for heating bath-suites (e.g. in room D). Such vessels could still have become covered with soot in such ovens. These smaller dishes are comparable in size to a terra sigillata dish which was found in Pompeii containing figs: see Conticello *et al.* (1990: 188, no. 84). See also cat. no. 8.

<sup>27</sup> See Cubberly *et al.* (1988: 98–102).

<sup>28</sup> Ling (1995: 201); Ling and Ling (2005: 189–91).

<sup>29</sup> *Fornello* h.: 0.8 m; w.: 0.57 m; d.: 0.7 m; Maiuri (1933: 38); see also Ling (1997: 266).



level in this room consisted of blocks of obsidian, inside and beside this *fornello*, and remains of an iron lock and of another small bronze one, possibly from a chest. Other finds consisted of: a large ceramic vessel, probably a storage vessel; bronze studs also possibly from a chest; a small bronze ring; a small cup or bowl, probably tableware; a small glass bottle; a clay lamp; and a glass bead. The studs may have decorated the same container as the bronze lock was used on, and some of the other finds may have been inside this container. These other finds appear to cover a range of activities, from possible food storage to more personal activity. A similar range of domestic material was also witnessed in other rooms of this type in Pompeii, being medium to large, closed rooms off one corner of the front hall.<sup>30</sup>

The *fornello* in shop 2 of House I 10,2–3 has been identified as a stove for heating food or drink and it is conceivable that it was of a similar type to the one in this room.<sup>31</sup> However, Maiuri believed that the latter may have been used in restoration work and that the room had been transformed into a workshop. Evidence of reddening of the inside walls of the masonry structure and traces of black indicate that it had been used for heating, although the plastering of the outside face, at least on the east side, suggests that this was not its original, intended function. No traces of burning are visible on the base today. If it had been used for heating or cooking then the lack of evidence for extensive burning suggests it had been used only for a short time.

With the possible exception of the lumps of obsidian, whose presence here is curious,<sup>32</sup> Maiuri's identification of this room as a workshop is not backed up by the other finds. It seems improbable that the attempt to patch up the painted decoration and the installation of the *fornello* against the original paintings on the south wall were contemporaneous. The *fornello* could have been installed as a makeshift heating system, either because the room was being used as a workshop or for rudimentary cooking in its final phase. In either case, this installation and the finds

indicate that the activities being carried out in this room, after the repair to the wall decoration, did not concur with a decorated room.

#### ROOM 4

There is a small hole in the south wall of this room, towards the east end, but it seems too small to have been used either by post-eruption intruders or as an escape route for fugitives from the eruption.

This room, painted in the Fourth Style, has been identified as an '*ala*' or an '*exedra*'.<sup>33</sup> The only finds here consisted of one small bronze coin of the Republican period and a fairly large iron hinge that may have been part of the closing system for this room, suggesting that there had been a wooden screen here, rather than a curtain as proposed by Maiuri.<sup>34</sup> This room reflects the pattern found in spaces of this type in other Pompeian houses where loose finds were not particularly common.<sup>35</sup>

#### ROOM 5 (PLATE 10.9–12)

The walls of this small narrow room were covered with plain white plaster and much of the north wall is a modern restoration.<sup>36</sup> There were two rows of wooden shelving along each of the north and south walls.<sup>37</sup>

The finds in this room included bronze studs, fragments of fine bronze lamina, a small lightweight bronze lock plate, fragments of a bronze chain and bronze nails. The fragments of bronze lamina and possibly those of the chain may have been from a small container, such as a casket, while the studs are likely to have been from a more substantial chest. The other finds consisted of a large ceramic bowl or basin; two small ceramic lids; two small glass bottles; a black stone, reportedly for polishing marble; and an Augustan *as*. Another larger ceramic lid and a small ceramic vessel may also have been from this room.

Maiuri identified this small room as a storeroom.<sup>38</sup> The extant finds seem to substantiate this identification,

<sup>30</sup> Allison (2004a: 83–4).

<sup>31</sup> Elia (1934: 266, fig. 1, 272) illustrated a U-shaped *fornello* at the south end of the counter.

<sup>32</sup> Renfrew *et al.* (1965: 225) commented on obsidian's value to the Greeks as a semi-precious stone suitable for mirrors and exotic ornaments. It could conceivably have been used by the Romans to make mosaic pavements, although I know of no evidence for this.

<sup>33</sup> Ling (1997: 49, 266); Ling and Ling (2005: 191–5). For discussion on appropriateness of terms '*ala*' or '*exedra*' for such rooms: see Leach (1997: 53, 61–2); Allison (2004a: 170).

<sup>34</sup> Maiuri (1933: 39); see Ling (1997: 49, 266).

<sup>35</sup> See Allison (2004a: 81–3).

<sup>36</sup> Ling (1997: 267); Ling and Ling (2005: 195).

<sup>37</sup> Ling (1997: 49, 267).

<sup>38</sup> Maiuri (1933: 52); see also Ling (1997: 267).

indicating fairly utilitarian domestic storage. While it is notable that they are rather limited in quantity, a further group of finds recorded in the upper levels of volcanic deposit in this room, mainly similar furniture fittings and small vessels, may also have been on shelves (see below). These finds concord with the pattern of utilitarian domestic storage found in small undecorated rooms of this type in other Pompeian houses.<sup>39</sup>

#### ROOM 6

The walls of this room were covered in coarse white plaster with a pink socle,<sup>40</sup> and there is a breach at the west end of the north wall. The west end of the south wall has a low and narrow rectangular recess but no loose finds were recorded here. This recess, and the unpainted walls, have been used to identify this room as a modest '*cubiculum*' (or bedroom) for the '*ostiarus*'.<sup>41</sup> However, such recesses also provided space for other items of furniture or household material.<sup>42</sup> Combined with the lack of wall decoration, this suggests that it had been a storeroom.

#### ROOM 7

No breaches are identifiable in this room but much of the walls consists of modern restoration and much of the plaster in the north-west corner has been destroyed. No loose finds were recorded here.

This was a relatively small room painted in the Fourth Style.<sup>43</sup> Maiuri identified it as a '*cubiculum*' of probably greater distinction than room 6 because there was no recess in the walls.<sup>44</sup> While the painted decoration suggests that it had a more formal function than room 6, there is no evidence of activity here at the time of the eruption. It may have been abandoned at an earlier date.

#### ROOM 8 (PLATE II)

There is a breach in the east wall of this room, now patched, which penetrated the wall into corridor 9. The walls were decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>45</sup> On

the west side of the room were found the remains of two elaborate wood and bronze couches. Other finds consisted of: the remains of three bronze hinges, at least two of which may have been part of the closing system of this room, while the other, smaller, one was more probably a fitting from a chest or cupboard; a bronze ring handle that may also have been a chest or cupboard fitting; a bronze nail; a small ceramic bowl; two loom weights; a marble herm; and a bronze clamp or bracket, supposedly from the *impluvium* in '*atrium*' b.

The two large hinges were either from the closing system between this room and the front hall or from the cupboard in room 10. The ring handle, the smaller hinge and further finds near the south-west jamb (see under peristyle garden c) suggest the presence of storage furniture, either in this room or in the north ambulatory of peristyle garden c. The combination of couches, a herm, loom weights, and a bronze clamp suggest rather mixed activities. It is possible that the herm was brought here for safe keeping during the eruption, but this seems unlikely for a clamp, that was reportedly used for the construction of the *impluvium*. Even in the event that it had been moved during post-eruption disturbance, its deposition here implies that the marble revetment of the *impluvium* was in a state of disrepair and that this part of the house had been in disarray, at least partially, at the time of the eruption. This suggests altered conditions after this room and the '*atrium*' had been decorated.

This room is referred to as a '*tablinum*'.<sup>46</sup> Beds or couches occurred more commonly in this type of room than in so-called '*cubicula*' in Pompeian houses.<sup>47</sup> If the couches have not been placed here under disrupted conditions then their presence suggests that this room was used either for eating or reclining.

#### CORRIDOR 9

There is a patched breach in the west wall of this corridor, corresponding to that in room 8.

<sup>39</sup> See Allison (2004a: 79–81).

<sup>40</sup> Ling (1997: 267); Ling and Ling (2005: 195).

<sup>41</sup> GdSc (A,VI,6: 570); Maiuri (1933: 52); see also Ling (1997: 138).

<sup>42</sup> For discussion on types of recesses: see Allison (1995: 163–7; 2004a: 48–52).

<sup>43</sup> Ling (1997: 267); Ling and Ling (2005: 195–7).

<sup>44</sup> Maiuri (1933: 53); see also Ling (1997: 138).

<sup>45</sup> Ling (1997: 268); Ling and Ling (2005: 197–9).

<sup>46</sup> Ling (1997: 49–51, 268).

<sup>47</sup> See Allison (2004a: 85–7).

The walls have a Fourth-Style decoration.<sup>48</sup> Only one small ring handle, possibly from a wooden container, was reported from the upper levels in this corridor and may have been from an upper floor.

#### ROOM 10

The west wall of this area has a smallish breach, high up towards the southern end, implying that the upper strata of the volcanic deposit, at least, may have been disturbed. However, most of the finds were recorded less than 0.3 m above the pavement. It is likely that the lower part of this area, below the level of the sill (height 0.56 m) of the window in the east wall opening to room 8, was not disturbed.

The *Giornale degli Scavi* reported that this area had been converted into a large cupboard with walls covered in white plaster and wooden doors opening onto room 8.<sup>49</sup> The fittings listed from this space were most probably those of the cupboard. These included: four iron handles; the remains of at least three bronze locks; other bronze and iron remains including two bronze door reinforcement strips; hinges; and nails. Remains of one bronze vase and two loom weights were also found here, suggesting that this cupboard was used for domestic storage, including that of a loom, or of spare loom weights from a loom, which may have been used in the vicinity. The two loom weights found in room 8 were probably associated with these. Nevertheless, this cupboard would seem to have been relatively empty.

#### PERISTYLE GARDEN C (PLATES 12–17)

There are no direct signs that this, the main colonnaded garden area of the house, had been disturbed after the eruption. Where volcanic material is mentioned in the *Giornale degli Scavi* it is either referred to as '*materiale eruttivo*' or '*lapilli*',<sup>50</sup> with no precise evidence that the area had received the attention of post-eruption intruders.

The walls of the ambulatories, and the parapet wall of the open garden area were decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>51</sup> In the north ambulatory, at the west end of

the parapet wall, a terracotta puteal stands over the cistern head,<sup>52</sup> above a downshaft for what must have been a principal water collection location for the occupants of the house. A bronze and iron brazier, containing an abundance of ash, was also found in this ambulatory. These are common in such areas, even in large Pompeian houses,<sup>53</sup> suggesting that cooking may have been carried out in front of diners here. Against the parapet wall were found a marble statue of Apollo, a large iron knife, and a bronze bucket. The two latter items could conceivably have been associated with the nearby cistern head. One bronze and numerous iron nails were also reported from pavement level in this ambulatory. These were more probably structural than from furniture. Near the south-west jamb of room 8 were found remains of at least three bronze locks, probably from both structural and cupboard doors. In the vicinity were also found a marble slab (possibly part of a table top), a bronze circle that was probably a bangle, a bronze buckle, two bronze *guardispigoli*, and two bronze coins, one a Republican *as*. This curious collection may comprise a number of objects that were lost at various times or items gathered together and subsequently dropped, perhaps during the final eruption.

Towards the northern end of the west ambulatory was found a marble and bronze table, consisting of two pieces that were found in separate locations and hence possibly broken before the eruption. In the same area, a wooden chest or box containing six large storage jars and three flasks was found. The vessels were of differing shapes and sizes but all had square bodies and were packed into the container in an orderly fashion. With the exception of what appear to be marine snail shells, possibly intrusive, no traces of any of the contents of these jars, or of their lids, were recorded. It is conceivable that they had been empty at the time of the eruption.

Five small bronze strap hinges; four bronze ring handles; the remains of a bronze furniture lock; and fourteen small bone hinges were also found in this ambulatory. These indicate that further cupboards and chests may have stood in this ambulatory at the time of the eruption. The remains of a small bronze foot, probably from a folding stool, may be a salvaged

<sup>48</sup> Ling (1997: 268); Ling and Ling (2005: 199–200).

<sup>49</sup> GdSc (A,VI,6: 569); Maiuri (1933: 55); Ling (1997: 269); Ling and Ling (2005: 200–1).

<sup>50</sup> e.g. GdSc (A,VI,6: 579 and A,VI,7: 64).

<sup>51</sup> Ling (1997: 269–70); Ling and Ling (2005: 208–15).

<sup>52</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 35); Ling (1997: fig. 53E).

<sup>53</sup> See Allison (2004a: 93); cf. Salza Prina Ricotti (1978–80: esp. 278).

furniture fitting, particularly given that an identical piece was found in room 43. At least two marble slabs, with remains of painted inscriptions, were also found here. These too may have been salvaged, possibly for construction work. A further five large bronze strap hinges, one with rectangular wings, are likely to have been from folding structural doors. If so, they also may have been salvaged from elsewhere because no such doors would have been necessary in this ambulatory. It is uncertain whether a large bronze lock plate found here was from one of the doors in this ambulatory or was again a salvaged item.

Finds from the east ambulatory consisted of: remains of a large bronze lock, found 1.5 m above the pavement; one iron lock; five strap hinges; and a small bronze drop handle. With the exception of the latter, which was likely to have been a fitting from a small chest, these were probably fittings for the doorways on this side, particularly those of room 18. The hinges were likely to have been from the faces of multi-leaf folding doors (see room 18).

In the south ambulatory a large bone hinge was recorded near one of the columns, implying that storage furniture may have been placed here, possibly a cupboard. In the south-east corner, near the entrance to corridor P1, were found: a bronze ring; a clay lamp; a ceramic bowl; six bronze coins, dating from at least the third century BC to the time of Claudius; part of an iron chain; and four large iron keys. Judging by their recorded size the latter were likely to have been door keys. This is an interesting assemblage which might have been material gathered together during the final eruption, and perhaps associated with the skeletons found in corridor P and room 19. Other finds in the south ambulatory consisted of a bronze *guardispigolo* and an iron lock. These were likely to have been structural fittings. It is uncertain whether a terracotta antefix found here was also part of the structure or indeed a salvaged item (see Casa del Menandro Supplement, no. 18).

No loose finds were recorded from the open garden area. Towards its southern end, and approximately in line with the opening in the east parapet wall and the doorway to room 18, there was a pool with a bronze fountain spout at the centre.<sup>54</sup> To the

north of this, traces of wooden planks were recorded and identified as the base of a wooden *triclinium*.<sup>55</sup>

Other finds from the peristyle garden, but from within the lapilli and with no precise provenance, consisted of: a hand-mill; a number of ceramic vessels including an amphora; remains of a bronze ring handle; and a bronze *sestertius* of Claudius. It is conceivable that the reason for these being found above ground level is that they formed the contents and fittings of a cupboard or chest. A large bronze strap hinge, also included in this group, was probably a structural fitting. Another amphora, bronze lock remains, iron fragments, a lump of iron reportedly for restoration work, and a coin were also recorded in the volcanic deposit. These may have been disturbed from the ambulatories of this peristyle garden.

Either during or subsequent to the final alteration and decoration of this peristyle garden and possibly subsequent to further damage,<sup>56</sup> the west ambulatory appears to have been used for the storage of domestic material, some of which was probably also damaged, and for construction material. Domestic storage appears to have been a common occurrence in the ambulatories of colonnaded gardens in Pompeii.<sup>57</sup> However, this storage does not seem consistent with the notion that the bath-suite off the southern end of this ambulatory was actually undergoing repair at the time of the eruption.<sup>58</sup> The inclusion of seemingly salvaged material suggests that the area was in a state of upheaval.

According to Maiuri, the placement on the pavement of the north ambulatory of the statuette of Apollo must have been provisional.<sup>59</sup> He compared the circumstances of a statue of Livia found in the Villa dei Misteri and the bronze statue of a young male, an ephebe, in the Casa dell'Efebo but noted that, unlike the ephebe, there was no evidence in this house for a podium which would have supported this statue. He therefore surmised that the statue did not derive from this peristyle garden but had been brought here from the Temple of Apollo for safe-keeping, because it was a votive statue which the owner of this house had dedicated in this public sanctuary.<sup>60</sup> This statue seems rather to belong more to the genre of domestic statuary, but it is

<sup>54</sup> Ling (1997: 270).

<sup>55</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 103); Maiuri (1933: 84 and fig. 34); Soprano (1950: 307).

<sup>56</sup> See Ling (1997: 85–8).

<sup>57</sup> See Allison (2004a: 92–5).

<sup>58</sup> Maiuri (1933: 121–4); Ling (1983a: 53) and (1997: 61).

<sup>59</sup> Maiuri (1933: 407–8).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. 419.



difficult to understand why it stood in the ambulatory or why it would have been left in this fairly exposed position at the time of the eruption, when, at the same time, seemingly less valuable *compluvium* tiles and a sundial had already been stored in the underground area beneath the bath-suite (see below), especially if the sundial and this statuette had both derived from the same garden context. The placement of this statuette in this ambulatory therefore does not appear to belong to the same phase of salvaging or hoarding as that for the storage in room B. It is conceivable that the occupants of this house may have acquired it at a later date. This raises the possibility that the occupants of the main part of the house at the time of the eruption may not have been the same occupants who had been responsible for its repair and redecoration.

In summary, while cooking and domestic storage might be considered as habitual activities in a colonnaded garden area, the presence and locations of the statuette of Apollo, the marble slabs, bronze door hinges and apparently broken furniture suggest disruption to such traditional activities. This disruption would post-date the Fourth-Style decoration of this area and probably the abandonment of the repair to the bath-suite (see below). None of the coins can be dated later than Claudius.

#### ROOM 11 (PLATE 18)

The walls of this room were painted in a transitional Third–Fourth Style,<sup>61</sup> and the pavement was mosaic, with a coloured *emblema* depicting a Nilotic scene, placed c.1.8 m from the north and south walls and c.1.3 m from east and west walls.<sup>62</sup> There is a breach in the east wall approximately 2 m above the floor, which seems unlikely to be related to any disturbance of finds at floor level.

The recorded finds consisted of a small wooden chest containing four glass jars and flasks. The three preserved vessels are of different shapes and of fabrics from different parts of the Roman world, suggesting that they had not been produced as a set. Thus, while they were all storage containers, they are unlikely to have come as part of a single shipment. Their discovery together in a box, however, suggests that they had

functioned as a set within this house and that this may have been their usual storage place. The capacities of the vessels imply that they had been used for condiments. The other finds from this room—two bronze door pivots, two bronze strap hinges, and two bronze studs—are all likely to have been structural.

Ling accepts the traditional view that this room had functioned as a dining-room.<sup>63</sup> The presence of a box of glass condiment containers suggests that it was used for storage of this material prior to the eruption. It might seem unusual to salvage such vessels during the eruption, although one cannot discount the possibility that they may have contained provisions which were in the process of being moved. However, storage of this kind in this type of room has been noted in other Pompeian houses.<sup>64</sup> It is conceivable that the discovery of these vessels here documents habitual activity in dining-rooms.

#### ROOM 12

There is a small breach in the north wall of this room which seems too small to have been used as a passage to room 4. The walls were decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>65</sup> Ling accepts the traditional view that this room was also a dining-room.<sup>66</sup> Only one small ceramic cup was reported from here, suggesting that the room was largely empty and probably out of use at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 13

This small open space, referred to as an '*exedra*', has the remains of painted plaster on the walls.<sup>67</sup> The finds included a gargoyle waterspout, reputedly from the *compluvium* in the front hall, and iron fittings, possibly from a chest. The location of a piece from the *compluvium* here, like the clamp from the *impluvium* in room 8, further supports the suggestion of disruption and possibly intended building works in the front hall. However, the overall dispersal of such repair material, particularly its discovery in room B (see below), which cannot be the result of post-eruption disturbance, hints at disruption after the initiation of this repair programme which may have caused its abandonment.

<sup>61</sup> Ling (1995: 205); Ling and Ling (2005: 202–7).

<sup>62</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 21 and pl. VII); Ling and Ling (2005: 201–2).

<sup>63</sup> Ling (1997: 137).

<sup>64</sup> Allison (2004a: 95–9); see also Ellis (2000: 152).

<sup>65</sup> Ling (1997: 269); Ling and Ling (2005: 207–8).

<sup>66</sup> Ling (1997: 137, 269).

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.* 271; Ling and Ling (2005: 215).



## ROOM 14

There are at least four breaches in the walls of this room, two in the north wall, one in the east wall and one in the south wall, through to room 15. The walls were covered with fine white plaster, with a few red lines indicating compartments in the socle zone, and the pavement was of white mortar with a geometric pattern of inset black tesserae.<sup>68</sup>

Maiuri identified this room as an *'apotheca'* or *'cella penaria'* for serving the nearby *'triclinium'*.<sup>69</sup> He recorded a number of amphorae in one corner but these were rather from rooms to the east of room 19.<sup>70</sup> While no loose finds were actually recorded here, the plastering indicates that it may have been a fairly utilitarian room, possibly a storeroom, although the pavement indicates it may once have had a more formal use. Such storerooms, containing a range of domestic and utilitarian material, are common in the peristyle garden areas of even quite large and elaborate houses.<sup>71</sup>

## ROOM 15 (PLATE 19)

There is one breach at the west end of the north wall of this room, which penetrated through to room 14, and the excavators noted traces of previous excavation here.<sup>72</sup> The walls were decorated in the Fourth Style, which, according to Ling, was of the early Fourth Style, datable before AD 62, that had sustained earthquake damage which had subsequently been carefully repaired.<sup>73</sup>

The finds from this room consisted of: bronze and iron door pivots from the entrance; two bronze strap hinges and a rectangular bronze lock plate, probably part of the entrance door; a bronze disc, probably a furniture fitting; iron, wooden, and bronze furniture legs and associated fittings which appear to have been from two pieces of furniture, possibly stools or chairs; and a ring handle, probably from storage furniture.

Maiuri identified this room as an antechamber to a dining-room or to a *'cubiculum'*.<sup>74</sup> The furnishings suggest that it was a place for sitting, or possibly reclining, but which included storage furniture. The

ring handle and probably the lock indicate that it probably also contained storage furniture, perhaps a chest.

## CORRIDOR 16 (PLATES 20–21. I–4)

This corridor has a large patched breach (c.0.85 m × more than 2 m) in the east end of the south wall, c.1.3 m above the pavement. The walls are decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>75</sup>

A pivot base is still *in situ* in the entrance to the peristyle ambulatory, another was found in the entrance to room 15, and a third was found a few centimetres above the pavement. Other finds from this corridor that were very probably structural fittings included: one bronze and one iron lock; four bronze strap hinges; a bronze reinforcement strap; and three bronze *guardispigoli*. Also on the threshold were found: a bronze ring handle, a stamped amphora handle, and a *fibula*. A bronze strap hinge and remains of at least three bronze locks were possibly found in this corridor, although given the confusion of room numbers in the *Giornale degli Scavi* these may have been from rooms 15 or 17. Thus, many of the finds from this corridor probably belong to its entrances, but other finds suggest the presence of a small quantity of domestic material, possibly including a cupboard or a chest, placed here during times of upheaval.

## ROOM 17 (PLATE 21.5)

There is a breach, not patched, in the east wall that is too small for a human to have passed through, perhaps indicating an unsuccessful attempt to break through this wall. Conceivably, those who made the hole changed their minds about the advantages of passing from this room into area 40. There was also a breach in the south wall of this room.

The walls were painted in the Fourth Style.<sup>76</sup> The finds consist of a collection of bronze fittings—a boss, a ring, and a rod. According to Maiuri,<sup>77</sup> this room was a *'cubiculum'* which Ling suggests was a good

<sup>68</sup> Ling (1997: 271); Ling and Ling (2005: 215–16).

<sup>69</sup> Maiuri (1933: 160, 476) seems to have confused rooms 14 and 15.

<sup>70</sup> See Della Corte (1933: 296–7, nos. 185–6, 188–92).

<sup>71</sup> See Allison (2004a: 99–102).

<sup>72</sup> GdSc (A, VI, 7: 91).

<sup>73</sup> Ling (1995: 203; 1997: 88, 271); Ling and Ling (2005: 216–21).

<sup>74</sup> Maiuri (1933: 160).

<sup>75</sup> Ling (1997: 272); Ling and Ling (2005: 221–3).

<sup>76</sup> Ling (1997: 272); Ling and Ling (2005: 223).

<sup>77</sup> Maiuri (1933: 164).

candidate for a bedroom.<sup>78</sup> The finds are not particularly diagnostic and suggest that the room was either severely looted or largely out of use at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 18 (PLATES 21.6–9 AND 22)

The walls of this, the largest room in the house, were decorated in the Fourth Style.<sup>79</sup> They are generally too poorly preserved to see clear evidence of post-eruption disturbance, but reports of mixed volcanic deposit and finds, as well as possible breaches in the north and south walls, provide evidence that this room may have been considerably disturbed after the eruption.<sup>80</sup>

Finds in the vicinity of the west entrance consisted of the door pivots, nine large bronze strap hinges, two other large hinges, that were probably strap hinges, and a reinforcement strip. These undoubtedly all belonged to the closing system of the main entrance to this room. The large number of strap hinges suggests that there had been a number of multi-leaf folding doors across this entranceway. A bronze *guardispigolo* was also found in this room.

In the north-west corner was found a small bronze jar which had been used for heating, possibly of liquids for human consumption. Near the centre of the room were found a number of bronze and bone fittings and ornaments that suggest there had been at least one bed or couch and possibly a table here, probably of high quality.

Maiuri and Ling refer to this room variously as a '*triclinium*', '*oecus*', or '*dining-room*'.<sup>81</sup> The fittings appear to have belonged to furniture suitable for a dining-room (or at least the remains of such furniture). The evidence for heating may conceivably have been associated with dining. The disturbed state of the volcanic deposit may explain the fragmentary nature of the furniture.

The Fourth-Style ceiling decoration of this room, whose wall decoration Ling argues is typologically later than that in room 11, had obviously already been

damaged at some point prior to AD 79 and the remains included in the fill in the spaces under the bath complex.<sup>82</sup> Ling, following Maiuri, argued that there is evidence that repair work had commenced on the ceiling decoration in this room but that it had not been completed. This suggests that after the damage and its partial repair one of the following occurred: the inhabitants abandoned the repair, replaced the furniture and continued to dine here in a room in a state of partial repair,<sup>83</sup> they abandoned the room, repair, furniture and all; or this furniture, which had probably been associated with the usual function of the room, had been stored here during repair, although the latter possibility does not seem to explain adequately the presence of the bronze jar. It is also notable that no finds related to any repair were reported (e.g. piles of lime). This suggests that the room may have been abandoned at some time prior to the eruption, as material used in repair is not generally attractive to looters.<sup>84</sup>

#### ROOM 19 (PLATE 23)

There are two breaches at different levels in the south wall of this room and one in the west wall. The walls are painted in the Fourth Style.<sup>85</sup>

Three skeletons were found near the north-west corner, one of which was reportedly young and had a gold ring and six glass beads wrapped in a cloth. Although there were insufficient beads to make a complete necklace of beads, the defined and precise provenance suggests that they have not been disturbed. They may have formed amulets or a small bangle, or were being carried by this individual as precious items. With these skeletons were also found an axe and a hoe, tools which were probably agricultural implements. These finds no doubt all related to the final abandonment process. No other finds were made in this room to indicate that it had been furnished and in use.

Ling suggests that this room was possibly either an '*oecus*' or a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>86</sup> Maiuri identified two of the

<sup>78</sup> Ling (1997: 138).

<sup>79</sup> Ibid. 272; Ling and Ling (2005: 223–8).

<sup>80</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 98, 103).

<sup>81</sup> Maiuri (1933:168); Ling (1997: 59, 137, 272).

<sup>82</sup> Ling (1995: 205); see Maiuri (1933: 227–8 n. 20).

<sup>83</sup> This seems to have occurred in room EE in the Casa di Julius Polybius: see Allison (2004b).

<sup>84</sup> On the basis of incomplete decorative details in this room, Ling (1997: 88) argues that the eruption caused abandonment of its repair. This eruption only provides a *terminus ante quem* for the abandonment of the repair.

<sup>85</sup> Ling (1997: 273); Ling and Ling (2005: 229–34).

<sup>86</sup> Ling (1997: 273).

skeletons found here as adults and the third as a young individual.<sup>87</sup> Because the adults had no jewellery he suggested that they were not the family of the rich proprietor but possibly a group of fugitive servants. However, the presence of a gold ring with the third individual supports an argument against this identification. These individuals are unlikely to have been post-eruption intruders because of the young age of some of those now in the case in this room who no doubt accompanied them (see corridor P1).<sup>88</sup> In addition, their tools would not seem the most suitable tools for an organized looting party trying to break through masonry walls. Consequently, and because of the presence of these skeletons and others in corridor P1, the breach in the west wall is likely to have been made during the eruption, evidently cut from inside this room, in an effort to escape the lapilli which had built up in the peristyle garden area and had blocked the exit via the doorway. The agricultural tools were very probably being used by these individuals in an attempt to escape from this eruption.

During the final eruption it may have been difficult to pass along corridor P from the eastern area of the house to take refuge in the peristyle garden area (see below). Hence it is conceivable that these people were occupants of the main part of the house at the time of the eruption. Tools similar to these have frequently been found in unexpected parts of other Pompeian houses (e.g. in room 13 in the Casa dell'Efebo and room 1 in the Casa del Fabbro).<sup>89</sup>

#### ROOM 21 (PLATE 24)

This room has breaches, at pavement level, at the north end of the east wall and, slightly above, at the west end of the south wall. As these have been patched, their relationship to that in the west wall of room 19, and the skeletons found there and in corridor P1, is unclear. The walls were covered with white plaster. The pavement was mosaic with an

*emblema*,<sup>90</sup> which seems to have been replaced with mortar along the south wall and in the south-east corner.

There had been two rows of shelves along each of the west, south, and east walls of this room. The top of one row was 1.27 m above the pavement, the other 1.8 m.<sup>91</sup> Judging from the size of the holes for the brackets, these shelves were for lightweight storage.

The contents of this room included: three bronze fittings or pins, possibly wall or furniture fittings; what was possibly melted glass; a blue organic powder; two small glass bottles; part of a glass cup or bowl; a bronze pan or shovel; a number of nails; a small bronze ring; four clay lamps; part of a bronze lamp-stand; two ceramic lids; and a lead weight. With the exception of the lead weight and possibly one lamp, these were found a few centimetres above the pavement and are likely to have been on the shelves. The melted glass may have been the remains of further glass vessels that had melted during the eruption. The blue powder, being inorganic, may have been a mineral paint or possibly traces of disintegrated bronze items. The survival of ceramic lids hints at the original presence of quite large ceramic vessels, broken during the eruption and therefore not recorded.<sup>92</sup>

Maiuri identified this room as a double alcove 'cubiculum', later converted into a library, arguing that, despite the undecorated walls and shelving evidence, the scarcity of objects did not justify calling it a general storeroom.<sup>93</sup> In fact, the finds are comparatively numerous but do not support an identification of the room as a library, at least during its final use.<sup>94</sup> Instead they indicate a more domestic type of storage, with a high proportion of lighting equipment and possibly glassware of the type believed to be used for toilet activities. At the same time, these finds also seem quite specialized and could conceivably have been associated with some type of light industry (e.g. pharmaceutical or decoration).

<sup>87</sup> Maiuri (1933: 12).

<sup>88</sup> See Lazer (in Ling 1997: appendix F); Lazer (in Stefani 2003: 65–7).

<sup>89</sup> See Allison (2004a: 70; 2004b).

<sup>90</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 42); Ling (1997: 274); Ling and Ling (2005: 234–5).

<sup>91</sup> Ling (1997: fig. 52A).

<sup>92</sup> The beds depicted in PPM II 362, fig. 196 are those found in room 8.

<sup>93</sup> Maiuri (1933: 84–9); see also Strocka (1981: 300); compare Allison (2001a: 193).

<sup>94</sup> See also Ling (1997: 61, 137, 274). There are many examples of storerooms in Pompeian houses with less contents than this room (e.g. room ST, Casa del Sacello Iliaco; room g', Casa del Sacerdos Amandus; room 18, Casa dell'Efebo; rooms p and q, House I 7,19; see Allison (2004b)).

## ROOM 22 (PLATE 25.1-7)

This space, traditionally referred to as an *'exedra'*,<sup>95</sup> was painted in the Fourth Style with a landscape with Diana and Actaeon.<sup>96</sup> It has one large breach reaching to floor level, slightly to the west of the centre, which may indicate extensive disturbance to this small area although it does not seem a likely place for the passage of looters.

Findings were made 0.2 m above the pavement here. These consisted of six lamps, a small ceramic dish and a large ceramic lid, which may have been standing on a support that has disintegrated (e.g. a wooden table), or have been disturbed to this level. There is unlikely to have been an upper floor above this area from which they could have fallen.<sup>97</sup> Combined with the lamps in room 21 there were a considerable number of lamps in this area. They may have been stored here or used to light this area for religious and/or display purposes. If the lamps indeed had a religious/ceremonial function then it is conceivable that the ceramic dish held an offering. If so then the ceramic lid may have come from a vessel that was also used for offerings, but it was more probably used in food transport or storage. However, the evidence for disruption in this part of the peristyle garden may equally indicate that the finds had been deposited here in a haphazard fashion.

## ROOM 23

The walls of this small rectangular open space were decorated in the Fourth Style, with the side walls each depicting a seated figure holding an open book.<sup>98</sup> This is also called an *'exedra'* by Ling. Its only contents consisted of a heap of lime, implying that the normal use of this decorated area had been altered after its Fourth-Style decoration and prior to the eruption, probably for repairs to be carried out in the peristyle garden area. If indeed the finds in room 22 represented normal display or religious activities, it is interesting that they should have been taking place side by side with this building operation. One might

hypothesize situations which would have required the close association of repair activities and the making of offerings, particularly in uncertain times.

## ROOM 24 (PLATE 25.8)

This room has likewise been called an *'exedra'*. The walls were painted in the Fourth Style with a so-called sacred landscape, depicting Venus and a cupid in a small temple.<sup>99</sup> An iron brazier was found here.

As noted above, it was not uncommon for braziers to be found in the peristyle garden area of Pompeian houses.<sup>100</sup> It either indicates the cooking or heating of food in this area, or heating related to repair work. If food preparation was being carried out here it seems improbable that repair work was also going on unless the living conditions were straitened. It is more likely that one of these activities had ceased some time before the eruption.

## ROOM 25 (PLATE 26.1)

This small, open, rectangular space in the south-west corner of the peristyle garden area has also been called an *'exedra'*.<sup>101</sup> Its walls were decorated with a Fourth-Style socle zone and a Second-Style central zone with large realistic columns.<sup>102</sup> A masonry structure, crudely painted with imitation marbling, has been placed against the west wall, above which a semicircular niche has been cut into the wall.<sup>103</sup> This masonry structure has been identified as an altar and appears to have been constructed after the Second-Style decoration on the walls of this space.<sup>104</sup> Inside the semicircular niche, it was possible to make plaster casts from the cavities left in the ash by the disintegration of statuary made of organic material.<sup>105</sup> This indicates that this area was probably relatively undisturbed. The plaster casts revealed that the cavities had contained a seated statuette, two busts, and two heads, probably all of wood or wax.

Maiuri excluded the possibility that this altar was a *lararium* as this house already has a *lararium* aedicula in the front hall. In addition, this structure has none

<sup>95</sup> Ling (1997: 274).

<sup>96</sup> Ibid. 274; Ling and Ling (2005: 235-6).

<sup>97</sup> See Ling (1997: 67-8).

<sup>98</sup> Maiuri (1933: 106); (Ling 1997: 274); Ling and Ling (2005: 236-8).

<sup>99</sup> Ling (1997: 61, 275); Ling and Ling (2005: 238-40).

<sup>100</sup> See Allison (2004a: 93).

<sup>101</sup> Ling (1997: 61, 275).

<sup>102</sup> Ibid. 275; Ling and Ling (2005: 240-3).

<sup>103</sup> Maiuri (1933: 96-106). See also Ling (1997: 275); Stefani (2003: 186).

<sup>104</sup> Maiuri (1933: 45). See also Ling (1997: 79).

<sup>105</sup> Maiuri (1933: figs 48-9 and pl. XI).



of the supposed features of a *lararium*.<sup>106</sup> Maiuri therefore identified it as an altar for the cult of the family, the busts and heads being ancestral images and the statuette being a *Lars praestes*, a guardian of the state of Rome.<sup>107</sup> Orr believed that this was an ancient shrine<sup>108</sup> but argued that these 'crude effigies' were not 'the images of ancestors carried in the funeral processions'.<sup>109</sup> While the two heads could conceivably have been ancestral portraits of some kind, this seems improbable for the statuette and the two busts, one of which appears to have been female and archaizing and the other a herm with relatively long hair. These latter may have been family heirlooms or decorative pieces. This mixture of types concords with Dwyer's observation of certain ambiguities between decorative and religious figures and indeed between the role of domestic and family cults in a house.<sup>110</sup>

Maiuri commented that the rusticity of this altar is in contrast with the expected wealth of an apparently cultured proprietor of such a house, judging from the painting in room 23 and the silver buried in room B. The altar's painted decoration certainly seems of an inferior quality to the wall decoration behind it, and to the *lararium* aedicula in the front hall. However, rather than being an ancient shrine, its construction and furnishings can be dated to the Fourth-Style period.<sup>111</sup> It may, thus, have been a late adaptation to this room, suggesting a downgrading in the peristyle garden, a downgrading that could not have been a temporary state of affairs during ongoing repairs but evidence that the actual occupancy of the house may have been downgraded.

#### ROOM 46

This room has been referred to as an '*atriolum*'.<sup>112</sup> It had a central basin (*impluvium*), at one time surrounded by eight columns, and the walls were decorated in the Second Style.<sup>113</sup> In its original form it did not provide direct access to room 47.<sup>114</sup> There are

<sup>106</sup> See Orr (1988).

<sup>107</sup> Maiuri (1933: 104–6); see also De Franciscis (1951: 19); Clarke (1991: 192–3); Fröhlich (1991: 47).

<sup>108</sup> Orr (1972: 117; 1978: 1582).

<sup>109</sup> Orr (1978: 1582).

<sup>110</sup> Dwyer (1982: 121–2).

<sup>111</sup> Ling (1997: 79).

<sup>112</sup> Maiuri (1933: 122, 125); Ling (1997: 61–2, 275).

<sup>113</sup> Ling (1983a: 45); Ling and Ling (2005: 244–6).

<sup>114</sup> Ling (1997: 61–2).

extensive modern repairs to the walls which make the identification of any post-eruption disturbance impossible. No loose finds were recorded.

Maiuri observed that the south and west walls had been deliberately removed prior to the eruption and that the eight columns from the *impluvium* had been used to build a ramp in corridor P.<sup>115</sup> No building materials or tools (not generally of interest to post-eruption looters) were found in this particular room to indicate that repair work was still being carried out here at the time of the AD 79 eruption.

#### ROOM 47

This had once been a small narrow room to the south of room 46, accessible from the area in front of room 49, through an entranceway in the west wall.<sup>116</sup> It has been called an *apodyterium* and a *tepidarium*.<sup>117</sup> The east wall has a Second-Style decoration and the pavement consists of a black and white mosaic.<sup>118</sup> There is a circular hole (diam.: 250 mm) in the south wall near the entrance to room 48, 1.7 m above the pavement, which is one end of a tubular aperture leading through to the latter room. There is a rectangular opening, reputedly glass-fronted at the south end,<sup>119</sup> in the short passageway between these two rooms, connected to the tubular aperture. Ling commented that this could have been used to house a lamp.<sup>120</sup> Maiuri observed that the colour of the wall-paintings had much deteriorated at the time of excavation.<sup>121</sup> The removal of the north wall indicates that, at the time of the eruption, this room was not operating as originally intended. The only recorded finds were iron nails reportedly from the roof.

#### ROOM 48

This narrow room was entered from room 47 through a narrow passageway. The north, east, and south walls were decorated in the Fourth Style and the pavement was of mosaic.<sup>122</sup> The west side of this

<sup>115</sup> Maiuri (1933: 124).

<sup>116</sup> See Ling (1997: fig. 2B).

<sup>117</sup> Maiuri (1933: 121–3); Ling (1997: 61, 276).

<sup>118</sup> Maiuri (1933: 139); Ling (1983a: 45); Ling and Ling (2005: 246–8).

<sup>119</sup> Ling (1983b: 54 n. 9).

<sup>120</sup> Ling (pers.comm. 2000), contra Ling (1983b: 54) where he suggested that it was a ventilation hole to bring heat through from room 48.

<sup>121</sup> Maiuri (1933: 140).

<sup>122</sup> Ling (1995: 206; 1997: 276); Ling and Ling (2005: 248–53).



room comprises an apse which has a Second-Style decoration. There is also a rectangular recess opening from the north wall (l.: 1.52 m, w.: 0.58 m) reportedly to accommodate a bath,<sup>123</sup> although no bath was found here and there were no pipes in evidence. There is a small rectangular hole in the west side of this recess (diam.: 160 mm), 0.5 m above the pavement, which passes through the wall to the outside. There is also a circular hole (diam.: 180 mm) near the west jamb of the entrance, 1.73 m above the pavement, connecting to room 47 as noted above.

There is a small square patched area (c.0.7 m × 0.7 m) in the centre of the west wall but otherwise this room is fairly complete. This implies that any looting would only have been of small easily moveable items. Nevertheless, no loose finds were recorded here.

This room has been identified as a *caldarium*, the remains of which show that it had been redecorated but lacked the plumbing to have been in working order at the time of the eruption.<sup>124</sup> Maiuri believed that its restoration with Fourth-Style decoration was a consequence of damage sustained from the AD 62 earthquake.<sup>125</sup> However, the lack of a bath and pipes suggest that it could not have been operative at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 49

Maiuri believed this space to have been a '*solarium*' while Ling argues that it was a '*laconicum*'.<sup>126</sup> It had probably been a circular structure accessible from room 46, but, with the exception of the north wall, it was not preserved above ground level.<sup>127</sup> Ling records a cylindrical hole in the centre of the floor which Nappo interpreted as a circular *cocciopesto* basin.<sup>128</sup> Six truncated amphorae, filled with lime and *cocciopesto*, were found in this area.

This space seems to have been partly destroyed and presumably out of action at the time of the eruption. Nappo noted, during his excavations of this area in 1994, that the pavement had been completely removed in antiquity.<sup>129</sup> While any intended repair,

which the presence of amphorae suggests had commenced on this area, had obviously been halted, it is not possible to ascertain whether or not this was a consequence of the eruption.

#### OVERVIEW OF ROOMS 46–49

Maiuri argued that rooms 46–9 had probably been damaged as a result of the earthquake dated to AD 62 and were undergoing repair by the time of the eruption, with room 48 having been already largely redecorated but not yet in use.<sup>130</sup> However, beneath this bath-suite, prior to the eruption, walls had been built between rooms B and C and to the west of rooms C and D. These latter rooms had also been filled with rubble including fragments of wall-painting from the ambulatories of peristyle garden c and from room 18.<sup>131</sup> This blocking would have created a storage area, rooms A and B and prevented access to rooms C and D. As room D contained the oven to heat the bath-suite, the latter cannot have been operative. This blocking must have occurred after the Fourth-Style decoration in the peristyle garden area had been damaged and would have rendered room 48 useless as a bath, after it too had been decorated in the Fourth Style.

Maiuri proposed that a new '*praefurnium*' had been built behind the apse of room 48 to the west of room D although it was not actually ever used.<sup>132</sup> However, there is no evidence that a bath-heating system was installed in this location. No trace of boiler, tanks, or pipes were found to indicate that these were either installed or awaiting installation.<sup>133</sup> The concept of a replacement furnace would seem rather to have been an invention introduced by Maiuri to explain how the baths could have continued to be used after the domed oven in room D was blocked off.<sup>134</sup>

It is more probable that during the restoration programme of the bath-suite there was a change of plan, possibly resulting from further disruption, which caused the owners to discontinue this repair, fill the area with rubble, perhaps for stability but, at the same time, blocking off the oven and creating the

<sup>123</sup> Maiuri (1933: 143).

<sup>124</sup> Maiuri (1933: 123); Ling (1997: 61, 276).

<sup>125</sup> Maiuri (1933: 124).

<sup>126</sup> Ibid. 122–3; Ling (1997: 61 n. 46).

<sup>127</sup> Ling (1997: pl. 30).

<sup>128</sup> Ibid. 277; Nappo (n.d.).

<sup>129</sup> Nappo (n.d.).

<sup>130</sup> Maiuri (1933: 121–4); see also Ling (1983a: 53; 1995: 206).

<sup>131</sup> Maiuri (1933: 218, fig. 99, 219; 22–8 n. 20).

<sup>132</sup> Ibid. 219; see also Ling (1983a: 53; 1983b: 51–3).

<sup>133</sup> Maiuri (1933: 123–4, 143, 223–4); see Ling (1997: 64).

<sup>134</sup> See Ling (1995: 206; 1997: 91 esp. n. 122, pl. 31).

storage areas A and B. This interruption to repairs and more makeshift alterations, carried out to make the area beneath the bath-suite safe for the deposit of the valuables found in room B, must have been after the redecoration of room 48. From this one must argue, either that the Fourth-Style decoration in room 48 was pre-AD 62, or that there were further incidences of damage after the AD 62 earthquake which caused disruptions to the occupancy of this house. It would therefore appear that the use of the bath-suite had been abandoned after it was decorated, at least partially, in the Fourth Style but before the final abandonment of the house during the eruption of AD 79.

#### CORRIDOR M

The walls of this south branch of the corridor leading from the peristyle garden to the kitchen area were decorated with a high socle of *signinum*, with coarse plaster above.<sup>135</sup> Maiuri attributed the paucity of finds, in this western part of the house, to previous modern excavations of the street to the west, which involved the reinforcement of the west wall of this house to contain the volcanic deposit within.<sup>136</sup> The only recorded find was that of a Claudian *as*, on the pavement.

#### CORRIDOR M I

This west branch of the corridor provided access to rooms 26 and 27. The walls were covered with coarse plaster but no pavement is evident.<sup>137</sup> There is a niche in the west wall.<sup>138</sup>

#### CORRIDOR M 2

This corridor led north from corridors M and M I. The walls had been faced with a coarse plaster.<sup>139</sup> In the east wall, almost opposite the entrance to room 28, there is a semicircular plastered niche (dimensions: 250 mm × 230 mm; d.: 100 mm), 1.6 m above the pavement.<sup>140</sup>

<sup>135</sup> Ling (1997: 277).

<sup>136</sup> Maiuri (1933: 213).

<sup>137</sup> Ling (1997: 278).

<sup>138</sup> See discussion on niches in Allison (2004a: 48–51).

<sup>139</sup> Ling (1997: 278).

<sup>140</sup> See discussion on niches (as n. 138).

#### ROOM 26

This area was a latrine, near which were found a ceramic vase and two marble fragments. The former could conceivably have been associated with ablutions and the latter may have formed part of the latrine seat. If this is indeed the case then it is interesting to note that an expensive material like marble is being used in this utilitarian area and also that there are no latrines in the 'atrium' and peristyle garden areas of this house. Alternatively, these pieces of marble may have been salvaged from elsewhere during upheaval.

#### ROOM 27

In this area, the excavators noted disturbed soil to a depth of c.3 m below the modern surface and numerous breaches in the walls, notably three, not patched, in the east wall. No wall coverings were recorded in this room although traces of plaster can be found on the walls.<sup>141</sup> The pavement was *cocciopesto*.

This room had a hearth against the north wall and part of the east wall, with burnt tiles on the surface and traces of ash and carbon, and a sink or drain in the south-west corner, presumably connected to the same drain as the latrine in room 26.<sup>142</sup> There was a recess above the hearth on the north wall and a *lararium* painting on the west wall. The lack of moveable items, beyond some ceramic vessels, and the fragmentary nature of the amphorae recorded here, may be attributable to the observed post-eruption disturbances.

As Maiuri noted, the hearth and sink indicate that this was a kitchen.<sup>143</sup> He argued that traces of ash and carbon on top of the hearth indicated that it was functioning at the moment of the eruption.<sup>144</sup> However, the presence of ash alone will not indicate how long before the eruption the hearth was last used, only that it was not cleaned up after its final use.

#### ROOM 28 (PLATE 26.2–4)

This room probably experienced similar disturbance to other rooms in this area, since there are three

<sup>141</sup> Maiuri (1933: 214) reported that the walls were 'grezzé', implying that they were unplastered. See Ling (1997: 278); Ling and Ling (2005: 253).

<sup>142</sup> Ling (1997: 278 and pls 39–41).

<sup>143</sup> Maiuri (1933: 213). See also Ling (1997: 92–4, 278).

<sup>144</sup> Maiuri (1933: 214).

breaches in the west wall. The walls had painted plaster and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>145</sup>

Near the north jamb of the entrance there was a *fornello* (h.: 0.95 m) of similar form to that in room 3.<sup>146</sup> A large pile of carbonized material, probably organic, stretched from the north-east corner to the *fornello*. Other finds from this room were also made on the east side. They included: an *in situ* door pivot; two clay lamps; a small glass bottle; an iron axehead; and two clay loom weights.

The pile of carbonized organic material was not identified but is likely to have been associated with the *fornello*; it was possibly wood or fuel ready for use.<sup>147</sup> Maiuri recorded that the internal walls of the *fornello* were covered with soot, suggesting that either cooking or heating had been carried out in this room.<sup>148</sup> It is conceivable that the axe was used for chopping wood. The other finds document household activities relating to lighting, weaving, and perhaps toilet, indicating either that the room had a variety of uses or that it was in a state of disorder at the time of the eruption. Following Maiuri, Ling proposes that it may have been a workroom or store-room.<sup>149</sup> It could indeed have been both.

#### GARDEN R AND AREA S

This was an open garden with no wall decoration or pavement.<sup>150</sup> As mentioned above, the western side of this area has no doubt been disturbed. Nevertheless, Maiuri noted a large mass of lapilli and ash with regular stratigraphy here.<sup>151</sup>

The fixtures in this garden area included a masonry stairway in the north-east corner which provided access from corridor M. The sections of two *cocciopesto* basins, built into the south wall, were probably the remains of an earlier watering system.<sup>152</sup> Another flight of three masonry steps and the platform and flue for the oven in room D are located in the south-east corner of area S.<sup>153</sup> Ling suggests that the steps

were used by the bath attendants to check that the boiler was functioning properly.<sup>154</sup>

Maiuri noted evidence of cultivation in this garden, in the form of circular areas at more or less equal intervals with holes left by the roots of plants.<sup>155</sup> He concluded that it had been a '*hortulus*' to provide vegetables for the kitchen and the table.<sup>156</sup> Nappo found evidence for an earlier courtyard under area S and rooms under the east part of the garden area.<sup>157</sup> He concluded that this area had been transformed into a garden by the last owner.

#### ROOM A (PLATE 27)

This was a small squarish room to the north of area S, underneath room 49, the walls of which had plain plaster and the pavement was of rammed earth and rushes.<sup>158</sup> There is no evidence of post-eruption disturbance.

There is a shallow recess in the west end of the south wall (h.: 0.83 m, w.: 0.96 m, d.: 120 mm) which had been blocked with masonry to make a small shelf (h.: c.240 mm), c.550 mm above the floor (as excavated by Maiuri).<sup>159</sup> Near the recess, on the pavement, were found an iron brazier, an elliptical bronze tub, and the chalice and plate of a lamp-stand. The rest of the lamp-stand was found in the south-west corner of room B. In the brazier were found a bronze *casseruola*, a small bronze jug, and a clay lamp. Another bronze lamp was found underneath it. Their association with a brazier and lighting equipment suggests that they could conceivably have been related to dining or that they were serving equipment. Given the lack of evidence for post-eruption disturbance here, the locations of the lamp-stand remains suggest that it had been broken prior to its storage. Maiuri reported that a number of knives were found in this room but these are not recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi* or in inventories.<sup>160</sup>

<sup>145</sup> Ling (1997: 279).

<sup>146</sup> *Ibid.* 278–9.

<sup>147</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 193).

<sup>148</sup> Maiuri (1933: 215).

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.* 213; Ling (1997: 93, 278).

<sup>150</sup> Ling (1997: 279).

<sup>151</sup> Maiuri (1933: 216).

<sup>152</sup> Ling (1997: 279).

<sup>153</sup> *Ibid.* 279–80 and pl. 31.

<sup>154</sup> *Ibid.* 64.

<sup>155</sup> Maiuri (1933: 216); see also Jashemski (1993: 47).

<sup>156</sup> See also Ling (1997: 93).

<sup>157</sup> Nappo (n.d.).

<sup>158</sup> Ling (1997: 95, 280, fig 35).

<sup>159</sup> In 1994 this underground area was re-excavated (Nappo n.d.), showing that Maiuri did not excavate to the floor level.

<sup>160</sup> Maiuri (1933: 219). These have been identified as weeding hooks: Jashemski (1993: 47).

Ling suggests that this, and the other rooms, under the bath-suite served as storage areas for fuel and as slave accommodation, believing that the recess had originally been used for a bed.<sup>161</sup> The discovery of most of these finds in or near the recess hint at the latter's use, at least in the final phase of occupancy, as a utility recess.<sup>162</sup> These finds seem to be related to washing and heating, and to lighting. As such they may represent the storage of the furnishings of the bath-suite above. If so, they may have been stored here during the restoration of the bath-suite, but this is unlikely given that the area was later sealed off from rooms C and D. Alternatively, they may have been associated with dining, as were many of the items in the neighbouring room B. The placement of bronze vessels in a brazier suggests makeshift, and possibly emergency, removal and storage.

#### ROOM B (PLATES 28–40)

This room was beneath room 46 and entered from room A through a breach in the west wall. It may once have had two entranceways in the south wall to room C but these appear to have been blocked at the time of the eruption.<sup>163</sup> There was no evidence of wall coverings and the pavement was of rammed earth.<sup>164</sup> The discovery of a large amount of silver, and some gold, artefacts in this room, and particularly the silver decoration of the chest *in situ*, indicates that it was not disturbed after the eruption.

Along the north wall is a mortared rubble podium. On this were found: a tufa sundial; a number of terracotta tiles; and numerous ceramic amphorae, at least one of which may have contained oil. In the north-west corner were four new tiles, seemingly destined for restoration work on the *compluvium* in 'atrium' b. Nearby were found three bronze vessels, two large bowls or basins and a jug, which were likely to have been associated with food preparation, serving or perhaps hand-washing.

Against the north wall was found a large wooden chest decorated with sheets of silver. Its contents

included, in the upper part, a casket decorated with bone and, in the lower part, numerous glass beads, possibly a necklace, and silver objects. According to Maiuri, the silver consisted of 118 items, mainly vessels.<sup>165</sup> The majority of them seem to have been cups and plates, identified mainly as drinking and eating vessels.<sup>166</sup> There were also two ladles, six large spoons and thirteen smaller ones, and a silver tray. Interestingly, there was only one large jug and six smaller closed vessels, including two identified as pepper-pots. There were also eight small supports, the base of another support, one large *casseruola* and two smaller ones, and two mirrors. According to Maiuri, these vessels had been arranged in series and wrapped in heavy cloth.<sup>167</sup> Painter has identified most of this material as 'table plate', which can be divided into a service for eight diners including wine-drinking equipment, probably for informal outdoor dining.<sup>168</sup> He notes that some pieces which one might expect to be present are missing and hypothesizes that they may have been left in other parts of the house.<sup>169</sup> However, no such finds were recorded. Painter also identifies some pieces as toilet items and one piece as an item of show plate.<sup>170</sup> At least some of the toilet items are likely to have been associated with ablutions related to dining. Painter also notes that twenty-four of the plates fall into three distinct size groups (diam.: 147–60 mm; 111–15 mm; and 84–101 mm).<sup>171</sup> Although these silver plates are much smaller, this pattern is reminiscent of the grouping of the Pompeian Red Ware plates found in room 2. However, Painter notes that the spoons did not form such definite sets and concludes that they would not have been distributed among diners in the same manner as plates and cups, but rather would have been available when and as required.<sup>172</sup> Painter argues that each of the eight diners would have had two cups and three plates, that wine, food and spices were dispensed in pairs, and that their hands and feet were washed in groups of four.

When found, some of these silver vessels were fragmentary, their handles and feet having been

<sup>161</sup> Ling (1997: 95).

<sup>162</sup> See Allison (1995: 163–7; 2004a: 48–52).

<sup>163</sup> See Maiuri (1933: fig. 99); Ling (1983b: fig. 2).

<sup>164</sup> Ling (1997: 280).

<sup>165</sup> Maiuri (1933: 246, fig. 103). There is a total of 119 complete objects listed in the present catalogue, 115 of which are recorded in the *Giornale degli Scavi* (114 complete pieces in the Pompeii inventory) but which are not identical to the list published by Maiuri.

<sup>166</sup> See Painter (2001: esp. 18–23).

<sup>167</sup> Maiuri (1933: 246 and 249 figs 101–50, pls XVI–LXIV).

<sup>168</sup> Painter (2001: esp. 21–3 and 41).

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.* 24.

<sup>170</sup> *Ibid.* 23.

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.* 22.

<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.* 23.

stored separately at the base of the chest.<sup>173</sup> These were presumably broken before the eruption, and before this material was deposited here. This silver would, therefore, appear to have included material that was either awaiting repair from earlier damage or hoarded for its intrinsic value.

Inside the bone-embellished casket in the upper levels of the chest were found jewellery and coins including: eleven gold rings, at least nine of which had mainly glass-paste insets; three pairs of gold earrings; two gold bracelets; two necklaces, one of gold and glass beads and one a light gold chain with a small locket; a large gold locket or *bullae*; a gold brooch; a ball of gold wire, possibly used for repairs; two to three gold pins; two silver funnels;<sup>174</sup> thirty-three silver *denarii* and thirteen *aurei*. Painter identifies the jewellery as belonging to one individual although also as being that of adult males and females, and children. Despite Maiuri's supposition, however, none of the finger-rings is actually too small to have been worn by adults, or too big to have been worn by adult females, as rings could be worn on all fingers or on any joint of a finger.<sup>175</sup> The two lockets, or *bullae*, suggest male ownership but, as Painter points out, a female could have stored these as keepsakes, just as a male could have hoarded female jewellery as keepsakes. Painter suggests the possibility that this collection, together with the silver, may have been hoarded for its monetary value, perhaps as a guarantee for a loan, rather than as the householders' personal belongings.<sup>176</sup> As a collection of the valuables of a household, there may seem to be rather an over-representation of gold finger-rings with glass-paste insets, compared with other types of jewellery, but this is not necessarily the case.<sup>177</sup> Six rings were found with skeletons 4 and 15 from Villa B at Oplontis,<sup>178</sup> and Martial's dandy wore six rings on each finger.<sup>179</sup> While the collection of rings which might have belonged to one or two individuals was likely to have been diverse, such diversity can be found in the

designs for the rings in this collection rather than in their types.<sup>180</sup> Three of the coins are dated AD 78–9,<sup>181</sup> indicating that at least part of this collection was deposited in the last year before the eruption.

Near the south wall of this room the remains of a chest, probably wooden with iron and bronze fittings, were recorded. A number of furniture fittings were also recorded. These consisted of: the remains of at least six bronze locks, of different types and sizes; one small iron lock; a small iron key; at least four ring handles and six other bronze rings; four lengths of bronze chain connected with rings; a ring with two bronze chains attached; two bronze lock hasps; fifteen bronze bosses and studs of at least five different types; pieces of bronze and iron laminae; bronze nails; some eighty-four pieces of bone laminae; and wooden fragments covered with plaster, some curved and some belonging to two plastered tondi, one of which had a drop handle and a boss and the other was decorated with a female bust and wrapped in cloth.

These fittings seem rather too numerous and too diverse to have come from a single chest. Many can be divided into five groups suggesting that there may have been up to five storage containers in this area. Although the excavators recorded the base dimensions of only one chest here,<sup>182</sup> at least three of the lock plates seem to have been from substantial pieces of storage furniture while the iron key was probably from a smaller container. It is conceivable that most of the metal, and possibly the bone, fittings could all have been from one chest. If this were the case, it would have been a fairly large elaborate container, perhaps with various compartments.<sup>183</sup> The two wooden tondi and the curved wooden pieces possibly made up another, barrel-shaped, container which had been covered with plaster and decorated.<sup>184</sup> The diameter of such a container would have been approximately 180 mm, which is relatively small. The smallness and lightness of the handle on the tondo also points to a fairly lightweight object. As this object

<sup>173</sup> Maiuri (1933: 246).

<sup>174</sup> These, cat. no. 467, were not listed by Maiuri.

<sup>175</sup> Painter (2001: 7–8); compare Maiuri (1933: 382 and pl. LXV (no. 138)): cat. no. 468. For discussion on the wearing of rings: Marshall (1907: xxv–xxviii).

<sup>176</sup> Painter (2001: 37–8).

<sup>177</sup> A male skeleton was recorded in House VI, 13 with at least five pairs of gold earrings, eleven gold rings, and three silver rings which Della Corte (1965: 97–8) suggested were loot collected by the man. See also Packer (1978: 43).

<sup>178</sup> D'Ambrosio and De Carolis (1997: 69–73).

<sup>179</sup> Martial (*Epigr.* 11.59).

<sup>180</sup> C. Johns (pers. comm. 2000).

<sup>181</sup> Maiuri (1933: 403).

<sup>182</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 72–9).

<sup>183</sup> See cupboards against west wall in front hall b of Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali (Allison 2004b) and in Casa del Sacello di Legno at Herculaneum: Maiuri (1958: 254).

<sup>184</sup> A similar artefact was recorded in room A' in the Casa di Julius Polybius: see Allison (2004b).



would have had a handle at one end and was decorated at the other end it would have lain on its side. At least one of the plaster pieces seems to have been a decorative piece considered of value and in need of protection.<sup>185</sup> In summary, there was either a very large and elaborate chest, or several storage containers here.

Also found near the south wall, and probably constituting some of the contents of this storage furniture, were: four bronze jugs, two bronze amphorae, one silvered bronze plate; remains of another large bronze vessel; one large glass flask; one glass bowl; the fragments of further glass vessels, including at least two bottles; numerous ceramic vessels; a bronze mirror; and a bronze button-and-loop fastener. Only one jug and one amphora were extensively decorated. With the exception of the plate and the bowl, the vessels seem to have been for pouring or storing liquids. This is in notable contrast to the silver vessels found in the chest on the north side which had proportionately few closed vessels. Many of the bronze ones here have been identified by Tassinari as types used for hand-washing prior to eating.

Other finds from the south-west corner may also have been from these or further storage containers. These finds consisted of: a large bronze drop handle; parts of a bronze lamp-stand of which other parts were found in room A; a bronze *fruttiera*; a small bronze amphora; a bronze jug; a bronze *patera*; three small glass bottles; two small glass jars; and a clay lamp. The bronze jug is so similar to one found near the south wall that they are likely to have been a pair. The jug, amphora, and *patera* are again all of the types identified by Tassinari as being for hand-washing prior to dining. The glass vessels were reported to have been found in a group. In association with the two jars, of a type believed to have been used for ointments or cosmetics, this part of the assemblage would appear to have been for toilet or pharmaceutical purposes.

Thus, some eight bronze jugs and amphorae stored in room B are likely to have been used for hand-washing, although there is only one *patera*, while the silver vessels from the chest on the north

side were predominantly tableware. If these identifications are correct, there would seem to have been rather an over-representation of hand-washing equipment compared with that for serving and dining. Either: this is normal; these jugs could have served for a greater range of activities than is generally assumed; or this might not have been the equipment of a household but rather a salvaged collection.

Maiuri argued that, because the house was under repair and the summer was hot, the proprietor had probably transferred to a suburban villa, leaving this house in the custody of a *procurator* and loyal families.<sup>186</sup> He postulated that the most precious furnishings could not have been left in servants' quarters and so were deposited here. Consequently he believed that this deposit was not made, in its entirety, in the last moments of the city. He noted that the hoard of coins found here was quite small in comparison with one from Boscoreale which had about a thousand pieces.<sup>187</sup> Maiuri thus concluded that this particular part of the assemblage probably represented the reserve gold and silver of the proprietor, put away for safe keeping at the moment of the eruption before the flight towards the beach.<sup>188</sup> However, Painter argues that this was unlikely and also noted that the evidence from the silver hoard is insufficient to identify its ownership or its date of deposition,<sup>189</sup> with the exception of the *terminus post quem* for the deposition of the coins and probably the jewellery.

As already noted, the construction of the south wall of room B turned rooms A and B into a separate storage area with no access to rooms C and D, which were filled with demolition debris. The simple breach entrance from room A to room B<sup>190</sup> suggests that these two rooms had also once been unconnected areas and that this alteration was made rapidly and probably under straitened circumstances. These alterations to create a storage area (see above, under rooms 46–9) imply that the intention to store material here was not a consequence of the final eruption but perhaps of some earlier disruption, presumably after room 48 had been redecorated and the renovation programme had been abandoned. It seems illogical to deposit valuables beneath the very area which was

<sup>185</sup> See Allison (1999b: 71–2).

<sup>186</sup> Maiuri (1933: 248).

<sup>187</sup> Ibid. 379.

<sup>188</sup> See also Ling (1997: 95).

<sup>189</sup> Painter (2001: esp. 4, 12–13). De Caro (1987b: 133) postulated that this silver may have belonged to the owners of the villa at

Oplontis but this would seem based on rather too positivist a reading of the epigraphy in the Casa del Menandro (see below).

<sup>190</sup> Maiuri (1933: 218 and fig. 99).

under repair. The presence of coins dating AD 78–9 indicates that this deposit was completed very late in the life of Pompeii. The likelihood that the deposition of the silver vessels and of the jewellery and coins were separate events suggests an ongoing occupancy of the house by the depositors, whether or not it was their own household belongings, salvaged material, or belongings held for someone else.<sup>191</sup> It has already been noted that most of the silver vessels were deposited in an orderly fashion. This suggests that this part of the assemblage was largely a single-phase deposit, possibly unrelated directly to either the earthquake of AD 62 or the eruption of AD 79. Conversely, if as has been suggested, the jewellery and coins were deposited separately,<sup>192</sup> this might add further evidence that the custodians of this material were experiencing ongoing problems. The inclusion of fragmentary silver pieces could conceivably be seen as a further indication of such conditions.

The assemblage against the south wall seems to have been associated with dining and personal hygiene. This sort of material was probably not required for the running of a household during times of upheaval. Although it is possible, this type of material (i.e. bronze, glass, and ceramic vessels) is unlikely to have been stored here on someone else's behalf, and therefore is likely to have belonged to the occupants of this house, probably the same occupants who stored the silver plate and jewellery. That a key was found in one of the locks from this area might support an argument that this material was not being stored here while its owners were elsewhere.

The presence of a sundial and *compluvium* tiles supports an argument for ongoing disruption to this house. The sundial appears to have been removed, very probably from peristyle garden c, and stored here for protection. Presumably this took place after the south wall of room B had been built and hence after the damage caused to room 18. The latter must have post-dated alterations to the peristyle garden, dated by Ling to the final building phase for the house.<sup>193</sup> It seems unlikely that redecoration anywhere other than the peristyle garden area would cause the removal of a sundial or, alternatively, that

it would have been removed here in the throes of the eruption, particularly when a relatively small and portable statue of Apollo was not. There seems, therefore, to have been some disruption and consequent salvaging which caused the removal of the sundial: after the redecoration and damage to room 18; after the abandonment of repair to the bath-suite; and after the construction of the south wall of this room; but prior to the final eruption. The storage of *compluvium* tiles likewise points to some repair work having been brought to a halt by yet another disruption. The discoveries of an *impluvium* clamp in room 8 and a gargoyle waterspout in room 13 may be associated with similarly disrupted repair works. The combination here of the silver treasure, other household items associated with relatively formal activities, and building material strongly suggests straitened circumstances prior to the eruption but after the beginning of repairs in the bath-suite.

#### ROOM C

This room, to the south of room B, may once have been accessible from the latter room but this access seems to have been blocked at the time of the eruption.<sup>194</sup> The walls had been covered with plain plaster and the pavement was of rammed earth.<sup>195</sup> At the time of excavation, this area was filled with debris, including fragments of Fourth-Style decoration from the walls and ceiling of room 18 and from the ambulatories of peristyle garden c.<sup>196</sup>

The fixtures in this room included a masonry platform in the south-west corner, in the form of a quarter circle, conceivably a hearth,<sup>197</sup> and two rectangular masonry bases towards the east side that Maiuri believed were to support a wooden plank.<sup>198</sup> Two bronze coins, one a Neronian *as* dating to AD 65 and the other unrecognizable, were found in the fill. These were undoubtedly lost items included amongst the demolition material deposited here and therefore date this deposit after AD 65.

The fixtures suggest that this area may once have served as a kitchen. The discovery of Fourth-Style fragments and a Neronian coin in the fill indicates

<sup>191</sup> See Painter (2001: 37).

<sup>192</sup> Maiuri (1933: 378); Painter (2001: 12–13).

<sup>193</sup> Ling (1997: 83–90).

<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.* 95.

<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.* 280.

<sup>196</sup> Maiuri (1933: 227–8 n. 20). Some fragments probably also from room 46 (see GdSc A, VI, 7: 196).

<sup>197</sup> Compare that in south-west corner of front hall b of House I 6,13 (Allison 2004b).

<sup>198</sup> Maiuri (1933: 220).

that the abandonment of this room was quite late in the life of the town. As mentioned above, it must have been after the bath-suite had been at least partly decorated in the Fourth Style and had then gone out of use. As discussed above, this suggests a change of plan or a disruption, presumably resulting in downgraded living conditions, later than the phase of Fourth-Style decoration. This is consistent with the breaching of the wall to create an entranceway to room B. Given the date of the coin, this activity seems unlikely to have been associated with damage caused in the AD 62 earthquake.

#### AREAS D, E, F, AND G (PLATE 41.1–4)

Area D, immediately under room 48, had plain plaster walls and a pavement of rammed earth.<sup>199</sup> To the west, Maiuri identified three smaller areas, E, F, and G.<sup>200</sup> Almost the entire area D is taken up with a large domed oven, which both heated the bath above and probably acted as a bread oven, although Ling believes there was insufficient space in area E for a baker to work in front of the oven entrance.<sup>201</sup> Maiuri identified area G as a latrine.<sup>202</sup> Like room C these areas had been filled with demolition material prior to the eruption. Maiuri argued that a provisional oven was built to allow the baths to still be heated.<sup>203</sup> However, there is no evidence for this. Rather, as noted earlier, Maiuri needed a second oven to fit his chronology.

Finds recorded in the fill of these areas included: a slab of inscribed marble; remains of amphorae, some also inscribed and one practically complete; numerous fragments of terra sigillata pottery; a piece of bronze decoration; a bronze handle; two complete clay lamps; a bone disc, probably from furniture; and two bronze coins, one dated AD 37–8 and the other AD 41. That one of the amphorae was preserved practically complete suggests that this fill was very coarse and involved the deposition of demolition material on a large scale. These finds were all household material, or parts of household material, that was likely to have been damaged at the same time as the wall-painting

whose fragments were included in this fill. The name Coelia Procula appears on one of the amphorae as a consumer to whom the wine was specifically assigned. It is tempting to see her as an occupant of this house although this is by no means an inevitable conclusion. Similarly the name Caudium appears on another amphora as a recipient.

The presence of the debris and the alterations to the north and west walls of room C must have completely sealed off area D.<sup>204</sup> As mentioned above, the abandonment of the oven necessitated the abandonment of the partially restored bath suite, pointing to further disruption to the occupancy of the house after room 48 had been decorated in the Fourth Style. Hence, this room and its oven were not functioning during the final phase of occupation of the house and the finds in the fill were an assemblage of discarded material derived from an earlier phase.

In summary, the evidence for the bath-suite and the rooms below it indicates several phases of reconstruction and of deposition of material, mostly seemingly initiated by disruption to normal household activities which post-dated attempts to repair the bath-suite and redecorate it in the Fourth Style, which in turn are certainly dated after the AD 62 earthquake according to Ling.<sup>205</sup> Such activity bears witness to unsettled times during the last decades in Pompeii and raises the possibility that this was caused by ongoing seismic activity.<sup>206</sup>

#### CORRIDOR PI (PLATES 41.5–8 AND 42)

This is the west branch of the corridor leading from the south-east corner of peristyle garden c to the eastern section of the house. The walls had been covered with coarse plaster but the present pavement appears to be a modern reconstruction.<sup>207</sup> In the south-west corner was a wooden stairway, of which the two initial masonry steps remain.<sup>208</sup> Beneath this and extending across the width of the corridor, was an underground chamber.<sup>209</sup>

Ten skeletons were discovered in this south-west corner, up to 3 m above the pavement level, in two

<sup>199</sup> Ling (1997: 281).

<sup>200</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 99).

<sup>201</sup> Ling (1997: 95).

<sup>202</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 99).

<sup>203</sup> Ibid. 219; see also Ling (1983b: 53 and figs. 2 and 4).

<sup>204</sup> See Ling (1997: 95).

<sup>205</sup> Ibid. 90.

<sup>206</sup> Allison (1995).

<sup>207</sup> Ling (1997: 274).

<sup>208</sup> Ling (1997: 274).

<sup>209</sup> Ibid.

different groups and presumably killed in the process of climbing the stairs. With them were found one bronze finger-ring and two iron finger-rings. With the higher group were found twelve small bronze and silver coins, possibly including a *denarius* of Vespaian. With the lower group were found one silver coin and four bronze coins. Another six bronze coins, including two Vespaianic *asses* dated AD 74, were found with a piece of cloth and another bronze ring, probably the remains of a purse. A bronze lantern and fragments of bronze, possibly from another lantern, were also associated with them.

These skeletons appear to have been those of people asphyxiated during the final eruption. They were found in a high bank of undisturbed lapilli and ash. Thus, they were more probably victims, carrying a few valuables with them, than post-eruption intruders.<sup>210</sup> No disturbance was recorded to the stratigraphy that could have been caused by the breach in the east wall leading from room 19. It is conceivable that these fugitives had passed through this breach from room 19. If so, then they would have been part of the same party as those whose skeletons were found in room 19 and who still had rudimentary tools to help them escape. These might have been the only tools available for desperate people trying to get out.

This group seems to have been passing from rooms off the peristyle garden into the corridor leading to the eastern area of the house in order to make their escape. Even if they had not come through the breach in room 19, the fact that they chose to ascend these particular stairs suggests that they had come from the peristyle garden area. If they had come from the eastern area one might have expected them to have climbed the stairs in the south-east corner of this corridor. Maiuri argued that the lack of objects and the limited savings of these people identified them as a family of servants who had lived in the rustic area of the house.<sup>211</sup> In this he does not follow the same line of reasoning that he used when he identified the skeleton with a large coin collection in room 43 as a servant.<sup>212</sup> In fact, the group here seems to have included individuals found at a still higher level wearing gold jewellery (see below).

<sup>210</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 104); Maiuri (1933: 12). See also Allison (2004a: 25–6, 186–90).

<sup>211</sup> Maiuri (1933: 14).

<sup>212</sup> *Ibid.* 16.

In the chamber, under this part of the corridor, were found: a complete ceramic bowl, with organic contents, and a lid that may have been associated with it; a number of fragments of terra sigillata pottery including plain and decorated bowls, cups, and plates or platters; fragments from glass vessels; two clay lamps; a bronze *as*, dated AD 37–41; and a number of small bronze rings and other bronze fragments. If it were not for the complete bowl, and its possible contents and lid, and two practically complete lamps it might seem that this material had been discarded prior to the eruption. Rather it may have been stored here, perhaps for safety. It is conceivable that the bowl with contents, and perhaps the lamps, had been part of an offering. This may also have been true for the terra sigillata pottery. Interestingly, no terra sigillata pottery was recorded in room B. It is not possible to date this deposit, except that it was no doubt after AD 37.

#### CORRIDOR P (PLATE 46.2)

This branch of the corridor connected the south ends of P1 and P2. The walls had been covered with coarse plaster and the pavement consisted of a ramp formed from building debris.<sup>213</sup> The breach in the north wall of this branch is over 2 m above the pavement and is unlikely to have resulted in any disturbance to material on the ground level.

A wooden stairway was situated in the south-east corner, rising along the south wall.<sup>214</sup> Near it was reported a pile of rubble consisting of the remains of brick columns, amphorae, and roof tile fragments. Two large amphorae, seemingly complete, were recorded in this branch of the corridor. The remains of an iron lock for the easternmost entrance to courtyard 34 were also recorded.

The stairway is thought to have been constructed in the last building phase of the house, leading to rooms above the eastern area and resulting in the blocking of the doorway to courtyard 34.<sup>215</sup> It would therefore post-date the damage there, presumed to have resulted from the earthquake of AD 62. Maiuri argued that a ramp had been formed in the south branch in the last phase, thrown down in a disorderly

<sup>213</sup> Ling (1997: 309)

<sup>214</sup> Pomp. archive neg. C/1905.

<sup>215</sup> Maiuri (1933: 191); Ling (1983a: 53; 1997: 132).



fashion and including column remains from room 46.<sup>216</sup> The pile of amphora necks and tiles found in this corner may have been part of the same or a subsequent event. However, rather than forming a ramp, the presence of this material in this narrow corridor may have rendered the eastern part of the house inaccessible from the peristyle garden prior to the eruption. If this were the case then this adds support to the argument that the people found in the west branch (P1) would have belonged to the main part of the house. They could even have been its principal occupants.

#### CORRIDOR P2 (PLATE 43)

The walls in the east branch of this corridor had been covered with coarse plaster and the pavement was possibly of mortar.<sup>217</sup> According to Ling, this east section of the house served as 'staff quarters'.<sup>218</sup> The finds from here included the remains of large, inscribed amphorae. In this it resembled the south branch.

Other finds were made at pavement level in this area but it is unclear whether they were from room 20 or from this corridor, or indeed from which branch. These included: a small amphora that had contained honey; a small decorated cup; two strap hinges and a fragment from a glass jug; and possibly a complete marble mortar. The relative completeness of some of these vessels indicates that they were unlikely to have been part of the demolition material in corridor P, but more probably a later deposition. The small amphora had contained the honey of a Q. Pompeius destined for another Pompeius, possibly a Pompeius Priscus or a Pompeius Priscus Coelius. Thus, the recipient was probably a member of his household or possibly a member of the Coelia family. However, it is not absolutely certain that its presence here was testimony to the presence of these contents and the individual who had been their recipient. It is equally possible that this container had been reused by someone else for another purpose.

#### COURTYARD 34 (PLATES 44–45)

This courtyard is in the south-east corner of the house and consisted of two porticoes, A along the

west side and B along the north side, and an open south-east area C. The walls appear to have been unplastered and the pavement was probably mainly of earth.<sup>219</sup> There are two breaches in the north wall, one through the blocked doorway to corridor P and one near the north-east corner through to room 35. There is also another breach in the south wall (c.0.8 m × 1.3 m), c.1 m above the current floor level, towards the east end.

In the north-east corner, in portico B, were found the remains of a cart. These consisted of: the impressions of two wooden wheels with iron rims; a wooden frame; a bronze pad or cushion; three bronze bells; bronze and iron chains and studs; a bronze terminal in the shape of a finger; a bronze hook; bronze pendants; a bronze handle; and a number of other bronze and iron fittings. Inside this cart were found iron bars and hooks and other iron pieces. In front of the cart were found: another three bronze bells; another bronze hook; another bronze pendant; another bronze terminal in the shape of a finger and numerous other metal fragments. The two similar sets of finds may have belonged to the traces of harness for this cart. Thus, all the finds would have been part of a vehicle and its harness that was recorded as having been backed into the courtyard.<sup>220</sup>

In the north-west corner of the porticoes was a quarter-circle *signinum* basin or trough, above which was found the skeleton of a dog.<sup>221</sup> The latter may have been accompanying the people whose skeletons were found in corridor P1. There was another quarter-circle basin, draining to a cistern, in the north-west corner of the open area of this courtyard.<sup>222</sup> In the same area were found numerous fragments of ceramic vessels; a *mortarium*; and a bronze *as* of Claudius. The ceramic remains suggest that some kind of production, perhaps of foodstuffs for either human or animal consumption, was being carried out here.

Against the south wall, towards the east end was a semicircular masonry *fornello*, with traces of smoke-blackening. This *fornello* is similar to those in rooms 3, 20, and 54. Stacked over and beside it, and reaching the south-east corner of the courtyard, were forty-three amphorae, of two to three types,<sup>223</sup> and a pile of lime. The latter, and any contents of these amphorae,

<sup>216</sup> Maiuri (1933: 190).

<sup>217</sup> Ling (1997: 314).

<sup>218</sup> *Ibid.* 108, 114, 313.

<sup>219</sup> *Ibid.* 108, 312–13.

<sup>220</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 126).

<sup>221</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 91); see also Ling (1997: pl. 55).

<sup>222</sup> Ling (1997: pl. 66).

<sup>223</sup> Maiuri (1933: 193).



may have been building material but could also have had a use in the normal activities of this courtyard. In other words, this was a location for the transmission of produce out of the house or of consumer items into the house.

The names on the amphorae record at least eight different individuals who were possibly the producers or suppliers of the merchandise originally contained in the amphorae. One of these was P. Coelius Gallus whose family name is documented on an amphora fragment found in room D. Another refers to P. Priscus whose name may have occurred on another vessel in corridor P. Another had once contained fish sauce. However, it is plausible that these amphorae were being reused for other contents, such as building materials. The haphazard way in which they appear to have been stacked implies that many may have been empty.<sup>224</sup>

In the entranceways to rooms 32 and 33 were found: two ceramic vases, one inscribed; two amphorae; and a large stone hand-mill. Another large ceramic vessel, probably a large storage jar, was recorded in the centre of this courtyard. A bronze *as* of Vespasian (AD 75), a bronze lock and a bronze boss were also recorded from this courtyard.

Maiuri interpreted this area as a stableyard for draught animals.<sup>225</sup> However, it is curious that the cart and harness should still be in place but that no skeletons of any such animals were reported. There are a number of possibilities which might explain this: the animals were working or released in the fields;<sup>226</sup> the animals had actually escaped; the fugitives had ridden them out because there was little time to make a more organized escape; this particular cart was left behind because it was broken and unusable; or there were no horses being kept in these stables at the time of the eruption.<sup>227</sup> The closed door and the pile of amphorae must surely have hindered any passage out of this courtyard. This suggests that, prior to the eruption, the *fornello* in the south-east corner was not being used,<sup>228</sup> and draught animals were not passing through this entrance.

<sup>224</sup> Ibid. and fig. 90; see also Ward-Perkins and Claridge (1980: no. 88). Berry (1997: 109) also argues that in the so-called 'atrium' of House I 9,12 the amphorae lying on their sides in the *impluvium* were likely to have been empty while those standing upright in the north-west corner were likely to have been full.

<sup>225</sup> Maiuri (1933: 191); see also Ling (1997: 108, 139).

<sup>226</sup> See Maiuri (1933: 193–4).

Maiuri described the dog's skeleton as that of a guard dog.<sup>229</sup> While the dog might indicate the existence of life in this courtyard area immediately before the eruption, it is not absolutely certain that it had originated from here. This area may have been used for horses and oxen, at least at one time. However, the amphorae stacked in the south-east corner and the *fornello* suggest that its function could have been somewhat altered prior to the eruption. Without knowing what, if anything, the amphorae contained or what a *fornello* could be used for, the precise nature of such functions is unclear.

Maiuri suggested that the construction of the courtyard belonged to the last remodelling of the house after the AD 62 earthquake, because the walls are all in *opus incertum* but the pilasters are in tufa and brick and not organically connected to pre-existing walls; Ling dates the courtyard's construction slightly earlier.<sup>230</sup> Whichever is the case, its contents suggest that its use had been altered after this remodelling, possibly to supply repair material to the house during a later renovation.

#### ROOM 29

The walls of this large oblong space had once been plastered and the pavement appears to have been of rammed earth.<sup>231</sup> According to Maiuri, it had a wooden staircase in the south-west corner and a masonry platform along the west wall, which he identified as the base of a wooden manger.<sup>232</sup> The only loose find reported from here was a ceramic amphora found along the west wall, possibly on the platform.

Maiuri identified cylindrical holes in the platform and in the west wall as having been for the divisions for the animals using this manger. He felt there would have been enough space for four animals and that the proximity of the trough in the north-west corner of courtyard 34 supported the identification of this area as a stable.<sup>233</sup> The discovery of a cart in courtyard 34 would support Maiuri's interpretation, although

<sup>227</sup> See also Ling (1997: 139).

<sup>228</sup> Ibid. 114.

<sup>229</sup> Maiuri (1933: 15).

<sup>230</sup> Ibid. 197–8; Ling (1997: 125–6).

<sup>231</sup> Ling (1997: 310).

<sup>232</sup> Maiuri (1933: 197); see also Ling (1997: 118).

<sup>233</sup> See also Ling (1997: 108, 139, 310).

there is a lack of evidence that this space was actually being used for animals at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 31

The walls of this relatively small, squarish room had been plastered and the pavement was of earth.<sup>234</sup> There is a breach in the west wall, at the north end. Projecting from the south wall there appears to have been a partition, marking off a latrine at the south end.<sup>235</sup> Fragments of ceramic vessels were found here, including a jug which appears to once have held fish sauce.

Maiuri argued that the partition had also marked off a bench or mezzanine which had been demolished during the final occupation of the house, but that the latrine may have been used by the servants who worked in the stable.<sup>236</sup> Ling also notes that this room had been reorganized during the last building phase.<sup>237</sup> The discovery of ceramic vessels here suggests that it may have been in use for domestic activities after an adaptation.

#### ROOM 32

This was also a relatively small, squarish room. Its walls had been coarsely plastered and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>238</sup> A large pile of lime was found in the south-east area. An inscribed amphora was found either here or in room 33. Ling suggests that this room might have been a storeroom and that the walls were being redecorated at the time of the eruption.<sup>239</sup> Given the amount of lime here it would seem rather that the room was being used to store material for reconstruction or redecoration elsewhere, supporting evidence that the courtyard had been given over to building-repair activities prior to the eruption.

#### ROOM 33

This was a similar, small squarish room with plastered walls and a pavement of mortar.<sup>240</sup> Maiuri believed that the coarse decoration was unfinished.<sup>241</sup> Ling again argues that this room had been waiting to

be replastered at the time of the eruption and suggests that it may have been a storeroom.<sup>242</sup> For both rooms 32 and 33 one can only argue that any renovation in this area had been interrupted and abandoned at some time prior to the burial of Pompeii.

#### ROOM 20 (PLATE 46)

The walls of this small room are covered with a smooth white plaster and the pavement was *cocciopesto*.<sup>243</sup> Remains of an iron door lock were found in the entrance and there was a *fornello* in the south-east corner, similar to those in rooms 3 and 54, and courtyard 34. Fragments of amphorae were found in the upper part of the *fornello*. The room's other contents consisted of the remains of further amphorae. At least four of these amphorae bore inscriptions which included the names 'Ti Claudius An(?)' or 'Ti Claudius Ar(?)', who may have been the producers or distributors of the contents, possibly wine or vinegar. The latter name also occurs elsewhere in the house (i.e. above rooms 40, 41, and 45). At least three of these amphorae would appear to include the inscription 'SVR', interpreted by both Maiuri and Della Corte as referring to wine from Surrentum.

Ling identifies this room as a service room, possibly a kitchen, and notes that there was no finishing coat of plaster on the upper part of the wall.<sup>244</sup> The amphorae suggest that this room was being used for storage, possibly of wine or vinegar, or of both. The consistency of the occurrence of the name Ti. Claudius on these amphorae, a name which also appears on amphorae in courtyard 34, and possibly corridor P and the upper levels around hall 41, and of the possible references to Surrentum wine, contrasts with the range of names and possible contents recorded on the amphorae in courtyard 34. This adds weight to an argument that the latter were empties and, conversely, that the amphorae in room 20 represented the actual storage of a consignment of wine or vinegar in this house.

As with the *fornello* in room 3, it is difficult to ascertain the precise function of the *fornello* here, or whether indeed all such structures had the same

<sup>234</sup> See also Ling 311.

<sup>235</sup> *Ibid.* pl. 58.

<sup>236</sup> Maiuri (1933: 198).

<sup>237</sup> Ling (1997: 132).

<sup>238</sup> *Ibid.* 312.

<sup>239</sup> Ling (1983a: 52); Ling (1997: 108, 311).

<sup>240</sup> Ling (1997: 312).

<sup>241</sup> Maiuri (1933: 199).

<sup>242</sup> Ling (1997: 108, 139, 311).

<sup>243</sup> *Ibid.* 309.

<sup>244</sup> *Ibid.* 114, 309.

function. It could conceivably have been used for either domestic or industrial heating, or for cooking, as in room 28. Other items listed under corridor P<sub>2</sub> seemingly related to food-preparation activities, may also have been found in this room. However, the discovery of amphorae remains actually inside the *fornello* suggest either that they had fallen here, perhaps from shelving, or that the *fornello* had not been operative immediately prior to the eruption.

#### ROOM 20B (PLATE 46.3)

The walls of this small area at the corner of the two branches of the corridor are roughly rendered and the pavement is of mortar.<sup>245</sup> It formed an anteroom to room 20a which Ling argued had been divided late in the history of the *insula*.<sup>246</sup> Two amphorae may have been found here or in room 20.

#### ROOM 20A

The walls of this room were roughly rendered and the pavement was of mortar, similar to that in room 20b.<sup>247</sup> Ling suggests that it may have been a store-room,<sup>248</sup> but no finds were recorded here. Thus, it was either out of use or stored organic material not recorded by the excavators.

#### ROOM 35 (PLATE 47)

There are two breaches in the north wall of this room, at different levels, and one in the south wall. The walls were covered with coarse plaster, with a pink socle, and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>249</sup> There are traces of nail holes, and three nails in the south wall, possibly for shelving.<sup>250</sup>

In the north-east corner of this room were found: iron nails and an iron lock plate; iron tools (including pruning knives); three ceramic amphorae; a large ceramic jug and possibly another smaller one; a terra sigillata bowl; a bronze *casseruola*; a small glass bottle; two lead weights, one possibly a loom weight; and two clay lamps. The nails and lock may have belonged to structural fittings, such as a door and shelving. Most of

the ceramic remains seem to have been associated with food storage. The terra sigillata bowl and bronze *casseruola* would appear to have been associated with dining and the small glass bottle was conceivably for personal activities although its find-spot and associated material might suggest another use. This material was probably stored rather than used here.

The imprint of a wooden casket or box was recorded 1 m above the pavement in the entranceway to this room and was comparable in size to the chests found in the peristyle garden and in room 11. It is conceivable that it had fallen from an upper floor, whose existence is confirmed by evidence of joist holes and the stairway in the south-east corner of corridor P.<sup>251</sup> However, while the excavators noted the precise dimensions of the imprint, they made no suggestion that it belonged to an upper storey. It seems likely that it was found where it had been placed prior to the burial of this house, but how long before is not clear.

Many bronze and iron fittings, including a group of iron handles, were reported with this container and were possibly salvaged items stored with it or perhaps parts of other storage containers. The other items found with this container appear to have been of quite fine quality. These included: a small steelyard; a bronze statuette of Harpocrates; the base of another similarly sized statuette; a bronze disc; a semi-lunate bronze ornament; two bronze pendants, one with traces of silver; and an elaborate, double-spouted, glazed clay lamp. The lunate ornament and bronze pendants are of types thought to have been used in harness decoration. If this is the case, then, judging from the presence of silver, it would seem improbable that they were used for the draught animals which Maiuri supposed were housed in nearby courtyard 34.<sup>252</sup> As there are no other animals in the stables we must assume that either: animals who wore such fine trappings were no longer kept here; these pieces do not belong with this house; they are pieces for human adornment; or they were keepsakes. Their association with precious and seemingly personal items supports the latter interpretation.

Maiuri identified the rooms on the east side of corridor P<sub>2</sub> (i.e. rooms 35–8) as storerooms.<sup>253</sup> Ling

<sup>245</sup> Ibid. 310.

<sup>246</sup> Ibid. 114.

<sup>247</sup> Ibid. 310.

<sup>248</sup> Ibid. 309.

<sup>249</sup> Ibid. 314.

<sup>250</sup> GdSc A,VI,7: 178 (30 Apr. 1932).

<sup>251</sup> Ling (1977: 120); Maiuri (1933: 200) also refers to servants' quarters upstairs.

<sup>252</sup> Maiuri (1933: 194).

<sup>253</sup> Ibid. 200.

also suggests that they may have been storerooms or staff bedrooms.<sup>254</sup> The coarsely plastered walls of this room, traces of nails suggesting shelving; sockets 1.8 m above the floor in the east and south walls possibly for a mezzanine; a window 2.2 m above the floor in the centre of the east wall; and the finds all suggest that it was used for storage prior to the eruption. The combination of a utilitarian domestic assemblage in the north-east corner and a small, more luxurious assemblage in a container near the entrance indicates rather diverse storage for a room next to the stableyard. Alternatively, the luxury items, in what may have been a rough casket, could have been the result of a hurried collection dropped during the eruption. The lack of a statuette for the bronze base, however, suggests that they were a collection of previously salvaged material.

#### ROOM 36 (PLATE 48.1–2)

This room was similar to room 35. The walls were coarsely plastered and the pavement was probably *cocciopesto*.<sup>255</sup> There are two breaches in the south wall and two in the north, which might provide evidence of the passage of intruders or fugitives at two different levels along this side of the house. The presence of these breaches may explain the lack of finds here.<sup>256</sup>

The only finds consisted of: a small glass flask; a bronze needle; and two furniture legs found in the base of an amphora. The provenance of the first two, a few centimetres above the floor, could indicate that they had been either: on shelves; from the upper storey; or disturbed.

If Maiuri's identification of this room as a storeroom is correct then these objects were probably stored here.<sup>257</sup> The placement of the furniture legs in the base of an amphora suggests that they had not been attached to furniture at the time of the eruption and therefore that they were salvaged fittings, either awaiting repair or being hoarded for their material value.

#### ROOM 37 (PLATE 48.3–9)

Ling suggests that this room may have been a storeroom or a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>258</sup> The walls were coarsely

plastered and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>259</sup> There are breaches in the south wall of this room, corresponding to those found in room 36.

The east and north walls each have two sockets (diam.: 200 mm), 1.4 m above the floor, which, unless they were putlog holes for scaffolding, were probably for a shelf or mezzanine. Objects found in the north-east corner, 1.5 m above the pavement, consisted of: a large iron tripod and a large bronze cooking pot which would have fitted the tripod; a large marble base, probably for sculpture; a fragment of marble, probably from a table; an amphora; and a clay lamp. Other finds from this room, with no precise provenance, included: another amphora; remains of two bronze mirrors; a bronze buckle; a bone spoon; a bone handle; two bronze rings; a clay lamp; and five bronze coins, all Republican except one Augustan *as*.

The former group could conceivably have been from an upper floor but equally they may have been on shelving in this room. The amphorae are likely to have been placed here for storage of household consumables. Unless cooking was being carried out here, the association of the tripod and cooking pot in a storage room might also be consistent with habitual storage, although one might expect that cooking utensils, required for daily use, would not under normal circumstances be stored. The presence of the marble pieces suggests salvaging and hoarding, whether to await restoration, to be used in building repair, or for commercial purposes. Most of the objects in the latter group seem to be of a personal nature which might seem out of place in a room used for the storage of more communal material. The combination of all this material suggests rather haphazard and changing storage conditions. It is, however, not impossible that some of the finds had fallen from the upper storey.

#### ROOM 38 (PLATE 49)

Ling again suggests that this room was a storeroom or '*cubiculum*'.<sup>260</sup> The trail of breaches found in the walls of rooms 35–7 does not continue into this room.

<sup>254</sup> Ling (1997: 114, 314).

<sup>255</sup> Ibid. 314.

<sup>256</sup> See Maiuri (1933: 200).

<sup>257</sup> Ling (1997: 114, 314) suggests that this room may have been a storeroom or a '*cubiculum*'.

<sup>258</sup> Ibid.

<sup>259</sup> Ibid.

<sup>260</sup> Ibid. 114, 314.

As well as the entrance from corridor P<sub>2</sub> this room has a doorway in its east wall onto the street. Its walls had been plastered and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>261</sup>

There are two square holes in the east wall, c.1.4 m above the current floor level, similar to those in room 37, and possibly three in the north wall. These holes are all seemingly for heavy shelving or a mezzanine. Objects found 1.6 m above the pavement in this room included: a bronze basin and dish, possibly a washing set; and a large iron door key. It is possible that this material was on this mezzanine or shelving. Other finds from this room consisted of: fittings from a chest; an amphora and a ceramic jug; and a bronze pommel.

As in room 37, it is conceivable that some of this material was from an upper room. Whether or not it came from this room, it is likely that this material was stored in this area. As in room 37 it shows a mixture of utilitarian and domestic storage and storage of material used for seemingly more personal activities (i.e. ablutions).

#### ROOM 39

The north wall of this room seems to have collapsed after the eruption but prior to excavation.<sup>262</sup> The walls were covered with smooth plaster, with coarse plaster above, and the pavement appears to have been of earth.<sup>263</sup> According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* this room had been a latrine which was already out of use prior to the eruption.<sup>264</sup> Ling accepts this identification on the bases of the room's size, position, and a relieving arch in the east wall.<sup>265</sup>

#### AREA 40 (PLATE 50)

The lack of apparent disturbance in room 41 (see below) and the seemingly incomplete breach through the east wall of room 17 suggest that this area may also have been largely undisturbed before excavation. This area had once had painted decoration on the

walls which were later covered with white plaster.<sup>266</sup> The pavement may have been of mortar. According to Ling, this area had once been a shop but the doorway to the street had been blocked during the last building phase of this house.<sup>267</sup>

All the objects found in this room were near the north entrance. They consisted of: a large spade and sickle; a repaired and blackened bronze bucket; a bronze cup; a bronze lamp-stand; two small glass bowls; a ceramic plate and a bronze *as* of Tiberius. Thus, they constituted a strange mixture of agricultural tools, a heating receptacle, a luxury lighting item, and probably tableware. This material may well have been temporarily deposited there, perhaps during the final eruption. However, its mixed character, and the crude repair of the bucket hints that whoever assembled it here was already living in rather haphazard conditions.

#### ENTRANCEWAY I, 10,16

The walls of this entranceway had been painted with a black socle but the pavement is not discernible.<sup>268</sup> As might be expected of an entrance corridor, no finds were recorded here.<sup>269</sup>

#### HALL 41 (PLATES 51–58)

This area was a covered hall, referred to as an *atrium* and an *atriolum*.<sup>270</sup> It had a central catchment basin (*impluvium*) of *cocciopesto* and coloured stones, and a small decorated *compluvium*.<sup>271</sup> The walls had white plaster and the pavement was *lavapesta*.<sup>272</sup> There is no recorded disturbance to the volcanic deposit. The discovery of organic material *in situ* and the excellent preservation of a large glass cup and of a large glass jar, found near the west wall, suggest that this area had been well protected by volcanic debris that remained undisturbed until the 1932 excavations.

In the south-east corner of this room, near the entrance from area 40, were found: a bronze cooking pot, with evidence of use; a medium-sized ceramic

(dimensions: 480 mm × 480 mm × 0.9 m), which is modern and probably related to Maiuri's underpinning of the north wall of room 18 (see Ling (1997: 315)).

<sup>268</sup> Ibid. 318.

<sup>269</sup> See Allison (2004a: 69–70).

<sup>270</sup> Maiuri (1933: 200–3); Ling (1997: 117, 318).

<sup>271</sup> Maiuri (1933: figs 92–4); Stefani (2003: 23).

<sup>272</sup> Ling (1997: 318–19); Ling and Ling (2005: 254).

<sup>261</sup> Ibid. 315.

<sup>262</sup> Ibid. 114.

<sup>263</sup> Ibid. 315.

<sup>264</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 181).

<sup>265</sup> Ling (1997: 114).

<sup>266</sup> Ibid. 315.

<sup>267</sup> Ibid. 132. This room had a ledge along the west wall (h.: 1.32 m, w.: 230 mm) in front of which is a masonry block



jug and a smaller one intended to contain fish-sauce; three terra sigillata dishes; a glass bowl; twenty-seven glass beads and a stone hand-mill. This assemblage is a mixture of items used largely for the preparation and consumption of food, but it also includes some for adornment. It may have been part of the similarly mixed assemblage found in the entrance to room 40.

Along the south wall, towards the south-west corner, a bed was found. Its sides were decorated with bone pieces and it had remains of bed clothes. Only three iron bed legs were recorded, however, and only two of these were decorated in bone. Beside it, against the west wall, was a wooden chest and a marble table. In the vicinity of the chest were found: a large glass cup; a glass flask, three small glass bottles and a large glass jar; a small bronze ladle; a fine-walled ceramic cup; three small ceramic jugs; a ceramic bowl and two small ceramic pots; a bone handle, reportedly from a knife, and a bone boss. This assemblage was either inside or on top of this chest. It is of a seemingly finer quality than the material found in the south-east corner. The ceramic vessels are smaller than those in the latter area, and, with the glass bottles, may have been used for the storage and preparation of materials required in smaller quantities, perhaps cosmetic or pharmaceutical substances. This could conceivably have been a collection of someone's personal possessions during times of upheaval.

Next to this chest, just to the south of the entrance to courtyard 44, was a decorated white marble table with a sculpted pedestal and a rectangular top. On it were found four bronze items: a *casseruola*, two jugs, and a strigil. Another bronze and an iron strigil; three more bronze *casseruole*; possibly another jug; and three shells were found in the same area, 1.5 m above the pavement and possibly on a shelf. While the jugs and strigil may have been used in ablutions this seems unlikely for the *casseruole* and shells. The former were probably used at the table and the latter were possibly keepsakes. This assemblage represents a mixture of activities.

A metre from these items, and more than 1.5 m above the pavement, were found three iron hoes and an oval marble weight. The hoes were probably part

of a ground-breaking toolkit used in agriculture. Given that the area seems to have been relatively undisturbed and that there was apparently no upper storey in the immediate vicinity,<sup>273</sup> these items may have been on shelves or hanging from the wall. At least one of the hoes seems to have already been damaged prior to excavation and may have been scrap metal for recycling. Iron fittings from the door were recorded in the doorway to courtyard 44. Nearby, on the pavement, were found: a bronze cooking pot; two ceramic basins; two small ceramic jugs; and three ceramic lids. Like the material in the south-east corner, this latter assemblage suggests cooking and food preparation in the vicinity, or the storage of such material.

On the north side of the doorway to courtyard 44, against the west wall, there is a masonry platform (h.: 200 mm, dimensions: 850 mm × 850 mm) with remains of a painted plaster border.<sup>274</sup> Above it, 1.3 m above the pavement, is a semicircular wall niche (dimensions: 490 mm × 360 mm), paved with a tile. In the niche were found three clay lamps and a ceramic lid. Maiuri thought that the platform was used as a cooking platform.<sup>275</sup> However, its plastered and painted border indicates that this was not its intended function. In the *Giornale degli Scavi* it was identified as an altar. I know of no similar platforms in Pompeii for which either use can be substantiated. Cooking hearths tend to be much higher. The placement of three lamps inside the niche on the west wall could conceivably have been for ritual purposes but it may equally have been for lighting this area or simply for storage.<sup>276</sup>

Nearby, attached to the wall, was a gridiron three more iron hoes and another iron digging tool. Other finds in this area consisted of another small hoe, two marble bases, possibly from marble furniture, and an *as* of Tiberius. The gridiron may have been associated with cooking while the tools were further agricultural or horticultural implements, one of which also appears to have been damaged prior to excavation. This, and the marble bases, again suggest a salvaged assemblage.

The material found in the northern part of the room was reportedly on a shelf or mezzanine, 2.5 m

<sup>273</sup> See Ling (1997: 120–21).

<sup>274</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 185–6).

<sup>275</sup> Maiuri (1933: fig. 94); see also Salza Prina Ricotti (1978–80: 244, and fig. 7). The latter figure shows that this platform was plastered.

<sup>276</sup> See discussion on niches (Allison 2004a: 48–51).

above the pavement.<sup>277</sup> It included: a pile of straw; another hoe; two decorated wooden bands, possibly from an axle; four bronze buckles of varying sizes and ornamentation; ten bronze rings of different sizes and types; a bronze lamp; part of the arm of a marble sculpture; a small marble column; a stone hand-mill; eighteen glass beads; and bronze nails. This material suggests a mixture of domestic and more industrial activities. There is no evidence in this house for the statue to which the arm had belonged, nor for the piece of furniture supported by the marble pilaster. As this room was undoubtedly undisturbed, the statue must have lacked an arm at the time of the eruption. It seems, therefore, that restoration of these pieces had not been planned but rather that they had been salvaged for the sake of the marble.<sup>278</sup>

An iron lock and key were found near the east entrance and presumably belonged to a door there. Near the north jamb of the entrance to room 43 were found another iron lock and a tripod. The former probably belonged to the closing system for this door and the latter may have been associated with the other food-preparation utensils found in this hall, particularly the cooking pot in the south-east corner. Other finds from this hall, for which no precise provenance is provided, include: a bronze bucket, of the type used in the kitchen; a bronze jug of the type used for ablutions; a bronze ladle; three more bronze rings; a small bone container and two more shells. This assemblage is comparable to others found in this room.

Ling argues that this area, House 16, had been incorporated into the Casa del Menandro complex after AD 50.<sup>279</sup> To Maiuri its apparent disorder demonstrated that it had not yet been 'systematized'.<sup>280</sup> Maiuri interpreted the mixed nature of the material remains as indicating that the *'procurator'*, who he presumed lived in this section, had a double function as the superintendent of a city house and also as the administrator of an agricultural homestead.<sup>281</sup> It seems unlikely, however, that the decorated bed in the south-west corner was, at least originally, intended as the bed of a servant or slave. Likewise,

the decorated marble table may originally have been intended for a more formal part of this, or even of another, house. If the platform had been used for food preparation then this also was unlikely to have been its original function. The mixture of luxury furniture and damaged and broken material with domestic and industrial material suggests the salvaging and reuse of cast-offs.

If this area had been incorporated into the Casa del Menandro complex after AD 50 and if the intention was to 'systematize' it into the rest of the complex, it seems improbable that such diverse material would have been housed on shelves here when sleeping and cooking were being carried out in the same area. Such a mixed and comprehensive assemblage could indicate that this part may have had a separate occupancy from the rest of the house. This assemblage might have been that of people who had moved their necessities out of other damaged areas into a smaller area and had occupied it in a seemingly makeshift manner. It is equally possible that they had collected such material from outside the house. This implies a change of plan for the occupancy of this area, after any plan to incorporate it into the larger house.

#### ROOM 42

This room was fully open on to the street and has a breach in the north wall which may indicate that it had been disturbed. The walls had been covered with painted plaster but the pavement is no longer identifiable.<sup>282</sup> It has been called a *'bottega'*,<sup>283</sup> and a *'repositorium'* or *'apotheca'*.<sup>284</sup> Maiuri noted that it had the aspect of a shop,<sup>285</sup> but that the absence of amphorae and a bench suggested that this was not its function prior to the eruption. He suggested that it was possibly occupied by a bookkeeping or administrative official of the constabulary or the administration who was responsible for the running of this rich house. The only finds here were three ceramic vessels—two amphorae and one jug.<sup>286</sup> These hint that the area could conceivably have been used for the storage or distribution of goods, perhaps foodstuffs,

<sup>277</sup> Maiuri (1933: 207).

<sup>278</sup> See Allison (2004a: esp. 190–4) for references to similar salvaging activity in other Pompeian houses.

<sup>279</sup> Ling (1983a: 53; 1997: 131–2).

<sup>280</sup> Maiuri (1933: 201).

<sup>281</sup> Ibid. 199, 201–2, 461.

<sup>282</sup> Ling (1997: 320); Ling and Ling (2005: 254).

<sup>283</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 190).

<sup>284</sup> Maiuri (1933: 206).

<sup>285</sup> Ibid. 208, see also Ling (1997: 139).

<sup>286</sup> Maiuri (1933: 206) reported a *lararium* painting on the west wall but he has confused this room with room 45.

but their quantity is insufficient to identify this as commercial, as distinct from domestic, activity.

#### ROOM 43 (PLATES 59–61)

This was a small room in the south-east corner of room 41. Its walls were painted with a Fourth-Style decoration, consisting of simple linear and geometric decoration with cursorily painted vignettes of cupids and landscapes on white ground. The pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>287</sup> Ward-Perkins and Claridge identified it as a living room while Ling refers to it as a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>288</sup> Maiuri argued that the furnishings and disposition of this room corresponded to a '*cella ostiaria*' or '*cubiculum dell'atriensis*', the simple wall decoration on a white ground being of a type found in small rooms in the final period of the life of the town.<sup>289</sup> It is conceivable that modern repair to the walls has obscured any possible looters' breaches. However, as in hall 41, the state of the finds, and especially the discovery of a collection of coins, indicate that, as observed by Maiuri, this room was most unlikely to have been disturbed after the eruption.<sup>290</sup>

According to the *Giornale degli Scavi* the contents of this room were found in three groups: one along the south wall towards the south-east corner, one along the east wall towards the north-east corner, and one approximately in the centre of the room.<sup>291</sup> The excavators noted that the objects found in the north-east corner had fallen on the pavement and that many items had been suspended from the north wall with nails.<sup>292</sup> Evidence of nail holes is still visible in the plaster of the north wall. On the threshold were found: a lamp-stand; an iron key; a bronze seal with the inscriptions 'Q. POPPAEI' and 'EROTIS'; and a silver snake ring.

Along the south wall the imprint of a bed, with three red-coloured sides was discovered. Only two front feet were recorded. This suggests that this bed may have been damaged prior to the eruption. Given that it seems a rather ornate bed for this particular room, like the bed in hall 41, it had conceivably been recycled. An adult skeleton, believed to be male, was found across the bed, with its head towards the entrance. The objects found near the threshold may

have been associated this individual. As the ring was found adhered to the key he (or she) may have been wearing it and holding the key. On the basis of the stamp seal found on the threshold Maiuri identified this individual as Q. Poppaeus Eros. However, it is by no means certain that the two inscriptions on this seal make up a single name,<sup>293</sup> or that the seal belonged to one of the individuals found in this room. While the snake ring could conceivably have belonged to a male, these rings seem more usually to have been associated with females.

Near the legs of this skeleton, in the south-east corner of the room, was found a leather bag, reportedly suspended from a silver circlet, in turn attached to a number of silver rings. Associated with these were a silver spoon, two gold coins, and ninety silver coins (Republican, Neronian, and Vespasianic). In this same corner, near the foot of the bed was found a second skeleton, that of a juvenile. The bag, spoon, and coins were probably being carried by one of these two individuals, presumably as a collection of valuables gathered for escape during the eruption. Near the second skeleton a broken bronze ring depicting Pegasus was found, possibly worn by this individual. Other finds in this corner consisted of a bronze bucket decorated with silver, three bronze jugs, and a bronze ring handle. The vessels seem to have been associated mainly with ablutions and perhaps related to formal dining, given their quality. No other fittings were recorded to indicate that the ring handle was from a piece of furniture in this room. It was therefore conceivably salvaged.

The remains of a wooden chest, including a lock plate, were identified towards the north-east corner. In the same area, on the pavement, were found: an iron lock; seven large bronze studs; two more bronze lock plates and their bolts; a bronze furniture foot; two bronze *paterae*; two bronze strainers; a bronze basin (*fruttiera*); another bronze basin; a ceramic *abbeveratoio*; a bronze steelyard; four small blocks of marble; a clay lamp; and twelve bronze coins (Julio-Claudian and Vespasianic, all pre-AD 72). The furniture fittings were unlikely to have belonged to the chest or indeed all to the same object. The studs were more probably from a structural door than from

<sup>287</sup> Ling (1997: 319); Ling and Ling (2005: 254–5).

<sup>288</sup> Ward-Perkins and Claridge (1980: no. 88); Ling (1997: 117, 319).

<sup>289</sup> Maiuri (1933: 208).

<sup>290</sup> *Ibid.* 16.

<sup>291</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 189).

<sup>292</sup> *Ibid.* 190.

<sup>293</sup> See a comparable ring from house I 6,13 (Della Corte 1929: 435–6).

furniture. The foot was likely to have been from a folding stool but none of its three companions were recorded here although an identical one was found in the peristyle garden. These unassociated fittings may, again, have been salvaged. The six relatively large bronze vessels appear to be associated with a range of functions, including ablutions, the serving of food and wine, and possibly religious activities, although the two *paterae* may have been part of the same hand-washing set as the jugs found in the south-east corner. Thus, there is a total of ten, relatively large bronze vessels, on the east side of this room, predominantly associated with ablutions and dining activities. This assemblage is reminiscent of a similar one found in room EE of the Casa di Julius Polybius.<sup>294</sup> However, the latter was a reception room in the vicinity of which one might expect to find such material. It seems rather out of place here. Such vessels were unlikely to have been used or stored in a room of this type under normal conditions, or, given the incomplete nature of the furniture fittings, collected together here during the final eruption. The pieces of marble were possibly used for constructing or maintaining pavements. In general, the assemblage on the east side of this room is rather eclectic and much of it may have been the result of salvage.

In the centre of the room were found: six iron axes used for woodworking, one of which was damaged; two woodworking chisels; two mason's picks and a damaged mason's adze; a pair of shears, possibly for shearing sheep; six pruning knives; two daggers; numerous iron nails; and other unidentified iron implements. Maiuri argued, on the basis of nails and pieces of wood also found in the centre of the room, that these had been suspended from one of the walls, possibly the north.<sup>295</sup>

Nearby, in the lapilli and a few centimetres above the pavement, were found: two locks with keys; seven more pruning knives; a bronze basin; and one bronze coin. Some of these may also have been suspended from the north wall as may have been the case for further objects found 1 m above the pavement. The latter included: a bronze lamp; two bronze coins (a Republican *uncia* and a Tiberian *as*); another iron

knife and an iron gouge. Other finds from this room with no precise provenance included a bronze spoon, a bronze furniture fitting, and a lead ring. The locks bring the number of locks in this room to at least five, possibly more. This seems rather excessive for the single chest found here and for the door to this room, particularly as an iron lock, possibly from this door, was found in hall 4I. This adds further weight to the argument that much of the assemblage in this room consisted of salvaged items.

Maiuri referred to the tools found here and in hall 4I, as the largest assemblage of agricultural implements in the buried city.<sup>296</sup> Following him, Jashemski concluded that these were the tools of agricultural labourers who were lodged in this part of the house and went out by the day to work 'in the owner's fields that were outside the city wall'.<sup>297</sup> There were certainly a large number of pruning knives, likely to have been used for trimming vines. However, the other tools were associated with woodworking, carpentry, and stoneworking. Thus, they present a mixture of crafts or industries, further adding to the eclectic character of the assemblage in this room. The similarity in the type of eye and poll of the axes suggests that they may have had the same maker and were very probably from the same toolkit. As one was damaged this kit may also have been salvaged for recycling.

More coins were found in this room than in most other coin collections in Pompeii and more than those in the rest of this house taken together. To Maiuri this was a reflection of the occupant's (meaning the adult skeleton's) economic status which he argued was quite different from that of the skeletons found in corridor PI.<sup>298</sup> However, it seems more probable that, if the ring and stamp seal found on the threshold were in the hands of this individual, this bag of coins, found on the other side of the room, had been in the hands of the juvenile. This poses interesting questions regarding the acquisition of these coins which cannot, therefore, be taken to verify the social status of the adult individual.

Maiuri also suggested that the combination of the bed, the furnishings, and the decoration of this room

<sup>294</sup> Allison (2004b).

<sup>295</sup> Maiuri (1933: 210, 212).

<sup>296</sup> Ibid. 212.

<sup>297</sup> Ibid. 48–9; Jashemski (1993: 48–9).

<sup>298</sup> Maiuri (1933: 212). However, gold jewellery was being worn by some of the individuals found in upper levels of the volcanic deposit above courtyard 34, implying that they were not servants.



indicated a certain 'nobility' of the occupant, who was perhaps a favoured freedman and the trusted servant of the owner.<sup>299</sup> At the same time, he noted that the iron implements and other contents had been suspended from nails and wooden pegs in the wall without regard for the decoration.<sup>300</sup> For the decoration to have been defaced in this way, this room must have undergone an altered phase of occupancy post-dating its final decoration. This decoration must be dated after the last building activity here, perhaps after the earthquake of AD 62.<sup>301</sup> This lack of regard for this decoration implies that the final occupants were not responsible for it, or particularly respectful of the owners' possessions. Rather than being trusted servants, this assemblage implies that they were people hoarding a range of material, particularly bronze, during times of upheaval. The combination of coins, valuable vessels, and workers' implements suggests that this material had been salvaged and hoarded from elsewhere in the house or the town. The evidence that these tools had been suspended from the wall also indicates this hoarding was not an activity restricted to events during the throes of an eruption. This activity continues the pattern in hall 41. It is not possible to determine whether the occupants were part of the normal household of this dwelling, who were living here under straitened circumstances, or were squatters who had moved in after the earlier occupants had abandoned this part of the house.

#### COURTYARD 44 (PLATE 62)

This was an open court to the west of hall 41, covered along its east side. The walls had been plastered and the pavement at the eastern end was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>302</sup> There is no evidence of breaches in the south wall to correspond with those in the north wall of room 14, implying that the wall had not actually been penetrated. This and the undisturbed conditions in adjacent areas suggest that this courtyard may also have been left relatively undisturbed after the eruption.

Near the entrance to hall 41 were found a bronze bucket and part of a stone hand-mill. These may have been associated with other bronze and ceramic vessels, pertaining to food preparation, found in hall 41.

In the north-east corner were found: a terracotta puteal, over a cistern head; a pile of sand and several amphorae, at least three of which held building material. In the north-west and south-west corners piles of stones were found which were probably further building material. Another thirteen ceramic vessels, of various sizes and forms and conceivably associated with food preparation and food storage, were also found in the south-west corner. Thus, the contents of this courtyard consisted predominantly of building material, perhaps with some items for the storage of food. It is conceivable that any foodstuffs storage predated the building activity, or storage of building material here, although not necessarily, particularly given the evidence for food preparation in the entrance to this courtyard.

According to Maiuri, the piles of construction material in the corners and the provisionally installed latrine in room 45 clearly demonstrated that this part of the rustic quarter had not acquired its final form.<sup>303</sup> To him it was clearly part of an older habitation joined to this house in the last phase.<sup>304</sup> It has already been noted, however, that there had been a phase of occupancy after the annexation of this area. With these obvious signs of building work or of storage of building materials in this courtyard and in room 43 it seems unlikely that the proprietor of such a large house would have chosen this part of the house as a safe area to store probably precious bronze vessels, especially alongside agricultural/industrial material. It seems more probable that any intended building activity had either not taken place or had been interrupted prior to the final occupancy of this area. The association of this building material with food-related activities adds further weight to the impression that the final occupants were living here under makeshift conditions.

#### ROOM 45

This was a relatively small L-shaped room entered from courtyard 44. The walls were covered with coarse white plaster. Only the pavement in the east area was of mortar.<sup>305</sup> There is no evidence that this room had been disturbed.

<sup>299</sup> Maiuri (1933: 210); see Ling (1997: 144).

<sup>300</sup> Maiuri (1933: 210). Maiuri compared this to circumstances in one of the rooms off the garden area in the Villa dei Misteri.

<sup>301</sup> See Ling (1997: 131–2).

<sup>302</sup> *Ibid.* 319.

<sup>303</sup> Maiuri (1933: 201).

<sup>304</sup> *Ibid.* 199–201; see also Ling (1983a: 53; 1997: 131).

<sup>305</sup> Ling (1997: 320); Ling and Ling (2005: 255).



According to Maiuri this was originally a storeroom, whose west branch had subsequently been partitioned off and made into a rustic latrine, with a separate entrance to the courtyard.<sup>306</sup> Ling argues that the partition was put in at a late stage and that the room may formerly have been a kitchen.<sup>307</sup> The western branch was taken up by a masonry platform (h.: 0.8 m, dimensions: 2.5 m × 1.35 m), which Ling believes had been the hearth.<sup>308</sup> There was a semi-circular niche (270 mm × 190 mm × 170 mm) in the south wall, where the two branches of the room meet, and a *lararium* painting (dimensions: 700 mm × 750 mm) on the west wall of the east branch.<sup>309</sup> Ling believes that these were relics from the room's former use as a kitchen and that it was a storeroom in its final phase.

The platform seems to have been destroyed prior to the eruption indicating that it was no longer in use. The coarse plaster and furnishings of this room are those of a service room, conceivably either a kitchen or a storeroom. The loose finds consisted of: three ceramic vases; a large marble weight; remains of a marble mortar; and a marble puteal. Most of these seem to have been associated with food preparation. Their presence could be related to either proposed room use. However, the lack of a hearth in the final phase and the presence of a marble puteal in an internal space with no apparent cistern, when there was another puteal over the cistern in the adjoining courtyard, suggests that these items were either stored or hoarded here.<sup>310</sup>

According to Maiuri this room, like others in this part of the house, had been in a state of disorder and abandonment, explicable only if repair work was in progress at the time of the eruption.<sup>311</sup> In combination with areas 40, 41, 43, and 44, the assemblages do not in fact give a picture of abandonment of this part of the house as a habitation area. Rather they provide a picture of it having been inhabited in a disrupted manner, possibly after the cessation of incomplete repair work. The multi-activity areas in this part of the house suggest that it was occupied immediately

prior to the eruption, but that this occupancy may have been separate from any in the rest of this large house.

#### UPPER STOREY (PLATES 63–67)

Stairways in room 2 and corridors P1 and P indicate that this house, in these areas at least, had an upper storey accessible from inside the house.<sup>312</sup> Remains of upper rooms are still visible above the south-east part of the house.<sup>313</sup> However, from the large number of breaches noted in the walls of the lower rooms it is highly probable that much of the volcanic deposit in the upper levels had been disturbed and therefore that many of the finds in these levels had been moved around by post-eruption intruders. The excavators also noted that the construction of a canal in 1592 had caused considerable disturbance to the upper levels of the deposit along the east side.<sup>314</sup>

Above the main entranceway and front hall area were found: a *quadran*s of Claudius; three clay lamps; a bronze stud; two large marble fragments; a terra sigillata dish; and other small ceramic vessels. These were found mainly in disturbed volcanic deposit and could conceivably have originated from the ground-floor areas of this house. The marble fragments could have been from display furniture or sculpture in the front hall. They are unlikely to have belonged to the bronze basin found in the corner, however. Not only did neither piece belong to a pedestal support but also it is improbable, if they had all been found together, that the complete bronze basin would have been left in the corner while attempts were made to remove any marble support. Given the paucity of domestic finds in the front hall, the lamps probably originated from rooms in the upper storey of this area.

Above rooms 1, 3, and 4 were found: bronze furniture fittings, probably from chests; a bronze base, possibly of a small statuette; ceramic dishes; remains of a small marble basin; and two iron weights. Ling suggests that any upper rooms on this side of the front hall may have been used for storage.<sup>315</sup> If these

<sup>306</sup> Maiuri (1933: 204); see also Ling (1997: 319).

<sup>307</sup> Ibid. 118. This is possibly what Ellis (2000: 177) referred to as the 'second, "servants" kitchen' that he suggested could be used to argue for a separate household.

<sup>308</sup> Ling (1997: 320).

<sup>309</sup> Ibid.

<sup>310</sup> A puteal was also found in the kitchen of the Casa degli Amanti (cat. no. 1861).

<sup>311</sup> Maiuri (1933: 204).

<sup>312</sup> Ling (1997: 51–2, 67–9, 118–23).

<sup>313</sup> Ibid. 316–17.

<sup>314</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 176); see also Ling (1997: 11).

<sup>315</sup> Ling (1997: 52).

finds were indeed from the upper storey they would not exclude this possibility, although their paucity is notable.

Four more clay lamps and a stone weight were found in disturbed volcanic deposit in room 2. Another clay lamp, an iron hoe, a ceramic bowl, five loom weights, and an *as* of Gaius were probably also found above this room.<sup>316</sup> The number of loom weights implies a loom in this area but it is not clear whether it was on the ground floor or upper storey. Above room 5 were found: four more loom weights; an *as* of Claudius; a small glass bottle; a small ceramic pot or jar and remains of another ceramic vessel; possible remains of a lamp-stand; and similar furniture fittings to those on the east side of the front hall. With the exception of the coin, these are likely to have been from the lower storeroom.

Above the northern area of peristyle garden c were also found: a stone weight; an octagonal marble base, possibly from a statue, and other marble fragments; bronze furniture legs, probably from a folding stool; remains of a lock and key; and a human skull. The discovery of a skull without the rest of the skeleton indicates that this material had been disturbed. The furniture fittings are all from portable luxury furniture that may have been from the ground floor and associated with the furniture in room 8. The precise locations of the marble fragments are not clear. It is conceivable that they were part of garden furniture or belonged with the apparently salvaged marble in the west ambulatory.

Above the south side of the peristyle garden were found: bronze, and possibly bone, furniture fittings; bronze buckles and other fittings all in a group, and reportedly horse harness; two clay lamps; possibly a ceramic jug; and other small, easily lost, items. Ling notes that there could have been upper-storey rooms above rooms 19 and 21 only. It is possible that these finds originated from such rooms. If this is the case, then either the fittings were not horse harness or such items were stored in the upper storey. If these finds were from the peristyle garden itself, horse harness seems equally out of place here. Above the west side of the house were found a bronze bell, a bronze fitting, and an iron knife, items which are not particularly diagnostic.

An iron lock was found above corridor P. Above the west ambulatory of courtyard 34, 1 m from the modern surface, were found three skeletons (two adults and a child) who were probably wearing gold and bronze jewellery and carrying coins, a Republican *denarius* and a bronze *as* of Augustus. These skeletons may have been part of the group found in the south-west corner of corridor P1, having escaped up the stairs to this level. If the gold jewellery was being worn this suggests that these were fairly high-status individuals, and not labourers or servants. The identification of the two adults as female is presumably on the basis of their jewellery, as was often the case in Pompeian excavations. The wearing of bracelets is indeed more probably a female practice but this is not a certainty. In the same area were found: an iron tube; ceramic vessels, including an amphora, and a large bronze coin. Another small bronze coin was recorded from the pavement of the floor of an upper-storey room above the west portico of courtyard 34.

Other finds from the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the south-east area of the house consisted of: a sundial; bronze furniture and other fittings; and a bronze coin. These were probably disturbed from lower levels, but not necessarily. An iron furniture leg, a clay weight (possibly a loom weight), and an amphora which were found above room 29 could conceivably have belonged to an upper room in this area. If so, it is possible that this area was used for human habitation. Iron door fittings from the upper levels to the south of this courtyard could have belonged to rooms in this area.

Above the row of rooms along the east side of the house (rooms 35–40) were found parts of: a lock; a bronze lamp-stand or folding tripod; and possibly a column. These are reminiscent of the types of the finds from some of the lower rooms and corridor P in this area, and, therefore, may have been disturbed. On the other hand a fine blue glass bowl and two amphorae may have been from upper rooms in this area. A small altar base, part of an amphora, and two coins found in the area above hall 41 may have been disturbed, as presumably were an iron axehead and bronze furniture base for which no precise provenances were provided. These finds are reminiscent of

<sup>316</sup> These were found on 11–12 Apr. 1928 (GdSc A, VI, 6: 554–5) in room no. 6. This number was being used for room 2 in the earlier stages of the excavation and was only later used for room 12 (see Ling 1997: 333).

the mixed assemblages witnessed in the lower rooms of this area.

In summary, given the size of this house there is comparatively little to indicate activity and habitation in the upper storey at the time of the eruption. This is very likely a result of destruction during the eruption and disturbance afterwards. Conversely, it could reflect the state of occupancy of this house at the time of the eruption, any occupants of any upper areas having moved to the lower levels during a period of upheaval.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

The front hall and much of the front hall area of this house failed to show the signs of domestic activity witnessed in similar areas of other Pompeian houses (e.g. the Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali and the Casa del Sacello Iliaco).<sup>317</sup> The *fornello* in room 3, the discarded bronze basin and lack of *lararium* statuary suggest a certain state of disruption in this area, and at least a partial abandonment of it.

Of the two reception rooms at the north end of the peristyle garden, one seems to have been empty and the other had a small chest containing glass jars, probably condiment jars. Furnishings associated with reception and dining were present in rooms 15 and 18 on the east side of the peristyle garden. However, the decoration, at least, in room 18 had already been damaged and the debris had been removed prior to the final eruption. This room's furniture must either have also been damaged or was left in a damaged room and, thus, provides further evidence for disruption. A mixture of utilitarian and luxury storage and building material was witnessed in the ambulatories of the peristyle garden, and also in rooms along the south side, suggesting, again, that this area had been in a state of upheaval. As in room 18, the presence of building material in room 23 indicates that this upheaval happened after completion of its Fourth-Style decoration. Thus, the presumed entertainment area of this house would appear to have been downgraded and perhaps inoperative prior to the eruption. The seemingly rudimentary altar in area 25 could conceivably have been part of this downgrading.

This downgrading had also occurred after the abandonment of the restoration and the partial dec-

oration in the Fourth Style of the bath suite, when the area underneath the bath suite had been walled up and filled with rubble from the peristyle garden area. This walling-up occurred while destruction debris was present in the house and suggests that the occupants saw little reason to continue the seemingly lavish repairs to the bath suite. The storage of utilitarian and luxury material in underground rooms A and B must have occurred after rooms C and D had been filled in, probably after AD 65, and implies that the occupants had resorted to rather makeshift storage arrangements. However, it seems probable that the storage of the material in this underground area was not a single event. The coin deposit was closed in AD 78–9 at the earliest. Their depositor had very probably been residing in the house at some stage during the last two years of Pompeii. The evidently careful storage of the silver treasure, although it included broken pieces, does not seem to have been an emergency measure during the final eruption. However, the chronological relationship between the packing of the chest and its placement in Room B is not discernible. Ling identifies three dining areas in the peristyle garden area (rooms 15, 18, and 19 being a suite) and Wallace-Hadrill identified five reception rooms.<sup>318</sup> However, Painter has proposed that this silver service was probably used for open-air dining because of the number of settings (i.e. eight). It is, therefore, conceivable, as proposed by Painter, that it was not actually used in this house but salvaged from elsewhere.

Whether or not this particular deposit took place during the final eruption, that of the accompanying *compluvium* tiles, sundial, and storage amphorae was unlikely to have. Storage of this utilitarian material in this location undoubtedly occurred after the abandonment of repair to the bath suite and before the commencement of the final eruption. Thus, the combination of evidence in the peristyle garden area, bath-suite, and these underground rooms documents ongoing disruption and uncertainty in the last years of the occupancy of this house.

As argued above, the area of courtyard 34 was probably not functioning efficiently as a stable yard at the time of the eruption. Rather, it seems to have been used principally to store amphorae, possibly with their contents but more probably as empties for reuse, possibly for building or repair activity.

<sup>317</sup> See Allison (2004b).

<sup>318</sup> Ling (1997: 269–73); Wallace-Hadrill (1994: 54–5).

Building debris in corridor P may well have caused the eastern part of the house to have been separated from the rest of the house during its final occupancy. The finds in the area of hall 41 document a further change of use after the inclusion of this area in the Casa del Menandro complex. This change of use occurred after room 43 had been decorated in the Fourth Style. It is conceivable that this part of the house once again had a separate occupancy from the main complex in AD 79.

Maiuri argued that, at the time of the eruption, the whole house was in the process of being redecorated in the Fourth Style, as a result of damage caused by the AD 62 earthquake. However, this explanation does not account for the presence of Fourth-Style fragments in the fill of rooms C and D under the bath-suite. Ling resolved this dilemma by arguing that much of the Fourth-Style decoration should be dated prior to the AD 62 earthquake but has since proposed that ongoing seismic activity may have been responsible for further damage to paintings that he argues were executed after AD 62.<sup>319</sup> The distribution of the loose finds in areas such as the bath-suite and hall 41 indicate that there had been more than one disruption or change of living conditions in this house during the last decades of the life of Pompeii. Disruption caused by the AD 62 earthquake and the final eruption does not adequately explain all these changes.

Della Corte identified the owner of this house as Q. Poppaeus Sabinus on the bases of a *graffito* on the façade of the house naming Quintus, a seal found in

room 43 reportedly belonging to Q. Poppaeus Eros, and other *graffiti* in room 19 and outside the house bearing the *cognomen* Sabinus.<sup>320</sup> He, thus, linked the owner to the *gens Poppaea*, an association which has received widespread acceptance.<sup>321</sup> Ling, however, rightly sees the connection between the *graffiti*, the bronze seal, and the owner of the house as unproven.<sup>322</sup> There are certain names on the amphorae from this house which could also have been those of its occupants. Of particular note are members of the *gens Coelia* and a Q. Pompeius and possibly his family.

It is not possible to name any of the occupants of this house with any confidence. A better understanding of stamp seals is needed before the name significance of Q. Poppaeus Eros can be established. The totality of the names in inscriptions in this house suggest that there were connections here with two or even three families. Far from identifying the owner of the house as a member of the *gens Poppaea*, the inscriptions document the comings and goings of a number of people who were not necessarily closely related but who either lived in or had access to the various parts of this establishment. The amphora inscriptions are more likely to have documented the habitual owners while the stamp seal points to an individual who had occupied it during its last days. The relationships between these groups of people are difficult to establish.<sup>323</sup> More detailed study of all the inscriptional evidence from this house, and its precise contexts, will hopefully provide a better understanding of the occupancy of this house.<sup>324</sup>

<sup>319</sup> Compare Ling (1983a: 49–53) with Ling (1997: 83–91). See also Clarke (1991: 171) who dates all the Fourth-Style decoration to AD 45–55.

<sup>320</sup> Della Corte (1965: nos. 592–3); see also Pesando 1997: 53.

<sup>321</sup> e.g. Clarke (1991: 170); Armitt (1993: 240); Koloski-Ostrow (1997: 252–3); Pesando (1997: 53.).

<sup>322</sup> Ling (1997: 142–4). See also: Ling (in Stefani 2003: 11); Varone (in Stefani 2003: 51).

<sup>323</sup> See Allison (2001b).

<sup>324</sup> See Varone (in Stefani 2003: 52–3); Stefani (in Stefani 2003: 210–12); Varone and Reynolds (forthcoming).

## UNITS I 10,5 AND I 10,6

## UNIT I 10,5 (PLATE 68.8)

This upper-storey unit, or apartment, was accessed through entranceway I 10,5, which consists of a stairway between the two rooms of Unit I 10,6. Eleven masonry steps of this stairway remain. According to Ling, the apartment consisted of a room above the rear room of Unit I 10,6 (room 6A) and rooms above rooms 5–7 of the Casa del Menandro.<sup>1</sup>

Elia reported a semi-elliptical *lararium* niche (dimensions: 1.77 m × 0.65 m, d.: 150 mm)<sup>2</sup> at the foot of the stairs, painted with a green festoon and red and yellow flowers. However, it is not certain that this decoration would identify it as a *lararium*. A downpipe in the north-east corner of room 6A in Unit I 10,6 has been used as evidence for the presence of a latrine in the upper room although this could equally have been for roof drainage.<sup>3</sup> The only finds conceivably from this apartment, were a bronze buckle and possibly those items recorded above room 5 of the Casa del Menandro (cat. nos. 908–917a). There is insufficient evidence to substantiate its identification as a brothel.<sup>4</sup>

## UNIT I 10,6 (PLATE 68.17)

## Room 6

This was an area with a wide opening onto the street to the north of this insula. The pavement was of mortar and the walls were furbished with a high *cocciopesto* socle with coarse plaster above.<sup>5</sup>

In the south-west corner is a rectangular structure consisting of two low walls which enclosed two basins (each 1.05 m × 0.88 m) cut into the pavement, with a large drainage channel in front.<sup>6</sup> Ling identifies these as washing-basins.<sup>7</sup> The loose finds in this room, at pavement level, consisted of: two rectangular marble bases, likely to have been for display furniture such as marble tables or basins; four larger rectangular marble bases possibly for statuary; three other cylindrical marble supports; and a small marble capital. A clay lamp was also found in the entranceway, in the volcanic deposit.

Elia interpreted the structure in the south-west corner as a '*saltus fullonicus*', thus identifying this establishment as a fullers' workshop.<sup>8</sup> Ling points out that these basins 'could have been used in various crafts' and he suggests, on the basis of the stone pieces, that this was the workshop of a specialist stone-carver.<sup>9</sup> There is no evidence to indicate that these pieces were actually being worked on here. They were not reported as being incomplete and no stone-mason's tools were reported here, although they are found elsewhere (e.g. room 43, Casa del Menandro). They were possibly salvaged pieces of marble.

## Room 6A

This room was only accessible from room 6, through a doorway in the south-east corner of the latter room. The walls were furbished with pink plaster, over an

<sup>1</sup> Ling (1997: 145).

<sup>2</sup> Elia (1934: 276). Ling (1997: 283) records the dimensions as 0.77 m × 0.65 m.

<sup>3</sup> Compare (Ling 1997: 144) with Jansen (1991: 158).

<sup>4</sup> See discussion (Ling 1997: 148), although compare McGinn (2002: 38).

<sup>5</sup> Elia (1934: 276, fig. 7). See also Ling (1997: 282).

<sup>6</sup> Elia (1934: 276).

<sup>7</sup> Ling (1997: 147).

<sup>8</sup> Elia (1934: 276). '*Saltus fullonicus*' means a fuller's treading stall.

<sup>9</sup> Ling (1997: 147).



earlier Fourth-Style painted decoration, and the pavement was of limestone mortar.<sup>10</sup> Stairway no. 5 ran along the west wall, providing separate access to the area above this unit.<sup>11</sup>

A terracotta downpipe in the north-east corner led either from the apartment above or from the roof. Under the stairway along the west wall were two arched niches, or recesses, at ground level: a smaller one towards the north end (h.: 0.76 m; w.: 0.8 m; d.: 1.23 m); and a larger one towards the south (h.: 1.80 m; w.: 0.91 m; d.: 1.17 m). Above the smaller recess, c.1.5 m above the pavement, was a small semi-circular niche (0.41 m × 0.33 m × 0.20 m), plastered and painted a reddish-purple inside, and with a 'mensola'<sup>12</sup> and wide reddish-purple border, presumably outside.

In the entrance to this room were found: a lock plate that was probably from a cupboard rather than from a structural door; and two terra sigillata dishes and other ceramic vessels, related to food storage, food preparation, and eating. On the floor near the north wall were found: remains of a wooden casket; four marble supports and bases, comparable to those in the front room 6; and numerous ceramic vessels including four plates, a jar, a jug, three pots, two basins, three amphorae, and three lids; and a large clay lamp. Most of these vessels might safely be identified as related to food storage, food preparation or eating.

Elia referred to this room as a 'retrobottega', with walls and pavement similar to the front room, room 6.<sup>13</sup> Ling suggests that it was a living room and Foss identified it as a location for food preparation.<sup>14</sup> It is

notable that the assemblage in this room included the type of material found in the front room. This indicates that either: the activities carried out in the former room were also being carried out here; or this was again salvaged material, perhaps overlaying the domestic activities carried out here. The pink plaster covering painted Fourth-Style decoration suggests that this room had been downgraded late in the life of the town.

#### WHOLE AREA

Both Elia and Ling are in agreement that these two rooms constituted the workshop and living quarters of one or more people involved in craft production. However, they differ in their opinion on the nature of that craft. If the finds' assemblage documents the activities here under normal conditions, Ling's opinion is more likely to be correct. This would draw attention to the only limited separation of the living and industrial activities in this restricted dwelling and workshop.

However, it seems improbable that even a stonemason or sculptor who specialized in decorative marble elements, although notably not including sculpture (unless this had been looted), would have had enough space here to carry out such work, even if this work took place in both rooms. It thus seems more probable that any normal industrial or commercial activity here had been abandoned, that the marble remains had been salvaged and that the occupants of this small area had been living in disrupted conditions at the time of the eruption.

<sup>10</sup> Ling 282; Ling and Ling (2005: 255–6).

<sup>11</sup> See Ling (1997: 145 and 283).

<sup>12</sup> The term 'mensola' means a console, bracket, or mantelpiece. It is not clear what was meant here but the niche probably

had either a marble tablet on the base or one or more brackets in front.

<sup>13</sup> Elia (1934: 276).

<sup>14</sup> Foss (1994: 129); Ling (1997: 145, 148).

## CASA DEL FABBRIO (I 10,7)

## ENTRANCEWAY F (PLATE 69.1)

The doorposts and the walls of the entranceway to this house were coarsely plastered and the pavement was of *lavapesta*.<sup>1</sup> The walls have been much restored since excavation, prohibiting the identification of any breaches that might provide evidence for disturbance.

Outside the entrance, on the west side, is a low, plastered, masonry bench (1.57 m × 0.38 m × 0.42 m),<sup>2</sup> which Elia identified as a seat for waiting clients.<sup>3</sup> Within the entranceway, a few centimetres above the pavement, a number of finds were made. These were all of iron—a large lock, two hooks, a handle, two keys, at least one door latch and numerous studs and nails—and no doubt mainly the fittings for the house door. One of the keys was large and probably a door key. Its discovery here suggests that the occupants were still in residence, or at least had not had the time or inclination to lock up their house, before fleeing from the eruption. A small ring was also found in this entranceway, and was probably a lost finger-ring.

## ROOM I (PLATE 69.2–4)

This room is closed to the street but almost completely open along its east side onto the entranceway. The walls had a high, pink-plastered socle, to 1.6 m above the pavement, with white plaster above, and the pavement was of tiles and mortar.<sup>4</sup> There are

breaches in the west and south walls, possibly the result of post-eruption disturbance.

A stairway ran along the north wall, rising from east to west. Underneath was a low partition wall jutting out at right angles from the west wall, to partition off a latrine in the north-west corner.<sup>5</sup> This partition wall post-dates the plaster on the west wall. A line of roof tiles, set into the floor and running from this partition wall to the south jamb on the east wall, is assumed to have been for flushing the latrine.<sup>6</sup>

A truncated amphora, with visible organic contents, was set into the pavement in the south-east corner. Other finds from this room, but with no precise provenances, include: two relatively small bronze strap hinges, possibly from furniture; a bronze *casseruola*; two ceramic jugs; a hoe, probably for gardening; an axehead, probably a woodman's; and a bronze brooch.

Elia's suggestion that the truncated amphora in the south-east corner was for the collection of urine is improbable. The presence of apparent horticultural and woodworking tools here could conceivably relate to escape attempts during the final eruption (see room 19 in the Casa del Menandro). The mixed, but limited, nature of this finds assemblage suggests a state of upheaval.

## ROOM 2 (PLATE 70)

According to Elia, this room was a '*cubiculum*' or a '*cella ostiaria*'.<sup>7</sup> The walls were decorated in the

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 278); Ling (1997: 283).

<sup>2</sup> Ling (1997: 283).

<sup>3</sup> Elia (1934: 278).

<sup>4</sup> Ling (1997: 284).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. 284.

<sup>6</sup> See Ling (1997: 152).

<sup>7</sup> Elia (1934: 279); see also Ling (1997: 152).

Fourth Style, consisting of a dark red socle zone with spattered decoration and central and upper zones with ornamental borders and decorative motifs on a white ground.<sup>8</sup> The pavement was of *lavapesta*. Breaches have been made in the north and west walls; that in the centre of the north wall was seemingly cut from this side.

There is a painted recess in the south-east corner (h.: 1.8 m; w.: 0.6 m; d.: 260 mm), possibly a built-in cupboard but without shelves. It has a small window at top rear which Ling refers to as a spy hole to the front hall,<sup>9</sup> providing light for this room. In this corner, and possibly from this recess, were found a bronze jug, a large ceramic jar, and a bronze mirror. On the pavement a small hinge, probably from a chest, was found. Other items on the floor included: a ceramic jug; a small ceramic pot; an iron hoe; possibly a small glass bottle; and a button-and-loop fastener. Further, unprovenanced, finds consisted of: a bronze ring and disc, possibly a vessel lid; another small ceramic pot; three small glass bottles; a bone spoon; two bone spindles; and a clay lamp. Some of the items may have been in a chest.

Many of these finds seem to have been associated with toilet activities, dress, and spinning, which seems consistent with assemblages in rooms of this type in other houses, and with this room type's association with more personal activities.<sup>10</sup> The relatively large hoe seems out of place here, but may be part of the pattern of disruption witnessed in room 1. It conceivably belonged with the latter room's assemblage. This would suggest an association with the breaches in the walls and document either escape activities during the final eruption or post-eruption disturbance.

### 'ATRIUM' 3 (PLATES 71-76.1-4)

The walls of this front hall were covered with a simple white plaster and the pavement was a continuation of that in entranceway F.<sup>11</sup> According to Elia, the plaster seems to have belonged to the last refurbishing phase

of the house, after the blocking of a door in the east wall.<sup>12</sup> A large breach penetrated the north wall, 1.7 m above the ground. Any tunnelling done at this height would probably have missed many of the objects in this area. The finds on ground level, within the lapilli, appear to have been undisturbed.

This area had a central basin (*impluvium*) finished in *signinum*.<sup>13</sup> To its south stands a large rectangular marble table, possibly restored in antiquity. Beside this table, near its north-west leg, was a marble pedestal and a marble disc which may together have formed another, smaller table.

A number of items of storage furniture (cupboards and chests) were also found in this front hall but their locations as given in the *Giornale degli Scavi* are confusing. For example, these records refer to a fourth piece of furniture as being '*a termine sulla linea dello stipite orientale del tablino*'.<sup>14</sup> This does not make sense. This must have been a reference to the large wooden cupboard (no. 4, see below) which was against the east wall and in line with the *impluvium*. The misnumbering of these pieces, or the misnaming of the walls on 5 January 1933, is likely to have contributed to this confusion.<sup>15</sup> In her plan of the house, Elia indicated two items of storage furniture near the south wall and two near the east wall which must be the correct arrangement for some of the furniture recorded in this room.<sup>16</sup> However, she referred to three of these items (nos. 1, 2, and 4) as '*arche*' (strong boxes) and the third one as a true and proper '*armarium*' (cupboard). She reported that all '*arche*' were approximately 1.3 m high, 1 m long, and 0.5-0.7 m wide, proportions more akin to low cupboards than chests (see the cupboards in the garden area of the Casa di Julius Polybius).<sup>17</sup> The furniture in the south-east area of the front hall might therefore be identified as cupboards rather than as strong boxes.

Remains of a wooden chest, consisting of a bronze lock and bronze binding, were found against the north wall, probably towards the north-west corner. Another small wooden chest was found against the east wall, in the north-east corner. Fittings from this

<sup>8</sup> Ling (1997: 284); Ling and Ling (2005: 256).

<sup>9</sup> Ling (1997: 152).

<sup>10</sup> See Allison (2004a: 75-81).

<sup>11</sup> Ling (1997: 285); Ling and Ling (2005: 256-7).

<sup>12</sup> Elia (1934: 279).

<sup>13</sup> Ling (1997: 284).

<sup>14</sup> GdSc (A,VI,6: 271), translated: 'finishing in line with the east jamb of the tablinum'.

<sup>15</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 281).

<sup>16</sup> Elia (1934: 277 fig. 7).

<sup>17</sup> Allison (2004a: 56, fig. 4.10 and 2004b). Mols (1999: 63) noted that the only surviving chest in Herculaneum was 1.04 m long, 0.63 m wide, and 0.48 m deep.

location consisted of: a bone hinge, of uncommon size; two bronze ring handles; remains of three bronze locks—one circular, one rectangular, and one with concave sides; eleven small bronze strap hinges of two different types; and an iron key. These fittings seem rather diverse for one small piece of furniture. Either there was a large chest here, with a diverse range of fittings, or more than one item of storage furniture stood here. The iron key seems of a type for a structural door, but there are no such doors in the vicinity.

The contents of this storage furniture consisted of: a piece of bone inlay; a small bronze brazier, possibly for incense; nine glass flasks and bottles of various sizes; fragments from numerous other glass vessels; four ceramic jugs; seven small ceramic jars or pots of various forms; an iron knife; bronze tongs, probably for metalworking; two small bronze containers, possibly inkwells; a bronze ruler; remains of a small set of scales; a bronze forceps; a glass counter and six stones, possibly for gaming; three silver coins, all Republican; and twelve bronze ones, at least one of which was Neronian (AD 63–7). Again, this seems rather a lot of contents for a single small chest (compare small chests in peristyle garden c and room II in the Casa del Menandro which contained nine and four glass vessels, respectively).

These contents include a number of domestic items, such as ceramic jugs. However, they were predominantly for seemingly more specialized activities, such as: tongs, probably for metalworking; a forceps that is thought to have been surgical; a large quantity of glass bottles that may have held paint, food essences, or liquids for cosmetic or medical uses; numerous small ceramic pots, possibly also for cosmetics or paints; measuring and writing equipment; and possibly gaming items. While it is conceivable that this mixed assemblage bears witness to the types of activities which could have taken place within a normal domestic context, it may equally have belonged to specialized activities (e.g. artwork and/or writing, pharmaceutical or medical, or perhaps religious).

Near the centre of the east wall was a large wooden cupboard (no. 4). Fittings, consisting of numerous

iron fragments from the doors and a bronze lock plate, were found but no contents were recorded. Another, taller cupboard (no. 3) was found against the east wall, towards the south-east corner. Its fittings consisted of: two bronze lock plates, one with an iron key; twelve relatively small strap hinges; four bronze ring handles; small nails with hemispherical heads and possibly another ring. According to Elia's reconstruction the doors were attached with strap hinges and opened by two ring handles only.<sup>18</sup> Other possible fittings from this cupboard included twenty-eight small studs, a small hinge and a locking device. The small studs were possibly for holding bone decoration on this cupboard.<sup>19</sup> However, no such decoration was actually recorded here. The other two fittings, and possibly also these studs, may have been from a small wooden casket kept inside this cupboard. The only other find here was a large marble mortar. Thus, in contrast to cupboards in the front halls of other Pompeian houses, these two against the east wall appear to have been relatively empty.<sup>20</sup>

Against the south wall, towards the south-east corner, was another wooden cupboard (no. 2), similar in size to cupboard no. 4. Its fittings consisted of: remains of three bronze locks, two with iron keys; numerous pieces of bone decoration; two large and twenty-eight small bone hinges; and a heavy bronze ring handle. The types of hinges and their combination belong to the vertical doors of this upright cupboard, rather than to a chest. Its contents included: a sculptured marble pestle; a pumice stone and cover, possibly used in personal hygiene; a bronze extractor; a bone needle; gold jewellery; one gold *denarius* of Vespasian (AD 76); and one bronze *as* of Vespasian (AD 73). Other fittings and contents that may have belonged to this cupboard were found in this area, 2 m above the pavement (see below). These contents were limited but seem to have been rather personal.

Also against the south wall, 0.3 m from cupboard no. 2 and near the east jamb of room 7, was another low cupboard (no. 1). No fittings were reported from this cupboard but it is conceivable that sixteen bone hinges and fittings, recorded just inside the east jamb

<sup>18</sup> Elia (1934: 37, fig. 13). Elia's reconstruction does not allow for the two lock plates and other two ring handles and therefore is likely to be only a cursory guide to its original form.

<sup>19</sup> Mols (pers. comm. 1993).

<sup>20</sup> Allison (2004a: 72–4).

of room 7, were from it. The contents of this cupboard included: a basalt weight; two small glass vessels; a small ceramic vase; two strigils; a bronze instrument; another bronze tube and a small bronze lid; and a bronze drop handle, probably for a glass flask. With the possible exception of the basalt weight, these contents are rather small and, again, seemingly personal. This cupboard may also have held finds reported from just inside the jamb of room 7 (see below).

In the south-west corner, near room 6, were found: a bronze *casseruola*; a glass flask; a small glass cup; and a bronze coin. A bronze lantern was found fixed to a nail in the west wall, outside room 5. A bronze ring handle was also found here but these finds, generally, are not particularly diagnostic. The relationship of the find of a piece of black-figure pottery to the final occupation phase of the front hall is also unclear.

In summary, these cupboards and chests contained many specialized and more personal objects. They seem to have held few utilitarian domestic objects (i.e. for eating, drinking, cooking, storage), but rather items related to personal adornment and activities such as toilet, pharmaceutical and medical, measuring and writing. In contrast with other Pompeian houses (e.g. the Casa del Sacello Iliaco and the Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali) this area does not seem to have been used for general domestic storage. The coarse plastering, the lack of domestic utensils and the storage of a marble mortar in an ornately finished cupboard suggest that this was a converted or even downgraded front hall, perhaps with a certain amount of makeshift storage. The presence of gold jewellery and other personal items, however, suggests that this area had not been given over entirely to specialized industrial activity.

#### ROOM 4

This room has been identified as a spacious *cubiculum*.<sup>21</sup> It had a simple Fourth-Style decoration on a white ground with plants in the socle zone, fields in the central zone with ornamental borders and griffins and separated by candelabra and ornamental bands in the upper zone.<sup>22</sup> The pavement was of *cocciopesto* with inset fragments of coloured marble.<sup>23</sup> The north,

south, and east walls have been penetrated by breaches, possibly indicating post-eruption disturbance.

In the east wall, south of the doorway is a recess (h.: 1.2 m; w.: 1.1 m; d.: 70 mm). The limited loose finds reported here were found more than 1.5 m above the floor and may have fallen from the upper floor (see below), or bear witness to a chest in this room which had been disturbed. The recess was of a suitable width to have taken a bed, although rather high.

#### ROOM 5 (PLATE 76.5–10)

The walls of this room were decorated in the Fourth Style, consisting of a red socle zone with splattered decoration and a central zone of yellow fields, which Ling notes had been repaired.<sup>24</sup> The pavement was of *cocciopesto*. According to Elia this decoration was modest and the recess in the east wall identified this room as a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>25</sup> There are breaches in the north and south walls, two at ground level, indicating the continued passage of fugitives or of post-eruption intruders already witnessed in other rooms on this side of the front hall.

There is a recess in the east wall (h.: 0.75 m; w.: 1.26 m; d.: 0.20 m), south of the doorway. The finds included: a heavy bronze fitting with a lion's head, possibly from a handle or vehicle fitting; two bronze locks, one with an iron key and both probably from a chest; a bronze jug; a small bronze amphora; one small glass bottle; the foot of a stemmed glass; seven bronze and bone needles; and a bone implement or pin. Many of these finds appear to have been associated with needlework and possibly with ablutions and were possibly held in a chest. This reflects the prevalent patterns in other Pompeian houses for rooms of this type,<sup>26</sup> but also the seemingly more personal assemblages in the front hall of this house. While the recess, which makes the total length of south wall 2.49 m, is potentially suitable for a wide bed, none of the fittings were actually those of a bed.

#### ROOM 6 (PLATE 77.1–7)

According to Elia, this was an '*apotheca*'.<sup>27</sup> The walls were covered with fine white plaster and the pavement

<sup>21</sup> Elia (1934: 279; Ling (1997: 150, 285).

<sup>22</sup> Elia (1934: 279); Ling and Ling (2005: 257–8).

<sup>23</sup> Ling (1997: 285); Ling and Ling (2005: 257).

<sup>24</sup> Ling (1997: 170, 285); Ling and Ling (2005: 258–9).

<sup>25</sup> Elia (1934: 280); see also Ling (1997: 152; 285).

<sup>26</sup> Allison (2004a: 75–81).

<sup>27</sup> Elia (1934: 280); see also Ling (1997: 152, 285).



was of mortar.<sup>28</sup> There are breaches in the north and south walls which correspond with those in room 5.

There were two wooden shelves on the south wall and two on the north wall of this room, one 1.22 m and the other 1.48 m above the pavement.<sup>29</sup> On the pavement were found: a lead fitting and three lead rings of uncertain use; a bronze jug handle; a number of bronze fragments, some of which may have been from furniture or tableware; remains of two ceramic amphorae, one destined for M. Volusius Iuventus; a bronze lamp; a small ceramic lid; and a bone needle. Another bronze lamp was found 1 m above the floor and was either on one of these shelves or had fallen from the upper floor.

The finds in this room cover a range of domestic material which might be expected to have been kept in a storeroom. However, it is limited in quantity and very fragmentary. The breaches in the walls suggest that this storeroom could have had more contents at the time of the eruption, but they had subsequently been looted. There is notably no evidence for the more industrial material here, such as is found in other parts of the house.

#### ROOM 7 (PLATES 77.8–79.2)

This room is referred to as the ‘*tablinum*’.<sup>30</sup> The east wall was decorated with a black socle with red and yellow fields above and there is no longer any evidence for decoration on the west wall.<sup>31</sup> The pavement was *cocciopesto*.<sup>32</sup> According to Elia, there are traces of blocked doorways under the plaster of the east wall which indicated previous and frequent modifications to this part of the house.<sup>33</sup> The walls have been extensively reconstructed since excavation so it is not possible to identify any breaches of possible intruders.

In the north-west corner was found a large marble weight, which seems of an unlikely size for general household use. Two clay loom weights were recorded in the same location. In the north-east corner, two large bone hinges and fourteen other bone rings were encountered 0.5 m above the pavement. They may have been part of a cupboard in this location, possibly

the same one recorded against the north-east jamb of this room, on the front hall side. However, the bone rings could not have functioned as hinges as they have no hole. It is conceivable that they were incomplete and being worked on here. Other finds from this vicinity consisted of two large sets of bronze balances and two lead counterweights, possibly from a loom or used on the balances. Near this material was another group which included: a bronze *patera*; two bronze basins; and a small bronze counterweight.

Four strap hinges found near the south entrance were very probably from folding structural doors in this location. Unprovenanced finds in this room consisted of: another eight bone rings which may have belonged with the first group; five small ceramic vases; and two ceramic lids.

Thus, much of the material found in this room seems to have been associated with weighing (but also weaving) activities. Other finds may be associated with ablutions and perhaps boneworking. Rooms of this type in other Pompeian houses often contained domestic material but the assemblage here again seems more specialized.<sup>34</sup> The poorly preserved painted decoration on one wall, and the apparent lack of painted decoration on the other, suggest that this may once have been a formal area that had been converted for more industrial purposes, although still with traces of formal ablution activities in the vicinity.

#### ROOM 8 (PLATES 79.3–82.5)

The walls of this room were painted in the Third Style, consisting of a black socle zone, a red central zone, and a red upper zone. The ceiling was also painted in the Third Style with floral motifs in octagons, rhomboids, and squares. The pavement was of mortar with limestone chips.<sup>35</sup> There was a breach in the north wall through to room 6 and one near the south-west corner, 1 m above the floor, through to House I 10,8.

In the north-east corner, a few centimetres above the pavement, were found numerous bone plaques and other pieces of bone, some seemingly complete and others probably only partially worked. While

<sup>28</sup> Ling (1997: 286).

<sup>29</sup> See Ling (1997: pl. 80).

<sup>30</sup> Elia (1934: 279, 280); Ling (1997: 150, 286).

<sup>31</sup> Elia (1934: 280); Ling and Ling (2005: 259).

<sup>32</sup> Ling (1997: 286).

<sup>33</sup> Elia (1934: 280); see also Ling (1997: 286).

<sup>34</sup> See Allison (2004a: 85–7).

<sup>35</sup> Ling (1997: 286); Ling and Ling (2005: 259–62).

some of these pieces probably had other uses (e.g. a comb), many may have been intended for furniture ornamentation. Some of these show signs of having been used but many were obviously unfinished. There is no record of any object that these pieces may have decorated. Given that some of the pieces seem to have already been used, it is possible that this was salvaged material for reuse. On the pavement nearby were found: one bone-decorated iron furniture foot, probably from a bed or stool; iron nails; two iron wedges; and pieces of lead lamina. The presence of tools here suggests that this room was being used for industrial purposes, perhaps the working, or reworking, of bone plaques. In any event, this room was certainly being used to store this material.

In the south-west corner were found: two bronze corner bands from a chest; a bronze fitting, probably from a furniture leg; an iron scraper; an iron knife, possibly a pruning knife; an iron shovel, reportedly for masonry work; an iron point, possibly from another tool; and two bone discs. Further tools, found 1 m above the pavement in this area (see below), could conceivably have been part of this assemblage, perhaps held in a chest. This assemblage again points to some kind of industrial activities being carried out here, or at least industrial material being stored here, and possibly to the hoarding of furniture remains.

Other unprovenanced finds included: a bronze ring handle and another ring, possibly also from a handle; two small ceramic pots; an iron ladle; two further bronze furniture fittings; and the remains of at least two elaborate clay lamps. These are not particularly diagnostic but some seem consistent with the rest of the contents.

According to Elia, this had been a '*cubiculum diurnum*', later converted into a '*triclinium*'.<sup>36</sup> However, Ling argues against such a conversion, on the basis of lack of space, and suggests that it had received its definitive form, as a bedroom, at the same time as it had been decorated in the late Third Style.<sup>37</sup> Whatever the use of the room for which the decoration was intended, the finds suggest that it had later been downgraded, for industrial activities or for the salvaging of industrial material.

#### ROOM 9 (PLATES 82.6–84.2)

The walls of this room were painted in a Third-Style decoration consisting of a black geometric socle zone, a black central zone, and a black upper zone.<sup>38</sup> On the east wall a niche (h.: 520 mm; w.: 420 mm; d.: 90 mm) has been inserted into the central panel of this decoration, 1.6 m above pavement. The pavement was of *cocciopesto*, with a central meander pattern of white tesserae.

A piece of an iron rod, found in the south entrance of this room, seems to have been for a curtain across this opening, although the threshold shows evidence for fixed doors here.<sup>39</sup> Therefore, any curtain here would have been in addition to the doors, or a makeshift adaptation. Nearby were found a bronze stud, probably a furniture fitting, and a bronze foot from a folding stool. These are either the remains of the luxury furnishings of this room, or salvaged remnants.

Near the small doorway in the south-west corner were found: a bronze amphora, probably tableware; two bronze jugs and a *patera*, possibly for ablutions related to eating; a bronze furniture fitting; and a weight, possibly from a small set of scales. With the exception of the weight, most of these finds could have been related to dining, and perhaps the vessels were being kept in this room.

There is a short recess in the north-west corner of this room (h.: 0.8 m; w.: 1.34 m; d.: 200 mm), in or near which the remains of a bed were recorded.<sup>40</sup> A skeleton was found, rolled onto the side of the bed and holding a small wooden box. The latter contained one, possibly two, finger-rings and twenty-six silver coins, all Republican *denarii*, and forty-eight bronze ones, mostly Julio-Claudian *asses*. A second, apparently younger, skeleton was found at the foot of the bed, with a purse containing a further twenty-six bronze coins. These latter coins were mostly Republican and were reported to have been in mint condition. Between the skeleton's legs were found two bronze jugs, for table use.

According to Elia, the design of the pavement indicated that this room had been a '*biclinium*' which had originally had mobile beds of precious material for parties or for reposing.<sup>41</sup> She noted that

<sup>36</sup> Elia (1934: 282).

<sup>37</sup> Ling (1997: 152).

<sup>38</sup> Ling (1983a: 49); Ling and Ling (2005: 263–6).

<sup>39</sup> Ling (1997: 287).

<sup>40</sup> Elia (1934: 286).

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* 287.

the original arrangement had been modified with a fixed bed against the end wall and she assigned the transformation to two phases. As Foss observed, however, there was indeed room here for three dining couches around the central *emblemata*.<sup>42</sup> Elia also noted the blocking of diverse doors in the west wall prior to the final decoration, the opening of a window in the north wall, which cut the central panel of the present decoration, and the insertion of a *lararium* niche in the east wall. However, Fröhlich has shown that neither the window nor the niche need to be dated later than the Third-Style decoration.<sup>43</sup>

Ling argues that this room was clearly intended as a *triclinium* and was not altered.<sup>44</sup> Ellis believes that it was unlikely that a room could have doubled as dining-room and reception room, as well as being a sanctified space for devotional purposes.<sup>45</sup> Nevertheless, the fixtures and fittings of this room would rather highlight that such spatial segregation of activities, common in modern Western cultures, was not practised in Pompeian houses.<sup>46</sup>

This is one of the few examples of a bed actually being found in such a recess in Pompeii.<sup>47</sup> The presence of this bed and a number of bronze vessels related to formal eating suggest that this room had indeed been used for dining, and perhaps for storing dining implements, possibly even during its final occupancy although it is possible that the individuals who took refuge here had collected together these bronze vessels as valuables. These individuals, with their few valuables, were likely to have been occupants of this house.

#### PORTICO IO (PLATES 84.3–89.1)

The walls of this portico area were plastered and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>48</sup> There is a masonry stairway (w.: 0.92 m), leading from the north-west corner, and heading south along the west wall, to the upper storey.

A large bronze structural hinge, recorded near the jamb between rooms 7 and 9, was of a similar type to those reported in the southern entrance of room 7 and would have been part of the same closing system.

On the north side, near the entrance to room 7, finds consisted of: three small ceramic vases containing animal bones; a concretion of bronze and iron objects, including ring and drop handles, pieces of chain, a bronze reel and other fragments of iron plate and rods; iron shears and an iron pick or axe (possibly for woodwork or agriculture); and numerous other iron fragments and iron nails.

The above items may have been held in a cupboard or chest found near the north-west jamb between rooms 7 and 9. Fittings associated with this item of furniture consisted of a large bronze lock return; a *guardispigolo*; bronze binding; two large bone hinges and thirty-two small ones; a bronze drop handle; remains of two bronze strap hinges; and numerous bronze nails. The excavators described this container as small and decorated with bone. The only bone reported consisted of hinges and partially worked pieces. The bone hinges suggest that this container was a cupboard. However, the drop handle was more probably a fitting from a small chest or box. It is uncertain whether the large lock return, bronze binding, and the *guardispigolo* were furniture or structural door fittings. Some of these may have been part of the contents of the cupboard.

Other contents of this chest or cupboard probably included: the remains of at least twenty iron chisels, seemingly all for woodworking or carpentry; an iron gouge for woodworking; five other blades from either chisels or knives; an iron saw, probably used in woodworking; four iron hammers, one recorded as a joiner's hammer and two probably metalworking hammers; seven iron files, used either in woodworking or metalworking; iron tongs used in metalworking; a small bronze chisel for cutting hot metal; an iron ladle; remains of at least twenty other iron tools and utensils; two pieces of bronze lamina, possibly joiner's dogs; a bronze surgical spatula; a bronze surgical scalpel and dissector; a concretion of iron implements which was probably a medical set; a bronze counterweight, probably for a small set of scales; two sets of bronze dividers and one of iron; at least four bronze needles, possibly for sewing; remains of a large stone basin; four pumice stones,

<sup>42</sup> Foss (1994: 299).

<sup>43</sup> Fröhlich (1991: 79).

<sup>44</sup> Ling (1997: 154).

<sup>45</sup> Ellis (2000: 138).

<sup>46</sup> See Allison (2001a: esp. 194–5) for discussion on the use of modern analogy.

<sup>47</sup> See Allison (2004a: 48–52).

<sup>48</sup> Ling (1997: 287).

possibly for sharpening tools; five iron jugs; two small bronze pots; two ceramic vases, one containing six coins, two counters, and a ring; eleven glass beads; two small bronze buckles, one possibly military; a small ornamental bone lock and other bone fittings, possibly from furniture such as a bed or chair; two bone discs, one with a child's head and the other with a feline head in relief, probably also decoration for luxury furniture; numerous other pieces of bone which seem to have been partially worked; short lengths of chain attached to a ring; a small bronze base, possibly for a statuette; a number of other bronze fragments and fittings including small finishing nails and studs and decorative terminals for furniture or other items; two small bronze studs; and six iron nails. With this number of contents, either this was a very large cupboard or some of these items were not actually inside it.

The tools and implements in this assemblage are associated with woodworking, metalworking, bone-working, medical and sewing activities, and conceivably also with agriculture and masonry working. Such a large assemblage covering such a range of industrial activities is not found in other Pompeian houses.<sup>49</sup> More, seemingly, domestic activities are documented by iron, bronze, and ceramic vessels and their contents, and by glass beads and buckles but they are comparatively poorly represented. It is notable that some of these tools were broken. Also the quantity of woodworking chisels might seem rather large for a single toolkit. It, therefore, seems more probable that the presence of all these tools here indicates that they had been salvaged and hoarded, perhaps as scrap. The concretion of diverse bronze and iron items (cat. no. 1253) suggests that they had been salvaged for their metal value and it seems likely that this also applied to much of the rest of this assemblage.

Numerous bronze and iron fittings of a small four-wheeled cart were discovered on the south side of this portico, in the central intercolumniation near the west pillar. It is tempting to see this cart as the vehicle by which this material was conveyed here. An iron lock was also found in the same area. In the eastern

intercolumniation is a cistern head, on which stood a limestone puteal.<sup>50</sup> In the same area were found three large marble weights, a stone hand-mill and a large stone lid with an iron ring. Near the west pillar, outside kitchen II, were found two iron braziers. Weights such as the ones found here are common in Pompeian houses and conceivably used for domestic purposes,<sup>51</sup> although the quantity here might point to more industrial use. The braziers could also have had either a domestic or an industrial function, or both, given their association with a hand-mill and the assemblage in kitchen II.

Cupboards storing a range of domestic material are common in Pompeian houses (see Casa del Menandro, peristyle garden c.).<sup>52</sup> However, the quantity of industrial material found here, seems to be in excess of what might be required for the general maintenance of this relatively insubstantial house and garden, or indeed that required by a single craft or craftsman. While seeming to confirm the evidence in rooms 7 and 8 that some industrial activities were taking place here, this additional material suggests either that more than one craft or industry was taking place or that this industry had actually been the salvaging and hoarding, and possibly also the repairing and reworking, of this material in this part of the house.

#### AREA II (PLATE 89.2-4)

At the west end of portico 10 is a kitchen area, under the stairway.<sup>53</sup> The walls were plastered and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>54</sup> Along the west wall is a masonry bench (h.: 1.16 m; l.: 1.95 m; w.: 0.9 m), which had three partially ruined *formelli* on top,<sup>55</sup> only two of which now remain at the south end made from low brick walls (h.: c.200 mm; w.: 630 mm; d.: 340 mm). On the south wall is a *lararium* painting.<sup>56</sup>

On the pavement in front of the bench were found: one bronze jug; a bronze cooking pot; a terra sigillata bowl; two ceramic basins, probably a mixing or washing bowl; a ceramic storage jar; one blackened pot; and a large ceramic lid. Further vessels, with no precise provenance, included: another bronze

<sup>49</sup> See Allison (2004a: 148-54).

<sup>50</sup> Ling (1997: 287).

<sup>51</sup> See Allison (2004a: 150-3).

<sup>52</sup> Ibid. 72-4, 93, 132-3.

<sup>53</sup> Elia (1934: fig. 8); Ling (1997: pl. 81).

<sup>54</sup> Ling (1997: 288); Ling and Ling (2005: 266).

<sup>55</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 287).

<sup>56</sup> Pomp. archive neg. C1949.



cooking pot; a large elliptical bronze lid, possibly from a water-carrying or cooking vessel; a relatively large, blackened ceramic bowl; and two ceramic jugs, possibly for food storage. These vessels appear to have been related to food preparation.

Elia had identified this area as the kitchen.<sup>57</sup> The finds made here leave little reason to doubt that it was functioning as such prior to the eruption.

#### GARDEN 12 (PLATE 90)

The open garden area was separated from portico 10 by a row of three pillars across its width. The excavators reported having discovered the tunnel for the Sarno canal, dug during the Bourbon period, 0.5 m above the ground on the east side of this garden; they believed this had destroyed any evidence of planting.<sup>58</sup>

The finds reported from this garden area included a wooden pergola in the centre, to which the bronze bindings found here probably belonged. There was a niche in the south wall, slightly off centre and approximately 1 m above the ground.<sup>59</sup> A small marble herm found in the vicinity may have been placed in it.

In the south-west corner were found: a stone mortar and a stone hand-mill; a terracotta pipe; and two marble slabs that may have once formed bases for furniture or statuary; at least five ceramic amphorae; a ceramic jug, once used for *garum*; and a terracotta monopod that was possibly a structural fitting.

The pergola indicates that this had once been a formal and decorated garden. Elia thought that it would originally have covered a *'stibadium'*.<sup>60</sup> The marble bases may have once supported display items here but they could also have been salvaged from elsewhere. The storage and grinding vessels suggest that, in addition, either utilitarian domestic or industrial activities were being carried out here, reflecting the pattern seen in room 8 and portico 10.

#### UPPER STOREY (PLATES 91–100)

The stairways in room 1 and at the west end of portico 10 indicate that there were rooms in the

upper storey of this house. Ling observed evidence for four or five small upper-storey rooms above rooms 1, 2, 4, and 5, mainly decorated in the Fourth Style, and postulates further rooms above rooms 7, 8, and 9.<sup>61</sup> He suggests that the former, at least, had been added early in the history of the house.<sup>62</sup> Because the stairways were accessible from inside the house, these rooms may have been part of the same occupancy as the lower rooms rather than separate flats, but not necessarily.<sup>63</sup>

Finds from above the front hall area were reported to have been from disturbed volcanic deposit.<sup>64</sup> A breach in the north wall, 1.7 m above the pavement, may have been related to this disturbance. Some of the finds from above this area could, therefore, have originated from the cupboards and chests on the ground level.

Above the rooms on the west side of the front hall a bronze veterinary clamp and a lead weight were found. Above room 2 was found a large ceramic basin, probably a mixing or washing bowl. A large lead vat was also found in the upper levels in the north-west corner of the front hall. Adamo Muscettola included this item among *'cistae'* that were found in so-called *'atria'*,<sup>65</sup> but it is not certain that this vat was originally from the ground level. Rather it could have been from upper rooms on the west side, perhaps in association with the large ceramic basin above room 2. Also in this area, near the north-west jamb of *'atrium'* 3, 2 m above the pavement, a bronze lamp was found. Above room 4 were found two bronze ring handles possibly bearing witness to a chest or cupboard in the vicinity and possibly from the lower room (see above), and a bronze rod, possibly a bucket handle.

Two metres above the pavement in the north-east corner of *'atrium'* 3 were found a bronze ring, possibly a finger-ring, and two bronze nails. Under the roof tiles on the south side of this area were found: two ceramic amphorae and a small glass bottle. Near the south-west jamb, 3 m above the pavement, were found: a bronze lid, possibly from a cooking pot; an iron hinge; a large ceramic jar and lid; and the remains of an iron sword. At this level above the

<sup>57</sup> Elia (1934: 281); see also Ling (1997: 154).

<sup>58</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 287).

<sup>59</sup> Dimensions: 110 mm × 250 mm × 250 mm (Ling 1997: 288).

<sup>60</sup> Elia (1934: 291–2); see also Ling (1997: 154).

<sup>61</sup> Ling (1997: 150, 155, 288–9); see also Elia (1934: 292).

<sup>62</sup> Ling (1997: 169).

<sup>63</sup> See Nevett (1997: 296).

<sup>64</sup> GdSc (A,VI,6: 545).

<sup>65</sup> Adamo Muscettola (1982: 730).



pavement it seems unlikely that these items were disturbed from the front hall and were, therefore, probably from upper-storey rooms here. Both these latter two assemblages may have been part of the assemblages found above room 8 (see below).

In the south-east corner of 'atrium' 3 were found: two large bone hinges; two relatively small bronze strap hinges; bone ornaments; a large decorated bronze lock plate; fragments of iron sheet; a bronze ring handle; a small bronze vase; three small ceramic jars; and a bone implement, probably a pin. These may have been some of the fittings and contents of cupboard no. 2 in the front hall (see above), although the lock plate was more likely to have been a chest fitting. These contents, again, seem of a type associated with personal and perhaps light industrial activities.

Other finds, from disturbed volcanic deposits in the front hall consisted of: fragments of lead lamina, possibly from the large lead vat; a large bronze buckle; five large bronze studs, probably fittings from chests; and a small bronze coin.

Finds from the general area above room 7, at an unspecified height, consisted of: iron lock fittings, possibly from storage furniture; two small glass bowls; and a bronze chain, possibly for a set of scales. These two glass bowls are comparable to similar bowls (rim diam.: 91 mm and 117 mm) found in Herculaneum Ins. V,19, possibly together,<sup>66</sup> and to a pair of small glass bowls of different sizes, found in room 40 of the Casa del Menandro. These seem to have been sets, perhaps for the serving of condiments. It is conceivable that the bronze chain belonged with the sets of balances from the ground-floor room.

Finds from the south side of room 7, 2 m above the pavement, can be more firmly provenanced to the upper floor. These included a number of bronze furniture fittings (a drop handle, lock fittings including three ornate lock plates, nine ring handles of two different sizes, and twelve large bronze studs) as well as thirty bone hinges. The latter were probably from the upright doors of a cupboard while the bronze fittings seem to indicate that there were also a number of chests or boxes here. The associated finds included: a bronze ring attached to four chains; two bronze cups; two bronze *casseruole*; a bronze *fruttiera*;

a bronze bowl; a small bronze cup; a glass pyxis; three small glass bottles and one small glass flask; a bronze mirror; two small bronze bells; two shells; numerous beads and amulets (including thirty-one which formed a necklace, and another fourteen glass and bone plano-convex beads, the remains of inlay, and a small mother-of-pearl bead); two gold earrings and a gold finger-ring; and fourteen silver coins and nine bronze coins, the latest dated to AD 79. The bronze vessels seem to have been tableware while the glass vessels were of the types generally identified as toilet items. The association of the two small bells and the plano-convex beads with other types of jewellery points to their use as jewellery here. This jewellery and the mirror are presumably personal items, perhaps also associated with toilet activities. The inclusion of numerous coins and jewellery in this assemblage suggests a personal collection of valuables. The assemblage more broadly includes both personal items and items associated with the communal activity of dining. Generally, however, it seems to be a fairly prestigious assemblage, indicating either that formal dining and private activities took place in this location or that such material was stored here.

Two metres from the east jamb of room 7, 1 m above the pavement, were found: bronze and iron studs; a marble flask; a bronze mug; a bronze bottle; remains of a bronze *casseruola*; a small bronze dish; and a marble slab. The vessels are again generally tableware although the bronze bottle, and possibly the marble flask, were more probably either toilet or lighting items.

From a chest, found 1 m above the pavement of room 7, came: four relatively large glass bowls and one small one; a small glass jar, possibly for cosmetics; three small glass bottles and eight larger ones; one small glass flask and two larger ones; a glass dish; two glass tubes, reportedly wine siphons; remains of seven other glass artefacts; seven ceramic plates; eleven ceramic vases and cups, of which four were very small; possibly three ceramic lids; and two seashells, conceivably used as ornaments or palettes. While the ceramic plates could have been used in dining, this is improbable for the vases and cups. Many of the glass bottles are of the type assumed to have been used for cosmetics. Their quantity and sizes suggest a use on a

<sup>66</sup> Scatozza Hörich (1986: 35).

fairly large scale. The glass bowls and tubes, and perhaps also the ceramic vessels point to activities involving the mixing of substances.

Near the north-west jamb of room 7, 1 m above the pavement, a wooden casket was reported. The contents of this chest included: one small wooden container, reportedly containing an oily substance; two rectangular bronze containers divided into compartments, perhaps for holding implements; a glass bottle; a cylindrical bronze container holding three bronze instruments for extracting and mixing purposes, probably either medical, cosmetic, or painting; a similar bronze container holding surgical forceps, a surgical needle and needle holder, and the remains of a probe, missing either a spatula or a scoop; a third such container holding four bronze scoop probes that could equally have been used for medical, cosmetic, or painting purposes; a fourth cylindrical container and lid; four bronze surgical scalpels and dissectors; another bronze spatula probe; an iron scalpel; and a whetstone with a bronze cover. Many of the contents of this chest could have been used for a variety of functions involving the extraction and mixing of relatively small quantities of substances. In this they complement the assemblage from the first chest from this location. Two of the cylindrical bronze containers held specifically surgical material. This could indicate that the other material was also used for medical purposes, but not necessarily.

Thus, the overall assemblage above room 7 consisted of personal items, items associated with dining, and items of which some, at least, were used for medical purposes but the majority had a wider use in the storage, extraction, and mixing of substances. This is, therefore, a specialized assemblage differing markedly from those on the ground floor or in the upper floors of other Pompeian houses.<sup>67</sup> However, given the limited number of specifically medical items, this material could conceivably be part of standard household cosmetic or personal hygiene apparatus, associated with material for formal dining. The fact that a comparably comprehensive assemblage has not been discovered in other Pompeian houses may be attributable to the evident disturbance of the site. It is unclear if this material was being used or stored here, and, if stored, whether this was habit-

ual or makeshift storage. If these upper rooms were indeed part of the same occupancy as the lower floor then it is conceivable that such material had been moved here while the lower part of the house was given over to more industrial activities or salvage. That is, many of the normal domestic activities may have been taking place upstairs.

Above the general area of room 8 were found: remains of at least three amphorae, one large storage jar; other ceramic vessels containing a black substance; and an iron object which may have been from a hanger for a cooking pot. This assemblage, and those in this area above 'atrium' 3, indicate that this part of the upper level was being used for storage, probably for domestic purposes, including either of wine or reused wine vessels. A similar pattern of upstairs storage is witnessed in other houses in Pompeii.<sup>68</sup>

In the south-west corner of room 8, 1 m above the pavement, were found: two stones, probably whetstones; an iron spade; two iron scrapers or razors; and an iron chisel. A spade is a strange find for an upper-floor room. It is possible that this material had been disturbed from the room below, or was in the chest found in the corner of the lower room, as it is seemingly consistent with the assemblage found there. This would add further support to the argument that this lower room was used for utilitarian, possibly industrial, or salvaging purposes. The relatively large iron grating found in the centre of the room was probably structural. It must have either collapsed from the wall, been disturbed, been salvaged, or been worked on here. If it was set into one of the walls in this location then the most likely candidate would be the south wall.

Above room 9, on the east side, were found: an iron lock, one bronze and one iron hinge, that were probably structural fittings; another small iron hinge and a bronze lock plate, probably belonging to a chest; three *guardispigoli*; an iron tripod, possibly for cooking; three bronze feet from a folding stool; a bronze lamp-stand; a bronze jug and basin, conceivably a washing set; a small bronze and silver bowl with two holes at the rim; a small glass storage flask, a small glass bottle, and fragments of other glass vessels; a bronze fragment, probably part of a candle

<sup>67</sup> See Allison (2004a: 120–4).

<sup>68</sup> See *Ibid.* 121.

holder; a bronze lamp lid; four clay lamps; and a bronze coin. This assemblage is predominantly concerned with lighting and possibly personal hygiene, although it includes an iron tripod which seems rather out of place here.

Above portico 10, to the west of room 7, were found four amphorae and a ceramic lid. South of room 7 were found: four large bronze studs; an iron lock; an iron pick; a bronze strap hinge; a bronze *forma di pasticceria*, a terra sigillata cup; a scraper; and a small bronze stud. This seems to have been a mixture of structural fittings, fine-quality domestic material, and tools. The discovery, in this location, of bronze studs that were probably used to decorate a house door suggests that they had been salvaged. Near the eastern pilaster in portico 10, 1.5 m above the pavement, were found: iron remains, including two door hinges; a bronze lid, probably from an instrument container; a bronze ring, possibly a finger-ring; a bone implement, probably a pin; a small glass bottle; and five clay lamps. A clay loom weight was also found in this area. This assemblage again seems to have been of objects for personal use or associated with lighting. In this it is reminiscent of the assemblage above room 7.

In summary, the finds from the upper-storey areas of the house seem to have been concentrated above rooms 7 and 8, with some evidence of activity above the west side of the front hall, mainly storage but possibly also ablutions, and above room 9 and portico 10. The items found above room 7 seem to have been separated into specific containers: one possibly holding personal items and another possibly dining material; one holding mainly glass storage vessels, and one containing extracting and mixing implements, some of which had a specific medical function. Finds from above room 9 and portico 10 seem to repeat the seemingly personal and domestic activities of the assemblages above room 7. While these assemblages are markedly different from those reported on the ground floor, it is unclear whether this indicates the spatial separation within one household, or between different households, or whether this separation is an habitual or makeshift phenomenon. However, the seemingly specialized range of material

in these upper-storey rooms suggests that the lower and upper floors, at least in this area, consisted of one household that had moved certain activities to the upper floor to allow space for the more industrial, or hoarding, activity taking place on the ground floor.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

There seems to be considerable evidence of post-eruption disturbance of the volcanic deposit on the western side of this house. The excavators also reported removing material from previous excavations on the north side.<sup>69</sup>

The skeletons in room 9 and the evident cooking activity in area 11 suggest that this house had been occupied at the time of the eruption. One inscribed amphora found in room 6 has been used to conclude that the last main occupant could be identified as M. Volusius Iuventus.<sup>70</sup> However, this would seem insufficient evidence for such an identification.<sup>71</sup>

Elia noted that many of the finds from this house were of a 'practical character'.<sup>72</sup> They seem to have been associated with activities unrelated to traditional perspectives on household activities based on the layout and decoration of this house. The presence of a cart and the range of tools and implements found, particularly in the rear of the house, suggest that the former entertainment and perhaps more private areas of the house had been given over either to utilitarian domestic or industrial activities or to the salvaging of industrial and manufacturing materials. It is conceivable that the owners had suffered an impoverishment which had caused them to carry out production activities or to store utilitarian material in what had previously been an entertainment area. Or, conversely, the house may have been reoccupied by someone who had no need for an entertainment area but a need to carry out a trade, or two, in this house.

Elia felt that the quantity of specialized instruments, as well as the more agricultural and industrial implements, attested to the multiple activities of the owner.<sup>73</sup> She associated the often fine quality of the furnishings with the assemblage of tools and bone remains in room 9 to suggest that the principal

<sup>69</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 83).

<sup>70</sup> Della Corte (1965: no. 599).

<sup>71</sup> See Grafis (1988: 50–1); Ling (1997: 163); see also Allison (2001b).

<sup>72</sup> Elia (1934: 292).

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. 292 n. 1.

occupant during the final phase was a cabinetmaker. Gralfs was also certain that the house had become a 'Werkstatt' (workshop) but concluded from the large quantity of metal objects and the types of tools found in this house that it had been occupied by a metalworker not a carpenter.<sup>74</sup> She argued that the quantity of bronze finds in this house was too large for domestic purposes and therefore must indicate a production site.<sup>75</sup> She reported that over 240 bronze objects were recorded from this house: over seventy-six in the front hall; over seventy-five in or above room 7; and forty in portico 10. However, more than seventy of the bronze finds in the front hall can be shown to be fittings for the cupboards in this area, and only three bronze vessels were reported here. Of the bronze finds found in or above room 7, over thirty-five were again furniture fittings, twenty-three were coins and most of the others were instruments in their containers, some surgical. Likewise, in portico 10, while many of the bronze finds may have been parts of other objects, conceivably incomplete, some of them were actual tools, along with the numerous iron tools, and about twenty of them were again furniture fittings. The comparatively large number of iron tools is noteworthy. While some of these are indeed of the types used by metalworkers (e.g. tongs, hammers, a hot metal chisel, and probably files), and some for agricultural or horticultural purposes (e.g. pruning knives, spades, hoes), a considerable proportion seem to have been woodworkers' tools (e.g. chisels, wedges, axes, and a saw), and many seem rather heavy-duty tools for a cabinetmaker. There are also many bronze instruments and other items in this house related to measuring and pharmaceutical or surgical activities. While it is indeed possible that a number of these implements, particularly the horticultural ones, served general household requirements, this is probably not the case for all these objects. However, neither of the specializations of woodworking or metalwork-

ing, or indeed that of surgery, satisfactorily explains the range of tools and implements found in this house. Indeed the large number of chisels and files (including those in the Casa del Fabbro Supplement) is interesting, given the lack of other tools such as drill bits, augers, or planes. This suggests that these tools were unlikely to have met the requirements for a single toolkit, or even of a number of toolkits.

It seems improbable that all these activities had been carried out together in the same house under normal conditions. Rather they suggest an overlay of different activities or the salvaging of material from other locations. It is noticeable that some of the storage in this house, particularly in the front hall, was not particularly orderly compared with that in other Pompeian houses.<sup>76</sup> It seems likely that much of the material found in this house may have been salvaged during times of general upheaval. It is obviously difficult to provide a commencement date for this collecting or for any, possibly related, change of occupancy. However, this very probably occurred after the introduction of the Fourth-Style decoration as it seems unlikely that occupants who had turned the entertainment part of the house into a workshop or *bric-à-brac* shop would have put effort into creating and painting rooms upstairs and into painting the lower rooms in the front of the house. The possible coarse plastering of the west wall of room 7 seems more the type of refurbishing that might have been associated with this occupancy. However, the claim that this house had ceased to be a residence and had been turned into a workshop after AD 62,<sup>77</sup> is based on the perspective that workshops and residences in Pompeii would have been separate establishments, as in much of the modern industrialized world. The evidence in kitchen 11 and room 9, in particular, indicates that this house was inhabited immediately prior to the eruption, with much domestic activity taking place upstairs.

<sup>74</sup> Gralfs (1988: 50–2).

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* 53.

<sup>76</sup> Compare the Casa del Sacello Iliaco and the Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali: see Allison (2004b).

<sup>77</sup> See Ward-Perkins and Claridge (1980: no. 88).

# 24

## HOUSE I 10,8

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### ENTRANCEWAY A (PLATE 101.1)

The surviving plaster on the walls of this entranceway consisted of a high pink socle, delineated in red, with a white zone above.<sup>1</sup> Ling observed that this overlay an earlier First-Style decoration on the east wall and that it had been patched in antiquity.<sup>2</sup> Breaches are found in both the east and west walls.

Outside the entrance, to either side, is a masonry bench (east bench: l.: 2.1 m, d.: 380 mm; west bench: l.: 2.4 m, d.: 460 mm), both much damaged.<sup>3</sup> Finds within the entranceway consisted of bronze and iron studs, undoubtedly from the house door.

### 'ATRIUM' I (PLATES 101.2–103.3)

Remains of plastered decoration survive on the south wall.<sup>4</sup> Elia recorded a yellow dado, surmounted by a red band, with white plaster above.<sup>5</sup> There is a breach in the north-west corner through to Unit no. 9, above a blocked doorway.

At the centre of this front hall is a tufa *impluvium* (2.4 m × 2.1 m).<sup>6</sup> In the north-west corner, 1 m above the pavement, were found: a small bronze ring; a bronze stud, similar to those in the entranceway and probably also from the front door; a fragment of a stone mortar or hand-mill; some glass beads; a small shell; and two bronze *quadrantes*, one of Nero dated AD 64. The fragmentary or loseable nature of these items suggests that they were disturbed from

the ground level. Other small loseable items were found in the north-east corner: a small glass bottle, probably a toilet item; and possibly five more coins.

One metre from the west side of the *impluvium* were found: another part of a hand-mill; two large stone weights; at least fifty-three lead weights, probably from a loom; and two other spherical stones, possibly also weights. The large number of lead weights is comparable with the quantity found under the stairway in room i of the Casa del Principe di Napoli.<sup>7</sup> Another comparable group of forty loom weights was found together in a pit at Zugmantel.<sup>8</sup> As Jongman noted, this amount would be equivalent to that required for one or perhaps two warp-weighted looms.<sup>9</sup> It is therefore commensurate with the existence of such a loom, or looms, in this area, or of replacement loom weights, for domestic use. The associated objects here all appear to be related to weighing, perhaps for food preparation, and are comparable to domestic assemblages in other Pompeian houses.<sup>10</sup> It is, therefore, conceivable that these lead weights were also used for measuring, rather than for weighting a loom but, given their quantity and consistency of size and weight, this seems improbable.

On the east side of the front hall, under the window to room 4 and a few centimetres above the pavement level, were found: four bone hinges, one large and three small; four bronze studs; a small bronze ring; and the remains of one or possibly two

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 308).

<sup>2</sup> Ling (1997: 290); Ling and Ling (2005: 266).

<sup>3</sup> Ling (1997: 289).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 290; Ling and Ling (2005: 267).

<sup>5</sup> Elia (1934: 309).

<sup>6</sup> Ling (1997: 290).

<sup>7</sup> See Allison (2004b).

<sup>8</sup> Wild (1970a: 137, Table M).

<sup>9</sup> See Jongman (1988: 163); see also Wild (1970a: pls Xa–b).

<sup>10</sup> See Allison (2004a: esp. 150–3).



bronze locks. These were all likely to have been fittings from a chest or cupboard,<sup>11</sup> probably placed under the window. No contents were reported although the finds from the south-east corner and near the entrance to room 4 may have been associated with it. These included: an iron lock and an iron band, the latter identified as being from a chest; fragments of a marble table; a large bronze basin, probably used for ablutions; a large pottery jar; and a clay lamp. This seems to constitute a domestic assemblage, perhaps associated with ablutions and lighting and analogous with those in other front halls, although less prolific.

According to Elia, the remains of white plaster of the last phase of decoration indicated the rusticity and impoverishment of this front hall.<sup>12</sup> It seems to have subsequently been furnished with a chest or cupboard and a marble table, as well as with a loom and other domestic paraphernalia related to ablutions and weighing.

## ROOM 2

The walls of this room are coarsely plastered, over an earlier First-Style decoration.<sup>13</sup> The east wall has been cut to make a low narrow entrance to room 3. Elia recorded a decorated pavement, later covered with red-painted *cocciopesto*.<sup>14</sup> Breaches, or attempted breaches, are found in all walls, presumably indicating that this room suffered considerable disturbance. In the centre of the north wall, more than 1.28 m above the pavement is a cavity in the masonry, consisting of a quadrangular tube with a rectangular cap (0.79 m × 0.23 m) which Ling suggests may have been for a 'tank'.<sup>15</sup> The excavators reported an object against the west wall which may have been a hearth or an oven.<sup>16</sup> In the north-west corner of this room were found the base of a vase, containing lime, and a clay lamp. Near the west wall a basket containing a cake of pitch or resin was recorded.

The coarsely finished walls and the presence of the lime and resin suggested to Ling that this room was used as a workroom, and that this material was for

repair and redecoration of this house.<sup>17</sup> The down-graded decoration and the supposed oven suggest that it had been altered for a utilitarian purpose and the finds imply industrial activity, but it is unclear how this material would have been used in repair and redecoration of the building. The presence of a hearth or oven here is reminiscent of room 3 in the Casa del Menandro.

## ROOM 3 (PLATE 103.4–5)

The walls of this room were decorated in a simple Third Style and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>18</sup> There are breaches in the east, south, and west walls, suggesting considerable disturbance.

The finds from this room consisted of: a small bronze device, possibly from a casket lock; a bronze base, probably from a statuette; other bronze fragments, one from a large mirror; a small ceramic vase; a ceramic lid, possibly from a jar; and three lava slabs, believed to have been floor polishers.

According to Elia this was a '*cubiculum*', the window in the south wall being closed in the last phase.<sup>19</sup> The finds assemblage seems rather personal and of the type often found in rooms traditionally identified as *cubicula*.<sup>20</sup> However, the presence of slabs of lava, whether or not these were polishing implements, hints at a utilitarian use as well, or perhaps haphazard storage.

## ROOM 4 (PLATE 103.6–8)

The walls of this room have remains of coarse plaster and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>21</sup> According to the excavators, this room had five large breaches in the walls, but only two in the east wall and one in the north-west corner are visible today. It was probably heavily disturbed.

An imprint of a fairly large, red-painted chest was preserved against the north wall but none of its contents were recorded. In the south-west corner were found: bronze studs reportedly from the door here; an amphora; and seven bronze coins, one a

<sup>11</sup> Elia (1934: 317).

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. 309.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. 309; Ling (1997: 291); Ling and Ling (2005: 267).

<sup>14</sup> Elia (1934: 309); see also Ling (1997: 291).

<sup>15</sup> Ling (1997: 291).

<sup>16</sup> GdSc (A, VI, 7: 244).

<sup>17</sup> Ling (1997: 172, 290).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. 291; Ling and Ling (2005: 267–8).

<sup>19</sup> Elia (1934: 309–10).

<sup>20</sup> See Allison (2004a: 75–81, 168–70).

<sup>21</sup> Elia (1934: 312); Ling (1997: 292).

*quadrans* of Vespasian (AD 76). Another large ceramic vessel, probably a storage jar, was found in the centre of the room. Other finds from this room consisted of: a tall glass bottle, probably also a storage vessel; a yellow marble slab, probably from a pavement; three bronze nails; a bronze and iron fitting, possibly from furniture; and a small bronze decorative fitting.

Elia suggested that this room was intended to be a workroom or workshop, but that the transformation was incomplete at the time of the eruption.<sup>22</sup> The room, therefore, remained with a pavement of coarse *cocciopesto* and walls with rough plaster. However, there is still today evidence of a socle zone in the wall plaster, suggesting that the refurbishing had been completed in its coarse state. The presence of a chest and storage vessels in this room also suggests that the room was unlikely to have been in the process of being renovated at the time of the eruption. The chest imprint post-dates the plaster on the north wall, indicating that it was installed after the plastering. It is also improbable that the marble slab was intended for refurbishing of this room with its *cocciopesto* pavement. Either the extant furnishing was the intended finished state, or work had been interrupted and the room reoccupied, possibly for storage, prior to the eruption. Even if one considers the possibility that this room was heavily looted after the eruption, the material found here documents normal utilitarian domestic storage rather than any activity of a more industrial nature.

#### COURTYARD 5

This was an open courtyard with coarsely plastered walls and a floor of rammed earth.<sup>23</sup> There is a shallow recess in the north wall, at the east end (h.: 1.5 m; w.: 0.9 m; d.: 120 mm) from which *cocciopesto* channels in the pavement run along the north and east walls. There is a masonry stairway along the west wall, rising from north to south, with an arched recess underneath (h.: 0.96 m; w.: 0.8 m; d.: 0.94 m). This recess may originally have served as a cupboard but was later closed in. No loose finds were recorded.

#### ROOM 13

This small room was coarsely plastered with a rough floor, and has been identified as a storage room.<sup>24</sup> There is no direct evidence of post-eruption intrusion into this space, its inaccessibility perhaps prohibiting disturbance. In the north wall, in the north-west corner, was a recess (h.: 1.35 m; w.: 0.7 m; d.: 0.3 m). A ceramic tub and two storage jars were found in this room, which suggests that, if this was a storeroom and if it was used at all at the time of the eruption, it was used only for minor storage or for storing organic material.

#### PASSAGE 14

This narrow passage has remains of coarse plaster on the walls and a pavement of rammed earth.<sup>25</sup> There is a breach in the east wall providing access to room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro.

The south end was a latrine and there is a terracotta downpipe in the south-east corner. In the north end of the west wall is a shallow recess (h.: 0.4 m; w.: 1.34 m; d.: 130 mm). No loose finds were reported here.

#### ROOM 6 (PLATE 104.I-2)

This room was decorated in the Fourth Style but only the lower part of the wall had been painted, seemingly incompletely on the south wall, and the upper part had been left as coarse plaster.<sup>26</sup> The pavement was of a rough mortar. There is a breach in the south wall, indicating that this room had probably been disturbed.

Near the north wall were found a storage jar and a wooden object, probably a chest. In the north-west corner were found: two small bronze stands, probably for lamps; a bronze stopper, probably for a vessel; and a bronze *as* of Tiberius. Against the west wall was another, slightly larger, wooden object, probably a chest. There was a wooden and iron bed along the south wall, to which an isolated iron leg may also have belonged. Nearby was a small mixing palette.

<sup>22</sup> Elia (1934: 312).

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. Ling (1997: 293).

<sup>24</sup> Elia (1934: 312); Ling (1997: 296).

<sup>25</sup> Elia (1934: 312); Ling (1997: 296).

<sup>26</sup> Elia (1934: 313-14); Ling (1997: 293); Ling and Ling (2005: 268-9).

According to Elia this room was a '*cubiculo diurno*' of the last phase of the city.<sup>27</sup> The size of the house and the lack of other apparent bedrooms, on the ground floor, might lead one to suspect that this house may not have been of sufficient grandeur to have had separate night and day bedrooms, if indeed it had separate sleeping rooms.<sup>28</sup> The presence of a bed and the relatively personal nature of the associated finds suggest that it was used for sleeping, in the final phase of occupation. However, the apparent incompleteness of the wall decoration suggests that this room has been reoccupied under makeshift conditions.

#### CORRIDOR 7

No finds were recorded from this corridor.

#### ROOM 8 (PLATE 104.3–6)

The walls of this room have traces of decoration on a white ground with red borders and animals, flowers and architecture, above a high red socle. In the north-west corner, this overlies an earlier decoration on a purple-red ground.<sup>29</sup> The excavators recorded that the decoration on the west wall was very faded and that the plaster had been damaged by many nails being driven into it.<sup>30</sup> They also noted that the wall in the north-west corner had been smoke-blackened.<sup>31</sup> The pavement was of mortar and there is a breach in the west end of the south wall.

Finds from the north-east corner, partly on the pavement and partly a few centimetres above, consisted of: bronze fittings, possibly from a military belt; a small fine-walled ceramic jar; three large knives, one probably for leatherworking; an iron hoe; a ceramic storage jar; a ceramic jug; and two small ceramic pots, one smoke-blackened. In the south-east and south-west corners were found: a grindstone; a large lava weight or anchor; one large bone hinge; a small terra sigillata bowl; an amphora; a bowl containing lime; a stone pebble; a large stone weight; a large marble base, possibly for a statue; and a shell. A terracotta platform, possibly for cooking, was found near the west wall.

The nails in the west wall may have been for shelves, or for hooks from which to hang some of the room's contents. Elia concluded, from these numerous holes and nails in the walls and from the quantity of contents found in the volcanic material, that this decorated room had been adapted as a storeroom.<sup>32</sup> The majority of finds imply general domestic storage. Some of the objects, notably the weights and grindstones, reflect the assemblage in the front hall. However, a bowl filled with slaked lime and a large marble base might seem unexpected finds for a domestic storage area. While the lime may have been intended for building repairs it is conceivable, especially as it is in a relatively small quantity, that it had a more domestic everyday use. Such material was unlikely to have been stored during the eruption so this might indicate salvaging during an earlier period. There is also evidence that heating or cooking was actually carried out in this room. If the decoration in this room was in the Fourth Style, as seems probable from the description and the traces remaining on the walls, the room must subsequently have been adapted as a storeroom and/or workroom, reflecting a late downgrading and perhaps straitened circumstances analogous to those found in the rest of this part of the house.

#### ROOM 9 (PLATE 105.1)

The pavement of this area was of *cocciopesto* and the walls had been plastered.<sup>33</sup> A breach in the north wall suggests that intruders may have passed into or out of this area, through room 8.

There is a masonry bench (l.: 1.4 m; w.: 0.8 m; h.: 0.9 m) along the north wall. On the south side of the pilaster against the east wall is a terracotta downpipe, made from amphorae. At the south end, on the west side is a masonry cistern mouth (inside diam.: 0.57 m). The only loose finds were two ceramic jars, one containing vegetal material, and a marble pedestal for a table or basin support.

This area had no doubt functioned as a kitchen.<sup>34</sup> As such it is unusual in Pompeian houses, in that it has a permanent cooking fixture in a through-route.<sup>35</sup> The

<sup>27</sup> Elia (1934: 313).

<sup>28</sup> See Dickmann (1999: 25–8); see also Allison (2004a: 168–9).

<sup>29</sup> Elia (1934: 314); Ling (1997: 294); Ling and Ling (2005: 269).

<sup>30</sup> GdSc (A,VI, 7: 246); Elia (1934: 314).

<sup>31</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 242).

<sup>32</sup> Elia (1934: 314); see also Ling (1997: 293).

<sup>33</sup> Elia (1934: 315, fig. 27); Ling (1997: 294).

<sup>34</sup> Elia (1934: 314); Ling (1997: 294).

<sup>35</sup> See Allison (2004a: 99–103).

lack of evidence of other cooking apparatus could be explained by post-eruption disturbance, but cooking utensils are unlikely to have been attractive to intruders. It is conceivable that this kitchen was not operative during the final occupancy of this house. More cooking, or heating, activity is evident in room 8. The marble pedestal seems out of place and may have been moved here, either during the eruption or during some pre-eruption disruption. It may once have been associated with the marble table fragments in the front hall, or it may have been salvaged from elsewhere at some earlier stage, as seems likely for the marble base found in room 8.

#### ROOM 10 (PLATES 105.2–106.3)

The walls of this room had been decorated in the Third Style,<sup>36</sup> which was in a ruined state at the time of the eruption, and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>37</sup> There is a breach in the east end of the north wall, through to room 6.

The finds from this room included crushed terracotta which covered almost the entire pavement and was probably material for repair works, possibly to this room. A pile of lime, found in the north-west corner, was probably also repair material. A bowl containing a red powder and a hand-mill may have been associated with repair activity.

Near the entranceway from room 9 were found four wooden pommels, probably from furniture. Twenty-four bone hinges were encountered in the north-east corner, on the pavement and up to 1 m above, and were likely to have been from a cupboard. A bronze finger-ring, a clay lamp, and two seashells found in the vicinity may have been part of its contents. Other finds from this room included at least four ceramic amphorae and a ceramic jug. The amphorae could conceivably have been associated with repair work but this is less probable for the jug. Its presence here, and the apparent evidence of storage furniture, imply that domestic storage, as well as repair work, was taking place here.

#### GARDEN II

Coarse plaster remains are found on the walls of this garden area but no evidence of a pavement.<sup>38</sup> There is an arched niche in the east wall (h.: 0.55 m; w.: 0.6 m; d.: 0.22 m), 1 m above ground, with traces of green and yellow paint. It has been identified as a *lararium* niche, which seems likely from its painted decoration.<sup>39</sup> Loose finds consisted of a large ceramic jar, possibly containing building material, and the remains of other ceramic vessels. The evidence is limited but suggests that this was a fairly utilitarian garden area, probably also being used for repair activity.

#### ROOM 12 (PLATES 106.4–107)

Plaster only now remains on the walls of this room and the pavement is of *cocciopesto*.<sup>40</sup> No breaches are noticeable and, given the amount of loose finds recorded here, it is unlikely that this room had been disturbed.

This room contained a vast quantity of domestic material, possibly stored on shelves, the evidence for which may be provided by the numerous channels cut into the rough walls to support wooden frames.<sup>41</sup> In the south-west corner and at the base of the west wall were found: a large marble mortar and pestle; bronze chain fragments; two iron rings, possibly ring handles; another fluted bronze ring, also possibly from a ring handle; a bronze cooking pot; a bronze *casseruola*; a glass bottle, possibly for toiletries; remains of at least three terra sigillata dishes; at least one ceramic amphora and nine other ceramic storage jars and jugs; a small ceramic jar; two ceramic lids from small pots; a bronze protome, possibly from a *patera*; iron tools, including a hammer, a pick, and possibly an awl; a small marble architectural bracket; two bronze objects, possibly musical cymbals; a wooden and bronze fitting; six clay lamps; a bronze fish hook; a bronze needle; three bone implements, possibly pins; a bronze handle, possibly from a mirror; three more bone objects, one possibly a small extractor, one used for weaving and the other

<sup>36</sup> Ling (1997: 295); Ling and Ling (2005: 269–70).

<sup>37</sup> Elia (1934: 314), who identified the wall-painting as the Fourth Style.

<sup>38</sup> Ling (1997: 295); Ling and Ling (2005: 270).

<sup>39</sup> Ling (1997: 295); Jashemski (1993: 49). See discussion on niches in Allison (2004a: 48–51).

<sup>40</sup> Ling (1997: 295).

<sup>41</sup> Elia (1934: 316).

possibly a handle; a bronze pendant; two iron finger-rings; two bone dice and sixteen glass gaming counters, comparable to those from room 1 in the Casa del Menandro; two seashells; three bronze coins, all Julio-Claudian; and numerous other bronze and iron fragments. A yellowish substance was also recorded in the south-west corner, in the lapilli. It may have been held in a container on shelves in this area, possibly for redecoration. In the north-west corner a bronze lamp-stand was found. Numerous fragments of ceramic vessels were also reported from this room.

Elia identified this room this as a storeroom which may once have been a Second-Style *'cubiculum'* connected to room 10.<sup>42</sup> The finds indeed indicate that it was being used for storage of a great range of household material at the time of the eruption, including fine tableware, toilet and gaming items, and iron tools. This room could conceivably have once served as a pantry for the reception room next door (room 10). However, it seems to have become a deposit for material from all the activities in the house in its final phase, including possibly restoration. The deposition of many of these items is unlikely to have been panic hoarding during the eruption and more probably an earlier clearance, perhaps to allow for repair work and possibly for more utilitarian domestic activities to take place in the front of the house and in room 10, or during straitened circumstances.

#### UPPER STOREY (PLATE 108.1–3)

The stairway in room 5 provided access to upper areas above rooms 10, 12, 13, and 14 and possibly also above rooms 6, 7, 8, and 9, but no evidence has been found for rooms above the front part of the house.<sup>43</sup> The discovery of a fragment of a tufa column, in mixed volcanic deposit, to the south of the *'atrium'*, indicates post-eruption disturbance of the upper levels of the deposit.<sup>44</sup>

In disturbed volcanic deposit above corridor 7 were found: a terracotta female head; fragments of decorated terracotta panels; and a clay lamp. The terracotta fragments, as unrelated parts of decorative revetment, seem improbable furnishings for this house

and may have been salvaged items. As they were found only a few centimetres above the pavement of the lower area, they could have originated from the ground floor. If so, they may have been part of an assemblage including other salvaged pieces found in rooms 8 and 9. Above room 10, three terra sigillata dishes and a clay loom weight were found. Their discovery in the upper strata of the volcanic deposit suggests that they were from upper-storey rooms. If this is the case, they document eating and weaving here. Interestingly, the loom weight is of a different type to those in the front hall and could conceivably bear witness to the presence of another loom in this house.

Elia suggested that the upper floor was for storage rooms and slaves' quarters.<sup>45</sup> However, these limited finds would not substantiate this suggestion.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

Although the excavators recorded large breaches in the walls of the rooms to the south and east of the front hall, Elia believed that these and the state of the volcanic deposit indicate that this house, for the most part, had not been looted after the eruption.<sup>46</sup> Because of the paucity of contents recovered from the house, Elia hypothesized that it had been temporarily deserted and entrusted to a slave or a freedman at the time of the eruption. She noted that the bronze finds were industrial in character, that the vessels were mainly of glass or pottery, that the modest bearing of the rooms gave the idea of poverty, and that the house was in the hands of people involved in a small shop or minor industry. She felt that the quantity of loom weights in the front hall identified this house as a weaver's shop. Ward-Perkins and Claridge claimed that this house had ceased to be a residence after AD 62.<sup>47</sup> However, Ling believes that the finds 'are mostly consonant with a residential function' but that the loom weights in the front hall were an exception.<sup>48</sup>

At least some loom weights have been found in nearly every house in Pompeii.<sup>49</sup> Simpson noted that weaving is the task of every household in the Roman world and thus that loom weights give no indication

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ling (1997: 177–8); see also Elia (1943: 312).

<sup>44</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 243).

<sup>45</sup> Elia (1934: 316).

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. 317; GdSc (A,VI,7: 243).

<sup>47</sup> Ward-Perkins and Claridge (1980: no. 88).

<sup>48</sup> Ling (1997: 180).

<sup>49</sup> See Allison (2004a: 148–50).



of the economic basis of a site.<sup>50</sup> Ling suggests that the quantity of loom weights in this house was excessive for Pompeian domestic looms but, as he noted, and as discussed above, very comparable quantities occur in other Pompeian houses and are consistent with the presence of a single loom.<sup>51</sup> There seems little reason to assume that the weights found in the front hall represent anything other than normal domestic activity. An association of these weights with an inscription outside House I 10,2–3 referring to a weaver ‘Successus’ is invalid.<sup>52</sup>

Ling suggests that room 6 and the upper storey behind the front hall were created during the Fourth Style.<sup>53</sup> According to Elia, the character of the rooms to the east and south of the front hall indicate that they had undergone a recent adaptation, at least later than AD 62.<sup>54</sup> Rooms 4, 6, and 10 were incompletely repaired, in a late Fourth-Style decoration in the case

of room 6. However, rather than being in the process of restoration at the time of the eruption, they appear to have been reoccupied for storage, sleeping, and other seemingly domestic activities. Presumably some later disruption caused the repair work to cease and the house to be reoccupied in a makeshift manner.

It should be noted that there was no skeletal evidence in this house, nor evidence that the kitchen had been recently used prior to the eruption. Domestic material, which in other houses was generally stored in cupboards in the front hall,<sup>55</sup> has been packed into two storerooms, in a mixed fashion. Decorative fragments were found in unexpected locations. The remains in the front hall were predominantly, although not exclusively, utilitarian. It is therefore conceivable that the occupants abandoned this house at a stage prior to the final eruption.

<sup>50</sup> Simpson (1997: 35).

<sup>51</sup> Ling (1997: 180 esp. n. 22.).

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>53</sup> Ling (1983*a*: 53).

<sup>54</sup> Elia (1934: 309).

<sup>55</sup> See Allison (2004*a*: 72–4).

# 25

## UNIT I 10,9 (Plate 108.4)

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THE PAVEMENT OF THIS AREA WAS OF MORTAR and the walls had a coarse plaster socle with finer white plaster above.<sup>1</sup> Elia noticed numerous holes and numeric graffiti in the white plaster and therefore identified it as a workshop. The excavators noted that the pavement was in a ruined state.<sup>2</sup>

There is a masonry base in the south-east corner (dimensions: 1.5 m × 0.6 m). The excavators recorded the base of a *fornello*, probably a hearth, along the south wall and a limestone step, in the south-east corner, which they identified as the first step of a wooden stairway.<sup>3</sup> Elia reported that abso-

lutely nothing was found in this area,<sup>4</sup> but recorded finds consisted of: two small marble weights and one oval lead weight; two bronze pins, possibly from a small lock; a ceramic storage jar; a ceramic bowl and a ceramic plate, probably tableware; and three large ceramic lids, possibly used in cooking. These finds are associated with weighing, storage, and possibly food preparation and eating. It is conceivable that this unit was a food outlet. If this is the case then the fixture in the south-east corner may well have been a hearth. The state of the pavement suggests that it was not in a good state of repair at the time of the eruption.

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 320); Ling (1997: 297).

<sup>2</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 290).

<sup>3</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 290). See Elia (1934: 277 fig. 7); Ling (1997: 297). According to Ling (pers. comm. 1993) this was too large and complicated to have been a stairway base.

<sup>4</sup> Elia (1934: 321).

## CASA DEGLI AMANTI (I 10,10–II)

## SHOP I 10,10 (PLATE 109.1–2)

There are remains of coarse plaster on the lower parts of the walls of this space and the pavement is of *cocciopesto*.<sup>1</sup> The excavators removed disturbed volcanic material mixed with plaster, particularly from the south-east corner of this room.<sup>2</sup> A breach in this corner, in the east wall, would have provided access through to room 8.

Near the doorway in the south wall, leading to the front hall of this house, were found: an iron handle, probably from the door; a bronze knob terminal, conceivably from a large steelyard; a small travertine base; a storage jar; a clay loom weight; and a bronze *fibula*.

This area has been identified as a shop or workshop.<sup>3</sup> The limited finds conceivably bear witness to some commercial or industrial activity having been carried out here but they are equally domestic in character, as well as fragmentary and loseable. It is quite possible that any commercial or industrial activity which might once have taken place here had ceased prior to the eruption.

## ENTRANCEWAY A

The walls of this entranceway were decorated in the Second Style and the pavement was of *lavapesta*.<sup>4</sup> Ling noted repaired damage to the walls of this entranceway, which he initially attributed to the AD 62 earth-

quake, but he has since identified the repairs as modern.<sup>5</sup> The excavators removed volcanic material mixed with plaster and roof tiles from this entranceway.<sup>6</sup> The only finds recorded here seem to have fallen from the upper floor (see below).

## 'ATRIUM' 1

The walls of this 'atrium' were decorated in the Fourth Style which Elia and Ling have dated to after the AD 62 earthquake.<sup>7</sup> The pavement continued that of the entranceway, in *lavapesta*.<sup>8</sup> The excavators again noted that the volcanic deposit here presented constant signs of disturbance and that nothing was preserved of the stratigraphy.<sup>9</sup>

At the centre of this area is a *cocciopesto impluvium* (inside dimensions: 2.10 m × 1.77 m). A few, scattered, loose finds were recorded in the disturbed volcanic deposit which could conceivably have been from this space (see below).

Even considering the finds from disturbed deposits, the paucity of contents here is comparable to the situation in the front hall of the Casa del Menandro but contrasts with that in many other front hall in Pompeian houses.<sup>10</sup> Thus, it was either not fully reoccupied after its redecoration in the Fourth Style, or the occupants had packed up their cupboards and chests and taken them with them. Such thorough abandonment is unlikely to have occurred during the throes of the eruption. Therefore, some other

<sup>1</sup> Ling (1997: 298); Ling and Ling (2005: 270).

<sup>2</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 305).

<sup>3</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 305); Elia (1934: 321); Ling (1997: 297).

<sup>4</sup> Elia (1934: 323); Ling (1997: 299); Ling and Ling (2005: 271).

<sup>5</sup> Ling (pers. comm. 2000), compare with Ling (1983a: 53; 1997: 209).

<sup>6</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 305).

<sup>7</sup> Elia (1934: 325); Ling (1983a: 53); Ling and Ling (2005: 271–5).

<sup>8</sup> Ling (1997: 299).

<sup>9</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 306, 308).

<sup>10</sup> See Allison (2004a: 70–5).

disruption, after the introduction of the Fourth Style, may have caused a change of plan.

#### ROOM 2 (PLATE 109.3–7)

The walls of this room were roughly rendered and the pavement was of a rough mortar.<sup>11</sup> A breach in the south wall, under the stairway, does not penetrate the wall. It is improbable that survivors, returning to collect their belongings after the eruption, would have made such a breach.

The recorded contents, found a few centimetres above the pavement, consisted of: a stone object, probably a small altar or incense burner; two small ceramic lids; two medium-size ceramic jugs; and four clay lamps, three of the same type and possibly from the same mould.

According to Elia, this was a 'rustic' room.<sup>12</sup> The excavators reported signs of activity from the last days before the eruption. The location of the finds, a few centimetres above the pavement, indicates either that they had been disturbed, had fallen from the upper storey, or had been stored in a wooden container in this room. Whichever is the case, they seem to constitute an assemblage of associated material. This is the only group of lamps from this insula which has a theme in that three have the same discus motif and the fourth is similar, although the actual lamp type is different. In addition these motifs are not found elsewhere in the insula. The association of these lamps with the incense burner or altar suggests that they are part of some ritual or offering. It is unclear, however, whether such an activity would have taken place in this room, or in the room above, or whether this material was in storage.

#### STAIRWAY 3

The first three steps of this stairway heading south were masonry, and then the branch heading west was wooden. The walls were coarsely plastered.<sup>13</sup> A small round breach has been cut through the east wall, just above the landing. An amphora was recorded from this stairway, no doubt in the south-east corner on the landing, where an impression in the lapilli is still extant. The placement of the amphora, leaning in

the corner on the landing, is reminiscent of the finds on other stairways in Pompeian houses and seems to have been common practice, possibly for transporting liquids (for example, water, wine, or urine) to or from the upper floor.<sup>14</sup>

#### ROOM 4 (PLATE 109.8)

The walls of this room were decorated in the Fourth Style and the pavement is mortar with inset coloured stones.<sup>15</sup> No breaches are evident in the walls and the well-preserved decoration suggests that this room was not disturbed.

A small inscribed ceramic pot, which had contained fish sauce from Scaurus, and a bone disc were found here. According to Elia this was a '*cubiculum*'.<sup>16</sup> The finds are not particularly diagnostic but fish sauce might seem an unlikely commodity for a room traditionally believed to have been a bedroom. It also seems unlikely that a jar which had once held fish sauce would be very useful for reuse for personal effects!

#### ROOM 5

The walls of this room were covered with white plaster and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>17</sup> There is a breach in the west wall, through to the landing of stairway 3.

There were two rows of shelves on each of the east, south, and west walls, all c.0.54 m deep. One row was 1.3 m above the pavement and the other 1.76 m. While the walls seem to have been completely given over to shelving, no finds were recorded in this room, identified by Elia as a storeroom.<sup>18</sup> Given the proficiency of recording of the houses in this insula, it is likely that any contents would have been reported. Equally, any looting is unlikely to have removed all trace of contents. It is therefore probable that the room was empty at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 6

The walls of this room had Fourth-Style decoration and the pavement was of mortar, with inset

<sup>11</sup> Ling (1997: 300).

<sup>12</sup> Elia (1934: 325).

<sup>13</sup> Ling (1997: 300).

<sup>14</sup> See Allison (2004a: 111–13).

<sup>15</sup> Ling (1997: 300); Ling and Ling (2005: 275–8).

<sup>16</sup> Elia (1934: 325).

<sup>17</sup> Ling (1997: 301).

<sup>18</sup> Elia (1934: 325).

tesserae.<sup>19</sup> According to Elia, this was an *'exedra'* which had functioned as an *'ala'*. The lack of finds here is in keeping with this part of the house where there seems to have been little activity immediately prior to the eruption.

#### ROOM 7 (PLATE 109.9–12)

The walls of this room were decorated in a simple Fourth Style and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>20</sup> There is a breach in the east wall which reaches to the top of the preserved wall.

A number of finds were made in the north-east corner of this room. These consisted of: two bronze handles; a lock bolt and other bronze fittings, probably from a wooden chest; five small stone weights and two slightly larger lead weights; one stone counterweight, possibly a loom weight; a bronze steelyard; four iron pruning knives; two axes, probably woodmen's; fragments of further tools, including more axes and pruning knives; the imprint of a wooden vessel; a decorated bronze *pyxis*; and a piece of worked bone. If this assemblage was all held in the chest or box found here it must have been a fairly large container. It is a very specialized assemblage, associated with weighing and probably agricultural activities, with one or two more precious, seemingly personal, items.

According to Elia this room was a modest *'cubiculum'*.<sup>21</sup> However, with the exception of the *pyxis*, possible loom weight, and bone piece, the assemblage found here does not seem to be consistent with a room type generally believed to have been for sleeping, or at least used for personal activities.<sup>22</sup> Indeed, a decorated room seems an unlikely storage place of this type of assemblage under normal circumstances, particularly when the neighbouring storeroom was empty. Whether or not this assemblage was all in the chest, it was probably all moved here from elsewhere for safe-keeping during disruption. However, it seems improbable that this type of material would have been packed up and stored here during the final

eruption. It was therefore probably placed here during some earlier disruption, after the redecoration of this area in the Fourth Style. Given that most of the rest of this area is relatively devoid of finds, this may have occurred after this area had been largely abandoned.

#### ROOM 8

The walls and ceiling of this room were decorated in the Fourth Style and the pavement was of *lavapesta*.<sup>23</sup> Elia identified it as a finely decorated *'triclinium'*.<sup>24</sup> A small breach in the west wall seems to have been cut from this side into the shop, or workshop, I 10,10. The excavators noted that the room had disturbed volcanic deposit from an *'epoca remota'*.<sup>25</sup>

The remains of two human skeletons, found in disturbed volcanic deposit mixed with fragments of stone and lapilli, and a bronze coin, could equally have been disturbed from the upper storey or from this lower room. If the skeletons were not those who had caused disturbance to the deposit, or conceivably fugitives from the Casa del Menandro, then their presence would suggest that the house was inhabited at the time of the catastrophe. However, the dearth of other finds in this room implies that it had gone out of use at the time of the eruption.

#### PERISTYLE GARDEN 9 (PLATES 110–113)

The decoration of the ambulatory walls in this colonnaded garden consists of a number of different types.<sup>26</sup> The east and west walls have a simple late Third- or early Fourth-Style decoration, the south wall has a simple *cocciopesto* socle with coarse plaster above, and the north wall was decorated with a red dado with white plaster above.<sup>27</sup> The pavements of the north, west, and south ambulatories were of mortar, while that on the east side included coloured stones and white marble chips. The low wall between the columns had a sunken channel along the top, which Jashemski suggested was used for plants.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Elia (1934: 326); Ling (1997: 301); Ling and Ling (2005: 278–80).

<sup>20</sup> Ling (1997: 301); Ling and Ling (2005: 280–1).

<sup>21</sup> Elia (1934: 326).

<sup>22</sup> See Allison (2004a: 75–81, 168–9).

<sup>23</sup> Ling (1997: 301–2); Ling and Ling (2005: 281–7).

<sup>24</sup> Elia (1934: 329).

<sup>25</sup> GdSc (A, VI, 7: 310).

<sup>26</sup> Elia (1934: 328).

<sup>27</sup> Ling (1997: 302); Ling and Ling (2005: 287–91).

<sup>28</sup> Jashemski (1993: 50) followed Maiuri's reference to terracotta pots still in the soil (see also Jashemski 1979: 284–5). However, there is no mention of these in the excavation reports. Only a photograph in the Pompei photographic archive (neg. C2039) shows plants replanted in the top of the garden wall.



The excavators noted that the strata of lapilli in the garden was undisturbed.<sup>29</sup>

In the west ambulatory, near the entrance from the front hall, were found: two bronze pivot linings and two bronze strap hinges, presumably from a closing system here; and a small bronze strap hinge, four ring handles, a lock bolt, a bronze lock plate and studs, and two small bronze rings which were all furniture fittings, probably from a chest. No contents were recorded, however. In the north intercolumniation of the west ambulatory, two rectangular marble slabs with modulated edges (c.180 mm × 240 mm) are set into the podium, at a maximum distance of c.1.1 m apart. These are thought to have been a support for a table or basin, which was subsequently removed.<sup>30</sup>

In the central intercolumniation in the west ambulatory a wooden chest was found, with an elaborate bronze lock plate and bronze angle pieces. This chest contained eight glass storage flasks and jars, comparable to those found in the west ambulatory of the peristyle garden c and in room 11 of the Casa del Menandro and presumably for the storage of foodstuffs. Like the chest in room 7, the locations of this container and probably the one in the entrance to the front hall, seem provisional. Elia implied that it may have fallen from the upper floor,<sup>31</sup> but the preservation of the glass jars and flasks suggests that this is unlikely.

A wooden stairway ascended along the north wall, from the east. In the north ambulatory, near the north-west corner, was a bronze and iron brazier. Nearby, 2 m from the corner and under the stairway, was a chest or cupboard which was probably quite small. A small rectangular bronze lock plate; twelve small bronze strap hinges; and two bronze rings were likely to have been its fittings. Two wooden pommels, also found here, may have been part of its contents or fittings for other furniture in the vicinity. The only other recorded contents of this chest appear to have been a large alabaster plate and a smaller glass one, probably luxury items, and perhaps a clay lamp and a terracotta lion's head found nearby. Elia believed that there had been a cupboard rather than a chest here,<sup>32</sup>

probably because she assigned some of the bone hinges listed below to this piece of furniture rather than to the larger wooden cupboard, also under the stairway but at the east end. While this is not the impression given by the distribution of these hinges, as recorded in the excavation report, the quantity and size range suggest that there could have been two free-standing cupboards here, or possibly large cupboard doors to an under-stair cupboard.

The fittings recorded with this larger cupboard consisted of: four large bone hinges, forty-three smaller ones, and three of an intermediate size; an iron lock; a bronze lock plate; a bronze ring handle attached to a bronze plate; and another larger ring handle of a different type. The contents included: a bronze dish, possibly used in ablutions; a large ceramic jug which had once contained fish sauce; two medium-sized ceramic jugs, a pot, and an amphora, probably also used for storage, possibly of foodstuffs, and for food preparation; two other small ceramic vases; fragments of numerous other vessels; a small iron hammer; bronze surgical forceps; a bronze lamp; a bronze cone; a bronze fitting, probably for suspension; two bronze lamp hooks; a bone implement; a bone plaque; and four bronze and silver coins, the latest dated to AD 76. This cupboard appears to have been for domestic storage, principally of ceramic vessels, some probably containing foodstuffs, but including tools and lighting equipment. Two amphora bases containing coloured earth, possibly used as pigment for painting, were found next to this cupboard.<sup>33</sup> These imply that redecorating was being carried out in this area.

Attached to the stylobate of the colonnade, in the easternmost intercolumniation of the south ambulatory, was a large ceramic basin (h.: 0.7 m; diam.: 0.9 m; thickness: 0.6 mm), of a coarsely fired reddish fabric and on a *cocciopesto* base. Next to this basin is a fluted terracotta puteal (h.: 0.7 m; diam.: 0.7 m) covering a cistern mouth. Inside the basin was found a bronze bucket, of a type reportedly used in the kitchen, probably for carrying water. Beside it were found an amphora, two bronze jugs, one of which has been used for heating, and a coin. The vessels are

<sup>29</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 323).

<sup>30</sup> Elia (1934: 333); Ling (1997: 303).

<sup>31</sup> Elia (1934: 338).

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Amphorae containing red material, and small pots containing other colours were found near unfinished paintings in the large room in the south-east corner of the Casa dei Casti Amanti (see Varone 1995: 29).

all of utilitarian quality. The location of this basin, near the cistern head and just outside the kitchen, suggests that it was used for washing, either food or dishes, or for personal ablutions, or for all three.

In summary, the chests in the west ambulatory are likely to have been placed here provisionally, while those along the north side represent fairly permanent and normal, utilitarian, domestic storage.<sup>34</sup> Only the amphora bases suggest more industrial activity. Braziers also seem quite commonplace in the garden areas of Pompeian houses.<sup>35</sup> The finds associated with the ceramic basin in the south-east corner likewise document utilitarian domestic activities. The fact that they have been left in their place of final use, however, suggests rather rapid abandonment. However, a table or basin is unlikely to have been shifted from the north-west corner by people fleeing the final eruption. It is conceivable that this item had been looted, but this seems unlikely, particularly as the excavators noted the undisturbed nature of the volcanic deposit in the garden. It had, therefore, probably been removed previously.

It is conceivable that the three different types of decoration on the walls result from a number of changes of plan or disruptions to the living conditions in this house, one of which was during the late Third Style, and all of which were very probably prior to the domestic storage in this area. Amphora bases with red mineral contents and the removal of a table or basin from the west ambulatory hint at refurbishing activity, but the concentration of domestic material here suggests that restoration was not in progress at the time of the eruption. It seems to have been abandoned, perhaps left incomplete at some stage prior to the eruption. The coarse plastering on the south wall points to a downgrading of this peristyle garden area, possibly from a more formal use, prior to the final eruption. The utilitarian quality of the contents of a formal garden area might support this concept of downgrading but, as stated above, such assemblages were common in Pompeian garden areas.

In general then, the more formal aspects of this garden seem to have been removed and any attempts to restore it abandoned. While the area continued to be used for utilitarian domestic activities these were

later interrupted, possibly abruptly and possibly during the final eruption.

#### ROOM 10

The walls of this room were decorated in the Fourth Style and the pavement was patterned *lavapesta*.<sup>36</sup> There are breaches in the north, east, and south walls, implying that a tunnel had been cut through this room. However, the breach in the north wall, 0.95 m above the pavement, would only have led under room 22 of the Casa del Menandro and tunnelling would have been aborted. The small size of the breach in the east wall suggests that it too had been abandoned. It is therefore unlikely to have been cut by the owners returning to collect their possessions. Similarly, the continued passage of these breaches around the east and south sides of the garden (see below) does not seem to have been the work of fugitives.

The recorded contents of this room consisted of two clay lamps and two iron rods, at least one of which was probably cylindrical and conceivably from a bed. According to Elia, this room was a small 'oecus'.<sup>37</sup> The lamps and iron fragments, possibly from furniture, would not be out of place in a room intended for dining or sleeping.

#### ROOM 11 (PLATE II.4.I)

The walls of this room were decorated in the Fourth Style and the pavement was patterned *lavapesta*.<sup>38</sup> There are breaches in the north and south walls, similar to those in room 10, and presumably indicating the same tunnelling.

Elia also identified this room as an 'oecus'.<sup>39</sup> The single find here was probably a fitting from a structural door. It seems improbable that looters would have removed all the contents of this room. It may therefore have been empty at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 12

This room was likewise decorated in the Fourth Style and has a *lavapesta* pavement.<sup>40</sup> Again, breaches in the north and south walls presumably indicate the

<sup>34</sup> See Allison (2004a: 93).

<sup>35</sup> See *ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> Ling (1997: 303); Ling and Ling (2005: 290–1).

<sup>37</sup> Elia (1934: 333).

<sup>38</sup> Ling (1997: 303); Ling and Ling (2005: 291–2).

<sup>39</sup> Elia (1934: 333).

<sup>40</sup> Ling (1997: 303); Ling and Ling (2005: 292–6).

continued path of intruders. According to Elia, this room was also an 'oecus'.<sup>41</sup> No finds were reported here. As with room 11, it is likely to have been empty at the time of the eruption.

#### AREA 13

This area was an extension of the south ambulatory of the peristyle garden which provided access to room 14. The walls had plain plaster and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>42</sup> A breach in the north wall corresponds to that in the south wall of room 12. No finds were reported here.

#### ROOM 14

The walls of this room have traces of rough render and the pavement is tiled for a latrine.<sup>43</sup> There are no breaches in the walls of this small room.

#### ROOM 15

The walls of this room had a pink socle with coarse white plaster above. Elia identified it as a storeroom.<sup>44</sup> There are breaches in the north and west walls, probably part of the tunnelling from corridor 13 into room 16. No finds were reported here. Unless it was entirely looted, or contained only organic material, it must have been empty at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 16 (PLATE II.4.2–3)

The walls of this room were plastered and the pavement was of mortar.<sup>45</sup> Breaches in the east and west walls imply continued tunnelling by intruders.

On the east wall, 1.54 m above the pavement, is an arched *lararium* niche (dimensions: 570 mm × 370 mm × 220 mm) with snakes painted below it.<sup>46</sup> Along the south wall is a masonry bench (h.: 0.77 m; w.: 1.16 m; l.: 2.45 m—as restored), in the west end of which is a *cocciopesto* basin (h.: 450 mm; w.: 630 mm; l.: 1.16 m). Remains of an iron lock were found in the entrance. On the bench was found a bronze jug of utilitarian quality. In the north-west corner were

found a terracotta puteal, two amphorae, and two ceramic jugs which had once contained fish sauce.

As identified by Elia, this was a kitchen.<sup>47</sup> The *lararium* painting has been dated to the Fourth Style.<sup>48</sup> While it is conceivable that post-eruption intruders removed cooking paraphernalia, the remaining vessels for storage and pouring are associated with food preparation. The terracotta puteal, however, seems an unlikely find for a kitchen although one was also reported in room 45 of the Casa del Menandro. There is already a puteal *in situ* in the peristyle garden, so this one may have once been used for the cistern mouth in the front hall which is 0.47 m in diameter. If so, and if it was moved here for safe-keeping during disruption to the normal front hall activities, then it must consequently have interfered with the normal activities in this kitchen. Its placement here could have been for reuse for some other purpose (e.g. a table support). Nevertheless, this kitchen would have functioned in a restricted and makeshift fashion at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 17

The walls of this room have a pink plaster socle with coarse white plaster above.<sup>49</sup> There are breaches in the east and west walls which the excavators thought were made in antiquity.<sup>50</sup> However, as noted above, there is no evidence to date these breaches, except that they are unlikely to have been those of fugitives during the eruption or the owners salvaging their possessions.

All the finds from this room were discovered a few centimetres above the floor. These consisted of: two medium-size ceramic jugs, probably for either serving or food preparation; two terra sigillata bowls; fragments of an iron handle from a utensil; a clay lamp; and a marble base, possibly for a statuette.

According to Elia, this was another storeroom.<sup>51</sup> The finds, though limited, possibly as a result of disturbance, are generally consistent with domestic storage although the marble base seems out of place

<sup>41</sup> Elia (1934: 333).

<sup>42</sup> Ling (1997: 304).

<sup>43</sup> Elia (1934: 334); Ling (1997: 304).

<sup>44</sup> Elia (1934: 334).

<sup>45</sup> Ling (1997: 304); Ling and Ling (2005: 295).

<sup>46</sup> Ling (1997: 304). See discussion on niches (pp. 394–5) and, in Allison (2004a: 48–51).

<sup>47</sup> Elia (1934: 334).

<sup>48</sup> Fröhlich (1991: 104).

<sup>49</sup> Ling (1997: 305).

<sup>50</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 328).

<sup>51</sup> Elia (1934: 334).

and may either have been moved during disruption to the peristyle garden, or have been a salvaged item.

#### ROOM 18 (PLATE II.4.4)

The walls of this room have a pink socle with plain plaster above, covering an earlier decoration, and the pavement is of mortar.<sup>52</sup> The fill removed from this room consisted of volcanic ash and collapse from the upper floor.<sup>53</sup> Breaches in the east and west walls indicate continued tunnelling.

The only recorded find from this room was one bronze ring handle that could have been from a cupboard or chest, either in this room or the one above. Either the room was completely looted or it was relatively empty at the time of the eruption.

#### ROOM 19 (PLATE II.4.5)

Remains of a red-painted dado, with white plaster and a stucco cornice above, are found on the walls of this room and the pavement is of decorated *cocciopesto*.<sup>54</sup> The tunnelling around the garden area continues through this room to room 7.

Finds were made near the west wall, 0.5 m above the pavement. These consisted of: bronze forceps, probably surgical; remains of a large iron knife; fragmentary remains, probably from a set of scales; a lid, probably from a lamp; and a decorative bone plaque. This assemblage is comparable to that found in room 7 and implies that, during the final occupancy of the house, both decorated and utilitarian rooms were given over to similar activities.

#### UPPER STOREY (PLATE II.5)

At the time of excavation, the upper floor above the east ambulatory of the peristyle garden was well preserved with remains of the pavement and some of the wall decoration.<sup>55</sup> According to Elia, the stairway along the north wall of the garden led to a covered 'loggia', along the north and west sides, and a large room above rooms 10–12.<sup>56</sup> Ling observes that the stairway in the south-west corner of the front hall area led to rooms across the west side of this area, at

least, and that further rooms were located along the south side of both the front hall and peristyle-garden areas.<sup>57</sup>

It is not possible to determine whether finds from disturbed volcanic deposits in the front hall area were from the ground-floor or the upper-floor rooms. These included: a bone hinge, another bone furniture fitting, and a small ceramic vase found a few centimetres above the pavement in the entranceway, which are all small and loseable; a stone weight and a large ceramic vessel, found in disturbed deposit on the south side of the front hall; an inscribed amphora fragment and a small glass bottle found near room 8; and two bronze coins, an Augustan *dupondius* and a Neronian *sestertius* dated AD 65.

To the east of the front hall were found a fragment from an alabaster vase, which may have been reused, and a number of bronze fragments, conceivably from an item of storage furniture. These may have been part of the same assemblage as the finds in the west ambulatory of the garden, notably the chest found in the entrance between the front hall and garden.

In the disturbed volcanic deposit in room 7, 1 m above the pavement, were found an amphora fragment, a small ceramic jug, and a clay lamp. These are not particularly consistent with the finds in the lower room, which are relatively homogeneous, and are conceivably from the upper floor.

Finds made in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the peristyle garden consisted of: a marble pestle and a large travertine weight near the columns; a bronze *as* of Augustus and a lock fragment. Again it is not possible to determine if these were disturbed from the lower level or were from the upper-floor rooms. In the room above room 18 three amphorae were reported. Other finds, probably from the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the garden area, included the base of a terra sigillata vessel, a ceramic pot, and a marble support.

Elia concluded that the room above rooms 10–12 was a 'triclinium', but observed that nothing remained of its decoration.<sup>58</sup> From the structural remains and the lack of furnishings in the upper-storey rooms on the south side of the front hall and along the front of

<sup>52</sup> Elia (1934: 335); Ling (1997: 305); Ling and Ling (2005: 296).

<sup>53</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 324).

<sup>54</sup> Ling (1997: 305); Ling and Ling (2005: 296).

<sup>55</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 319); see also Elia (1934: 327, fig. 32).

<sup>56</sup> Elia (1934: 335).

<sup>57</sup> Ling (1997: 202–3).

<sup>58</sup> Elia (1934: 335).

the house, she deduced that these were storerooms or slaves' quarters.<sup>59</sup> It seems that any formal areas in the upper storey, with the possible exception of the area above room 18, were no longer in use at the time of the eruption. Given the difficulty of assigning most of the material to upper-floor rooms, it is not possible to reach any conclusions about their use and occupancy. However, the general impression is that they were probably underutilized at the time of the eruption.

#### WHOLE HOUSE

There is a notably limited quantity of finds in this house, in comparison with the smaller Casa del Fabbro, although there is a concentration in the garden ambulatories. According to Elia, the completely mixed state of the volcanic deposit, to within 1 m of the pavement, the numerous holes in the walls (inter-connecting between rooms), and the lack of beds, portable tables, or seats was the result of the partial recuperation of the most precious and most useful furnishings by the survivors after the eruption.<sup>60</sup> In Elia's opinion, the remaining furnishings or parts of furnishings are those which escaped these searches. However, the breaches in the north and east walls of room 10 indicate that these would-be salvagers did not know the house plan and so were unlikely to have been its occupants recovering their possessions. The presence of two skeletons rather suggests that at least some of the occupants may not have escaped.

Ling also attributes the lack of finds to the ample evidence for looting, particularly in the rooms around the east and south side of the garden area. However, such looting cannot account for the complete dearth of finds in many of these rooms, or for the limited number of finds in the front-hall area.

The utilitarian quality of the finds (e.g. utilitarian bronze vessels and numerous ceramic vessels) and the specialized assemblages in rooms 2 and 7 are notable. The almost complete lack of finds in the front hall and other decorated areas, various types of post Third-Style decoration in the garden, and the discovery of possible industrial material in both formal Fourth-Style and utilitarian rooms suggest that the occupancy of the house had changed after it had received its Fourth-Style refurbishing. The final occupancy seems somewhat downgraded from that intended by this decoration and the formal rooms had probably gone out of use. The unrepaired damage in the entranceway and this downgrading could have been the result of a disruption. Such a disruption must have been later than that which caused the house to be decorated in the Fourth Style, but prior to the eruption. The lack of evident building activity suggests that the final occupants were not in the process of refurbishing at the time of the eruption, but were living in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Della Corte had identified this as the house of Claudius Eulogus, from his name appearing on two of the vessels found here, one an amphora and the other a jug which had contained fish sauce.<sup>61</sup> As Ling argues, this is untenable.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.* 326.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* 336.

<sup>61</sup> Della Corte (1933: 317).

<sup>62</sup> Ling (1997: 206).



## UNIT I 10,12 (Plate II6.1-3)

THE WALLS OF THIS UNIT HAVE COARSE PLASTER and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>1</sup> There appears to have been a wooden stairway along the west wall, two stone blocks (each of h.: c.50 mm, and dimensions: c.450 mm × 350 mm) 2.2 m from the south wall and set at right angles to the wall forming the base.<sup>2</sup>

Elia reported that no finds were made here.<sup>3</sup> However, the excavators recorded: part of an inscribed amphora, probably a spindle and a spindle whorl, and a small ceramic pot, on the pavement; a bronze lock bolt at 2.5 m above the pavement; and an iron door key and two nails in the lapilli.

According to Elia, this was a workshop.<sup>4</sup> An entrance in the east wall had been closed when a latrine was added to room 31 in the Casa del Menandro. An inscription, painted in black, was observed near the blocked doorway to the latter room.<sup>5</sup> Elia believed that this unit had originally been part of the Casa del Menandro but had been separated from it and was disused at the time of the eruption. The finds, while rather small and loseable, might point to its use as a location for spinning during its final occupancy phase.

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 339); Ling (1997: 307).

<sup>2</sup> Ling (1997: 307).

<sup>3</sup> Elia (1934: 340).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. 339.

<sup>5</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 175); Della Corte (1933: 317, no. 335).

## UNIT I 10,13 (Plates 116.4117)

THE PAVEMENT OF THIS UNIT WAS OF *COCCIOPESTO* and the walls were covered with a high *cocciopesto* socle with upper parts in coarse plaster.<sup>1</sup> A wooden stairway ascended from the south-west corner, along the west wall, and an L-shaped, red-painted masonry bench (h.: 760 mm; l.: 3.3 m; w.: 60 mm), inset with two small *dolia*, projected into the centre of the room from the south-east corner. In the west end of this bench Elia recorded a masonry *fornello*.<sup>2</sup>

Remains of the closing system, included an iron door key, were found in the east entrance. The presence of the key suggests that this establishment was abandoned in haste. On the pavement near the north jamb, an inscribed amphora was found. In the north-east corner, a small ceramic vase was found. Against the south wall stood a tripod on which were found the remains of another ceramic vessel. On the bench were found: a bronze funnel; four more ceramic vases; the base of a terra sigillata dish, possibly re-used; a large glass storage jar; two small glass bottles; a bronze tube; a clay lamp; and two bronze coins, one Republican and one an *as* of Tiberius. These finds point to this area having been used for food prepar-

ation, although this is less evident for the two small glass bottles.

A bronze ring, possibly a finger-ring, and four more coins (Republican and Julio-Claudian) were found a few centimetres above the pavement. At 2.5 m above the pavement were found a bronze cooking pot, a bronze bucket, and a terra sigillata dish. These objects were conceivably from the upper storey, implying that cooking and eating may also have been taking place there, although these could have been disturbed from the ground floor.

Elia identified this as a '*taberna*' and Packer referred to it as '*Caupona Poppaeorum*'.<sup>3</sup> The finds indicate that food was being prepared here. Packer believed that the owner had a small apartment above.<sup>4</sup> If the finds from the upper levels of the volcanic deposit were from the upper floor, this would suggest that cooking activities were also being carried out there. However, this seems an unlikely activity in the residence of someone who ran a food outlet. In any event, the finds indicate that this establishment had suddenly been abandoned and that it was likely to have been functioning at the time of the eruption.

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 340); see also Ling (1997: 308).

<sup>2</sup> Elia (1934: 340). See also Packer (1978: 31).

<sup>3</sup> Elia (1934: 340); Packer (1978: 30). Compare Ellis (2004).

<sup>4</sup> Packer (1978: 31).

# 29

## HOUSE I 10,18

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### ENTRANCEWAY A

The walls outside this entrance were decorated with a high red socle with white fields above, on which were painted simple inscriptions in red.<sup>1</sup> The entranceway itself had a simple pavement and remains of black decoration on the walls.

Outside the entrance, on either side, are two plastered masonry seats (south seat—h.: 0.45 m; dimensions: 0.4 m × 1.2 m; north seat—h.: 0.5 m; dimensions: 0.37 m × 0.9 m). These seats are thought to have been for waiting clients but this is rather a small house to need such a facility.<sup>2</sup> Such seats were probably used more generally by the householders and passers-by. No finds were recorded here.

### 'ATRIUM' I (PLATE II 8.1)

This front hall had a *cocciopesto* pavement and traces of wall decoration consisting of a high black socle with simple white fields above, similar to that in the entranceway.<sup>3</sup> It had a *cocciopesto impluvium* (dimensions: 1.2 m × 0.9 m), inset with fragments of coloured marble.<sup>4</sup> A wooden stairway along the south wall ascended to the east. Underneath was a cupboard (w.: 0.95 m; l.: 3.6 m) with plastered walls and wooden doors.

The only finds recorded from this area were ceramic vessels of various types, including one large amphora. This contrasts with the plethora of finds from many other *atria* and suggests that this area had

been abandoned, or at least its use had been restricted, during the last occupancy.<sup>5</sup>

### ROOM 2 (PLATE II 8.2–5)

According to Elia, this room was probably a '*cubiculum*', its walls decorated with a low light red socle, and yellow central and upper zones.<sup>6</sup> Parts of the upper zone, however, consisted of only coarse white plaster.<sup>7</sup> No evidence remains of the original pavement.

Finds from this room consisted of: an iron padlock, probably from the door; two small ceramic vases; one amphora; and an *as* of Claudius. In the disturbed volcanic deposit in this room were also found: another similar iron lock; a ceramic vase; and a ceramic basin, both of which may have been used for mixing, possibly in food preparation; a carpenter's hammer; a bronze ring; and a *dupondius* of Vespasian (AD 74).

The finds assemblage is unlike that commonly found in decorated rooms of this type,<sup>8</sup> and is seemingly much more utilitarian. It includes domestic, utilitarian, and possibly more industrial items. This, and the presence of coarse plaster on the walls, either as a cheap or incomplete decoration or coarse repair, suggest that the room had been downgraded.

### ROOM 3 (PLATE II 9.1–7)

According to Elia, this room was an '*oecus*' with a simple pavement and walls finished with a high pink socle and coarse white plaster above.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Elia (1934: 341); Ling (1997: 321); Ling and Ling (2005: 297).

<sup>2</sup> See Allison (2004a: 69–70) for further discussion.

<sup>3</sup> Elia (1934: 341–2); Ling (1997: 321); Ling and Ling (2005: 297).

<sup>4</sup> Ling (1997: 321); Ling and Ling (2005: 297).

<sup>5</sup> See Allison (2004a: 65–70).

<sup>6</sup> Elia (1934: 341); Ling and Ling (2005: 297).

<sup>7</sup> Elia (1934: 341).

<sup>8</sup> See Allison (2004a: 71–6).

<sup>9</sup> Elia (1934: 341); see also Ling (1997: 322); Ling and Ling (2005: 297).

Near the entrance were found: two large bone hinges; bronze lamina attached to wood; and a base, probably from a statuette. A few centimetres above the pavement were found: two bronze nails; a bronze ring; two blocks of marble; three other marble fragments from a table; a small terra sigillata dish; and a clay lamp.

The furniture fittings found here suggest that this room had a marble table and either a cupboard or a chest. The bronze base suggests the presence of luxury material. The quality of this material, and of the terra sigillata dish, contrasts with the utilitarian rendering of the walls, suggesting that this material may have been moved here during disruption. The blocks of marble, while at least one was of high quality, are likely to have been for some industrial purpose, perhaps redecorating. This further contrasts with the seemingly luxury quality of the furniture. It is therefore possible that much of this assemblage, including the marble table fragments, was salvaged material.

#### ROOM 4

This room has been referred to as an 'ala' in the form of an 'exedra'.<sup>10</sup> It was finely decorated in the Third Style with a black socle and red central and upper zones, and with a *lavapesta* pavement.<sup>11</sup> No finds were recorded here.

#### ROOM 5

According to Elia this room was a storeroom.<sup>12</sup> Its walls were furnished with a yellow socle and coarse plaster in the upper parts, and the pavement was *calcestruzzo*.<sup>13</sup> Again, no finds were recorded here.

#### AREA 6

This area had a mortar pavement and walls covered with coarse white undecorated plaster.<sup>14</sup> A wooden stairway ascended along the north wall, from the north-west corner. There is a recess in the west end of the south wall, formed by the blocking of a former opening from here to room 7. There is a *cocciopesto*

drainage channel along the west side.<sup>15</sup> The base of an amphora containing coloured earth was recorded in the north-east corner and a pile of lime was found in the recess in the south-west corner.

This seems to be the area referred to by the excavators as a small space, probably open, in the north-east corner of which was evidence for the preparation of *cocciopesto*.<sup>16</sup> This indicates that it either had been in the course of restoration during its final use or it was being used to prepare restoration material for other parts of this house.

#### ROOM 7 (PLATE II9.8–10)

The walls of this room have remains of coarse plaster and the pavement is no longer identifiable.<sup>17</sup>

Finds from here included: an iron door key; a fragment of a bronze lock bolt; a bronze nail; a clay loom weight; two valves of a scallop shell; a glass bead and a bronze *dupondius* of Vespasian (AD 74). The key is probably from the entrance door. The other finds are rather diverse items, some loseable, and could conceivably have been left here when the room was abandoned.

#### PASSAGE 8

The walls of this corridor are coarsely plastered and the pavement was of *cocciopesto*.<sup>18</sup> In the south-east corner a cistern head is set into the pavement and in the north-west corner there is a stone platform (h.: 0.4 m; dimensions: 0.57 m × 0.59 m), possibly to support a basin.<sup>19</sup> No loose finds were recorded at pavement level although some tools were found a few centimetres above (see below).

#### ROOM 9 (PLATE II9.11)

This room, identified as the kitchen, had coarse plaster on the east and south walls and a tiled floor.<sup>20</sup> There is a masonry bench (h.: 0.75 m; l.: 1.22 m; w.: 0.75 m) in the south-east corner, along the south wall. On the south wall, beside this bench, is a *lararium* painting (h. of extant painting: 1.8 m).

<sup>10</sup> Elia (1934: 342).

<sup>11</sup> Ling (1997: 322); Ling and Ling (2005: 297–8).

<sup>12</sup> Elia (1934: 342).

<sup>13</sup> Ling (1997: 322); Ling and Ling (2005: 298).

<sup>14</sup> Elia (1934: 343); Ling (1997: 322–3).

<sup>15</sup> Ling (1997: 323) refers to this as area 6A.

<sup>16</sup> GdSc (A,VI,7: 216).

<sup>17</sup> Ling (1997: 323).

<sup>18</sup> Elia (1934: 343–4); Ling (1997: 323).

<sup>19</sup> Ling (1997: 323).

<sup>20</sup> Elia (1934: 344); Ling (1997: 324); Ling and Ling (2005: 298).

Finds from this room consisted of: part of a stone hand-mill; a large ceramic jar; two large ceramic basins; and an amphora. These may all have been used for the storage and preparation of foodstuffs, as might be expected in a kitchen. However, none of these items relates specifically to cooking and they all seem rather large compared with finds normally associated with Pompeian kitchens.<sup>21</sup> It is conceivable that they were left behind while smaller, more valuable, items had been removed during abandonment. However, the evidence for repair work in the area suggests that their presence here may have been makeshift.

#### ROOM 10

This area was the latrine, with coarsely plastered walls.<sup>22</sup> The excavators recorded the remains of a wooden seat-plank in the wall, at the south end. Its proximity to the kitchen suggests its additional use for general waste.<sup>23</sup>

#### UPPER STOREY (PLATE 120)

The stairway in the front hall led to an upper storey above the east and north sides of the front part of the house, which projected over the street as a 'jetty'.<sup>24</sup> Above the entranceway and room 2 was a room decorated in the Third Style with a black socle, red central fields, and a red upper zone and possibly a *cocciopesto* floor.<sup>25</sup> Ling also identifies further rooms above rooms 3, 4, and 5.

A bronze ring found in the upper levels of room 6 could conceivably have been from the room above room 5 but this is an easily loseable find and not particularly diagnostic. Iron door fittings and tools—two iron hoes and an iron axe—found a few centimetres above the pavement to the north of room 9, could have been disturbed from the ground level,

perhaps from corridor 8. It is not possible to discern whether the tools were in their habitual place, or had been used in escape attempts. Another bronze fitting, possibly a linch pin or ring handle, and an amphora, seemingly filled with bran, were found in the vicinity.

A clay lamp was recorded on the 'jetty' to the east. In the deposit nearby was a bronze lock bolt, two large bronze nails, and two buckles. It is conceivable that these were the contents of one of the upper rooms. They seem to be of a personal nature and are consistent with the types of contents of other upper rooms in Pompeii.<sup>26</sup> There is no evidence to support Ling's suggestion that the northernmost room was being used as a dining- or reception room during the final occupancy.<sup>27</sup>

#### WHOLE HOUSE

The general impression of the contents of this house is that it was sparsely furnished and that most of this material was of utilitarian, even industrial, quality. Only room 3 had contents of a seemingly high quality but their fragmentary nature implies that they had been salvaged. The quality of the recording possibly contributes to this impression but it is likely that the excavators would have recorded any more impressive finds.

The finds in the kitchen could have been used in food preparation but they are not the sorts of finds usually found in rooms of this type,<sup>28</sup> and do not necessarily imply that it was functioning at the time of the eruption. Parts of the house were probably under repair prior to the eruption. The material in room 3 may have been stored here for safe keeping at that time. In summary, it would appear that the house had been abandoned as a residence, possibly while repair was being carried out but very probably before the final eruption.

<sup>21</sup> See Allison (2004a: 103–7).

<sup>22</sup> Elia (1934: 344); Ling (1997: 324).

<sup>23</sup> The excavators (GdSc A,VI,7: 208) believed that it had a double use.

<sup>24</sup> Elia (1934: 344); Ling (1997: 324).

<sup>25</sup> Ling and Ling (2005: 298–9).

<sup>26</sup> See Allison (2004a: 120–5).

<sup>27</sup> Ling (1997: 216).

<sup>28</sup> See Allison (2004a: 103–7).



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PART IV  
CONCLUSIONS

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## ARTEFACT FUNCTION AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES

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IN CHAPTER 3, I DISCUSSED SOME OF THE NOMENCLATURE ascribed to Roman artefacts by modern scholars. In certain cases, I assessed the validity of this nomenclature's assignation of functions to particular artefacts in this catalogue, especially with regard to Latin labels. The present chapter develops this discussion further, by using this contextualized study of finds assemblages to further our knowledge of the activities for which certain types of artefacts were used and of the spatial distribution of these activities.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the contexts and assemblages support and broaden our current knowledge, but at other times this study throws doubt on our current understandings of the relationships between this material and human activity. There is not space here to deal with all the classes of material in this catalogue so a few examples are highlighted. However, it should be noted that these observations are specific to Pompeii, and that any extrapolation from them to other parts of the Roman Empire, without further evidence, should be treated with caution. This discussion is also based predominantly on artefact distribution in Pompeii and any analogical inference which might be drawn from literary sources is avoided. This does not mean, however, that such inference should not be made using the results.

### A REASSESSMENT OF THE USES OF SPECIFIC ARTEFACTS ACCORDING TO THEIR LABELS

The following labels, many of which were highlighted in the terminology chapter (Chapter 3), give either

misleading or non-specific perspectives on the functions of certain Roman artefacts. Examples from this catalogue are used to demonstrate this, and to propose alternative possibilities.

#### *Abbeveratoio*

This term means a drinking vessel and is used in the Pompeii reports for a small biconical ceramic pot. None of the so-labelled ceramic examples in this catalogue has actually survived. However, a bronze vessel of the form to which this label was given (cat. no. 1286), was found in portico 10 of the Casa del Fabbro, together with a comparable jar (cat. no. 1287), but probably in a salvage assemblage.

In the Casa del Menandro, one so-labelled ceramic pot (cat. no. 828) was recorded in the north-east corner of Room 43, together with a number of larger bronze vessels. The latter were possibly associated with ablutions, the serving of food and wine, and religion. In the Casa del Fabbro, two such pots (cat. nos. 1039 and 1043) were found in room 2, in a mixed assemblage. The contents of this room were generally associated with toilet activities and spinning. Seven more of these vessels (cat. no. 1080) were reported in a chest against the east wall of the 'atrium' of this house. This chest contained a seemingly specialized assemblage with many containers for either food essences, cosmetics, or medicaments, and other items associated with measuring, writing, and possibly gaming. Another two small pots (cat. no. 1409) were found in the upper levels of the 'atrium',

<sup>1</sup> In this it adds to my previous discussions on Pompeian houses, more generally: see Allison (1999b; 2004a: esp. chs. 4 and 6).

together with numerous furniture fittings and other small vessels and implements, possibly for personal activities. In House I 10,8, one of these vessels (cat. no. 1701) was found in room 12, which seems to have been used to store a range of household material. Two more so-labelled pots (cat. no. 1836) were found in the cupboard under the stairs in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden of the Casa degli Amanti, in a general domestic storage assemblage.

The distribution of these vessels in this insula is, therefore, not particularly diagnostic. If they were indeed intended to be used as birds' drinking vessels, however, one might expect them to have occurred in open garden areas. This is not the case in this insula, or in other houses in Pompeii.<sup>2</sup> Their provenances in the Casa del Fabbro suggest that they may have been containers for cosmetics, or perhaps painting or writing materials. Such functions are less apparent for those from the Casa del Menandro, House I 10,8 and the Casa degli Amanti, but still quite feasible.

#### *Fritillus*

As noted by Anecchino,<sup>3</sup> there are two very similar types of small ceramic vase found in Pompeii which have been given this label in the reports, thus identifying them as dice throwers. As with the *abbeveratoi*, none of the actual examples from this insula has been preserved so it is not possible to identify the precise form of each.

Two vases which were probably this type (cat. no. 15) were recorded in room 3 of House I 10,1, in an assemblage seemingly associated with food-preparation and toilet activities. Another vessel (cat. no. 98), very probably of this type, was found in House I 10,2–3, in an assemblage a few centimetres above the pavement in room 6. It is likely to have originated from a wooden chest containing other ceramic vessels, as well as seemingly personal items. The vessels of this type found in the Casa del Menandro are not particularly diagnostic. One (cat. no. 189) was found in room 5, a storeroom, and two (cat. no. 881) were reported in the levels above the 'atrium'. In the Casa del Fabbro one so-labelled vessel (cat. no. 1408) was also found above the 'atrium' area, in the same, apparently personal, assemblage as the

*abbeveratoi* (cat. no. 1409), and another (cat. no. 1498) in a chest above room 7 in an assemblage which seems related to toilet or possibly pharmaceutical activities. In House I 10,8, one (cat. no. 1620) was reported in room 3, in what may again have been a personal assemblage.

Whatever the precise form of any of these vessels, they seem to have been found in association with personal material, and less apparently with vessels related to food-preparation, and perhaps food storage or food consumption. It is notable, however, that none occurs with the numerous items of gaming equipment found in this insula, as discussed below.

#### *Fruttiera*

Two so-labelled, bronze, basket-like basins, with articulated, upright handles, were found in underground room B in the Casa del Menandro (cat. nos. 398 and 537), one of them decorated with duck or dolphin heads. While these two examples were both found in a storage situation with a great range of silver, bronze, and glass vessels, it is notable that the first was associated with another bronze bowl and a bronze jug, and the second was found in the south-west corner of the room, together with a number of bronze vessels probably associated with hand-washing prior to dining. Another vessel of this type (cat. no. 826), decorated with marine motifs, was found in the north-east corner of room 43 of the Casa del Menandro. Again, it was found in a storage, or hoarding, situation, associated with other bronze vessels related to ablutions, dining, and possibly religious activities. In the Casa del Fabbro, in an assemblage from the upper level, above room 7, another such basin (cat. no. 1434), possibly again decorated with dolphin heads, was found. In this case, the associated material appears to have been related to formal dining. Two ceramic vessels in this catalogue have also been called *fruttiere* (cat. nos. 97 and 1969) but these were probably of a different form.

Tassinari seems to have changed her view, that the bronze basin called a *fruttiera* was used to present food or fruit at the table, to a view that it was used to contain liquids, probably for ablutions related to formal dining.<sup>4</sup> The evidence is not particularly

<sup>2</sup> For example, one of these was found in room 14 in the Casa della Caccia Antica (Allison and Sear (2002: 87)). See also Allison (2004a: 60).

<sup>3</sup> Anecchino (1977b).

<sup>4</sup> Compare Tassinari (1979: 232), with Tassinari (1993: i. 232–3).

conclusive here, not least because the examples are all from storage situations and probably even from hoarding during disruption. However, the associations of the examples in this catalogue point to ablutions, although possibly also to dining. All the known examples in this catalogue seem to have been decorated with marine motifs which seem more appropriate for ablutions or, alternatively perhaps, for serving marine foods (e.g. shellfish), than for fruit. This study would not, therefore, support the identification of these vessels as fruit bowls.

#### *Guardispigolo*

Two of these fittings were found in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden of the Casa del Menandro, outside room 8 (cat. nos. 225–6) in a non-diagnostic assemblage. Another was found in the south ambulatory of the peristyle garden, in association with an iron lock that is likely to have been from a structural door. Another three (cat. nos. 308 and 312–13) were found in corridor 16, two of them in the entranceway leading from the garden area. These two were found in association with two strap hinges and a bronze reinforcement, which are again likely to have been fittings for a structural door. The third from this corridor, another from room 18 (cat. no. 335), and one from the upper levels of this house (cat. no. 943) had no precise provenances.

In the Casa del Fabbro, a *guardispigolo* (cat. no. 1261i) was found near the jamb of the doorway between rooms 7 and 9. This particular example would appear to have been associated with a number of furniture fittings which provide evidence for a cupboard in this location. However, some of the fittings in this assemblage, notably a bronze binding and a large lock return, are likely to have been structural fittings, being either from a door in the vicinity or salvaged items. Three more *guardispigoli* (cat. nos. 1545–7) were found above room 9. Other fittings in this assemblage consisted of one bronze hinge, one iron hinge, and an iron lock (cat. no. 1548), all probably structural fittings, but also a decorated bronze lock and a smaller iron hinge which may have been chest fittings.

While not completely conclusive, there tends to be a stronger association of these fittings with structural

fittings, rather than with furniture fittings, and most notably with doorways leading to the garden areas. This would support Mols' suggestion that they formed a bracket in the door post for a closing beam.<sup>5</sup> It is perhaps notable that no such fittings were reported in any of the smaller houses in the insula, which tended not to have large open garden areas and, therefore, may not have had substantial doorways that required this type of closing system.

#### *Unguentarium*

Glass bottles of the type referred to as *unguentaria* in the Pompeii reports are frequently found in Pompeian houses. Indeed, they are probably one of the most frequently found types of artefacts. However, the frequency of finds of the smaller ones, in particular, is perhaps as much due to their durability in the conditions which buried Pompeii as to their representativeness.

While these bottles can be categorized according to their relative shapes, it is notable that each of those in this study has an almost unique shape, testimony to the fact that they were handmade and to the difficulty of sourcing manufacture through typology of form alone. For example, Scatozza Hörich listed her form 49 (e.g. cat. no. 725) as being one of Isings form 16, 26, or 28a.<sup>6</sup> The difficulty which she had in correlating these vessels from Herculaneum with Isings' types suggests that these categories are not particularly meaningful for these vessels. There is, indeed, little correlation between Isings', Scatozza Hörich's, or de Tommaso's types.<sup>7</sup>

Despite their frequent occurrence, it is notable that none of the smaller bottles of this type was recorded in House I 10,1. Only the remains of a larger bottle of this type (cat. no. 28) were reported in this house, associated with personal hygiene material. In House I 10,2–3, four of the smaller type (cat. nos. 59–62) and one larger one (cat. no. 63) were found together with a small, handled, glass bottle (cat. no. 64). These were found in area 7 which is thought to have been the back room of a shop serving food and drink. Of the four small bottles, two are of the tubular type and two have more bulbous bodies. Similarly, in a seemingly personal assemblage, a few centimetres above the pavement in room 6 of this house, were again

<sup>5</sup> Mols (pers. comm. 2001).

<sup>6</sup> Scatozza Hörich (1986).

<sup>7</sup> Isings (1957); Scatozza Hörich (1986); de Tommaso (1990).



found one tubular and one bulbous small bottle (cat. nos. 104–5). In the disturbed volcanic deposit above this part of the insula yet another pair, consisting of one tubular and one bulbous bottle (cat. nos. 121–2), was found.

In the Casa del Menandro, one small bottle of the bulbous type (cat. no. 174) was reported, but not in a particularly diagnostic assemblage. In room 5, in what was probably utilitarian domestic storage, another pair of a tubular and a bulbous bottle was found (cat. nos. 186–7). Another bulbous bottle (cat. no. 912) was found in the upper levels of this room. In room 21, a further pair of one tubular and one bulbous bottle (cat. nos. 347–8) was found, in what seems to have been a relatively specialized assemblage. In room 28 a single bulbous bottle (cat. no. 387) was found but not in a particularly diagnostic assemblage. Three glass bottles (cat. nos. 541–3) were found in a group in the south-west corner of room B, together with glass cosmetic jars and possibly hand-washing equipment. They consisted of one tubular, one bulbous, and one larger bottle. A small bulbous bottle (cat. no. 659) was found in room 35, in a relatively mixed assemblage. Another small bulbous flask (cat. no. 676) was found in room 36, in a seemingly hoarded assemblage. In hall 41, three small glass bottles (cat. nos. 727–9), two tubular and one bulbous, were found with one larger bulbous bottle (cat. no. 725), either in or on a chest. This latter assemblage seems to have been a collection of personal possessions.

In the Casa del Fabbro, three small glass bottles (cat. nos. 1044–6) were found in room 2 but without any precise provenance. One of these is of the bulbous type while the other two are more unusual in shape but both have fairly elongated bodies. In general, the assemblage in this room seems to have been associated with personal activities. In the 'atrium' of this house, two larger long-necked bottles (cat. nos. 1071–2) were found together with three smaller ones (cat. nos. 1076–7 and 1079) and a number of glass flasks, in a fairly specialized assemblage including material associated with measuring, writing, gaming, and possibly cosmetic or pharmaceutical activities. In room 5, a small bulbous bottle (cat. no. 1151) was found in what was probably a context of domestic storage. Another bottle of the bulbous type (cat. no. 1394) was found in the upper levels of the 'atrium' area. Above room 7, in a large assemblage of what

seems to have been personal and dining material, two small glass bottles were recorded. In a chest in the same area, eight larger glass bottles (cat. nos. 1476–80, 1482–3, and 1485), a small bulbous bottle (cat. no. 1481), as well as other types of small bottles (cat. nos. 1473–4 and 1478), were included in an assemblage which may have been for pharmaceutical or personal hygiene purposes, or both. Another of the larger bottles (cat. no. 1507) was found in a complementary assemblage in this area and a small bulbous bottle (cat. no. 1556) was found above room 9, in an assemblage that included predominantly lighting and possibly personal hygiene materials. Another small bottle of the bulbous type (cat. no. 1579) was recorded in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above portico 10, again in an assemblage associated with lighting and personal activities. Interestingly, none of these bottles, either the larger or the smaller ones, was reported in the rear part of this house, on the ground floor, where much industrial or salvage material was recorded.

In room 12 of House I 10,8 a great range of domestic material had been stored. This included one of the large bottles (cat. no. 1695) but this was the only glass 'unguentarium' reported in this house. Likewise, in the Casa degli Amanti, only one small bulbous bottle (cat. no. 1885) was recorded in the upper levels above the 'atrium' area. Two small bulbous bottles (cat. nos. 1922–3) were found on the counter in Unit I 10,13, in association with food-preparation and food-consumption equipment. No such vessels were recorded in House I 10,18.

The size of most of these vessels, and the narrowness of their necks, indicate that their contents were required in small quantities. Such contents are thought to have been perfume, aromatic substances, cosmetics, or medicaments. In general, the associations of these bottles in this insula seem to substantiate the view that they were used for personal activities, although the argument is somewhat circular as these particular vessels are often the diagnostic items in these assemblages. However, in some instances this use seems less probable, for example in area 7 of House I 10,2–3 and in Unit I 10,13. Thus, while the distribution and associations of these vessels suggest that aromatic substances, cosmetics, and medicaments were probably often kept in bottles of this type, these may not have been their exclusive contents. It is conceivable that they may also have

been used to hold food essences or condiments required in small quantities, or possibly paint.

The above list includes all these types of glass bottles as recorded in this insula. It is notable that, where more than one is recorded, they are frequently found in a pair of one tubular and one bulbous vessel, or in groups consisting of multiples of these shapes.<sup>8</sup> Indeed, while the bulbous type is sometimes found as singular bottles, the tubular was never recorded alone. These patterns should draw our attention to the possibility that these vessels often held complementary substances. For example, one could perhaps envisage a powder in one type which would be mixed with a liquid or viscous substance in the other. In Unit I 10,13 there was a pair of bulbous bottles, perhaps suggesting a different function in this instance. While this is rather speculative, further contextualized finds of these pairs, or alternatively of different combinations, and analysis of their contents, may throw more light on the range of functions of these small glass vessels. It is also notable that few of these *unguentaria* were found in House I 10,8 or in the Casa degli Amanti. It is notable that these two houses also lacked the skeletal remains found in the larger Casa del Menandro and Casa del Fabbro but the connection remains obscure.

#### THE USES OF OTHER SPECIFIC ARTEFACTS

##### *Amphorae*

Peacock noted that studies of Roman amphorae have shown a marked bias towards chronology and typology, as well as a concentration on those amphorae bearing inscriptions.<sup>9</sup> The former bias is certainly true for more recent studies of Pompeian amphorae<sup>10</sup> and the latter has been the case for the recording of Pompeian amphorae throughout the history of excavation at this site. Both have had a major impact on the vessels available for study. For example, amphorae which were broken, were not diagnostic, or had no inscriptions have usually been ignored completely. While the Insula del Menandro is no exception, it probably offers one of the largest collections of amphorae in Pompeii for which the findspots are often still reconstructable. That said, however, what is available for study is mainly only a report of the inscrip-

tions, with some indication of the types of amphora, rather than the actual amphorae and the actual inscriptions. Although the amphorae may still be extant, some of their inscriptions have often disappeared since excavation. Fragmentary, uninscribed amphorae only rate, at the most, a mention in the *Giornale degli Scavi*.

Despite the lack of preservation of amphorae remains from this insula and the general bias of the recording, a few observations may be worth making, particularly concerning their distribution. Firstly, as already noted, some ceramic jars in Pompeii have been called amphorae although they are not of the typical transportation type. Therefore, in this catalogue, transportation amphorae have been identified on the basis of their height, if no other details are known. In other words, those recorded as 0.5 m high or less have been classified as household storage jars. This, of course, is not always a particularly reliable guide to their type as some may have been incomplete when recorded, without this being noted.

Of the larger transportation amphorae, a number were found in courtyard 5 of House I 10,1 (cat. no. 36). These seem to have included two wine amphorae and one incomplete oil amphora. One of the wine amphorae was inscribed with the name Apollonius. It is unclear whether these particular amphorae contained foodstuffs or were being used for restoration materials. In room 6 of House I 10,2–3, an inscribed amphora seems to have contained cereal, possibly bran (cat. no. 58). Another amphora (cat. no. 67), found in either area 7 or room 8 of the same house, may have contained material associated with food production. Another (cat. no. 75), found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in this house, was possibly for carrying liquids to or from the upper storey, or for the storage of foodstuffs there.

In the Casa del Menandro, probably one amphora (cat. no. 275) was recorded in the peristyle garden. Remains of another (cat. no. 310), produced by the family of the Eumachii, probably in Pompeii, were recorded in the entranceway to corridor 16. Six more (cat. no. 376) were found in room 49, at least four of which were filled with restoration material. Three inscriptions were recorded on these amphorae, all in Greek. A number of amphorae were also recorded in

<sup>8</sup> See also pairs and multiples found in graves in Croatia and Slovenia: e.g. Biaggio Simona (1991: pl.1).

<sup>9</sup> Peacock (1982: 3).

<sup>10</sup> e.g. Panella (1977).

the kitchen, room 27 (cat. no. 382), and in the lower ground storeroom, room B (cat. no. 401). One of the latter was a large ovoid amphora which had an inscription indicating that it had contained oil. Remains of other amphorae (cat. nos. 549, 551–2), all identified as wine amphorae, were found in the fill, in areas D–G. One of these had an inscription indicating that it had contained wine destined for domestic use by Coelia Procula. Another seems to have named a recipient, while a third bore the number 48. Remains of amphorae (cat. nos. 587, 592–5) were also found in corridor P, some probably used in building activities but others possibly for storing foodstuffs here. At least forty-five amphorae were found in courtyard 34 (cat. nos. 631 and 634). They seem to have been a mixture of types, from a range of origins. Many had inscriptions indicating the names of the diverse producers or distributors, or that they had contained *garum* or wine, including one which contained Rhodian wine destined for P. Coelius Gallus. However, these were probably empties at the time of the eruption, possibly for distribution outside the house. Another amphora (cat. no. 640) was recorded in room 29 and another (cat. no. 643) in one of the rooms to the south of courtyard 34. In the vicinity of room 20, on the other side of corridor P, a group of amphorae (cat. nos. 645 and 647–8) was found, with inscriptions indicating that many of them had contained wine from Surrentum or wine produced or distributed by two members of the family of the T. Claudii. One of these seems to have been reused for Alexandrian vinegar. With them was also found an oil or olive amphora (cat. no. 646) with a stamp of its producer. Two amphorae, recorded in room 35, probably once contained wine (cat. nos. 653 and 656). The base of an amphora (cat. no. 678) was recorded in room 36, two more amphorae (cat. nos. 684 and 686) were reported in room 37, and one wine amphora (cat. no. 700) in room 38. Two amphorae were found in room 42 (cat. no. 795) and at least six in courtyard 44 (cat. no. 868). While one of the latter group had probably once contained wine from Tauromenium, and two others had the names of the recipients inscribed, this group was probably being used for transporting building material. In room 45, remains of an amphora were found (cat. no. 872). A number were also recorded in the upper levels of the deposit in this house (cat. nos. 958, 961, 977–8), all above the east and south-east part.

The distribution of amphorae throughout the Casa del Menandro may not seem surprising, with a concentration in the vicinity of courtyards 34 and 44 and neighbouring storerooms. The former courtyard may have been a distribution point for the contents of these amphorae, or for these amphorae themselves as empties, while the latter was probably being used to store material during restoration activities. Another area where these amphorae were common was in the kitchen, room 27, and its vicinity, although those in room 49 were obviously being used for restoration activities. A large number of these amphorae seem to have been wine amphorae but this does not necessarily mean that they were used for storing wine in this house. Many could have been reused, either for storing other foodstuffs or for building activities. Only those in room 20, whose inscriptions all seem to point to similar origins of their contents, were likely to have been used to store wine and, in one case at least, vinegar for use in this house. The general impression is that, under normal circumstances, amphorae were probably frequently located in various parts of the house, both for foodstuffs and perhaps for water. This included upper floors and more especially in storage or service areas, but not necessarily.

In the Casa del Fabbro a wine amphora (cat. no. 1025), set into the corner of room 1 and reported to have contained organic remains, is likely to have been reused. Two other amphorae reported in room 6 (cat. nos. 1163–4), one with an inscription indicating the recipient, may have been used to store foodstuffs here. Three more (cat. nos. 1381–2, 1384), two of which were inscribed, were recorded in the south-west corner of the garden, with other ceramic vessels. Again, these were likely to have been used for household storage. Two similarly inscribed amphorae (cat. no. 1393) were found in the upper levels at the volcanic deposit of the 'atrium' area. Remains of at least three amphorae, one with an inscription indicating contents of wine from Tauromenium, were recorded above room 8 (cat. nos. 1530–2). At least four more (cat. no. 1565) were found above ambulatory 10, one containing a black substance which was possibly a sealant for wine transportation. Compared with the Casa del Menandro, and with the large quantity of metal finds in this house, there were relatively few amphorae recorded here. Most came from the upper floor or the garden. This may indicate that only

houses such as the Casa del Menandro required amphorae in large quantities. Whether this was for household consumption, distribution of products outside the house, or restoration activities is not clear, however. The location of amphorae in upper floor areas, perhaps for domestic storage, appears to have been common.<sup>11</sup>

In House I 10,8, an inscribed amphora (cat. no. 1624), which may originally have held olive or fish products, was found in the south-west corner of room 4. Another inscribed one was found in room 8 (cat. no. 1659) and at least three in room 10 (cat. nos. 1680 and 1686), one inscribed. Some of the numerous ceramic fragments found in the garden of this house (cat. no. 1688) could conceivably have belonged to amphorae, as in the Casa del Fabbro. Another amphora (cat. no. 1699), probably a wine amphora, was found in room 12. The amphorae in this house were thus either in storage areas and probably used for household storage of foodstuffs, or in areas which were likely to have been undergoing repair. The latter could conceivably have been used to hold repair materials, although no such contents were actually reported and the associated assemblages make this seem unlikely. These amphorae probably either document haphazard domestic storage during times of upheaval or demonstrate that such storage vessels could be located in various places around the house under normal conditions.

In the Casa degli Amanti, a wine amphora (cat. no. 1766) was recorded on the landing of stairway 3 and probably used to transport liquids to and from the upper floor. Two amphora bases (cat. no. 1848) filled with coloured earth, conceivably mineral paint, were found in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden. Another (cat. no. 1850) was found in the south-east area of the peristyle garden, near the basin and cistern head and was conceivably used to transport water. It is unclear whether two amphorae (cat. nos. 1862–3), recorded in the kitchen of this house, were transportation amphorae or household storage jars. In either case they were probably used to store foodstuffs for food preparation. Remains of an inscribed amphora (cat. no. 1884), of the type used to transport fish products, were found in the upper levels of the 'atrium' area. Another (cat. no. 1892)

was found above room 7, and three more (cat. no. 1899) in a room above room 18. This house shows a similar distribution pattern to that of the Casa del Fabbro and probably indicates the places where such amphorae were used, some probably reused for activities other than those indicated by their inscriptions.

One inscribed amphora fragment (cat. no. 1903) was recorded in Unit I 10,12 and another three amphorae (cat. nos. 1911 and 1916), one inscribed, in Unit I 10,13. Ceramic vessels (cat. no. 1934) found in the 'atrium' of House I 10,18 included at least one wine amphora. Another wine amphora (cat. no. 1938) was reported in room 2 and the base of another (cat. no. 1957), containing coloured earth, probably for redecorating, was reported in area 6. Another (cat. no. 1970), probably a wine amphora, was found in room 9, and another (cat. no. 1976) in the western part of the house.

In general, with the exception of the large quantities of amphorae in courtyard 34 and room 20 in the Casa del Menandro, amphorae were found in store-rooms, in food-preparation rooms, and in commercial establishments, in relatively small quantities. However, they were also frequently found in rooms and garden areas which seem improbable storage areas. The evidence is not particularly reliable but the majority of them seem to have been wine amphorae. Their distribution suggests, perhaps, that they were moved around a lot, probably to carry liquids around the house. While it is conceivable that these liquid contents were indeed the original wine products, or oil, the most likely contents, particularly for the upper levels, may have been water, although urine is also conceivable. The general impression is that many of the amphorae recorded in these houses were being reused, for foodstuffs, water, and restoration materials. That said, however, the pointed-based wine amphorae would not seem the most ideal household storage jars. Their portability may have been the important factor here.

Of the smaller, household storage jars (also called amphorae in the reports) one (cat. no. 14) was recorded in room 3 of House I 10,1. In the Casa del Menandro, one was found (cat. no. 133) on the south side of the 'atrium', another (cat. no. 265) in the lapilli

<sup>11</sup> See Allison (2004a: 117–18, 128–9).



above the peristyle garden area of this house, and one in room 35 (cat. no. 655). In the rear room of Unit I 10,6, three of these types of jars (cat. nos. 1008–9) were recorded. In the Casa del Fabbro, one (cat. no. 1365) was found in front of the hearth in area 11, the kitchen, and another (cat. no. 1380) was found against the wall in the garden. Two storage jars (cat. no. 1635) were recorded in room 13 of House I 10,8, another inscribed one (cat. no. 1636) in room 6, one (cat. no. 1651) in room 8, and probably a number in the garden (cat. no. 1700). One (cat. no. 1749) was recorded inside the threshold of Unit I 10,9 and another (cat. no. 1756) in shop I 10,10, attached to the Casa degli Amanti. Another (cat. no. 1833) was recorded under the stairway in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden of this house. These storage jars have a similar distribution pattern to amphorae, in that they occur mainly in storerooms and food-preparation areas, but they are seemingly more dispersed. It is notable that they are again found in formal garden areas but also in sleeping rooms. This suggests that they could have been used for a range of household needs in almost any part of the house, as well as for the needs of commercial outlets.

#### *Bone discs*

A number of pierced bone discs were found in this insula, of different sizes and with different sized central holes. Two of these (cat. nos. 113–14) were found in room 6 of House I 10,2–3 probably in a chest. These were both 40 mm in diameter, with central holes of diameters 7 mm and 9 mm respectively. They were found in an assemblage of seemingly personal items including two other discs, one also of bone (cat. no. 115) with a diameter of 23 mm and a central hole of diameter 2.5 mm.

In the fill beneath the bath-suite in the Casa del Menandro, another bone disc (cat. no. 557) was found. It has a diameter of 53 mm and a central hole with a diameter of 23 mm. In room 36 two furniture legs (cat. no. 679) were found, each with two bone discs attached, one large and one small. The two larger discs had diameters of 44 mm and 48 mm, and the two smaller ones had diameters of 32 mm and 38 mm, respectively. The two larger discs were similar to cat. no. 557. One had a central hole with a diameter of 19 mm but the other was broken away. The central holes of the smaller discs were 18 mm and 11 mm respectively. Another bone disc (cat. no. 927) was

found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above peristyle garden c. It has a diameter of 22 mm and a central hole of diameter 2.5 mm.

In the Casa del Fabbro, two bone discs were found on the pavement of room 2, with spindles attached (cat. nos. 1048–9), and were undoubtedly spindle whorls. These had diameters of 48 mm and 39 mm, respectively, and each had a central hole with a diameter of 7 mm. Two more bone discs (cat. no. 1223) were found in the south-west corner of room 8, in association with furniture fittings and tools. They had a diameter of 50 mm and 45 mm, respectively, but the diameter of their central hole was not recorded. Twelve bone discs (cat. nos. 1451–7) were found in a chest or cupboard in the upper room above room 7, associated with jewellery. Their diameters ranged from 15 to 30 mm and their central hole diameters from 2 to 3.5 mm.

In room 4 in the Casa degli Amanti a bone disc (cat. no. 1768) was found. It has a diameter of 28 mm and a central hole of diameter 6 mm, but this hole does not seem to penetrate through the disc. It is, therefore, probably not one of the types of discs discussed here but may have been a counter (see discussion on *bottoni* in Chapter 3). Another bone disc (cat. no. 1904) was found in Unit I 10,12, with a diameter of 35 mm and a central hole which was 6 mm in diameter. It was found associated with a bone implement (cat. no. 1905) that was probably a spindle.

With the exception of cat. no. 1768, these discs can be divided into five different size ranges, according to their diameter and that of their central holes:

1. Discs of diameter 15–30 mm with a central hole of diameter 2–3.5 mm (cat. nos. 115, 927, and 1451–7);
2. Discs of diameter 35–48 mm with central hole of diameter 6–9 mm (cat. nos. 113–14, 1048–9, and 1904);
3. Discs of diameter 32–8 mm but with central hole of diameter 11–18 mm (one of cat. no. 679);
4. Discs of diameter 44–53 mm with central hole of diameter 19–23 mm (cat. no. 557 and one of cat. no. 679);
5. Discs of diameter 45–50 mm with no central hole diameter recorded (cat. no. 1223).

Of the type 1 discs, cat. nos. 1451–7 were most likely to have been worn as beads. Cat. nos. 1451–7 were found in a group with glass beads (cat. nos. 1449–50) from a necklace. The type 2 discs, cat. nos. 1048–9 and 1904,



can be identified as spindle whorls because of their associations. They are all less than 50 mm, the maximum size that Wild noted for spindle whorls in the northern provinces.<sup>12</sup> It is, therefore, likely that cat. nos 113–14 were also spindle whorls. Type 3 and 4 discs, cat. no. 679, were furniture fittings so it is likely that cat. no. 577 was also a furniture fitting. Given the associations of the type 5 discs, these were also more likely to have been furniture fittings than spindle whorls. From this, it might be possible to identify the functions of individual discs, found here and elsewhere, according to the combination of the size of the disc and of the central hole. However, this does not seem to be so straightforward. For example, of the glass and bone discs found in House I 10,2–3 (cat. nos 113–16), some are likely to have been spindle whorls but the central hole in cat. no. 115 would seem too small for this. It is possible that the discs, which may originally have been manufactured or used as spindle whorls, were later reused either as gaming counters or as beads for a necklace, or perhaps both. It is also notable that there is very little distinction between the size ranges of spindle whorls and furniture fittings. The smallest fitting from cat. no. 679 has a central hole with a diameter only 2 mm larger than that of a spindle whorl. It is the associations which are most important in identifying the functions of these discs. It would therefore seem extremely difficult to distinguish pierced *bottoni* that were used as jewellery from those used for spindles or furniture fittings. And both could probably have been reused as counters for gaming.

#### *Buckles, Brooches, and Pendants*

A relatively large buckle (cat. no. 109), found a few centimetres above the pavement in room 6 of House I 10,2–3, was probably in a chest with an assemblage of seemingly personal material. A similar, slightly smaller, buckle (cat. no. 224) was found in the garden of the Casa del Menandro, in an assemblage which included an armband. A smaller bronze buckle (cat. no. 690) was found in room 37, again in an assemblage of seemingly personal items. Four bronze buckles (cat. nos. 772–5), two large ones, and two smaller, were found in hall 41 in a fairly mixed assemblage. Maiuri identified this as a group of horse harness

fittings.<sup>13</sup> However, one of the larger buckles is the same type as cat. no. 109. A very small buckle (cat. no. 1014) was recorded in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in Unit I 10,6 and seems unlikely to have been for horse harness. These eight buckles are all of a similar type, with a D-shaped buckle and heavy terminals. The terminals of cat. no. 774, in particular, were decorative and protruding. The frames of all except cat. no. 775 are on the same plane as the rest of the buckle. The form, construction, and weight of these buckles suggest that they would have been best used vertically. This may suggest that they were for animal harness but they could equally have been used for leather straps in, for example, military attire and possibly also for belts.

Probably three more buckles (cat. nos. 935–6) were found in an assemblage in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in peristyle garden of the Casa del Menandro and identified by the excavators as horse harness. This identification is not necessarily assured, however, given that they were found together with a very small pair of tweezers, and it is not certain that cat. no. 936 was a buckle rather than a brooch. That said, the two buckles (cat. no. 935) were wide but relatively shallow, of a type that might seem appropriate for animal harness.

Two bronze buckles (cat. nos. 1340–1) were found in ambulatory 10 of the Casa del Fabbro, in a very mixed assemblage. Cat. no. 1340 was of a similar type to cat. no. 1014. However, cat. no. 1341 was quite different and possibly from a cuirass. Given the mixed, and possibly salvaged, nature of the assemblage it is not valid to assume that cat. no. 1340 was also from armour. A buckle (cat. no. 1411) found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the 'atrium' of the Casa del Fabbro was of the common D-shaped type, and similar in size to cat. no. 773. This seems an improbable location for animal harness. Interestingly, no buckles were found in House I 10,8 or the Casa degli Amanti. In the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in House I 10,18, two buckles (cat. nos. 1980–1) were found. One was again a D-shaped buckle, similar in size to cat. no. 690, while the other had a heavy trapezoidal frame.

All these buckles have relatively thick tongues, implying that they would have been used for large

<sup>12</sup> Wild (1970a: 33).

<sup>13</sup> Maiuri (1933: 452–3).

holes, more probably in leather than in cloth. Given the assemblages of some of them, it seems more likely that they had been used in human apparel rather than for animal harness. However, as the majority of them are the same form, this might imply that the same types of buckles could be used for both human and animal attire. It is noteworthy that no buckles were found with the harness remains in courtyard 34. It is also possible, given these locations, that these were spares, for harness or for other types of leather straps, or even keepsakes.

A simple bronze brooch (cat. no. 311), a *fibula* of a type usually worn with a mantle, was found in corridor 16 in the Casa del Menandro, together with door fittings and an amphora fragment. This was probably a lost item, as was a similar brooch (cat. no. 1033) found in room 1 of the Casa del Fabbro, and one (cat. no. 1758) found near the entrance to the shop attached to the Casa degli Amanti. A gold *fibula* was recorded in the chest of valuables in room B and was presumably also a brooch. There is a noticeable dearth of these types of brooches in Pompeii generally.

As already noted, bronze pendants are generally considered to be decoration for horse harness or armour. For this reason, Ulbert used their presence to support his conclusion that the troop at the military fort at Rheingönheim was mounted.<sup>14</sup> Given that other metal finds from this fort were predominantly buckles or *fibulae*, that can equally be identified as remains from human apparel, there seems little reason to assume that the pendants should necessarily be identified as horse fittings and therefore be used to identify the type of site.

A crescent-shaped bronze pendant (cat. no. 82) was found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the entranceway to House I 10,2–3. No other identifiably military equipment was recorded from this house and this seems an unlikely location for such material. Two pelta-shaped bronze pendants (cat. no. 612), of unknown size, were found associated with the cart in the north-east corner of courtyard 34 of the Casa del Menandro and another (cat. no. 624) was found on the ground in front. There is little reason to doubt that these were part of animal harness. The latter (cat. no. 624) is over four times the size of cat. no. 82. Three ornaments (cat. no. 671), found in a box with

personal items in room 35, have also been identified as parts of horse harness, although one may have been a piece for inlay. These are, again, considerably smaller than cat. no. 624 and one was nielloed in silver. The characteristics and the association of these ornaments suggest that they may have been for human rather than animal adornment. It is conceivable that they were originally worn by military personnel and perhaps stored here as keepsakes, either by the original owner or perhaps a relative. Alternatively, it is perhaps inaccurate to view such pendants as having military associations. Another phallic pendant (cat. no. 1724) was found in room 12 of House I 10,8 and is thought to have been apotropaic. While this room had been used to store domestic equipment, it is notable that a number of personal items, including two iron finger-rings, were reported here. Again, given its associations, this pendant seems more probably to have been for human than animal adornment.

Unless more definitive evidence can be found it would seem, in all probability, that the similar-sized pendants from House I 10,2–3, from room 35 in the Casa del Menandro, from room 12 in House I 10,8, and possibly from Rheingönheim, could have been worn by men and/or women, civilians, and/or military personnel.<sup>15</sup>

In summary, while buckles, brooches, and pendants are scarce in this insula, the distributions of these items suggests that, in many cases, there may have been little distinction between the use of these items for animal and human apparel.<sup>16</sup>

#### *Button-and-loop fasteners*

Wild argued that these types of fasteners were associated with military dress and horse harness.<sup>16a</sup> One of these fasteners (cat. no. 519) was found in a chest in room B of the Casa del Menandro, together with a bronze mirror and a large quantity of bronze, glass, and ceramic vessels, many of fine quality and associated with hand washing. This was notably a stored assemblage and, thus, the evidence is not particularly useful. However, given the largely domestic and personal nature of the items found here, and the lack of any other evidence for military or horse equipment, this assemblage might be taken to point to the use of

<sup>14</sup> Ulbert (1969: 21 and pls. 35–6).

<sup>15</sup> Jackson (pers. comm. 2000) agrees.

<sup>16</sup> See also Allison (2004a: 58).

<sup>16a</sup> Wild (1970b).

this fastener in civilian apparel. Similarly, another such fastener found in room 2 of the Casa del Fabbro (cat. no. 1041) was associated with spinning and toilet items. Again, this association suggests either that this fastener was for civilian and possibly female apparel, or that it was being used in cloth-production activities. It would not seem unreasonable to assume that these fittings were used in a variety of circumstances.

#### *Fish-product containers*

Presumably on the basis of its similarity to Schoene's form VI,<sup>17</sup> a jug (cat. no. 76) found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in House I 10,2–3, above the shop and entranceway, was identified as containing fish sauce, although it was smaller than the usual jugs of this type. A number of other types of vessels discovered in this insula do, however, bear evidence of having, at least once, contained fish sauce. In the Casa del Menandro these include one of the inscribed amphorae (cat. no. 631i), found in courtyard 34, which was defined as a tapering amphora and contained top-quality *liquamen*. This was associated with a collection of amphorae which may have been empty at the time of the eruption. In hall 41 a small spherical coarseware jug (cat. no. 719) that had contained *liquamen* was found with a number of other food-preparation items. Two other jugs, of comparable height to the *garum* jugs discussed by Étienne,<sup>18</sup> had also contained high-quality fish sauce. One of these (cat. no. 1007), inscribed 'G F SCOMBR', was found in the rear room of Unit I 10,6, again with food-preparation equipment, and the other (cat. no. 1383), described as conical, was found in the garden of the Casa del Fabbro, with a collection of amphorae. In the Casa degli Amanti, a small pot (cat. no. 1767) had contained high-quality fish sauce from Scaurus. Interestingly, it was found in a small room, traditionally thought to have been a bedroom. Another tall ceramic jug (cat. no. 1831), with an inscription similar to cat. no. 1007, but taller, was found in the cupboard in the north ambulatory of the garden. Two more tall jugs (cat. nos. 1864–5), probably also similar to cat. nos. 1007 and 1383, were found in room 16 and had contained high-quality *liquamen*.

Thus, one amphora and four large jugs had once contained fish sauce and were no doubt used for

production and transportation. Curtius noted that the type or size of vessel was unimportant.<sup>19</sup> However, it is by no means certain that these were their contents at the time of the eruption. While it is probable that those found in the kitchen of the Casa degli Amanti, and that in the rear room of Unit I 10,6 had contained fish sauce, those found in courtyard 34 of the Casa del Menandro and the garden of the Casa del Fabbro were more probably being, or intended to be, reused. While none of the jugs survive, their remaining descriptions suggest some conformity of size and possibly shape, very probably Schoene form IV. However, the evidence that this fish sauce could also be carried in an amphora draws attention to the difficulty of assigning contents through vessel shape.<sup>20</sup>

The smaller vessels with fish sauce as contents—the small jug (cat. no. 719) and the pot (cat. no. 1767)—may have been vessels into which the sauce was decanted, either for cooking or for serving. This would raise the question as to whether the producer or distributor had made the inscription to identify the contents or whether this was done at the household level.

#### *Forceps and tweezers*

A number of forceps were recorded in this insula. One, found above room 2 in House I 10,1 (cat. no. 41), was of a type usually used for dissection or surgical epilation. However, it was found in a chest with ceramic vessels, clay lamps, and glass beads, which seems a more general domestic or personal assemblage than a specialized one. Another pair of surgical fixations or epilation forceps (cat. no. 110) was found either in room 6 of House I 10,3 or the room above and, likewise, was included in a chest of what may have been personal possessions. In the Casa del Menandro, a very small forceps or a pair of tweezers (cat. no. 939) were found above the garden area, in a group considered to be horse-harness fittings. Their size suggests that these were toilet tweezers.

Most of the forceps in this insula were found in the Casa del Fabbro. Forceps (cat. no. 1090) were found in a chest against the east wall of the 'atrium', and were similar to the surgical epilation forceps from House I 10,1. These forceps were found in an assemblage

<sup>17</sup> Schoene (*CIL*, iv. suppl. pt. 2: plate of vase forms following 790).

<sup>18</sup> Étienne (1998: 202).

<sup>19</sup> Curtius (1991: 15)

<sup>20</sup> See Étienne (1998) for discussion on *garum* jugs and amphorae.

which seemed fairly specialized, including items for writing, measuring, gaming, and possibly metalworking, but notably lacking any other items which might be specifically classified as medical. Another pair of forceps of the same type (cat. no. 1326) was found in ambulatory 10, adhered to a group of items which together were very probably a set of medical instruments. A third pair (cat. no. 1513), probably also of the same type, was found in a wooden casket in the room above room 7, together with a large assemblage of medical instruments. It is perhaps notable that, while there were considerable quantities of other medical instruments in this house, forceps were relatively rare. Also, as in Houses I 10,1 and I 10,2–3, at least one pair of forceps seems to be in an assemblage which might be more readily associated with general personal hygiene and toilet activities than with surgery.

In the Casa degli Amanti, surgical fixation forceps (cat. no. 1839) were found in the cupboard under the stairs in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden, which contained a relatively mixed domestic storage, but no other items which were identifiably medical. Another pair of forceps (cat. no. 1873), found in room 19, was of a length which suggests it was surgical but it was found in an assemblage which seems neither surgical nor for personal toilet.

Almost all these forceps were of the types defined as surgical epilation or fixation forceps. These were found in two of the large houses and two of the smaller residences in this insula. While only two of them were found in a context that was verifiably medical or surgical, this does not necessarily mean that these were not surgical forceps. Rather it may indicate that operations which today might require specialized medical practitioners were considered a type of first aid in Pompeii, carried out by members of a household. That is, minor surgery may have been practised as a more general household task than in more recent times, and the line which is usually drawn between personal or toilet activities and medical activities may have been more blurred than we tend to think.<sup>21</sup>

#### *Fornelli*

This term is most frequently used for a type of open-fronted horseshoe-shaped structure which is rela-

tively common in Pompeii. However, the precise function of these structures and how they operated has never been carefully studied. Examples in this insula occurred in shop I, 10,2, in rooms 3, 20, 28, and courtyard 34 in the Casa del Menandro, and probably in Units I 10,9 and I 10,13. Interestingly, they were not found in any of the residences except the Casa del Menandro. Those in the shop and the units could conceivably have been used for food preparation because the assemblages and other fixtures in these three locations suggests that they were food outlets. However, this function seems most improbable for the *fornelli* in the Casa del Menandro. That in room 28 may have been used for food preparation but the associated finds would not support this identification. It seems most improbable that the *fornello* in room 3 was used for food preparation and, if the one in room 20 had once served this function it had probably gone out of use by the time of the eruption. Given our knowledge about Roman cooking methods,<sup>22</sup> *fornelli* would not seem very appropriate cooking installations. It seems likely that they were used for heating something, but their locations suggest that they were not generally used for heating rooms. One can only surmise that, even if they could be used in food preparation, they could also be used for other activities in Pompeian houses that required heating. However, it is not, at this stage, clear what these activities might have been.

#### *Shells*

Seashells were found in most of the houses in this insula, either as single items or in groups of two or three. In room 4 of House I 10,1, a few centimetres above the floor, half of a scallop shell (cat. no. 48) was found in association with an assemblage of personal objects. In House I 10,2–3, a few centimetres above the pavement in room 6, three shells (cat. nos. 118–20) were found in a chest. These consisted of a scallop shell, a small cockle shell, and a small triton; they were again associated with personal and cosmetic items. Three shells (cat. nos. 747–9) were found in hall 41 in the Casa del Menandro: a small snail shell, a small dolium, and a large conch shell. These may have been on a shelf in a mixed assemblage that included tableware and items for ablutions. Two

<sup>21</sup> Jackson (pers. comm. 2000) has commented that the line between body care and medical healing is indistinct.

<sup>22</sup> See e.g. Cubberley *et al.* (1988).



more seashells of indeterminate type (cat. no. 793) were also found in this area.

In the Casa del Fabbro, above room 7, a scallop shell and an oyster shell (cat. nos. 1444–5) were found, probably in a cupboard with tableware, jewellery, and items associated with toilet activities. Two freshwater mussel shells (cat. no. 1501) were found in another assemblage in the same room, together with tableware and toilet items. One of these had a worn hole near the umbo and may have served as an amulet or pendant. In a small assemblage in the north-west corner of the 'atrium' of House I 10,8, that included jewellery, a helmet shell (cat. no. 1592) was found. Another scallop shell (cat. no. 1664) was found in room 8, in a mixed domestic assemblage. Two more, a scallop shell and an oyster shell (cat. nos. 1678–9), were reported in the north-east corner of room 10, probably in a cupboard, together with a lamp and a finger-ring. Another scallop shell and another dolium (cat. nos. 1732–3) were found in room 12, which had been used to store a range of domestic items. Two further halves of a scallop (cat. no. 1732) were found in room 7 of House I 10,18.

The predominant type of shell here were bivalves, particularly the scallop, or *Pecten jacobaeus*. Seventeen of the nineteen reported shells are known types, eight of which were scallop shells. Of the others, at least three were found together in hall 41 of the Casa del Menandro. While some of the contents of these shells may once have been eaten, their associations in these houses indicate that they were probably reused as cosmetics containers or for jewellery, but possibly also as keepsakes. The associations of bivalves together may indicate that they were used as cosmetic containers but that cannot have been the case for the conch and snail shells. The associations of these shells suggest that they were keepsakes.

#### *Terra sigillata pottery*

In general, as already noted for amphorae, pottery was not recorded in the earlier excavations in Pompeii unless it had a particular decoration or inscription. Probably for this reason, more pieces of terra sigillata were recorded in this insula than other types of ceramics. Most of these were flattish dishes, either very shallow (e.g. *Conspetus* 20.4) or deeper (e.g. *Conspetus* form 3.2), but some were also small bowls (e.g. *Conspetus* form 27) and one was a larger chalice (*Conspetus* R9.3). What is particularly notice-

able in the distribution of this pottery, throughout the houses and units in this insula, is that there would often be a single terra sigillata vessel in a fairly general assemblage of domestic material rather than collections of tableware. It might be argued that this was because any incomplete pieces in the same assemblage were not recorded. However, where large quantities of terra sigillata fragments were encountered in the Casa del Menandro this was indeed reported.

In room 2 in House I 10,1 one such dish (cat. no. 8) was found with a large jug and a lamp. Another single fragment (cat. no. 25) was found in a mixed domestic assemblage in room 3 of the same house and a third (cat. no. 37) was found in the kitchen courtyard area. Part of an eastern sigillata cup (cat. no. 39) was also discovered in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above room 2. In House I 10,2–3 two possible pieces of terra sigillata pottery were recorded: a shallow bowl (cat. no. 77) and probably a vase (cat. no. 78) containing vegetal remains, thought to be beans. These were found in the upper levels above shop 2, possibly in the upper storey, together with an amphora, a jug, a candle holder, and conceivably part of a marble table. It is tempting to see this as evidence for eating upstairs, although this material could conceivably have been from the lower room. In either scenario it is notable that only two tableware vessels were reported.

In the Casa del Menandro, a small bowl (cat. no. 173) was found in room 3 in an assemblage with no other pieces that can be associated with eating. Interestingly, numerous fragments of terra sigillata pottery (cat. no. 550) were reported in the fill under the bath suite. This fill also included wall-painting fragments from room 18, so it is tempting to suggest that this pottery had once been stored in the latter room, identified as a large formal dining-room. The other significant assemblage of terra sigillata pottery (cat. nos. 573–9) was found in the underground chamber under corridor P1. This assemblage included many broken pieces of plates and one chalice, as well as small bowls of the type labelled an *acetabulum*. This assemblage was comparable to that under the bath suite, in that it consisted of discarded broken tableware, conceivably again from room 18. However, the assemblage in this chamber also included complete, coarse red ware dishes containing vegetal matter which could have been part of a votive deposit. Another plate (cat. no. 711) was found in the entrance



of area 40, in a mixed and seemingly haphazard assemblage. Close by, in the south-east corner of hall 4I, two bowls and a dish (cat. nos. 716–18) were found together with food-preparation items, tableware, and jewellery. These two groups could have been associated. Together they included a number of items of tableware. However, the assemblages in this part of the house, in general, seem to show straitened and haphazard circumstances so they are probably not indicative of a location for habitual dining or storage of dining equipment. Another dish (cat. no. 880) was found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the 'atrium'. Thus, in general, none of the terra sigillata dishes in this house seems to be in its place of use, unless as single items.

In the rear room of Unit I 10,6, two terra sigillata dishes (cat. nos. 994–5) were found in association with other food storage, food-preparation, and eating equipment. This unit does not seem to have been a food outlet so this equipment was presumably for household consumption. In the Casa del Fabbro, a terra sigillata bowl (cat. no. 1363) was recorded in kitchen II. Another (cat. no. 1573) was found above ambulatory 10, in a mixed, possibly salvaged, assemblage. No other terra sigillata vessels were found in this house.

In House I 10,8, one small terra sigillata bowl (cat. no. 1658) was found in room 8 with other stored, domestic equipment. The bases of three large plates (cat. nos. 1696–8) were recorded in room 12, which had been used to store a range of domestic material. Two more plates and one small bowl (cat. nos. 1742 and 1744–5) were found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in room 10.

In the Casa degli Amanti one large and one small bowl (cat. no. 1867–8) were found in room 17 and were probably in storage. Another (cat. no. 1900) was found in a disturbed deposit to the south of the house. In Unit I 10,13 the base of a plate (cat. no. 1920) was found on the bench but may have been reused as a support. Another plate (cat. no. 1931) was found in association with cooking equipment in the upper levels. Both these imply that food was being prepared and eaten here. In House I 10,18 a small eastern sigillata dish was found in room 3 but was probably in a salvaged assemblage.

<sup>23</sup> Conticello *et al* (1990: 188, nos. 81–3). See also Allison (1999b: 68–70).

Interestingly, Unit I 10,6 shows the most significant pattern of associated food-preparation and eating equipment. Across the insula the prevalent pattern was for only one or two terra sigillata vessels to be found in an assemblage, including where they occurred in storage areas with an abundance of other domestic equipment. This suggests that these vessels may have been more frequently used individually than in complete dining sets. It is not possible to establish whether this use was for purposes other than eating, or for eating away from the main dining areas. For example, some of the assemblages which contain two or more vessels were from upper levels of the volcanic deposit and possibly from upper floors. While it is not possible to draw any conclusions, this pattern gives the impression that these dishes may have been used individually for snacks, for offerings, or as containers for items other than foodstuffs.

#### *Pompeian Red Ware dishes*

It is much more difficult to assess the distribution patterns of types of pottery other than terra sigillata as they were often not recorded. If they were, they were not inventoried so it is not usually possible to identify fabric type or form.

That said, a number of Pompeian Red Ware dishes were inventoried. The most significant assemblage was found in room 2 of the Casa del Menandro (cat. nos. 150–65). This assemblage consisted of up to fourteen burnished Red Ware dishes or plates, of four different sizes, but also two large coarse ware lids, one of which could have fitted one of the larger dishes. As has already been noted, this collection seems to have included both vessels for cooking and vessels for serving at the table and may document cooking, or at least the heating of food, in front of diners. The smallest dishes (cat. nos. 154–9) are comparable in size to terra sigillata vessels found in Pompeii with food in them.<sup>23</sup> What is curious about this assemblage is that it was not found near any of the identified cooking or dining areas of the house. However, it is notable that, to my knowledge, there are no comparable sets of terra sigillata pottery in Pompeii, this latter type of vessel being predominantly found as single items.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> A possible exception was the assemblage found in House VIII 5,9: see Morel (1979); Allison (2004b). However, these seem to have been for commercial use.

This may signify different eating practices than habitually portrayed for Roman households.<sup>25</sup>

A single Pompeian Red Ware dish (cat. no. 366) was found in area 22 in the Casa del Menandro, in association with six lamps and a larger lid, possibly similar to cat. no. 150. This association is reminiscent of the discoveries of individual terra sigillata dishes and this pottery may have served a similar purpose. A comparable find of a bowl and lid of coarse red fabric (cat. nos. 571–2), the former containing vegetal matter, was made in the underground chamber in corridor P1. Both these finds suggest such vessels could have been used for offerings.

There is insufficient evidence to draw any firm conclusions but the assemblages and distribution of terra sigillata and Pompeian Red Ware suggest that our understanding of the former as tableware and the latter as cooking ware may need to be revised to take a broader perspective on the multifunctionality of these vessels. These distribution patterns suggest that while table services could have been used, both in terra sigillata and Pompeian Red Ware, it was also common for these dishes to be used individually. This was likely to have been either for eating or for making offerings, or for both.

#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

This study also throws some light on our understanding of the distribution of household activities in Pompeii. Household activities were discussed at a general level in my previous study of thirty Pompeian houses but the artefacts themselves were not analysed in detail.<sup>26</sup> It is of interest, no doubt, to assess whether the current study supports, adds to, or negates my previous study, although due consideration needs to be paid to the fact that the distribution patterns in the larger houses in this current study provided much of the evidence for the previous one.

The types of activities and associations which might be documented by the finds in this study were outlined in Chapter 2. These included domestic activities such as food storage, food preparation, food consumption, personal hygiene and dress, gaming and religious activities, and what may be termed

industrial activities such as cloth production (i.e. spinning and weaving), woodworking, metalworking, agriculture or horticulture, surgery and pharmacy, weighing and repair work. Some of these are discussed below.

#### *Food storage*

If one considers the distribution of amphorae as the main documentation of bulk food storage in this insula it is notable that this activity does not always take place in rooms identified as storerooms.<sup>27</sup> Several amphorae were recorded in courtyard 5 of House I 10,1 and an amphora, probably containing food, was found in the decorated room 6 of House I 10,2–3. In the Casa del Menandro, only room 20 has substantial evidence of food storage in a storeroom. Comparatively few amphorae were recorded in rooms 35–8 in this house. Amphorae were found in room 6 of the Casa del Fabbro and in rooms 8 and 12 of House I 10,8, but one of these probably contained repair material. They appear to have been more numerous in the courtyard and garden areas of these houses, however. In the Casa degli Amanti an amphora was recorded on stairway 3. One, found in a cupboard in the ambulatory of the peristyle garden, and two in the kitchen were probably used for food storage. No amphorae were recorded in rooms 17–19, the most likely storerooms in this house. In House I 10,18 they were recorded in the 'atrium', room 2, and the kitchen.

This distribution suggests either that rooms assumed to have been storerooms were not, or that they were not used to store the types of contents which amphorae were used for. Rather food storage for which amphorae were employed tended to take place in open garden areas and to a lesser extent in kitchen areas and possibly also in upper-storey rooms, notably above room 8 in the Casa del Fabbro and in a room above room 18 in the Casa degli Amanti. While some of these amphorae may have been reused for purposes other than food storage (for example to contain repair materials), this food-storage pattern reflects much of the observed pattern for bulk storage in a wider sample of Pompeian houses.<sup>28</sup> With the exception of House I 10,18, however, bulk storage was not recorded in the 'atria' of the houses of this insula.

<sup>25</sup> See e.g. Foss 1994: 27–56.

<sup>26</sup> Allison (2004a: 124–58).

<sup>27</sup> See also *ibid.* 76–9, 94, 99–103.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* 127–30.

Recorded amphorae in the commercial outlets in this insula are notably few. Two were recorded in room 42 in the Casa del Menandro, and one only in each of Units I 10,12 and I 10,13, although a large glass storage jar was recorded in the latter. The amphora found above the shop I 10,2 could conceivably have been from the upper floor of this house.

Other items, such as ceramic and glass jugs and jars, probably indicate storage of foodstuffs in smaller quantities. Such items were found in rooms 2 and 3 of House I 10,1 and possibly in room 6 in House I 10,2–3. In the Casa del Menandro, a household storage jar was found in the 'atrium' and in room 3, and a number of glass storage jars were found in the peristyle garden area and in room 11. In the Casa del Fabbro, a ceramic storage jar and two jugs were recorded in the kitchen and a number above room 8, together with amphorae. In House I 10,8 a storage jar found in the 'atrium' and one found in room 4 may have been for foodstuffs. Storage jars were recorded in storerooms in this house (rooms 8, 12, and 13), but one was also found in room 6, which was probably being used as a bedroom. Storage vessels were found in the rear room of Unit I 10,6 and one ceramic jar was found in Unit I 10,9. A storage jar was reported in shop I 10,10 of the Casa degli Amanti, and a number of glass storage jars were found in a chest in the peristyle garden area, in a similar manner to those found in the Casa del Menandro. Further storage vessels were also found in the kitchen of this house. House I 10,18 probably had food-storage vessels in the 'atrium' and in the kitchen.

While it should be noted that some of this pattern may result from disrupted living conditions prior to the eruption, food-storage containers would not seem to be the kinds of commodities that would have been moved around during repair work, unless the repair was being carried out in the storage area. Similarly, it seems unlikely that they would have been moved during the throes of an eruption. Indeed the distribution pattern of these vessels in open areas and kitchens suggests that they were more likely to have been kept in easily accessible areas under normal conditions.

<sup>29</sup> These structures do not seem to have been hearths, in the traditional sense, as they are too high and awkward for sustaining an open fire, for any length of time.

### *Food preparation*

Food preparation undoubtedly took place in the areas identified as kitchens by the presence of a bench, or hearth.<sup>29</sup> At the time of the eruption, these hearths were extant in courtyard 5 of House I 10,1, in room 27 in the Casa del Menandro, in room 11 in the Casa del Fabbro, in corridor 9 in House I 10,8, in room 16 in the Casa degli Amanti, and in room 9 in House I 10,18. No food-preparation equipment was found associated with the bench in House I 10,1 but some of the vessels in the open courtyard were probably associated with food preparation. Similarly, none was found in room 27 in the Casa del Menandro. In the Casa del Fabbro, House I 10,8, Casa degli Amanti, and House I 10,18 food-preparation equipment was found associated with these hearths.

In shop I 10,2 and Unit I 10,13, which are thought to have been food outlets, no such hearth was present but rather a counter and, in the case of Unit I 10,13, items associated with food preparation. Perhaps this type of hearth was more common for the types of cooking carried out in a household situation, rather than for distribution outside the household. In shop I 10,2, a semi-circular *fornello* was attached to the south end of the counter but, whether or not this was used for food preparation, it seems to have been inoperative at the time of the eruption. Similar *fornelli* were present in rooms 3, 20, 28 and courtyard 34 in the Casa del Menandro and possibly Unit I 10,9. Interestingly, they were not recorded in the other houses in the insula. As noted above, even if the fixtures in shops I 10,2 and Unit I 10,9 and possibly in room 28 in the Casa del Menandro were used for food preparation, it is conceivable that this type of fixture had other uses.

Salza Prina Ricotti concluded that braziers were used in the houses of the '*petit bourgeois*', that had no cooking hearth.<sup>30</sup> However, braziers were recorded in the two largest houses in this Insula, the Casa del Menandro and the Casa degli Amanti, which also had kitchens with hearths. Both braziers were found in the peristyle garden area. The location of such braziers in formal garden areas appears to have been a common pattern in Pompeian houses.<sup>31</sup> Dyer observed that they served to warm rooms, keep dishes

<sup>30</sup> Salza Prina Ricotti (1978–1980: 240 and 278).

<sup>31</sup> Allison (2004a: 89).

hot, boil water, and perhaps perform culinary operations requiring no elaborate preparation.<sup>32</sup> He suggested that they may have been placed near diners to warm them and perhaps their repast. However, it was most probably high summer when Mt Vesuvius erupted, which suggests that the braziers were more likely to have been used for heating or cooking diners than for warming diners.

Food-preparation items are also found in this insula, in areas which do not have these hearths, *fornelli*, or braziers. For example, they were found in room 3 in House I 10,1, probably in storage, and they were also found scattered about House I 10,2–3, although not actually in the shop. In room 2 of the Casa del Menandro, the collection of Pompeian Red Ware dishes included a number of dishes that had obviously been used for heating or cooking. Their discovery in this location, away from any identifiable cooking areas, is curious even if they were in storage. This may serve to illustrate the practice, apparent in other Pompeian houses, of keeping the necessities of daily life in the 'atrium' area,<sup>33</sup> perhaps as part of the household wealth. Cooking equipment and other possible food-preparation materials found in room 37, in hall 41, and in courtyard 44 of the Casa del Menandro may document haphazard living conditions. In the Casa del Fabbro, as well as in the kitchen, such items were found in storage in the 'atrium', and possibly in the rooms above rooms 8 and 9. Food-preparation equipment found in rooms 8 and 12 of House I 10,8 was most probably in storage, as was that in room 17 of the Casa degli Amanti. Similar items were also found in storage in the ambulatory of the peristyle garden in the Casa degli Amanti. In House I 10,18, food-preparation items were found in room 2.

In summary, food preparation obviously took place in the rooms with cooking hearths, although some of these, such as the hearth in room 27 in the Casa del Menandro, could conceivably have been inoperative at the time of the eruption. It seems unlikely that *fornelli* can be used to identify locations for food-preparation but braziers may well indicate the preparation, or heating, of food in formal dining situations, immediately before serving. The finds of food-preparation items in locations other than those with cooking fixtures do not necessarily document

food-preparation activities as these items were likely to have been in storage, or perhaps in the location where they were washed. However, this is probably not the case in House I 10,2–3 where, if the shop was indeed a food outlet, food-preparation may have taken place in various locations within the house. Likewise, in House I 10,8, it is possible that some preparation of bulk foodstuffs may have taken place in the 'atrium'.

#### *Food consumption*

Artefacts which provide evidence of food-consumption activities include both serving and tableware items. As with food-preparation equipment, food-consumption equipment may often be found in its place of storage rather than use. This is particularly pertinent to the assemblages in underground rooms A and B of the Casa del Menandro, and probably the assemblage of Pompeian Red Ware in room 2. It is also likely to have been the case for food-consumption materials found in room 3 of House I 10,1 but room 2 may have been used for eating. In House I 10,2–3 the only evidence for food consumption seems to have been either in shop 2 or, perhaps more likely, in a room above. The food-consumption materials in the Casa del Menandro that were probably not in storage, or discarded in the deposits in areas D–G under the bath suite or in the cistern in corridor P1, suggest rather makeshift eating conditions. This includes a heated bronze jar in room 18 and items in area 40 and hall 41 as well as in room 43.

Food consumption may have taken place in the rear room of Unit I 10,6. In the Casa del Fabbro much food-consumption material was found in storage in the 'atrium'. However, serving and tableware found in room 9 might have been associated with food consumption in this location, unless it was a collection gathered together by fugitives. Further items associated with food consumption were recorded in the room above room 7, and may have been in storage, but these suggest dining on the upper storey. Again, in House I 10,8, tableware was recorded above room 10, and may have been from an upper room, as the lower one appears to have been under repair. In Unit I 10,13 food consumption probably took place on the ground floor and possibly also in the

<sup>32</sup> Dyer (1883: 550–1).

<sup>33</sup> See Allison (2004a: 70).

room above. Food-consumption items in room 17 in the Casa degli Amanti were probably in storage.

Certain items of furniture, such as couches, chairs, stools, and tables, can also document food-consumption locations. Remains of a marble table were recorded above shop I 10,2, together with other food-consumption materials. In the Casa del Menandro two couches were recorded in room 8, the '*tablinum*', probably documenting either reclining or eating in this room. Remains of a marble table were recorded in the west ambulatory of the peristyle garden and remains of folding stools, found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit may also have originated from here. In room 15, remains of either chairs or stools were found but no associated food-consumption material. Further remains of couches, or beds, and a table were recorded in room 18, despite its apparent state of upheaval. Beds and a table found in hall 41 and room 43, which were also in a state of upheaval, may again have been used for eating in straitened circumstances.

In the Casa del Fabbro, fragmentary remains from beds, chairs, or stools, found in what appear to have been salvaged assemblages in room 8 and in portico 10, were probably also salvaged. A bed and remains of a folding stool, found in room 9, could conceivably have been associated with eating, or dining, at some stage. Remains of another folding stool were found in the room above room 9, together with a bronze lamp-stand. This distribution reflects the pattern of other food-consumption items in this house. In House I 10, 8, remains of a marble table found in the '*atrium*' and of a bed found in room 6 do not appear to have been associated with eating. In the Casa degli Amanti there was a notable lack of such furnishings, although there may have been the remains of a bed in room 10. Remains of a marble table were recorded in room 3 of House I 10,18. While none of these furniture items on their own are diagnostic of food-consumption activities, their association with other food-consumption material is likely to be. Interestingly, this type of furniture does not occur in the smaller establishments in this insula. Pottery and bronze vessels, being more mobile, probably document more recent eating patterns than do furniture.

In summary, the pattern for food consumption seems to indicate that it might often have occurred upstairs, at least during the final occupancy of these establishments. The materials required for this activity tended not to be sets of tableware but rather individual items. However, finds of broken terra sigillata under the bath suite and in the underground chamber in corridor P1, silverware in room B, and Pompeian Red Ware in room 2 in the Casa del Menandro suggest that, in this house at least, there had been services of tableware.<sup>34</sup> This pattern may indicate that daily eating activities were rather different from more formal dining activities.<sup>35</sup>

### *Lighting*

One of the most prolific classes of recorded finds in Pompeii is for lighting, particularly clay lamps, but also bronze lamps, bronze lamp-stands, and candle holders. Some forty-five lamps were recorded in the Casa del Menandro, seventeen in the Casa del Fabbro, nine in House I 10,8, and nine in the Casa degli Amanti. In the Casa del Menandro, the discovery of complete clay lamps in the fill in area D–G, and possibly that in the chamber under corridor P1, if this was indeed discarded material, highlights the limited value placed on simple clay lamps which were frequently replaced as they became very sticky with use. However, while the numbers per house are significant, they barely allow, for example, for one lamp per room. This might be explained by the non-recording of broken lamps, the complete or partial abandonment of some of these houses prior to the eruption, and people carrying lamps with them as they took flight during the eruption. Even taking into consideration these factors, these buildings were likely to have been poorly lit after dark, with lamps used only in certain parts of the house, as required. It is perhaps significant that only three lamps were recorded in House I 10,1.

The overall distribution of lamps in this insula is not particularly helpful for investigating the exact situations in which lighting was required. Many lamps appear to have been in their place of storage although it is not possible to establish this with certainty in all cases. For example, those found in rooms 21, 37, A and B in the Casa del Menandro, room 6 in

<sup>34</sup> See Painter (2001: esp. 16–25).

<sup>35</sup> See e.g. Dunbabin (1996; 2003).



the Casa del Fabbro, room 12 in House I 10,8, and in the ambulatory cupboard of the garden of the Casa degli Amanti were no doubt in storage. Those found in rooms 2 and 35 of the Casa del Menandro and room 6 of House I 10,1 were probably in storage. Those in room 28, area 40, and room 43 of the Casa del Menandro, and in room 8 of the Casa del Fabbro were conceivably part of haphazard hoarding. It is unclear, however, whether those in rooms 17 and 19 of the Casa degli Amanti were being stored. Interestingly, no lamps were recorded with the storage of specialized items in the 'atrium' of the Casa del Fabbro. Thus, at least thirty-seven of some ninety-four recorded lamps were in storage or hoarded. All the bronze lamp-stands, with the possible exception of one found above room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro, were found in storage or hoarding situations. Again, this pattern may have been a factor of living conditions immediately prior to the eruption, but it hints that lamps and lamp-stands were not left lying around ready for use and certainly not in sufficient quantities to provide adequate light to illuminate a room, for example to show wall-paintings after dark.

In this insula, apart from storage situations, groups of lamps were found only in room 22 in the Casa del Menandro, in a niche in hall 41 of this house, and in room 2 of the Casa degli Amanti, the latter in association with a small altar. These examples may suggest the importance of these lamps for religious or display activities rather than household lighting requirements, although this is not necessarily the case in hall 41.

Isolated (one or two) lamps were found in room 2 of House I 10,1 and in the room above the entrance and shop 2 of House I 10,2-3, both associated with food-consumption items. A lamp found with a personal assemblage in room 2 in the Casa del Fabbro draws attention to the likelihood of some lamps being personal items. Two small lamp-stands, although notably no actual lamps, found with a bed in room 6 in House I 10,8, may indicate a need for lighting even in what was probably a situation of haphazard sleeping. In general, isolated finds of lamps show no precise pattern or associations and no doubt document the need for these lamps to be carried as one moved around the house after dark. However, they tend not to have any direct association with food-preparation equipment or kitchens, except perhaps in storage situations. Some twenty-seven of the lamps

recorded in this insula were found in upper levels of the volcanic deposit, and possibly came from upper floors. However, this would not provide an adequate sample to document the use of lamps upstairs, for example to guide occupants to their sleeping quarters. Many may have been found in these upper levels because they had been disturbed from ground-floor contexts after the eruption.

In general, then, the distribution of lighting equipment in this insula indicates that if, for example, slaves were using lamps to get up and light the kitchen fires, they did not leave these lamps in the kitchen after use. If bronze lamp-stands were used for formal dinner parties, these were put away in storage afterwards. A limited amount of lamp light was needed for informal eating after dark. Only domestic shrines needed to be more substantially lit.

Analysis of the distribution pattern of lamp motifs and of the more elaborate types of lamps has the potential to show significant patterns, although such analyses are only possible for the extant lamps. Among the types I have defined as elaborate are bronze lamps, glazed lamps, and lamps with double nozzles or decorative handle attachments. In the Casa del Menandro, one bronze lamp was found in room A. Two elaborate clay lamps were found in room 35. In hall 41, one was found in the niche, together with two simple lamps, and a bronze lamp was found on a shelf. In room 43 a bronze lamp and an elaborate clay lamp were found. In Unit I 10,6 an elaborate clay lamp was found in the front room and a bronze lamp in the back room. In the Casa del Fabbro, two bronze lamps were found in storeroom 6, remains of three elaborate clay lamps were found in room 8, another bronze lamp was found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above the 'atrium', and two more elaborate clay lamps were found in the room above room 9 and one above portico 10. In the Casa degli Amanti, a bronze lamp was found in the cupboard in the ambulatory of the peristyle garden. With the exception of the lamp in the niche in hall 41 of the Casa del Menandro, all these lamps were either in storage or, more notably, in hoarded and salvaged assemblages. This is perhaps testimony to their being considered items of value. Invariably, these elaborate lamps tend to occur together, sometimes a bronze lamp with a clay one. They are all in the larger houses, although the discovery of these types of lamps in Unit I 10,6 seems curious. One, at least, of these was found in the

lapilli in the entranceway, suggesting that it might have been used by someone in the street during their flight to escape the eruption. A fragment from a further unusual type of elaborate lamp, decorated with smaller lamps, was found in the entranceway to House I 10,2–3 and another in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above House I 10,8. Of the six lamps with discus decoration, four consisted of Jupiter riding an eagle, three of which were from the Casa del Menandro.

For the simple lamps, Jupiter riding an eagle was again popular, as was Sol. The former occurred on two large lamps, one from room 3 in the Casa del Menandro and one from the 'atrium' of House I 10,8. Four small lamps were decorated with Sol, all from the Casa del Menandro. Indeed, most of the lamps with discus decoration were from the Casa del Menandro. The decorations included four rosette and radiating designs, one sheep, one bird, one mask, and one female head. The exceptions were one lamp decorated with a cupid from House I 10,1, one decorated with a lion from House I 10,2–3 and four found together in room 2 in the Casa degli Amanti, three of which were decorated with a cross-legged male figure, probably all from the same mould, and the fourth was decorated with a sphinx. The distribution of these discus designs hints that some motifs were used in some houses and others in other houses. While this might indicate the attachment of certain households to certain designs, it could, in part, have been dictated by the bulk buying of lamps.

It is also notable that lamps with vegetal or abstract decoration around the shoulder were found predominantly in the Casa del Menandro and Casa degli Amanti. Most of the lamps with lugs and extended nozzles were also from the Casa del Menandro, although two were from the Casa del Fabbro. While this distribution is interesting, it may have been dictated as much by the chance of discovery as by household preferences.

### *Sleeping*

Evidence for sleeping is surprisingly rare in Pompeian houses. As I have argued previously, so-called bed recesses are not a reliable indication of sleeping locations.<sup>36</sup> Equally, remains of beds and couches will not

necessarily indicate sleeping, as these may have been dining couches.

The only conceivable evidence for a bed or couch in House I 10,1 was a single bone fitting found in room 3. A similar fitting was found in room 6 of House I 10,2–3. Both these pieces may have been salvaged or reused. Two elaborate wooden and bronze couches were found in room 8 in the Casa del Menandro. It has already been noted that beds and couches were commonly found in rooms of this type in Pompeii.<sup>37</sup> Couch fittings were also found in room 18, a bed was recorded in hall 41, and another in room 43 with a body lying on it. While these beds may indeed have been slept in during the final phase of occupancy, the noted upheaval in these areas may suggest that they were not used for sleeping under normal conditions. In the Casa del Fabbro, remains that could have been from beds and couches were found in room 8 and in portico 10, but these seem to have been salvaged assemblages. However, a bed found in room 9 was indeed located in a recess and had one body lying on it, and another at its foot. The remains of an iron bed found in House I 10,8 had very probably been used for sleeping. There is also a possibility that the remains of a bed or couch were found in room 10 of the Casa degli Amanti.

In summary, the evidence for sleeping is extremely limited, given the number of people who very probably slept in this insula at any one time. Beds and bedding in Pompeii were probably normally made purely of organic material (for example, wood and cloth) and so were not recorded. With the exception of room 6 in House I 10,8, the evidence for bedding that does survive is in locations thought to have been for dining couches rather than for sleeping beds. This would seem to be the case for room 18 in the Casa del Menandro and room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro. However, that fugitives chose to shelter on the latter during the eruption, suggests that this could have been their habitual place for sleeping, as was also likely to have been the case in room 43 in the Casa del Menandro. It is also conceivable that the elaborate couches in room 8 of the Casa del Menandro were used for sleeping, this area, at the end of the 'atrium', having been a traditional place for married couples to have slept.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Allison (1995: 163–7; 2004a: 43–8).

<sup>37</sup> For room type 7: Allison (2004a: 80–2, 168).

<sup>38</sup> Horace, Ep. I. 1.87. See discussion in Allison (2004: 165).

*Personal hygiene, toilet, and ablutions*

There are a number of installations in Pompeian houses associated with personal hygiene, notably bath complexes, pools, basins, and latrines.<sup>39</sup> Access to water outlets was also, no doubt, an important element in personal hygiene. It may be of interest to assess whether there is any relationship between these installations and assemblages of material related to personal hygiene or toilet.

It is not always possible to make a clear distinction between assemblages seemingly connected with either ablutions, cosmetics, or minor surgical activities. This is particularly relevant to the small glass bottles that make up most of the evidence for these activities. Also, certain finds (that is, a combination of a bronze jug and a *patera*) appear to have been associated with hand-washing related to dining. Unless these were associated with other toilet items they have not been listed here, although such items may equally have been used for more personal toilet activities.

In House I 10,1 a latrine was located off courtyard 5, next to the kitchen. This courtyard probably also provided the only water access for this house. In House I 10,2–3 a latrine was located in room 12. It is not clear whether the puteal found in courtyard 11 of this house, fed by a drain hole in the pavement and a downpipe in the east wall,<sup>40</sup> marked a water-access point or covered a drain. As there was a fountain in the north-east corner of this insula, the occupants of these two houses may have collected water from there.<sup>41</sup> Items associated with personal hygiene were found in room 3 in House I 10,2–3, probably in storage. This included the most elaborate glass vessel found in this insula. Forceps found above room 2 of this house might also be considered personal hygiene or toilet items. The collection of glass bottles found in area 7 of House I 10,2–3 could conceivably have been used for toilet activities. Some of the items found in a chest in room 6 of this house were seemingly personal and possibly associated with toilet activities. It was noted that a large proportion of material from this house might be considered related to toilet or cosmetic activities.

In the Casa del Menandro, latrines can be identified in room 26, possibly lower-ground floor room G, room 31, and room 45, and originally in room 39.

The only bath suite in this insula was located in this house. Other main water-access points included the 'atrium', the north-west corner of the peristyle garden, courtyard 34 and probably courtyard 44. The assemblage in room 21 in the Casa del Menandro included possibly toilet items, as did the material stored in room B. Items found in room 37 seem to have been associated with toilet activities while those in room 38 may also have been used in ablutions. Toilet and ablution items were also found in hall 41.

No finds associated with personal hygiene or toilet activities were recorded in any of Units I 10,6, I 10,9, or I 10,12. Two small glass bottles were recorded in Unit I 10,13 but the rest of the finds here seem to have been associated with food preparation and food consumption.

The Casa del Fabbro had a latrine in room 1. Water-collection points were located in the centre of the 'atrium' and the east end of portico 10. A small assemblage of personal items in room 2 included possible cosmetic items, and there may have been ablution items in room 5. Toilet and ablution items were found stored in cupboards in the 'atrium' and in a cupboard in the room above room 7. There may also have been a washing set in the room above room 9.

House I 10,8 had a latrine at the south end of room 14. Water was accessible from the centre of the 'atrium' but it is unclear whether it was also available at the rear of the house.<sup>42</sup> A mirror was found in room 3 and a cosmetic item in room 6. The domestic storage in room 12 seems also to have included toilet items.

In the Casa degli Amanti, a latrine was located in room 14. Water-access points included the 'atrium' and the south-east corner of the garden ambulatory. The latter had a basin which was no doubt used for washing, but it is not clear what was washed there. Such a basin may have performed a similar function to a *labrum*, or pedestalled basin, which was often found in the 'atrium' or peristyle garden, one having been found discarded in the corner of the 'atrium' of the Casa del Menandro. The basin in the Casa degli Amanti was associated with bronze vessels which were perhaps being washed or were used in ablutions. Other material that was likely to have been used in ablutions was stored in the cupboard in the ambulatory of the peristyle garden but there was a notable lack of toilet items in this house.

<sup>39</sup> See Allison (2004a: 139–40).

<sup>40</sup> Ling (1997: 263).

<sup>41</sup> See Ling (1997: cover illustration and plates 1–2).

<sup>42</sup> See *ibid.*: 295.

House I 10,18 had a latrine in room 10. The main water access seems to have been a cistern head in passage 8, near the kitchen. No ablution or toilet items were recorded in this house.

In Pompeii there is a marked association between latrines and cooking areas, latrines often being inside kitchens. This no doubt relates to drainage and waste-disposal needs.<sup>43</sup> Interestingly, the cooking areas in the Casa del Fabbro and House I 10,8 are not separate spaces and, in these two houses, the latrines are quite separate from the cooking areas. There is no obvious pattern in the distribution of toilet items, except that they seem to have been relatively rare, were generally not found near water outlets (with the possible exception of the Casa degli Amanti), and were missing from more commercial establishments. Many of these items were in storage. This may also have applied to those found in rooms 37 and 38 in the Casa del Menandro. This storage was generally of a mixed domestic nature. Thus, there is little evidence that toilet items were kept separately as personalized assemblages.

Our lack of knowledge about the personal hygiene activities that might have taken place within the house, and the items required for this activity, prohibits a specific study. It is perhaps noteworthy, however, that toilet and ablutions items were included with more communal material. There is no evidence to indicate that individual items would have been for the exclusive use of particular individuals. This more communal character of personal hygiene perhaps mirrors the public nature of Roman baths and also the public character of multi-seater latrines in the Roman world.

### Religion

As already noted, household religion is generally associated with *lararia* (in the form of aediculae, niches, or paintings), but it is not always possible to establish which niches were necessarily used for religious activities. It is even more difficult to establish what kinds of loose items were associated with religious activities. A number of items, such as large- and small-scale statuary, lamps and vessels for offerings may have had a ritual function at a household level, but it is not usually possible to separate these out as

specifically religious, unless they are associated with apparently religious fixtures. Amulets and small keepsakes like shells and animal tusks may also have had religious connotations at a more personal level.<sup>44</sup>

In the yard of House I 10,1 there were three arched niches. One of them contained an antefix in the form of a female bust or head. This would seem to have been a recycled item used for display purposes with little symbolic significance, but it may have been ascribed religious or apotropaic qualities. House I 10,2–3 had an identifiable *lararium* niche in the entranceway. A pendant found above in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the entranceway and three shells found in a chest in room 6 may have been imbued with symbolic meaning.

A *lararium* aedicula was located in the 'atrium' of the Casa del Menandro but with no associated religious paraphernalia. The more rustic altar and niche in room 25 in the peristyle garden area did have associated statuary. These, no doubt, had symbolic significance, but it is notable that some of the statues were not essentially religious types. A *lararium* painting was also recorded in the kitchen, room 27. While semi-circular niches were located in room 2, corridor M and room 45, none of these had any associated material or paintings to identify them as religious. Only the niche in hall 41, which contained three lamps, one elaborate, may have had any ritual significance. An assemblage of six lamps and vessels which could conceivably have held offerings was reported in room 22 and may have been associated with household ritual. More personal keepsakes, which could have had levels of symbolic meaning, consisted of a boar's tooth in room 1 and an assemblage in room 35 which included a small statuette of Harpocrates and three pendants, and three shells found in hall 41. Both these latter assemblages seem to have been hoarded.

No such items were recorded in Units I 10,6, I 10,9, I 10,12 or I 10,13, repeating the distribution pattern of personal hygiene and toilet items.

The Casa del Fabbro had a *lararium* niche in room 9 and another niche in the garden which may have contained a statue of Heracles. A crenellated bronze brazier, or incense burner, found in a cupboard in the 'atrium' of the Casa del Fabbro, may have had a ritual

<sup>43</sup> Jansen (1991: 158; 1997: 128). See discussion in Allison (2004a: 99–100).

<sup>44</sup> See discussion in Allison (2004a: esp. 144–6).

use. A necklace with amulets that were reported to have included figures of Bes, Harpocrates, and Isis-Fortuna was found in a cupboard in the room above room 7, together with two small bells and two shells. These probably had personal apotropaic significance.

House I 10,8 had what was probably a *lararium* niche in the garden. A bronze amulet and two sea-shells, found in room 12 with mixed domestic storage, could conceivably have had personal symbolic significance.

In the Casa degli Amanti, a *lararium* painting is still extant in the kitchen, room 16. An incense burner, or altar, and four lamps, three decorated with the same cross-legged figure and one with a sphinx, were found in room 2 and could have had a ritual significance. No finds which might be considered of religious significance were recorded from House I 10,18. Neither of these two latter houses had any items which might have had a more personal religious significance.

As noted for Pompeian houses more generally, religious fixtures are found mainly in entranceways, 'atria', garden areas and kitchens, but not exclusively so, as witnessed by the *lararium* niche in room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro. Unless they were associated with such fixtures, loose finds with religious significance tend to have been in storage or hoarded, with the possible exceptions of the material in room 22 and hall 41 in the Casa del Menandro. It is not clear whether the material in room 2 in the Casa degli Amanti was in storage or signified ritual activity in this room. There is a notable lack of material of an identifiably religious character in this insula. Three possible explanations for this are that such items were the first to be removed during times of upheaval, that such items are not clearly distinguishable from more utilitarian domestic or display items, or indeed that such items were scarce in a household context. The concentration of publication on material of this type rather than on more utilitarian domestic artefacts has tended to distort the reality.

### Gaming

As discussed in Chapter 3, the so-called *fritilli* are not reliable indicators of gaming activities. More useful is the distribution of counters, but this evidence must also be treated with caution as it is not always possible to distinguish a gaming counter from a bead or perhaps a spindle whorl, not least because these items could be reused as gaming counters. Only

large collections of counters and dice are likely to provide evidence for gaming.

In the Casa del Menandro were found two bone dice and a collection of at least twenty counters, which seem to fall into two size ranges. Of the larger ones, four were white, six black, two yellow, and two variegated, and the six smaller ones were all transparent green. In the Casa del Fabbro, the contents of a wooden chest in the 'atrium' included one white glass counter, similar to the larger one from room 1 in the Casa del Menandro, and six white stones of a variety of shapes. These were also thought to have been for gaming. In House I 10,8, the stored domestic material in room 12 included two bone dice and at least sixteen glass counters. Seven of these were white or light-coloured opaque, four of which were relatively large and the other three small. Five were large, opaque, and dark, and four were small and transparent blue-green glass. These size differences and colour ranges are similar to those from room 1 in the Casa del Menandro.

These assemblages of counters, particularly those in the Casa del Menandro and House I 10,8, are comparable in quantity to most collections of gaming counters, as discussed in Chapter 3, although they seem to have a broader colour range. While most collections tend to have had only two different types of counter, a dark and a light one, these here had at least three distinct colour types. That said, the collection in a girl's grave in Bonn had four different colours and the Marche collection consisted of larger black and white counters and one small blue one. These colours and sizes are comparable to the collections in this insula. It is tempting to suggest that the game played with these counters, in Italy and perhaps in the western provinces, was not the same as that found in the east, which required only two differently coloured counters. It is notable that each house seems to have had, at most, one set of such counters.

### Weighing

Sets of scales, in the form of steelyards and balances, were found in this insula, as were a number of stone and lead weights. These may either have been used to check the weights of commodities, or they could have been used to weigh things down. It would seem most probable that those with handles were principally intended for the former activity.



In House I 10,1 a small, handled, lead weight was reported in room 3. A large stone weight and the remains of a balance were also found in this house. Two large stone weights were found in association with a hand-mill in House I 10,2–3, possibly in room 5, which suggests they might have been to weigh grain for foodstuffs.

In the Casa del Menandro, a lead weight, probably small, was recorded in room 21. Another small lead weight and a small bronze steelyard were found in room 35. A large stone weight was found in hall 41 and another in room 45. Another small bronze steelyard was also recorded in room 43. In the upper levels of the volcanic deposit, a stone weight was found above room 2, two iron weights above room 4, and a large stone weight above the peristyle garden.

No weighing equipment was reported in Unit I 10,6. A stone weight was found in a cupboard against the south wall of the *'atrium'* of the Casa del Fabbro. In room 7 was found a large marble weight, two sets of balances, and four weights which were either loom weights or counterweights. A small bronze counterweight was found in a cupboard in portico 10, against the jamb between rooms 7 and 9, and another of similar type in room 9. Three large stone weights were found near the cistern head at the east end of the portico, in association with a hand-mill, suggesting that food-preparation activities had taken place here. In the upper levels of the volcanic deposit, a small, handled, lead weight was found above the rooms on the west side of the *'atrium'*. This house seems to have had an unusually large quantity and range of weighing implements, but this is in character with the apparent hoarding or salvaging of material that seems to have taken place in the Casa del Fabbro. It is perhaps notable that, while the Casa del Menandro had only two small steelyards, two large balances were recorded in this house.

In House I 10,8, at least two, and possibly four, large stone weights were found in the *'atrium'*, in association with a hand-mill, but also with at least fifty-three lead weights that were probably from a loom. Two large stone weights, one possibly an anchor, were found in room 8. Two small stone weights and one lead weight were found on the pavement in Unit I 10,9, but no weighing equipment was found in Unit I 10,12 and I 10,13.

In the Casa degli Amanti, a knob found in shop I 10,10 may have been from a large steelyard. Five small stone weights, some of which were inscribed; two small lead weights, at least one with a handle; and a bronze steelyard, were found in room 7 in this house. This assemblage also included a pyramidal counterweight which could conceivably have been a loom weight. While one of the lead weights had a handle, most of the weights seem not to have had one, so they would not have been used with the steelyard or suspension loop. Thus, this was a more generalized assemblage of weighing equipment. A plate from a set of scales was found in room 19. In the upper levels of the volcanic deposit, another stone weight was found on the south side of the *'atrium'*, possibly disturbed from room 7, and one above the peristyle garden area.

In general there seems to have been a number of large stone weights in most of the buildings in this insula, several associated with hand-mills. Smaller lead ones were less common. Remains from sets of scales occurred in House I 10,1, the eastern part of the Casa del Menandro, in room 7 in the Casa del Fabbro, and in room 7 in the Casa degli Amanti. This weighing equipment tends to have been found in open and easily accessible areas, but not always. That found in room 8 of House I 10,8 and room 7 in the Casa degli Amanti was probably in storage. Given the generalized spread of this material it was probably used in a domestic capacity but not necessarily to the exclusion of more commercial or industrial activities. As noted in Chapter 2, it was not possible to weigh the larger stone weights.<sup>45</sup>

#### *Spinning and Weaving*

The main evidence for spinning consisted of bone spindles and spindle whorls, while weaving evidence consisted of either pyramidal clay weights or small trapezoidal lead weights, but also a possible warp-beater.

A single clay loom weight was found in room 3 in House I 10,1, probably stored with other household items. In House I 10,2–3, two clay loom weights were found in an assemblage, in either room 7 or 8. A number of discs which could have been spindle whorls were found in a chest in room 6.

<sup>45</sup> To my knowledge, a study of these weights found throughout Pompeian houses has never been carried out. There is, in general, a paucity of recent studies of weighing in the Roman world.

Two clay loom weights were reported in room 8 in the Casa del Menandro and two more in room 10. Another two were recorded in room 28. A lead loom weight was recorded in room 35, together with another lead weight. Five clay loom weights were found above room 2 and another small clay weight, probably a loom weight, was recorded above room 29. Interestingly, no bone discs or rods found in this house could definitively be identified as parts of spindles.

In the Casa del Fabbro, two bone spindles were found in room 2. Two clay loom weights and two trapezoidal lead weights were found in association with a large marble weight and two sets of balances in room 7, and another clay loom weight was found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in this area.

Fifty-three lead loom weights reported in the 'atrium' of House I 10,8 were found in association with other stone weights and a hand-mill. What may have been a weft-beater was found in domestic storage in room 12. In the upper levels of the volcanic deposit, one clay loom weight was found above room 10.

A clay loom weight was found in shop I 10,10, attached to the Casa degli Amanti. A bone spindle was found in Unit I 10,12, and in House I 10,18 a clay loom weight was found in room 7.

With the exception of the fifty-three weights found in House I 10,8, both clay and lead weights tended to be found in groups of one or two, or at most five. They are therefore more likely to document replacement weights than the presence of looms. It is also notable that some of these occur with ordinary weights and weighing implements, suggesting that they were used for both activities.<sup>46</sup> They tend to have been found in the area of the 'atrium' and rooms leading to the garden area. This seems to corroborate the evidence from a wider sample of Pompeian houses, where it appears that cloth-production activities took place in well-lit areas, but equipment could be stored in small closed rooms off these areas.<sup>47</sup>

There is no apparent association between items for spinning and those for weaving in this insula. Identifiable spinning items were notably sparse. The few examples seem to have been in storage, in chests with other personal items. One example found in

Unit I 10,12 probably indicates that spinning had taken place here, but not necessarily that it was the main function of this space.

#### *Agriculture and horticulture*

With the exception of a pruning knife found in room 3 in House I 10,1 no agricultural or horticultural items were recorded in Houses I 10,1 or I 10,2–3. In the Casa del Menandro, a pick and a mattock, probably associated with agriculture, were found in room 19 and seem to have been used by fugitives. Further agricultural and horticultural tools found in hall 41 and in room 43 seem to have been hoarded. In upper levels of the volcanic deposit another hoe was found above room 2 and a pruning knife above the west side of the house.

In the Casa del Fabbro, a hoe was found in room 1 and another in room 2. A pruning knife was found in room 8 and some of the tools found in portico 10 may have been associated with agricultural activities. In House I 10,8 a hoe was found in room 8. In the Casa degli Amanti, some of the tools found in room 7 can be associated with agriculture. In House I 10,18, two hoes were found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit in the western part.

The distribution of these agricultural tools appears fairly haphazard and unrelated to any gardening areas. With the possible exception of hall 41 in the Casa del Menandro, the distribution also seems unrelated to the storage of agricultural tools for working outside the house. It is conceivable that some of these tools had been used during the eruption for escape. This suggests that such tools would have been the most readily at hand. Interestingly, though, the potential use of these tools for escape is evident only in the Casa del Fabbro and Casa del Menandro, where there were considerable assemblages of such tools, probably resulting from salvage activities during disrupted conditions. The tools in the Casa degli Amanti also seem to have been hoarded.<sup>48</sup>

#### *Woodwork, carpentry, and stoneworking*

In the Casa del Menandro, an axehead found in room 28 was conceivably related to chopping firewood. Woodworking and stoneworking tools were found in room 43 and seem to have been hoarded. In the

<sup>46</sup> See Wild (1970a: 62–3).

<sup>47</sup> See Allison (2004a: 146–8).

<sup>48</sup> For further discussion on tools: see Allison (2004a: 148–9).

Casa del Fabbro, an axe, as well as a hoe, was found in room 1. Masonry and carpentry tools found in and above room 8 may have been salvaged. Further woodworking and masonry tools found in portico 10, likewise, seem to have been hoarded or salvaged, possibly as scrap. Tools found in storage in room 12 of House I 10,8 may have been associated with woodworking. Further woodworking tools were found in room 7 in the Casa degli Amanti. An axe was found in Unit I 10,13 and another in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above the western part of House I 10,18.

As with many of the agricultural tools, these items seem mainly to have been salvaged. Only those in room 28 in the Casa del Menandro and room 12 in House I 10,8 seem to have been part of a normal domestic assemblage. It might, therefore, be possible to tentatively conclude that such tools were not usually part of a normal domestic assemblage in Pompeian houses. The users of these tools may normally have stored them in more specialized spaces.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Today we are surrounded with such a plethora of mass-produced items that we have developed very specialized items to do specialized activities. This is also part of the marketing strategy of the capitalist world, which is increasingly producing more and more mono-functional tools and machines.

<sup>49</sup> See also Allason-Jones (1999) for difficulty of identifying specifically military equipment.

One of the most notable outcomes of this survey is that it is difficult to ascribe a single function to a particular item or class of items. Rather, many of them would have been suitable for use in several activities and in a number of situations. Each of the items in this catalogue was hand-produced. The same types of items would have been used for a number of different tasks. This may have been the intention of the original manufacturer or the result of an adaptation on the part of the consumer. In the latter case it is extremely difficult to ascertain how a use was adopted, unless this was done consistently. For example, identical drop handles are used on furniture and helmets.<sup>49</sup>

Roman artefact specialists tend to view found artefacts from the perspective that these items have the potential to inform their particular areas of concern. However, as Jackson had demonstrated, the plethora of items which would be used by doctors, for example, had also a range of uses in other contexts.<sup>50</sup>

As noted in the introduction to this chapter, only a few classes of material have been dealt with here. It is hoped that other scholars may be able to use this catalogue, and these tentative findings, in their own artefact studies to further widen our understanding of Roman material culture, its consumption, and its role in providing us with much more sound, but at the same time more nuanced, perspectives of human behaviour in the Roman world.

<sup>50</sup> Jackson (1988: 73–4).

# 31

## OCCUPANCY OF INSULA I 10 IN AD 79

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THIS CHAPTER SUMMARIZES THE INFORMATION that a study of house contents can provide on house occupancy immediately prior to the eruption. In particular, it explores the potential relationship between the number of people within the establishment at that time and the number who might have inhabited it under a concept of 'normal circumstances'. In other words, the material remains are investigated for evidence that can indicate whether or not the houses and units in this insula were fully occupied and fully functioning, both in terms of the number of people each building would normally accommodate, and the area of the building which would have been utilized under normal conditions.

Following Della Corte's study,<sup>1</sup> which used Pompeian electoral programmata and other inscriptional remains to identify house owners in Pompeii, past scholarship and popular literature have been interested in identifying the actual names of individuals who would have owned Pompeian houses at the time of the eruption. However, many such identifications can be shown to be spurious.<sup>2</sup> As Ling has argued, Della Corte's identification of the owner of the Casa del Menandro as Q. Poppeus Sabinus is invalid, as are his identification of the owner of the Casa del Fabbro as M. Volusius Iuventus, and the owners of House I 10,18 as the Aufidii.<sup>3</sup> With the exception of inscribed amphorae and seals, a study of house con-

tents is unlikely to contribute to this approach to individualized house occupancy.

Other scholars have assessed the social and economic status of house owners through the size and decoration of a house, and sometimes its furnishings.<sup>4</sup> For this insula, Ling conjectured that: the owners of the Casa del Menandro were an affluent family, possibly headed by a city magistrate;<sup>5</sup> Unit I 10, 6 was the workshop of a specialist stone-carver;<sup>6</sup> the last householders of the Casa del Fabbro had a more 'rough and ready' lifestyle than this house was designed for;<sup>7</sup> House I 10,8 was likely to be the house and workshop of a specialist weaver;<sup>8</sup> and the owners of the Casa degli Amanti seemed to have pretensions above their status.<sup>9</sup>

The concluding discussions to each chapter in Part III, on the state of each house, or unit, reached similar conclusions to Ling although not precisely in all cases. To briefly recapitulate, the dearth of finds, presence of building material, and latest coin dated to AD 37, suggest disrupted and possibly limited occupancy of House I 10,1 at the time of the eruption. The lack of contents and the destruction of the *for-nello* in the shop at the front of House I 10,2-3 conceivably indicate that this shop's operation had been disrupted prior to the eruption. Such spaces were often disturbed after the eruption and prior to their systematic excavation and recording, however, so this

<sup>1</sup> Della Corte (1965).

<sup>2</sup> Mouritsen (1988, 19); Wallace-Hadrill (1994: 108); see also Allison (2001b).

<sup>3</sup> Ling (1997: 142-4, 163, 216).

<sup>4</sup> Notable in this approach is the *Häuser in Pompeii* series: for example, Strocka (1984: 49-50).

<sup>5</sup> Ling (1997: 142-4).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 147.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 163.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 180.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. 205.

may have been the case for this particular shop. In the Casa del Menandro: the 'atrium' area seems to have been abandoned before the eruption; the peristyle garden area was in a state of upheaval and downgrading; makeshift storage under the bath suite probably occurred after the latter had been abandoned but prior to the final eruption; the functioning of courtyard 34 seems disrupted; and the area around hall 41 seems to have experienced a change of use to makeshift living conditions after room 43 had been decorated in the Fourth Style. The marble remains found in Unit I 10,6, and the limited available space here, suggest salvaging rather than a stone mason's or sculptor's workshop. The Casa del Fabbro was certainly inhabited at the time of the eruption. However, even if the rear part of the ground-floor area of the house was being used as a workshop, the range of tool types represented here suggests that this equipment was being salvaged from elsewhere and possibly hoarded. House I 10,8 seems to have been reoccupied in a makeshift fashion, after its Fourth-Style decorative programme had commenced and then been abandoned prior to the eruption. The Casa degli Amanti showed some occupancy but the finds distribution suggests straitened circumstances. House I 10,18 seems to have been abandoned as a residence, possibly while repair was being carried out. Thus, the general impression is that this insula had undergone a certain amount of upheaval, changes to the living conditions, and even partial abandonment after the AD 62 earthquake and prior to the final eruption in AD 79. This situation has been observed in other houses in Pompeii.<sup>10</sup>

The following discussion puts aside individualized and qualitative assessments of house occupancy and focuses on the more quantitative aspects. The question of what might be considered normal occupancy, in terms of the numbers of people in a household, is a difficult one to answer. Wallace-Hadrill explored the concept of Pompeian 'housefuls' and various methods for estimating household size.<sup>11</sup> He concluded that, while it is interesting to explore estimates of average household size and range of household sizes, any such calculations, whether based on estimates of population size, comparative census data

from European households in later periods, or even on the number of rooms or bedrooms in a Pompeian house, were speculative.

The question as to what might be considered normal furnishings is also problematic but has been dealt with at some length in my previous study of the contents of thirty Pompeian 'atrium' houses, by establishing and investigating the most prolific patterns of artefact distribution. For example, the most frequently observed furnishings in the 'atria', in that sample of houses, were wooden cupboards and chests filled with domestic and utilitarian material. Scholars have previously believed that 'atria' were usually unfurnished except for an *impluvium*, a *lararium*, a puteal to take water from the cistern for daily use, a marble offering table (*cartibulum*), and a strongbox (*arca*). For example, Dwyer argued that 'atria' were largely unfurnished because ample room was needed for the circulation of guests.<sup>12</sup> Pompeian excavators had concluded that when domestic paraphernalia was found in this part of a particular house it constituted a downgrading of the house's formal display areas to utilitarian spaces, as a result of conditions following the AD 62 earthquake. However, the pattern of storage furniture and domestic material in 'atria' proliferated across a sample of houses that includes both decorated and undecorated and some of the most impressive 'atria' in Pompeii (for example, the Casa delle Nozze d'Argento), and was as prominent as display furniture, if not more so.<sup>13</sup> While it is conceivable that the normal activities in some 'atria' may have been disrupted prior to the eruption, this consistent pattern shows that these furnishings were part of the normal functioning of these 'atria', which were a principal circulation area for all household members.<sup>14</sup>

This final chapter summarizes the particular finds that are the most useful for documenting occupancy and partial or complete abandonment of individual houses, and discusses the state of occupancy of the insula, as a whole, in AD 79. As highlighted in Chapter 2, there are a number of general difficulties in distinguishing disruption to an assumed 'normal' condition of house occupancy, and in establishing whether such disruption can be attributed to activity prior

<sup>10</sup> Allison (2004a: esp. 182–97).

<sup>11</sup> Wallace-Hadrill (1994: 91–117).

<sup>12</sup> Dwyer (1982: 113–15).

<sup>13</sup> Allison (2004a: 65–70).

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. 121–2, 164–6.



to, during, or after the AD 79 eruption. Any conclusions regarding occupancy that are based on the overall distribution patterns of artefact assemblages in the houses and units of this insula must therefore be treated with caution. That said, there are certain classes of artefacts and artefact assemblages that potentially provide more useful data for assessing the state of occupancy immediately prior to the eruption.

The most obvious data in this regard are human skeletal remains.<sup>15</sup> Across the insula, skeletons were relatively rare. No skeletal remains were found in either House I 10,1 or House I 10,2–3. In the Casa del Menandro, the skeletons of three individuals were found together in room 19, ten were found in corridor P1, and two in room 43. The skeletons of another three individuals, found in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit above courtyard 34, seem to have been part of the same group as those found in corridor P1 and room 19. Thus, at least eighteen individuals must have been in this house at the time of the eruption. The skeleton of a dog was also found in courtyard 34 but no horse skeletons, despite evidence that the exit from this courtyard was closed and probably blocked with amphorae, and that a cart and harness still remained in the courtyard. The skeletons of two humans were found in room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro and the remains of two individuals were found in room 8 in the Casa degli Amanti. No human remains were recorded in House I 10,8, House I 10,18, or any of the other smaller units of this insula. Thus, the total known number of occupants of the insula at the time of the eruption was at least twenty-two, mostly from the Casa del Menandro. Because all individuals were found in the rear parts of the houses, it seems improbable that any of them were fugitives from other parts of Pompeii, sheltering in these houses during the eruption, although it is not impossible. The number of occupants seems rather small for an insula of this size but it is highly probable that other occupants fled, and possibly managed to escape, during the eruption. It is also conceivable that other occupants may have abandoned these residences during seismic activity that was likely to have taken place at some earlier stage, as discussed in Chapter 2.

Of the individuals in the Casa del Menandro, a group of at least fifteen appear to have been in the

process of fleeing by the stairs in corridor P1. Maiuri suggested that those who died in room 19 and in the corridor had been a group of servants because the adults were not wearing any jewellery. This is not strictly true. Those in corridor P1 had two iron rings and one bronze ring between them and those in the upper levels of the volcanic deposit were probably wearing gold and bronze jewellery. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that they appear to have been carrying few possessions and only limited amounts of money. In contrast, the two skeletons in room 43, the adult of which Maiuri also identified as a servant, were carrying considerable wealth and were surrounded by material which was either collected up during the final eruption or salvaged during or after an earlier upheaval. It is not possible to ascertain the status of these individuals or their position within the household although those wearing gold jewellery were more probably members of the owning family than servants. These remains indicate that this house was no doubt occupied at the time of the eruption.

From the location and positions of the skeletons on a bed in room 9 in the Casa del Fabbro, it might be possible to deduce that these individuals were residents of this house rather than fugitives sheltering here during the eruption. It is interesting that only two occupants chose to remain in this house, however. Either they were the only occupants at the time of the eruption or the others had fled during the eruption. Also, in the Casa degli Amanti, the remains of only two individuals were found, again in a room traditionally associated with formal dining. However, these remains were found in disturbed volcanic deposit. It is interesting that in both these houses the occupants seem to have chosen to shelter in a similar type of room. This may be related to their knowledge of its more solid construction than other parts of the house, or alternatively, these individuals may have been drawn to these rooms in extreme fear because of their familiarity with them. If the individual who died on the bed in room 43 in the Casa del Menandro was drawn to his own bed, this circumstance might throw light on the sleeping habits of the individuals who took shelter on the beds or couches of a formal dining room. A similar situation can be observed in room HH in the Casa di Julius Polybius.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* esp. 192–5.

<sup>16</sup> Allison (2004b).

Of the thirty houses in my previous study, half had some remains of human skeletons.<sup>17</sup> Ten skeletons were found in the Casa di Julius Polybius and three were found in the Casa dell'Efebo. The Casa del Menandro is about two and a half times the size of these two houses so might be expected to have had considerably more skeletons but, as Wallace-Hadrill has argued, such figures are relatively meaningless given our lack of knowledge of the size of households and the numbers of people who fled during the eruption. If, for argument's sake, we were to take Wallace-Hadrill's estimate for the amount of space each person required, being one person to a room, this would mean that about one sixth of the inhabitants were left in the insula after the eruption. Even if we were to take his upper limit, of two rooms per person, the recorded number of skeletons suggest occupancy of the insula as a whole was still low, accommodating not more than one third of full capacity. This would mean that at least two-thirds, and very probably many more, escaped during the eruption. While this is not beyond the realms of possibility, added to the evidence for a limited number of skeletons in this insula, is the lack of evidence for any recent and essential domestic activity, most notably food preparation.

Kitchen utensils are unlikely to have been packed away during the final eruption. Such material, with the possible exception of some bronze vessels, is also unlikely to have been attractive to post-eruption intruders. Therefore, the recording of a quantity and range of movable kitchen utensils in rooms identified as kitchens suggests that the house concerned was occupied at the time of the eruption.<sup>18</sup> This seems to have been the case in ten houses in my sample of thirty.<sup>19</sup> For example, in the Casa dei Vettii, the Casa del Sacerdos Amandus, and the Casa del Sacello Iliaco numerous bronze vessels and other food-preparation utensils, of little interest to post-eruption looters, were found in kitchen areas.<sup>20</sup> In this particular insula, with the exception of the Casa del Fabbro, the kitchen areas tended to show little evidence for the rapid abandonment of food-preparation activities, compared with these other houses.

In the Casa del Menandro, room 27 showed no trace of recent use although this may have been the result of post-eruption disturbance to this area.<sup>21</sup> Room 45, which may once have been a kitchen, seems to have gone out of use some time before the final eruption. The discovery of large amounts of cooking vessels and other food-consumption vessels in the nearby area, hall 41 and area 40, suggests that any cooking that was being carried out in this part of the house was done under makeshift circumstances.

In the Casa del Fabbro there is indeed more substantial evidence for rapid abandonment of food-preparation activities. A number of food-preparation utensils, including two iron braziers, were found in close proximity to the cooking bench. This accords well with the discovery of skeletons close by. Some ceramic jars were found on the cooking bench in room 9 of House I 10, 8. Further food-preparation material seems to have been evident in room 8, but mixed in with other domestic material and possibly building material, suggesting a state of upheaval. Again, in the Casa degli Amanti, the combination of limited food-preparation items and a puteal in the kitchen, room 16, indicate the relocation of heavy items which probably took place during pre-eruption upheaval, and possibly subsequent abandonment.

Of the smaller houses in this insula, the kitchen area of House I 10,1 seems in a state of disruption, being part of the small courtyard which seems to have been filled with material for building repairs. House I 10,2–3 does not appear to have had a kitchen separate from shop 2, and this shop seems to have been inoperative at the time of the eruption. The finds in the kitchen of House I 10,18 are uncharacteristic of finds usually recorded in kitchens, suggesting rather makeshift conditions.

Thus, the combination of a relative lack of skeletons and a lack of good evidence for rapidly abandoned food-preparation activities, across the insula, points towards only limited and perhaps makeshift occupancy immediately prior to the eruption. This pattern is reiterated in the distribution patterns of other classes of seemingly more intrinsically valuable artefacts. People leaving their homes or securing their

<sup>17</sup> Allison (2004a: table 8.4).

<sup>18</sup> For usual finds in kitchen areas: *ibid.* 99–103.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* 192–3.

<sup>20</sup> Allison (2004b).

<sup>21</sup> This area could have been disturbed during the construction of an aqueduct at the end of the sixteenth century (see Ling 1997: 11), or in the nineteenth century during excavations of the street to the west of the insula.

possessions during an eruption or a natural disaster often collect together their valuables. Some are placed in locations of safety until the danger passes, others are taken with them in their flight. For example, the Pompeians may have put their large-scale sculpture and precious furniture in positions of safety but were unlikely to have taken these with them in their flight, or to have put broken pieces away for safe-keeping in the throes of an eruption. Sculpture could, of course, have been broken during the eruption.

Large scale sculptural remains are frequently found in Pompeian houses, most notably *in situ* in the gardens of the Casa dei Vettii, the Casa degli Amorini Dorati, and the Casa di M. Lucretius.<sup>22</sup> There are also frequent instances where this type of sculpture seems to have been broken and relocated prior to the final eruption.<sup>23</sup> Very few large-scale sculptural remains were found in this insula, however. There are three possible explanations for this: any such remains were removed during post-eruption looting; most of the houses and units in this insula had little display sculpture, under normal conditions; or the owners had removed it when they abandoned their residences at some stage prior to the final eruption. The first explanation is highly possible but it seems improbable that all trace of any furniture or sculpture would have been removed from the Casa degli Amanti and that all sculpture except one herm had been looted from the Casa del Fabbro. The second reason might, at first sight, seem a reasonable explanation except that the seemingly more humble House I 10,1 had a terracotta antefix on display in the yard and House I 10,8 had a number of pieces of decorative terracotta revetment. One might, therefore, expect to find at least some sculpture in the Casa degli Amanti. Thus, its complete absence suggests that the owners had removed any valuables at some time prior to the eruption. The placement of a terracotta puteal in the kitchen may have been part of this earlier salvaging and relocation. The lack of any other valuable material in this house, while conceivably the result of looting, could equally document an earlier clearance by the owners, as concluded by Elia.<sup>24</sup>

Only in the Casa del Menandro were any substantial remains of sculpture and display furniture found: a marble arm from a draped female statue in hall 41; the remains of a marble statue of Apollo in the north ambulatory of the peristyle garden; a bronze *labrum* in the front hall; and at least one sundial. The marble arm was a broken and isolated find in a mixed assemblage suggesting that it had broken off a statue during an earlier event and was then relocated, possibly salvaged, at some stage prior to the eruption. The statue of Apollo, ostensibly complete although lacking its base, was not packed away like other valuables in this house, such as the silver finds in room B. Indeed this statue seems to have been salvaged (possibly from outside the house) and placed here provisionally during some prior disruption. The storage of the sundial in room B, but not of the *labrum* and statue, implies that the former, also, was stored during some disruption that was not the AD 79 eruption. Thus, there is little evidence for the hoarding or salvaging of statuary and furniture in the Casa del Menandro that can be attributed to the final eruption; and there is a lack of *in-situ* display furniture for such a large and seemingly affluent house.

There is also a general lack of small valuable items in this insula, as there is in Pompeian houses generally.<sup>25</sup> Much of this lack could no doubt be attributable to post-eruption looting or to fugitives taking smaller valuables with them. Only the Casa del Menandro shows any significant amounts of such material, although certain amounts are evident in the Casa del Fabbro. The small valuable items in the Casa del Menandro—silver and gold items and coins—were either being carried by fugitives, as in room 43, or packed away, as in room B. It has been argued that the treasure stored in room B had been placed there during disrupted conditions prior to the eruption. With the possible exception of the coins in room 43, there is no evidence for hoarding or collecting that can be definitively associated with the final eruption.

In the Casa del Fabbro, one of the skeletons had a collection of bronze and silver coins. Other coins and jewellery were found in cupboards in the front hall

<sup>22</sup> See e.g. Dwyer (1982: pl. 9, no. 32); Seiler (1992: figs 205–8); Allison (2004a: fig. 6.11).

<sup>23</sup> See Allison (2004a: esp. 182–6).

<sup>24</sup> Elia (1934: 336).

<sup>25</sup> Allison (2004a: esp. 182–4).

and upstairs rooms. The latter circumstances probably constitute habitual storage. It is notable that the owners of these latter valuables did not endeavour to take them with them during flight from the final eruption, a situation which might suggest that their owners were still in residence.

Another class of material which potentially provides information on the state of occupancy of the houses and units in this insula is that associated with building and reconstruction activities. Evidence for repair work has frequently been noted in Pompeian houses and often attributed to repair resulting from damage caused by the AD 62 earthquake. However, it can be demonstrated that this repair work cannot all be dated to this one event but rather that damage, repair, alteration, and abandonment of that repair programme could have occurred at various times in the last decades of Pompeii.<sup>26</sup> There was considerable evidence in the Casa del Menandro that this house had been in a state of disrepair and was undergoing restoration, quite possibly for a number of years, prior to the eruption. While there is evidence for a change in the use of the Casa del Fabbro there is little evidence for interrupted repair activities here. The same is true for the Casa degli Amanti. House I 10,8, however, seems to have undergone some repair which, from the evidence of furniture in partially decorated room 6, appears to have ceased and been left incomplete during a rather makeshift final occupancy. Houses I 10,1 and I 10,18 also show evidence of repair activities.

In summary, while the Casa del Menandro contained a number of human skeletons these seem numerically inadequate for the size of the house. While it could be argued that the other occupants had fled during the eruption, this house had no evidence for recent, habitual food-preparation activities, little evidence for the collecting of valuables that could have taken place during the eruption, but considerable evidence for building and repair activities and for the relocation and salvaging of material during previous periods of disruption. Thus, as had originally been supposed by Maiuri, it seems unlikely that the Casa del Menandro was fully occupied and operating in some 'normal' capacity at the time of the eruption.<sup>27</sup> The Casa del Fabbro, on the other hand,

had some skeletal remains, evidence for food-preparation activities, general storage of valuables, and no building activities, all suggesting that it had a relatively normal occupancy at the time of the eruption. However, the range of finds in this house suggests that it may have been converted for more industrial and commercial activities during its final occupancy rather than operating purely as the type of residence for which its wall-paintings and layout might indicate it had originally been designed. If this is the case, it conceivably had fewer inhabitants than one might expect in a house of this size, immediately prior to the eruption. House I 10,8 had no skeletal remains, little or no evidence of recent food-preparation activities, and no especially valuable stored items. However, one room, room 12, was packed with all manner of domestic material. Combined with the evidence for repair in rooms 6 and 10, this suggests that this house was indeed being lived in under straitened circumstances and that most, if not all, of the occupants had packed away their belongings and left at some stage prior to the eruption. While the Casa degli Amanti had some skeletal remains there is no other evidence in this house to indicate that it was fully functioning at the time of the eruption. Indeed, it is not absolutely certain that the two individuals found in disturbed volcanic deposit originated from this house. The smaller houses and units had no skeletons and little evidence of normal food-preparation activities to document recent occupancy. On the contrary, Houses I 10,1 and I 10,18, and Unit I 10,6 showed repair activities that would have caused disruption to normal living conditions.

Some of the above discussion concerns absence of evidence. Given both the possibility of post-eruption looting and the lack of recording of fragmentary material in the Pompeian excavations, this absence may not be a particularly reliable criterion. By comparing the houses and units of this insula with other houses in Pompeii, however, it becomes apparent that most, if not all, of the establishments in this insula show patterns of disruption to their normal state of occupancy. For example, houses such as the Casa della Ara Massima, Casa degli Amorini Dorati, Casa del Sacerdos Amandus, Casa di Julius Polybius, Casa di Trebius Valens, and Casa dei Vettii contained a number of the

<sup>26</sup> See *ibid.* esp. 187–92.

<sup>27</sup> Maiuri (1933: 248).

following—skeletal remains, evidence for food-preparation activities, extant and *in situ* sculpture, and other valuables—indicating that they were occupied and possibly flourishing at the time of the eruption.<sup>28</sup> This was not the case in most of the buildings of this insula. Rather, like a number of other houses in Pompeii (e.g. the Casa di Stallius Eros, the Casa dell’Efebo, House I

7,19, and the Casa dei Quadretti Teatrali), the houses and units in this insula show evidence for earlier disruption, prior to that which would have taken place during the final eruption.<sup>29</sup> While the Casa del Menandro and Casa del Fabbro appear to have experienced at least some late occupancy, this insula, in general, was probably relatively sparsely inhabited at the time of the eruption.

<sup>28</sup> See Allison (2004a: table 8.5).

<sup>29</sup> Allison (2004b).



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PART V  
APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX A

## Coins from the Insula del Menandro, now in the Naples National Museum

by Teresa Giove; translated by Penelope Allison

Coin inventory numbers are those used in the original Naples Museum lists, made when the coins were taken to the Museum. These are not the actual Museum inventory numbers. The catalogue numbers are those of the main catalogue.

### 20: (Pompeii inv. no. 5103)

*Bronze coin, Ebusus*

*Wg.*: 4.45 g; *diam.*: 18 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: Bes nude, facing with right arm raised

*Date and mint*: end 3rd cent. BC

*Reference*: Campo 1976: Period II, group XVIII.

### 29: (Pompeii inv. no. 5100)

*Bronze as, Tiberius*

*Wg.*: 10.43 g; *diam.*: 26 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: 'DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER'; radiate head of Augustus I.

*Rev.*: Eagle on a globe; at the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 34–7, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 82.

### 49: (Pompeii inv. no. 5118)

*Bronze as, Tiberius*

*Wg.*: 8.41 g; *diam.*: 30 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: '[DRVSVS CAESA]R TI AVG DIVI [AVG N]'; bare head of Drusus I.

*Rev.*: '[PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER]'; at the centre: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 21–2, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 45.

### 54: (Pompeii inv. no. 3824A)

*Bronze as, Gaius*

*Wg.*: 11.19 g; *diam.*: 29–31 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: 'C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT'; head of Gaius I.

*Rev.*: Vesta veiled and draped, seated I. on a throne, with a patera in her right hand; and long sceptre in her left; above: '[VESTA]'; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 37–8, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: III, no. 38.

### 55: (Pompeii inv. no. 3824B)

*Bronze sextans, Roman Republic*

*Wg.*: 2.85 g; *diam.*: 16 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: Head of Mercury r.; above: two pellets

*Rev.*: Prow of a ship r.; below: two pellets; above: '[ROMA]'

*Date and mint*: post 211 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 56/6.

### 69: (Pompeii inv. no. 5090)

*Bronze coin, illegible*

*Wg.*: 12.10 g; *diam.*: 30 mm; border of dots.

### 93: (Pompeii inv. no. 5067)

*Bronze as, Roman Republic*

*Wg.*: 39.99 g; *diam.*: 32–4 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Head of Janus; above: value marks

*Rev.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: value marks; below: 'ROMA'

*Date and mint*: post 211 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 56/2.

### 125: (Pompeii inv. no. 5062)

*Bronze quadrans, Claudius(?)*

*Wg.*: 2.74 g; *diam.*: 17 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: 'PON M [ . . . ]'; illegible

*Date and mint*: AD 41–3, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 122, nos. 84–91.

### 178: (Pompeii inv. no. 4252)

*Bronze coin, Ebusus*

*Wg.*: 1.43 g; *diam.*: 12 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: Bes standing and frontal (partially visible)

*Rev.*: Illegible

*Date*: end 3rd cent. BC

*Reference*: Campo 1976: Period II, Group XVIII.

### 188: (Pompeii inv. no. 4201)

*Bronze as, Augustus*

*Wg.*: 10.71 g; *diam.*: 26 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: '[CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC POTEST]'; head of Augustus I.

*Rev.*: '[C PLOTIVS] RVFVS III VIR'; at the centre: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: 15 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 71, no. 389.

### 227: (Pompeii inv. no. 4280)

*Coin no. 1: fraction, illegible*

*Wg.*: 1.50 g; *diam.*: 12 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Roman Republic**

Wg.: 24.27 g; diam.: 32 mm; border of dots

Obv: Head of Janus

Rev: Prow of ship, r.

**262: (Pompeii inv. no. 4601)****Coin no. 1: Bronze as, Tiberius**

Wg.: 9.70 g; diam.: 26 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: '[DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER]'; radiate head of Augustus l.

Rev: Winged thunderbolt; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 34–7, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 83.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, Ebusus**

Wg.: 4.36 g; diam.: 17–18 mm; border of dots

Obv: Bes standing and frontal (partially visible)

Rev: Illegible

Date: end 3rd cent. BC

Reference: Campo 1976: Period II, Group XVIII.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.44 g; diam.: 29 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: Illegible

Rev: Minerva r., throwing a javelin with the right hand, and with the left holding a shield; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 100.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze coin**

Wg.: 4.77 g; diam.: 16 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev: Bull protome r.; star of four rays

Date and mint: c.330 BC, Neapolis

Reference: Taliercio 1986: phase I B 260, no. 5.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 2.69 g; diam.: 14 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 6: Bronze semis**

Wg.: 5.50 g; diam.: 18 mm; border of dots

Obv: Laureate head of Neptune r.; behind: 'S'

Rev: Prow of a ship r. (partially visible); above: '[C]NTE[V]'

Date and mint: late 3rd cent. BC, Paestum

Reference: Crawford 1973: 82, no. 22/1.

**271: (Pompeii inv. no. 4316)****Bronze quadrans, Roman Republic**

Wg.: 8.54 g; diam.: 23 mm; border of dots

Obv: Head of Hercules r.; behind: three pellets

Rev: Illegible

Date and mint: post 211 BC(?), Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 56/5.

**274: (Pompeii inv. no. 4328)****Bronze sestertius, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.28 g; diam.: 30 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAES[AR AVG PM TR P IMP]'; laureate head of Claudius r.

Rev: 'SPES [AVGVSTA]'; Spes l., with a flower in her right hand, raising her skirt with her left

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 99.

**279: (Pompeii inv. no. 4327)****Bronze as, Tiberius**

Wg.: 9.20 g; diam.: 29 mm; border of dots

Obv: '[DIVVS AV]GVS[TVS PATER]'; radiate head of Augustus l.

Rev: Altar; in lower field: 'PROVIDENT'; at the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 22/23–30, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 81.

**377: (Pompeii inv. no. 4753)****Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 5.18 g; diam.: 27 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: '[TI CLAVDIVS CA]ESAR AVG PM TR P IMP'; bare head of Claudius l

Rev: '[CONST]ANT[IAE A]VGV[STI]'; Constantia in military dress with a long spear in her right hand; at the side: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 127, no. 95.

**481: (Pompeii inv. no. 4632)****Coin no. 14: Silver denarius, illegible (NM inv. no.145504/14)**

Wg.: 3.60 g; diam.: 17 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 16: Silver denarius, Galba (NM inv. no.145504/16)**

Wg.: 3.44 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: 'IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AV[G PM]'; laureate head of Galba r.; border of dots

Rev: '[DI]VA AVGVSTA'; Livia draped and standing l. with a pater in her right hand and long sceptre in her left

Date and mint: AD 68–9, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 243, no. 224.

**Coin no. 18: Silver denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no.145504/18)**

Wg.: 3.48 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: 'CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian l.; border of dots

Rev: '[ANNONA] AVG'; Annona seated l., holding a bundle of ears of corn with both hands

Date and mint: AD 78–9, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 29, no. 131B.

**Coin no. 24: Silver denarius, Galba (NM inv. no.145504/24)**

Wg.: 3.60 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv: '[IMP SER] GALBA A[VG]'; head of Galba r.. border of dots



Rev.: 'SPQR/OB/CS'

Date and mint: AD 68–9, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 241, no. 167.

**Coin no. 27: Silver denarius, Nero (NM inv. no.145504/27)**

Wg.: 3.43 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVG[VSTVS]'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: 'IVPPITER CVSTOS'; Jupiter seated l. (partially visible)

Date and mint: AD 64–5, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 153, no. 53.

**Coin no. 32: Silver denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no.145504/32)**

Wg.: 3.51 g; diam.: 17–19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG PM COS IIII'; laureate head of Vespasian r.

Rev.: '[NEP] RED'; Neptune standing l. with his foot on a globe, holding an *acrostolium* in his left hand and a sceptre in the right

Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 46.

**Coin no. 35: Silver denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no.145504/35)**

Wg.: 3.47 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[IMP CAES VESP AVG PM COS IIII]'; laureate head of Vespasian r.

Rev.: '[CONCORDIA] AVGVSTI'; Concordia seated l. with a patera in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left

Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 43.

**Coin no. 42: Silver denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no.145504/42)**

Wg.: 3.57 g; diam.: 19–21 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS] AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.

Rev.: 'IOVIS CVSTOS'; Jupiter standing l. with a patera in his right hand and a sceptre in his left, an altar at his feet; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 75–9, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 28, no. 124a.

#### 482: (Pompeii inv. no. 4632)

**Coin no. 15: Silver denarius, Roman republican, illegible (NM inv. no.145504/15)**

Wg.: 3.33 g; diam.: 18–16 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 17: Silver denarius, Mn Cordius (NM inv. no.145504/17)**

Wg.: 3.31 g; diam.: 16–17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Jugate head of the Dioscuri with laureate pileus; r.: 'RVFVS [III VIR]'

Rev.: Venus standing r. with scales in her right hand and a sceptre in her left, Cupid perched on her shoulder; r.: 'MN CORDIVS'

Date and mint: 46 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 463/1a.

**Coin no. 19: Silver denarius, Roman republican, A. Plautius (NM inv. no.145504/19)**

Wg.: 2.56 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Cybele r.; r.: 'A PLAVT [IVS]'; l.: '[AED CVR SC]'

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: 55 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 431/1.

**Coin no. 20: Silver denarius, Roman Republic (NM inv. no.145504/20)**

Wg.: 2.95 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Bust of Diana draped and r., with bow and quiver on her shoulder; to the right: 'GETA'; r. 'IIIVIR'

Rev.: Boar to the right, wounded with a spear and attacked by a hound; in lower field: 'C HOSIDI C F'

Date and mint: 68 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 407/2.

**Coin no. 21: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, legionary of M. Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/21)**

Wg.: 3.60 g; diam.: 17 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Ship r.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 22: Silver denarius, Roman Republic (NM inv. no.145504/2)**

Wg.: 2.63 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Illegible

Rev.: Venus standing l., with Victoria in her right hand and in her left a sceptre; at her feet: a shield; to the right: '[P SEPVL]LIVS'; r.: '[MACER]'

Date and mint: 44 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 480/9.

**Coin no. 23: Silver denarius, Brutus (NM inv. no.145504/23).**

Wg.: 3.01 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Head of L. Iunius Brutus r.; behind: 'BRVTVS'

Rev.: Head of C. Servilius Ahala r.; behind: 'AHALA'

Date and mint: 54 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 433/2.

**Coin no. 25: Silver denarius, Roman Republic (NM inv. no.145504/25)**

Wg.: 2.73 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'X'

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; beneath: 'L SAVF'; in the lower field: 'ROMA'

Date and mint: 152 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 204/1.

**Coin no. 26: Silver denarius, legionary of M. Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/26)**

Wg.: 3 g; diam.: 19 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Ship r.

Rev.: Aquila between two military standards

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 28: Silver denarius, of Cn Lentulus (NM inv. no.145504/28)*

Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted bust of Mars seen from behind, with head turned to the right; and spear on shoulder

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; in the field below: '[CN LENTVL]'

Date and mint: 88 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 345/1.

*Coin no. 29: Silver denarius, of C. Postumius (NM inv. no.145504/29)*

Wg.: 2.38 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bust of Diana with bow and quiver on her shoulder

Rev.: Hound running to the right; in the field below: '[C POSTVMI]'

Date and mint: 74 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 394.

*Coin no. 30: Silver denarius, of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (NM inv. no.145504/30)*

Wg.: 2.67 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: Minerva in a quadriga r.; in the field below: 'C VIBIVS C F'

Date and mint: 90 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 342/5b.

*Coin no. 31: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, illegible (NM inv. no.145504/31)*

Wg.: 3.50 g; diam.: 16–17 mm (preservation poor).

*Coin no. 33: Silver denarius, of Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/33)*

Wg.: 3 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[A]NTONI ARMEN[IA DEVICTA]'; head of Antonius r.; behind: Armenian tiara

Rev.: '[CLEOPATRAE REGIN[A REG[VM FILIORVM REGVM]']'; bust of Cleopatra r.

Date and mint: 32 BC, legionary of Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 543/1.

*Coin no. 34: Silver denarius, of L Iulius Bursio (NM inv. no.145504/34)*

Wg.: 3.25 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Neptune r. with trident on his shoulder

Rev.: Victoria in a quadriga r., with her left hand holding the reins and her right a wreath; on a line in the field below: 'NI'; in the field below: 'L IVLI BVR[SIO]'

Date and mint: 85 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 352/1c.

*Coin no. 36: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, illegible (NM inv. no.145504/36)*

Wg.: 3.39 g; diam.: 17 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 37: Silver denarius, of C. Vibius C. f. Pansa (NM inv. no.145504/37)*

Wg.: 3.72 g; diam.: 16–17 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.; to the right: 'PANSA'

Rev.: Minerva in a quadriga r. with a spear and reins in her left hand; in the field below: 'C VIBIVS C F'

Date and mint: 90 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 342/5b.

*Coin no. 38: Silver denarius, legionary of M. Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/38)*

Wg.: 3.76 g; diam.: 18 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Ship r.

Rev.: Aquila between two military standards

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 39: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, of A. Postumius Albinus (NM inv. no.145504/39)*

Wg.: 2.99 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Veiled head of Hispania r.; behind: 'HISPAN'

Rev.: Togate figure between two military insignia

Date and mint: 81 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 372/2.

*Coin no. 40: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, of P. Clodius (NM inv. no.145504/40)*

Wg.: 3.34 g; diam.: 18–20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind: a lyre; border of dots

Rev.: Diana standing r. with a torch held in both hands; border of dots

Date and mint: 42 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 494/23.

*Coin no. 41: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, legionary of M. Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/41)*

Wg.: 3.82 g; diam.: 17 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Ship r.

Rev.: Aquila between two military standards

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 43: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, legionary of M. Antonius (NM inv. no.145504/43)*

Wg.: 2.99 g; diam.: 19 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Ship r.

Rev.: Aquila between two military standards

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius,

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 44: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, of P. Crepusius (NM inv. no.145504/44)*

Wg.: 3.74 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind: a sceptre; border of dots

Rev.: Horseman galloping to the right with spear in right hand; in field below: '[P CREPVSI]'

Date and mint: 82 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 361/1a.

*Coin no. 45: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, of C. Caesar (NM inv. no.145504/45)*

Wg.: 2.92 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Head of Octavian l.; in the field below: 'S C'; border of dots

Rev.: Equestrian statue l.

Date and mint: 43 BC, Gallia Cisalpina and Italia

Reference: Crawford 1974: 490/1.

**Coin no. 46: Silver denarius, Roman Republic (NM inv. no. 145504/46)**

Wg.: 2.72 g; diam.: 18 mm; border of dots (broken)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'X'

Rev.: Victoria in a quadriga r.

**483: (Pompeii inv. no. 4630)**

**Coin no. 2: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/2)**

Wg.: 7.36 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: 'IV[PPI]TER CVSTOS'; Jupiter seated r. on a throne with a long sceptre in his left hand and a thunderbolt in his right; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 64–5, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 153, no. 52.

**Coin no. 4: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/4)**

Wg.: 7.34 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation excellent)

Obv.: 'IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'IV[PPI]TER CVSTOS'; Jupiter seated r. on a throne with a long sceptre in his left hand and a thunderbolt in his right; border of dots

Date and mint: Roma, AD 66–7

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 154, no. 63.

**Coin no. 6: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/6)**

Wg.: 7.33 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation excellent)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS'; Nero radiate and togate, standing r. with a branch in his right hand and Victoria on a globe in his right; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 64–5, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 153, no. 46.

**Coin no. 7: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/7)**

Wg.: 7.36 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'IV[PPI]TER CVSTOS'; Jupiter seated r. on a throne with a long sceptre in his left hand and a thunderbolt in his right; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 66–7, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 154, no. 63.

**Coin no. 9: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/9)**

Wg.: 7.67 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVG IMP'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PONTIF MAX TR P VII COS IIII PP'; Ceres, veiled and draped, standing l., with ears of corn in her right hand and a long torch in her left; r.: 'EX'; to the right: 'SC'; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 60–1, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 151, no. 23.

**Coin no. 12: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/12)**

Wg.: 7.38 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: Salus seated on a throne l., with a patera in her right hand; in the field below: 'SALVS'; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 65–6, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 153, no. 59.

**Coin no. 13: Gold denarius, Nero (NM inv. no. 145503/13)**

Wg.: 7.38 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS'; laureate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'IV[PPI]TER CVSTOS'; Jupiter seated on a throne, l., with a long sceptre in his left hand and a thunderbolt in his right; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 66–7, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 154, no. 63.

**484: (Pompeii inv. no. 4631)**

**Coin no. 1: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/1)**

Wg.: 7.36 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

Rev.: Victoria standing r. on a globe, with a crown in her outstretched right hand and a palm in her left; to the right: 'VIC r.: AVG'

Date and mint: AD 71–2, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 34, no. 158.

**Coin no. 3: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/3)**

Wg.: 7.37 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'TR POT COS III'; Aequitas standing l. with scales in the right hand and a staff in the left; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 69–71, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 16, no. 12.

**Coin no. 5: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/5)**

Wg.: 7.38 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation excellent)

Obv.: 'T CAESAR VESPASIANVS'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'ANNONA AVG'; Annona seated on a throne l. with ears of corn in the right hand; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 78–9, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 39, no. 218.

**Coin no. 8: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/8)**

Wg.: 7.31 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation excellent)

Obv.: 'T CAESAR VESPASIANVS'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'CERES AVGVST'; Ceres standing l. with a sheath in her right hand and a long sceptre in the left; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 78–9, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 39, no. 219.

**Coin no. 10: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/10)**

*Wg.:* 7.27 g; *diam.:* 19–21 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* ‘T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN’; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* ‘PAX AVGVST’; Pax seated l. with a sceptre in the left hand and a branch in the right; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 75–9, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 39, no. 212.

**Coin no. 11: Gold denarius, Vespasian (NM inv. no. 145503/11)**

*Wg.:* 7.46 g; *diam.:* 19–20 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* ‘T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN’; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* Cow r.; ‘COS V’

*Date and mint:* AD 76, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 37, no. 187.

**547: (Pompeii inv. no. 4741)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze as, Nero**

*Wg.:* 10.89 g; *diam.:* 26 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* ‘NERO CAESAR AVG GERM [IMP]’; laureate head of Nero r.

*Rev.:* Victoria flying l., holding an inscribed shield; to the sides: ‘S C’

*Date and mint:* c. AD 65, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 169, no. 312.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 18.45 g; *diam.:* 28 mm; border of dots.

**558: (Pompeii inv. no. 5044)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze quadrans, Claudius**

*Wg.:* 2.61 g; *diam.:* 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* ‘TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG’; modius

*Rev.:* ‘PON M TR P IMP [COS DES IT]’; at the centre: ‘S C’

*Date and mint:* AD 41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 126, no. 84.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 10.27 g; *diam.:* 27–8 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* ‘[GER]MANICVS CAESAR TI AVGVST [F DIVI AVG N]’; bare head of Germanicus l.

*Rev.:* ‘[C CAESAR AVG GERM]ANICVS PON M TR POT’; at the centre: ‘S C’

*Date and mint:* AD 37–8, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 110, no. 35.

**563–565: (Pompeii inv. no. 4801)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze fraction, illegible**

*Wg.:* 1.74 g; *diam.:* 13 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze coin**

*Wg.:* 1.53 g; *diam.:* 11–12 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Head of Apollo (partially visible)

*Rev.:* Protome of a bull

*Date and mint:* after 250 BC, Neapolis

*Reference:* Taliercio 1986: phase IVf, 338.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze coin, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 1.55 g; *diam.:* 14 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Rev.:* Bull r.

*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze fraction, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 1.41 g; *diam.:* 14–13 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Rev.:* Illegible

*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze fraction, illegible**

*Wg.:* 2.81 g; *diam.:* 15 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 6: Bronze fraction, illegible**

*Wg.:* 1.06 g; *diam.:* 14–15 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 7: Bronze fraction, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 2.47 g; *diam.:* 13 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Rev.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC

*Reference:* Campo 1976: Period II, Group XVIII.

**Coin no. 8: Bronze coin, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 2.11 g; *diam.:* 14 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Rev.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC

*Reference:* Campo 1976: Period II, Group XVIII.

**Coin no. 9: Bronze fraction, illegible**

*Wg.:* 1.88 g; *diam.:* 12–14 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 10: Bronze fraction, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 2.61 g; *diam.:* 15 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Rev.:* Bes standing and frontal

*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC

*Reference:* Campo 1976: Period II, Group XVIII.

**Coin no. 11: Bronze quadrans, Augustus**

*Wg.:* 3.50 g; *diam.:* 16–17 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* ‘LAMIA SIL[IVS ANNVS]’; cornucopiae; at the sides: ‘S C’; border of dots

*Rev.:* ‘[III] VIR AA[A FF]’; altar; border of dots

*Date and mint:* 9 BC, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 74, no. 422.

**Coin no. 12: Bronze coin**

*Wg.:* 2.46 g; *diam.:* 15 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* Male head l.

*Rev.:* Tripod



*Date and mint:* c.250 BC, Neapolis  
*Reference:* Taliercio 1986: phase IV and nos. 1–2.

**Coin no. 13: Bronze coin**

*Wg.:* 1.95 g; *diam.:* 15 mm; border of dots  
*Date and mint:* c.250 BC, Neapolis

**Coin no. 14: Bronze coin**

*Wg.:* 2.40 g; *diam.:* 12–15 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* Male head l.  
*Rev.:* Tripod  
*Date and mint:* c.250 BC, Neapolis  
*Reference:* Taliercio 1986: phase IV and nos. 1–2.

**Coin no. 15: Bronze coin, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 2.40 g; *diam.:* 15 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal  
*Rev.:* Bull charging r.  
*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC.

**Coin no. 16: Bronze fraction, Ebusus**

*Wg.:* 2.00 g; *diam.:* 14 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* Bes standing and frontal  
*Rev.:* Illegible  
*Date:* end 3rd cent. BC.

**Coin no. 348: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Thorius Balbus**

*Wg.:* 3.79 g; *diam.:* 14 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind: 'I S M R'  
*Rev.:* Bull charging r.; beneath: '[L] THORIVS'; in the field below: 'BALBVS'  
*Date and mint:* 105 BC, Roma  
*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 316.

**Coin no. 349: Silver denarius, Nero**

*Wg.:* 3.48 g; *diam.:* 18 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'NERO CAESAR [...]'; head of Nero r.  
*Rev.:* Illegible  
*Date and mint:* AD 54–64, Roma

**Coin no. 350: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Laeca**

*Wg.:* 3.43 g; *diam.:* 18–19 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* Helmeted head of Roma r.  
*Rev.:* Figure in military dress at the centre, between a togate figure and a smaller figure with a staff in the right hand.  
*Date and mint:* 110 or 109 BC, Roma  
*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 301.

**Coin no. 351: Silver denarius, Vespasian(?)**

*Wg.:* 3.50 g; *diam.:* 18 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* Head of Vespasian r.; '[... . . . .]'  
*Rev.:* Illegible.

**566: (Pompeii inv. no. 4805)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze sestertius, Claudius**  
*Wg.:* 13.71 g; *diam.:* 30 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* '[TI C]LAVDIVS CAESAR AVG [PM TR P IMP]'; laureate head of Claudius r.

*Rev.:* 'SPES AVGV[STA]'; Spes l. with flowers in the right hand, raising her skirt with her left

*Date and mint:* AD 41–50, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 99.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 10.30 g; *diam.:* 26 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESP AVG COS V CENS'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots  
*Rev.:* 'AEQVITAS AVGVST'; Aequitas standing with scales in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; at the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 74, Roma  
*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 80, no. 557.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 11.38 g; *diam.:* 28 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* '[IMP] CAES[AR VESP] AVG COS V [CENS]'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots  
*Rev.:* 'PAX AVGVST'; Pax standing l., on a *cippus* with a *caduceus* in her left hand and a branch in the right  
*Date and mint:* AD 74, Roma  
*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 80, no. 559.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze as, Tiberius**

*Wg.:* 10.91 g; *diam.:* 28 mm; (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* 'TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII'; head of Tiberius l.  
*Rev.:* '[PONTIF] MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXIII'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 21–2, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 44.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze as, Galba**

*Wg.:* 9.90 g; *diam.:* 27 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'SER SVLPI GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG [PM] TR P'; head of Galba r.  
*Rev.:* Illegible  
*Date and mint:* AD 68–9, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 255, nos. 493–5.

**Coin no. 6: Bronze as, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 9.53 g; *diam.:* 25 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots  
*Rev.:* 'AEQVITAS AVGVST'; Aequitas standing with scales in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; at the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 71, Roma  
*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 73, no. 482.

**583: (Pompeii inv. no. 4848)**

**Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 9.04 g; *diam.:* 28–9 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* '[M AG]RIPPA L COS III'; head of Agrippa l. wearing a rostral crown  
*Rev.:* Neptune standing l. with a small dolphin in the right hand and trident in the left; at the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.



**598: (Pompeii inv. no. 5142)***Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 6.07 g; diam.: 19 mm; border of dots.

**630: (Pompeii inv. no. 4880)***Bronze as, Claudius*

Wg.: 7.86 g; diam.: 27 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI] CLAVDIVS CAESAR [...]'; head of Claudius I.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 41–54, Roma

**637: (Pompeii inv. no. 4913)***Bronze as, Vespasian*

Wg.: 12.26 g; diam.: 26–8 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'IMP CAESAR VESP AVG COS VI'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: '[AEQVITAS AVGVSTI]'; Aequitas standing with scales in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; at the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 75, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 81, no. 568.

**689: (Pompeii inv. no. 4920)***Coin no. 1: Bronze as, Roman Republic, illegible*

Wg.: 24.97 g; diam.: 32 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Roman Republic, illegible*

Wg.: 27.70 g; diam.: 34 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 3: Bronze triens, illegible*

Wg.: 20.07 g; diam.: 29 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 4: Bronze as, Augustus*

Wg.: 10.28 g; diam.: 25 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[CAESAR AVG] TRIBVNIC POTEST'; bare head of Augustus r.

Rev.: 'CN PIS[O CN F III VIR AAA]FF'; at the centre: 'S C'

Date and mint: 15 BC, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 70, no. 382.

*Coin no. 5: Bronze triens, Roman Republic*

Wg.: 9.68 g; diam.: 23 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Helmeted head of Minerva r.

Rev.: Prow of a ship r.

**710: (Pompeii inv. no. 4940)***Bronze as, Tiberius*

Wg.: 11.00 g; diam.: 26 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII'; head of Tiberius l.

Rev.: 'PONTIF MAX TR POT [...]'; rudder on a globe

Date and mint: AD 34–7, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 97–8, nos. 52–3.

**766: (Pompeii inv. no. 4954)***Bronze as, Tiberius(?)*

Wg.: 8.73 g; diam.: 27 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[...] AVGVST IMP'; laureate head l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 15–16(?), Roma

**807: (Pompeii inv. no. 5010)***Coin no. 1: Silver denarius, Roman Republic*

Wg.: 3.32 g; diam.: 15–17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: value marks.

Rev.: Dioscuri on horseback r.; on a line in the field below: ears of corn; in the field below: 'ROMA'

Date and mint: 211–210 BC, Sicilia

Reference: Crawford 1974: 72/3.

*Coin no. 2: Silver denarius, Roman Republic*

Wg.: 3.30 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.

Date: 211–210 BC.

*Coin no. 3: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Minucius*

Wg.: 3.57 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: value marks

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga r. with a sceptre and the reins in the left hand and a thunderbolt in the right hand; below: 'ROMA'; in the lower field: '[L MINVCI]'

Date and mint: 133 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 248/1.

*Coin no. 4: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, illegible*

Wg.: 1.68 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor).

*Coin no. 5: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Cn Magnus*

Wg.: 1.60 g; diam.: 12–18 mm (preservation poor) (broken)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'P R'

Rev.: Female figure standing r. with two spears in the left hand, and with the right offering a palm branch to a soldier standing r. (beyond the coin)

Date and mint: 46–45 BC, Spagna

Reference: Crawford 1974: 469/1a.

*Coin no. 6: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus*

Wg.: 2.75 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Laureate head of Jupiter l.; in front: C; border of dots

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga r. with a sceptre and the reins in the left hand and a thunderbolt in the right hand; in the field below: 'L SCIP ASIAG'; border of dots

Date and mint: 106 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 311/1b.

*Coin no. 7: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Lucinius Rufus*

Wg.: 3.37 g; diam.: 20–3 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Laureate head of Roma r.; behind: 'PV'; in a laurel crown

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r. with the left hand holding the reins and the right hand raised with a whip; above: 'RVF'; in the field below: 'M LVCIL'; border of dots

Date and mint: 101 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 324/1.

**Coin no. 8: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Lucinius Rufus**

Wg.: 3.45 g; diam.: 17–21 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Laureate head of Roma r.; behind: 'PV'; in a laurel crown

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r. with the left hand holding the reins and the right hand raised with a whip; above: 'RVF'; in the field below: 'M LVCIL'; border of dots

Date and mint: 101 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 324/1.

**Coin no. 9: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, D. Silanus**

Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; in the field below: 'D SILANV[S C F]'; border of dots

Date and mint: 91 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 337/3.

**Coin no. 10: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Piso Frugi**

Wg.: 3.12 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Apollo r.

Rev.: Horseman galloping r. (partially visible)

Date and mint: 90 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 340/1.

**Coin no. 11: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Q. Titius**

Wg.: 3.27 g; diam.: 17–19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bearded head r. with a diadem; line of dots

Rev.: Pegasus r.; in the field below: '[Q TITI]'

Date and mint: 90 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 341/1.

**Coin no. 12: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Titurius Sabinus**

Wg.: 3.25 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bearded head of king Tatius r.; l.: '[SABIN]'; to the right: 'TA' in a monogram

Rev.: Rape of the Sabine women; in the field below: 'L TITVRI'; border of dots

Date and mint: 89 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 344/1a.

**Coin no. 13: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, C. Licinius Macer**

Wg.: 2.47 g; diam.: 19–21 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bust of Apollo viewed from the shoulder, with head turned l., with thunderbolts on the shoulder

Rev.: Minerva in a quadriga r.; in the field below: '[C L]ICINVS [L F//MACER]'

Date and mint: 84 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 354/1.

**Coin no. 14: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Iulius Bursio**

Wg.: 3.20 g; diam.: 18–21 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo with the attributes of Mercury and of Neptune; behind: lost symbol

Rev.: Victoria in a quadriga r. with the reins in the left hand and a crown in the right hand; above: unidentifiable numbers; in the field below: 'L IVLI BVR[SIO]'

Date and mint: 85 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 352/1c.

**Coin no. 15: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Furius Crassipes**

Wg.: 3.57 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Cybele r. with a turreted crown; l.: 'AED CVR'; border of dots

Rev.: Curule chair; above: '[P FOVRIVS]'; in the field below: '[C]RASSIPES'

Date and mint: 84 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 356/1.

**Coin no. 16: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Farsuleius Mensor**

Wg.: 3.02 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Diademed head of Liberty r.; behind: a *pileus*; r.: 'MENSOR'; l.: 'S C'

Rev.: Warrior with helmet, armour and a spear in a biga r., holding the reins with the left hand and offering the right hand to a togate figure who is descending from the biga; border of dots

Date and mint: 75 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 392/1b.

**Coin no. 17: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Plaetorius Cestianus**

Wg.: 2.88 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of young male r.; behind: a club; border of dots

Rev.: Winged caduceus; r.: 'M PLAETORI'; l.: 'CEST EX S C'

Date and mint: 69 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 405/5.

**Coin no. 18: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Aquillius**

Wg.: 3.65 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Helmeted bust of Virtus r.; r.: 'VIRTVS'; l.: 'III VIR'

Rev.: Consul M. Aquillius standing frontal with a shield in the left hand, raising a kneeling female figure with the right; r.: 'MN AQVIL'; l.: 'MN F MN N'; in the field below: 'SICIL'

Date and mint: 71 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 401/1.

**Coin no. 19: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, T. Vettius Sabinus**

Wg.: 2.55 g; diam.: 18–20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bearded head of Tatius r.; under his chin: 'TA'; r.: 'S C'; l.: '[SABINVS]'

Rev.: Togate magistrate in a biga l.: with the reins in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; above: 'IVDEX'; in the field below: '[T VETTIVS]'

Date and mint: 70 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 404/1.

**Coin no. 20: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Plautius Hypsaecus**

Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Bust of Leucanoe r., behind: a dolphin; surrounding: '[P] YPSAE S[C]'

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga l.; in the field below: '[C YP]SAE COS // PRIV'; r.: 'CEPIT'

Date and mint: 60 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 420/2a.

**Coin no. 21: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Fonteius Capito**

Wg.: 3.65 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Veiled and diademed head of Concordia r.; surrounding: 'P FONTEIVS CAPITO [III VIR CONCORDIA']

Rev.: *Villa publica*; r.: 'T DIDI'; r.: 'VIL PVB'; below: 'IMP'

Date and mint: 55 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 429/2a.

**Coin no. 22: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M Scaurus, P Hypsaesus**

Wg.: 3.50 g; diam.: 16–17 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: King Aretas r. kneeling on one knee, with left hand holding the bridle of a camel and the right an olive branch; to the sides: 'EX S C'; above: '[M SCAVR // AED] CVR'; in the field below: 'REX ARETAS'

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga l.; below: a scorpion; above: '[P HYPSSAE] // AED CVR'; in the field below: 'C HYPSSAE COS // PREIVE'

Date and mint: 58 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 422/1b.

**Coin no. 23: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Cassius Longinus**

Wg.: 3.65 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Veiled and diademed head of Vesta l.; behind: a cup; in front: 'I'

Rev.: Togate citizen placing a voting table in a *cista*; r.: 'LONGIN III'; border of dots

Date and mint: 63 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 413/1.

**Coin no. 24: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Cordius Rufus**

Wg.: 3.50 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Dioscuri wearing pileus and r.; l.: 'RVFVS III VIR'; border of dots

Rev.: Venus standing l., with Cupid on the left shoulder, with scales in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; border of dots

Date and mint: 46 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 463/1b.

**Coin no. 25: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus**

Wg.: 2.43 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Claudius Marcellus r.; behind: triskeles; in front: '[M]ARCELLINVS'

Rev.: Male figure carrying a trophy in a temple; r.: '[MARCELLVS]'; l.: '[COS] QVINQ'

Date and mint: 50 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 439/1.

**Coin no. 26: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Livineius Regulus**

Wg.: 2.55 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Octavian r.; in front: '[C CAESAR]'; behind: '[III VIR] R P C'

Rev.: Victoria r. with a palm branch on her left shoulder and a crown in the right hand; r.: 'L LIVINEIVS'; behind: '[REGVLVS]'

Date and mint: 42 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 494/25.

**Coin no. 27: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Livineius Regulus**

Wg.: 3.30 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Caesar r.; behind: an olive branch; in front: a caduceus; border of dots

Rev.: Bull charging to the right; above: '[L LIVINEIVS]'; below: '[R]EGV[LVS]'; border of dots

Date and mint: 42 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 494/24.

**Coin no. 28: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Clodius**

Wg.: 2.90 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Diademed head of Apollo r.; behind: a lyre

Rev.: Diana standing, frontal, with a long torch in each hand; r.: 'P CLODIVS'; l.: 'M F'

Date and mint: 42 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 494/23.

**Coin no. 29: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, of P. Clodius**

Wg.: 2.95 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Diademed head of Apollo r.; behind: a lyre

Rev.: Diana standing, frontal, with a long torch in each hand; r.: 'P CLODIVS'; l.: 'M F'

Date and mint: 42 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 494/23.

**Coin no. 30: Silver denarius, Roman Republic**

Wg.: 3.50 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga r.

**Coin no. 31: Silver denarius Roman Republic**

Wg.: 3.20 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Victoria in a quadriga r.

**Coin no. 32: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Calidius, Q Metellus, Cn Fulvius**

Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: '[ROMA]'

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; beneath: 'M CALID'; in the field below: '[Q MET] CN F L'

Date and mint: 117 or 116 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 284/1a.

**Coin no. 33: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Q. Fabius Labeo**

Wg.: 3.40 g; diam.: 20–1 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; r.: '[ROMA]'; to the right: '[LABEO]'

Rev.: Jupiter in a quadriga r., with a sceptre and the reins in the left hand and a thunderbolt in the right; below: a rostrum; in the field below: 'Q FABI'; border of dots

Date and mint: 124 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 273/1.

**Coin no. 34: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Sergius Silus**

Wg.: 3.25 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.; l.: 'ROMA'; r.: '[EX S C]'

Rev.: Horseman galloping l.; in front: 'Q'; below: '[M SERGI]'; in the field below: '[SILVS]'

Date and mint: 116 or 115 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 286/1.

**Coin no. 35: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Caesius**

Wg.: 3.25 g; diam.: 20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Diademed bust of a young Apollo, represented to the shoulders and turned l., with a thunderbolt in the right hand

Rev.: The Lares Praestites seated, frontal; a dog at the centre; above: a bust of Vulcan; in the field below: '[L CAESI]'

Date and mint: 112–111 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 298/1.

**Coin no. 36: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Valerius Flaccus**

Wg.: 3.23 g; diam.: 18–20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bust of Victoria r.

Rev.: Mars l. with a trophy on his left shoulder; in front: apex; behind: an ear of grain; l.: '[L VALERI // FLACCI]'

Date and mint: 108 or 107 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 306/1.

**Coin no. 37: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, A. Postumius Albinus**

Wg.: 3.40 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Draped bust of Diana r. with arrow and quiver on her shoulder; below: '[ROMA]'

Rev.: Three horsemen galloping l.; in the field below: 'A ALBIN[VS S F]'

Date and mint: 96 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 335/9.

**Coin no. 38: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.60 g; diam.: 20–19 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Head of M. Antonius r.; surrounding: 'ANT AVG IM[P V R P C]'

Rev.: Fortuna standing l., with rudder in the right hand and cornucopiae in the left hand; at her feet a stork; below: 'PIETAS COS'

Date and mint: 41 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 516/2.

**Coin no. 39: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Sulla**

Wg.: 3.10 g; diam.: mm 18 (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Triumphantor crowned by a Victory in a quadriga r.

Date and mint: 82 BC, legionary of Sulla

Reference: Crawford 1974: 367/1.

**Coin no. 40: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Brutus**

Wg.: 3.42 g; diam.: 29 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Laureate head of L. Iunius Brutus; in front: 'COSTA'; behind: 'LEG'

Rev.: Trophy with a shield and spear; r.: 'BRVTVS'; l.: 'IMP'

Date and mint: 43–42 BC, legionary of Brutus

Reference: Crawford 1974: 506/2.

**Coin no. 41: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.52 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Head of M. Antonius r.; surrounding: '[M ANT] IMP AVG III VIR R P C M BARBAT Q P'

Rev.: Head of Octavian r.; surrounding: 'CAESAR IMP [PONT] III VIR R P C'; border of dots

Date and mint: 41 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 517/2.

**Coin no. 42: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.41 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT [AVG]'; below: '[III VIR R P C]'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG III'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/16.

**Coin no. 43: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.15 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT [AVG]'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VIII'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/21.

**Coin no. 44: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.34 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT [AVG]'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VIII'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/21.

**Coin no. 45: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 2.82 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XIII'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/27.

**Coin no. 46: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.65 g; diam.: 16 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VII'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/20.

**Coin no. 47: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

Wg.: 3.46 g; diam.: 13 mm (preservation poor)



*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VIII'  
*Date and mint*: moving with M. Antonius, 32–31 BC  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/22.

*Coin no. 48: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.45 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VIII'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/21.

*Coin no. 49: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.34 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG III'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/16.

*Coin no. 50: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.50 g; *diam.*: 16–17 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XII'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/26.

*Coin no. 51: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.10 g; *diam.*: 16–17 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XIII'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/27.

*Coin no. 52: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.73 g; *diam.*: 18–19 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XV'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/30.

*Coin no. 53: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.57 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XIX'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/35.

*Coin no. 54: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, legionary of M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.29 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 55: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.59 g; *diam.*: 15 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XX'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/36.

*Coin no. 56: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.40 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XX'  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/36.

*Coin no. 57: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.35 g; *diam.*: 16 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 58: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.27 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 59: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.12 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 60: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.31 g; *diam.*: 16 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 61: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.28 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 62: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*  
*Wg.*: 3.36 g; *diam.*: 17–19 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'  
*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards  
*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.



**Coin no. 63: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**  
 Wg.: 2.98 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
 Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards  
 Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
 Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 64: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**  
 Wg.: 3.64 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
 Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; below: LEG XI  
 Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
 Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/25.

**Coin no. 65: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**  
 Wg.: 3.28 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)  
 Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards  
 Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
 Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 66: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**  
 Wg.: 3.41 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)  
 Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT AVG'; below: 'III VIR R P C'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards  
 Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius  
 Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 75: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.45 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'CONCORDIA AVGVSTI'; Concordia seated on a throne l., with a patera in the right hand and cornucopiae in the left; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 43.

**Coin no. 76: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.26 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation excellent)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'VESTA'; Vesta standing r. with a *simpulum* in the right hand and a sceptre in the left  
 Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 50.

**Coin no. 77: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.47 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation excellent)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'VICTORIA [AV]GVSTI'; Victoria r., with a palm in the left hand, crowning a trophy with the right  
 Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 52.

**Coin no. 78: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation good)  
 Obv.: 'CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; Laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'ANNONA AVG'; Annona seated l. with a bundle of sheaths in her lap; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 75–9, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 29, no. 131.

**Coin no. 79: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.43 g; diam.: 18–20 mm (preservation mediocre)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PONTIF MAXIM'; Vespasian seated to the right with a branch in the left hand and a sceptre in the right  
 Date and mint: AD 73, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 21, no. 65.

**Coin no. 80: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.36 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation good)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'COS VIII'; Mars standing l., with a trophy in the left hand and a spear in the right; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 77–8, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 26, no. 103.

**Coin no. 81: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.39 g; diam.: 21 mm (preservation mediocre)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PON MAX TR P COS V'; winged caduceus; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 74, Roma

**Coin no. 82: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.54 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)  
 Obv.: 'CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'IMP XIX'; modius and ears of corn; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 77–8, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 27, no. 110.

**Coin no. 83: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.52 g; diam.: 19 mm (preservation excellent)  
 Obv.: 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PON MAX TR P COS VII'; Pax seated l. with a branch in the right hand; border of dots  
 Date and mint: AD 76, Roma  
 Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 26, no. 101.

**Coin no. 84: Silver denarius, Vespasian**  
 Wg.: 3.29 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)  
 Obv.: 'CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'IMP XIX'; goatherd seated l., milking a goat; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 77–8, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 27, no. III.

**Coin no. 85: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.42 g; *diam.:* 18 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* '[PONTIF] MAXIM'; Nemesis r. with a caduceus in the left hand; a snake at his feet; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 73, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 21, no. 64.

**Coin no. 86: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.28 g; *diam.:* 19–20 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PON MAX [TR P] COS VI'; Pax seated l., with a branch in the right hand; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 75, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 24, no. 90.

**Coin no. 87: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.45 g; *diam.:* 17–19 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'CAES VESP AVG PM COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* *Simpulum*, *aspergillum*, jug and *lituus*; above: 'AVGVR'; below: 'TRI POT'; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 72–3, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 19, no. 42.

**Coin no. 88: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.43 g; *diam.:* 18–19 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PON MAX TR P COS VI'; Pax seated l., with a branch in the right hand; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 75, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 24, no. 90.

**Coin no. 89: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.33 g; *diam.:* 18–19 mm (preservation excellent)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'COS VIII'; yoke of oxen l.; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 77–8, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 26, no. 107.

**Coin no. 90: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.34 g; *diam.:* 18–21 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PON MAX [TR P] COS VI'; Pax seated l. with a branch in the right hand; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 75, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 24, no. 90.

**Coin no. 91: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.34 g; *diam.:* 18–20 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PON MAX TR P COS VI'; Securitas seated l., with her right arm touching her head and her left placed on the chair; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 75, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 24, no. 91.

**Coin no. 96: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.35 g; *diam.:* 17 mm (preservation excellent)

*Obv.:* 'T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS'; laureate head of Titus l.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'TR POT VIII COS VII'; Venus standing r., leaning on a *cippus* and holding a helmet and a spear

*Date and mint:* AD 79, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 38, no. 205.

**Coin no. 97: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.50 g; *diam.:* 18 mm (preservation excellent)

*Obv.:* 'T CAES IMP VESP CEN'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PONTIF MAXIM'; Titus seated r., with a sceptre in the right hand and a branch in the left; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 73, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 35, no. 170 *passim*.

**Coin no. 98: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.41 g; *diam.:* 17–19 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'TR POT VIII COS VII'; trophy, at whose feet is kneeling a prisoner r.; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 79, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 38, no. 208.

**Coin no. 99: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.23 g; *diam.:* 18–20 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* 'T CAESAR VESPASIANVS'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'ANNONA AVG'; Annona seated l., with ears of corn in the right hand; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 78–9, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 39, no. 218.

**Coin no. 101: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.49 g; *diam.:* 19 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'CAES AVG F DOMIT COS III'; laureate head of Domitian r.; border of dots

*Rev.:* 'PRINCEPS IVVENTVT'; Spes l., with flowers in the right hand; border of dots

*Date and mint:* AD 74–5, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 41, no. 233.

**Coin no. 102: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 3.51 g; *diam.:* 19 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.:* 'CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS'; laureate head of Domitian r.; border of dots

Rev.: Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; in the field below: a boat; 'COS V'; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 77–8, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 43, no. 241.

**Coin no. 103: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 3.38 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS'; laureate head of Domitian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'CERES AVGVST'; Ceres standing r. with ears of corn in the right hand and a torch in the left

Date and mint: AD 79, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 43, no. 248.

**Coin no. 104: Silver denarius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 3.43 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F'; draped and armoured bust of Domitian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'CONCORDIA AVG'; Concordia seated l., with ears of corn and poppies in the right hand and cornucopiae in the left; in the field below: '[.].E[.]'; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 71, Ephesus

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 52, no. 312.

### 832: (Pompeii inv. no. 5013)

**Coin no. 67: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.29 g; diam.: 27 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[M AGRIPPA] L COS III'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 68: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 8.73 g; diam.: 27 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[M AGRIPPA] L [COS III]'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 69: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 9.57 g; diam.: 27 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR [AVG PM TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Minerva r., with a javelin in the right hand and a shield in the left; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 100.

**Coin no. 70: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 8.86 g; diam.: 27 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG [PM TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: 'CONSTANTIAE [AVGVSTI]'; Constantia in military dress standing l., with a spear in the left hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 127, no. 95.

**Coin no. 71: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.11 g; diam.: 28 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: 'LIBERTAS [AVGVSTA]'; Libertas standing r., with a pileus in the right hand

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 97.

**Coin no. 73: Bronze sestertius, Galba**

Wg.: 24.98 g; diam.: 33 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG TR P'; laureate head of Galba r.; border of dots

Rev.: Victoria l., with a palm branch in the left hand and Palladium in her outstretched right hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 68–9, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 249, no. 354.

**Coin no. 74: Bronze dupondius, Galba**

Wg.: 12.68 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: 'IMP SER SVLP GALBA CAES AVG TR P'; laureate head of Galba r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PAX AVGVSTA'; Pax standing l., with a caduceus in the left hand and a branch in the right; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 68, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 247, no. 323.

**Coin no. 92: Bronze sestertius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 24.04 g; diam.: 31–4 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESPAS AVG PM TR P PP COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'PAX AVGVSTI'; Pax standing l., with cornucopia in the left hand and a branch in the right hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 71, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 69, no. 437.

**Coin no. 93: Bronze sestertius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 26.99 g; diam.: 32 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESPAS AVG PM TR P PP COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'ROMA'; Roma standing l., with a spear in the left hand and Victoria in her outstretched right hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 71, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 69, no. 443.

**Coin no. 94: Bronze sestertius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 25.79 g; diam.: 34–6 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM TR P PP COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots

Rev.: Mars r., with a spear in his right hand and a trophy on his left shoulder; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 71, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 70, no. 447.

**Coin no. 95: Bronze as, Vespasian**

Wg.: 9.89 g; *diam.*: 28 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: 'IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS II'; laureate head of Vespasian r.; border of dots  
*Rev.*: Eagle on a globe; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 71, Roma  
*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 74, no. 497.

**Coin no. 100: Bronze sestertius, Vespasian**

Wg.: 27.08 g; *diam.*: 32 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: 'T CAESAR VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II'; laureate head of Titus r.; border of dots  
*Rev.*: Mars r., with a spear in the right hand and a trophy on the left shoulder; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 86, no. 611 var.

**Coin no. 105: Bronze as, Vespasian**

Wg.: 11.40 g; *diam.*: 28 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: 'CAESAR AVG F DOMITIAN COS II'; laureate head of Domitian l.; border of dots  
*Rev.*: Spes l., with flowers in the right hand; to the sides: 'S C'; border of dots  
*Date and mint*: AD 72, Roma  
*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 97, no. 699.

**856: (Pompeii inv. no. 4996)****Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 11.04 g; *diam.*: 30 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: 'TI CLAVDIVS [CAESAR] AVG PM TR P [IMP] PP'; head of Claudius l.  
*Rev.*: 'CON[STANTIAE AVG]VSTI'; Constantia in military dress standing l., with a spear in the left hand; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 50–4, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 129, no. 111.

**858: (Pompeii inv. no. 5001)****Coin no. 1: Bronze uncia, Roman Republic**

Wg.: 6.25 g; *diam.*: 21 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: Illegible  
*Rev.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: ears of corn  
*Date and mint*: 214–212 BC, Sicilia  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 42/4.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Tiberius**

Wg.: 10.15 g; *diam.*: 25–7 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER  
 Radiate head of Augustus l.  
*Rev.*: Winged thunderbolt; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 14–37, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 83.

**877: (Pompeii inv. no. 3818)****Bronze quadrans, Claudius**

Wg.: 3.38 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG'; modius  
*Rev.*: 'PON M TR P IMP COS DES IT'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 41, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 126, no. 84.

**905: (Pompeii inv. no. 4211)****Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 8.49 g; *diam.*: 27 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: '[M AGRIPPA L COS [III]]'; head of Agrippa l. wearing a rostral crown  
*Rev.*: Illegible  
*Date and mint*: AD 37–41, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**917: (Pompeii inv. no. 4204)****Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.13 g; *diam.*: 29 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: '[TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius l.  
*Rev.*: Minerva r., with a javelin in the right hand and a shield in the left; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 41–50, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 100.

**931: (Pompeii inv. no. 4331)****Bronze dupondius, Tiberius**

Wg.: 14.22 g; *diam.*: 30 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: 'SALVS AVGVSTA'; Bust of Salus r.  
*Rev.*: 'TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG P M TR POT XXIII'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 22–3, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 47.

**934: (Pompeii inv. no. 4567)****Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.94 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.*: 'M AGRIPPA L COS [III]'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown  
*Rev.*: Neptune standing l., with a small dolphin in the right hand and a trident in the left; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 37–41, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**953: (Pompeii inv. no. 4887)****Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Scaurius, P. Hypsaenus**

Wg.: 3.52 g; *diam.*: 16 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Camel r.; in front: a kneeling figure; l.: 'EX'; r.: 'S C'; above: '[M SCAVR // AED CVR]'; in the field below: 'REX ARETAS'  
*Rev.*: Illegible  
*Date and mint*: 58 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 422/1b.



**954: (Pompeii inv. no. 4889)***Bronze as, Augustus*

Wg.: 9.63 g; diam.: 26 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[CAESAR AVGVST PONT MA]X TRIBVNIC [POT]'; head of Augustus r.

Rev.: '[P L]VRIVS AGRIPPA III [VIR AAA FF]'; at the centre: 'S C'

Date and mint: 7 BC, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 75, no. 427.

**956: (Pompeii inv. no. 4890)***Bronze quadrans, Augustus*

Wg.: 3.12 g; diam.: 19–16 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'SISENNA GALVS III VIR'; anvil

Rev.: 'MESSALLA APRONIVS AAA FF'; at the centre: 'S C'

Date and mint: 5 BC, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 77, no. 462.

**972: (Pompeii inv. no. 4876)***Coin no. 1: Bronze fraction, illegible*

Wg.: 3.05 g; diam.: 12 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Imperial, illegible (crushed)*

Wg.: 9.73 g; diam.: 26 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Tiberius*

Wg.: 9.30 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Illegible

Rev.: An eagle on a globe; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 34–7, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 82.

*Coin no. 4: Bronze fraction, illegible*

Wg.: 1.62 g; diam.: 14 mm; border of dots.

**979: (Pompeii inv. no. 4944)***Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 6.10 g; diam.: 22 mm; border of dots.

**980: (Pompeii inv. no. 4991)***Bronze as, Claudius*

Wg.: 10.66 g; diam.: 29 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP PP'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: 'CONSTANTIAE AVG[VSTI]'; Constantia in military dress standing l., with a spear in the left hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 50–4, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 129, no. III.

**1093: (Pompeii inv. no. 5302)***Coin no. 1: Silver coin, illegible*

Wg.: 3.52 g; diam.: 16–19 mm (preservation poor).

*Coin no. 2: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Nerva*

Wg.: 3.45 g; diam.: 17 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Helmeted bust of Roma

Rev.: Voting scene; above: '[P NERVA]'

Date and mint: 113 or 112 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 292.

*Coin no. 3: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, legionary of M. Antonius*

Wg.: 3.48 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Illegible

Rev.: Eagle between two standards; beneath: 'LEG XI'

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544/25.

**1094–1098: (Pompeii inv. no. 5303)***Coin no. 1: Bronze as, Tiberius*

Wg.: 9.33 g; diam.: mm 27; border of dots

Obv.: '[DIVVS] AVGVSTVS PATER'; head of Augustus l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 14–37, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 71SS.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 22.68 g; diam.: 30 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Claudius*

Wg.: 10.10 g; diam.: 27 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI CLAVD]IVS CAESAR AVG [PM TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 127, no. 95SS.

*Coin no. 4: Bronze coin, Punic*

Wg.: 13.06 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Head of Kore l.

Rev.: Horse protome r.; to the right: a caduceus and a star

Date and mint: 264–241 BC, Sardinia

Reference: Acquaro 1989: 113, no. 287.

*Coin no. 5: Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 10.04 g; diam.: 29 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 6: Bronze coin*

Wg.: 10.92 g; diam.: 22 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios r.

Rev.: Thunderbolt; to the right: an eagle

Date and mint: 345–317 BC, Syracuse

Reference: SNG Cop. Sicily II: nos. 727–8.

*Coin no. 7: Bronze quincunx*

Wg.: 13.81 g; diam.: 26 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Helmeted head of Athena r.; above: five pellets

Rev.: Eight-spoked wheel

Date and mint: last quarter 3rd cent. BC, Luceria

Reference: SNG Cop. Italy II: no. 659.

*Coin no. 8: Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 14.78 g; diam.: 31 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 9: Bronze sestertius, Nero*

Wg.: 18.32 g; diam.: 33 mm; border of dots



*Obv.*: 'NERO CLAVD CAESAR[...]; laureate head of Nero r.  
*Rev.*: Illegible  
*Date and mint*: AD 63–7, Roma.

**1127: (Pompeii inv. no. 5416)**

*Gold denarius, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 7.34 g; *diam.*: 20 mm (preservation excellent)  
*Obv.*: 'CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS'; laureate head of Domitian r.; border of dots  
*Rev.*: 'COS IIII'; cornucopiae; border of dots  
*Date and mint*: AD 76, Roma  
*Reference*: Mattingly and Sydenham 1926: 42, no. 237.

**1128: (Pompeii inv. no. 5417)**

*Bronze as, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 9.33 g; *diam.*: 25 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG [...]; laureate head of Vespasian r.  
*Rev.*: 'AEQUITAS [AVGVST]'; Aequitas standing l., with scales and a sceptre  
*Date and mint*: AD 73, Roma  
*Reference*: Mattingly and Sydenham 1926: 79, no. 542a.

**1142: (Pompeii inv. no. 5476)**

*Coin no. 1: Bronze quadrans, Gaius*

*Wg.*: 3.40 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: '[C CAE]SAR D[IVI AVG] PRON [AVG]'; Pileus; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Rev.*: 'PO[N M TR] P III COS DES IIII'; at the centre: 'R C C'  
*Date and mint*: AD 39, Roma  
*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: III. no. 39.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, illegible*

*Wg.*: 8.81 g; *diam.*: 28–9 mm; border of dots.

**1245: (Pompeii inv. no. 5427)**

*Coin no. 369: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Clodius*

*Wg.*: 3.38 g; *diam.*: 20–1 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Head of Apollo r.; behind: a lyre  
*Rev.*: Diana standing facing, with two long torches in each hand; r.: 'P CLODIVS'; l.: 'M F'  
*Date and mint*: 43 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 494/23.

*Coin no. 370: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Servilius*

*Wg.*: 3.40 g; *diam.*: 18–21 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Bust of Minerva l., with a Corinthian helmet; r.: 'RVLLI'  
*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r., with a palm branch in the left hand and the reins in the right; below: P; in the field below: '[P S]ERVILI M F'  
*Date and mint*: 100 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 328/1.

*Coin no. 371: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, C. Vibius Pansa*

*Wg.*: 3.26 g; *diam.*: 16–17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind: 'PANSA'

*Rev.*: Minerva in a quadriga r.

*Date and mint*: 90 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 342/5a.

*Coin no. 372: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Kalenus Cordius*

*Wg.*: 3.45 g; *diam.*: 20 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; l.: 'HO'; r.: 'V[ITR]'; below: 'KALENI'  
*Rev.*: Italia r. and Roma to the right, grasping her hand; l.: a caduceus; at Roma's feet a globe; r.: 'RO'; in the field below: 'CORDI'  
*Date and mint*: 70 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 403/1.

*Coin no. 373: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Sula*

*Wg.*: 3.42 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Illegible  
*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r.; below: 'P SVLA'; in the field below: 'ROMA'  
*Date and mint*: 151 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 205/1.

*Coin no. 374: Silver denarius, Roman Republic*

*Wg.*: 3.43 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: value marks.  
*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r.; below: 'SAR'; in the field below: 'ROMA'  
*Date and mint*: 155 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 199/1a.

*Coin no. 375: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Crassus*

*Wg.*: 2.84 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Diademed head of Venus r.; behind: 'S C'  
*Rev.*: Female figure with the right hand placed on a horse and the left holding a spear; surrounding: '[P CRA]SSVS M F'  
*Date and mint*: 55 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 430/1.

*Coin no. 376: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, P. Sula*

*Wg.*: 3.59 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'X'  
*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r.; below: 'P SVLA'; in the field below: 'ROMA'  
*Date and mint*: 151 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 205/1.

*Coin no. 377: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Appuleius Saturninus*

*Wg.*: 3.54 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma l.  
*Rev.*: Saturn in a quadriga r.; beneath: control-mark; in the field below: 'L SATVRN'  
*Date and mint*: 104 BC, Roma  
*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 317/3b.

*Coin no. 378: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Vargunteius*

*Wg.*: 3.64 g; *diam.*: 21 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'M VAR G'; in front: 'X'

*Rev.*: Jupiter in a quadriga with a thunderbolt and the reins in the left hand and a branch in the right; in the field below: 'ROMA'

*Date and mint*: 130 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 257/1.

**Coin no. 379: Silver coin, illegible**

*Wg.*: 3.26 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation poor).

**Coin no. 380: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Caesius**

*Wg.*: 3.38 g; *diam.*: 19–20 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: Head and shoulders of Apollo with the head l. and a thunderbolt in the right hand

*Rev.*: Lares Praestites seated with a dog at the centre; above: head of Vulcano; in the field below: '[L CAESI]'; l.: 'A'; r.: 'E R'

*Date and mint*: 112 or 111 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 298/1.

**Coin no. 381: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.53 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT [AVG]'; below: '[III VIR R P C]'

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG XX'

*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/36.

**Coin no. 382: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.35 g; *diam.*: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards; below: 'LEG VII'

*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544/20.

**Coin no. 383: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.50 g; *diam.*: 15 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: 'ANT [AVG]'; below: '[III VIR R P C]'

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards

*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 384: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Porcius Laeca**

*Wg.*: 3.56 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'LAECA'; in front: 'X'

*Rev.*: Libertas in a quadriga r., being crowned by Victory

*Date and mint*: 125 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 270/1.

**Coin no. 385: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Caesar**

*Wg.*: 3.60 g; *diam.*: 17–18 mm (preservation good)

*Obv.*: Diademed head of Venus r.; border of dots

*Rev.*: Aeneas carrying his father Anchises on his left shoulder, with the right hand holding a *palladium*; r.: 'CAESAR'; border of dots

*Date and mint*: 47–46 BC, Africa

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 458/1.

**Coin no. 386: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Caecilius Metellus Diadematus or L. Caecilius Metellus Delmaticus**

*Wg.*: 3.54 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: value marks; border of dots

*Rev.*: Goddess in a biga r.; below: head of an elephant with a bell attached at the neck; beneath: 'ROMA'

*Date and mint*: 128 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 262/1.

**Coin no. 387: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Hostilius Saserna**

*Wg.*: 3.68 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Female head r.; behind: *carnyx*; border of dots

*Rev.*: Artemis facing with a spear in the left hand, holding a goat by the horns with the right; to the right: '[L H]OSTILVS'; r.: '[SASERNA]'

*Date and mint*: 48 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 448/3.

**Coin no. 388: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Ti. Claudius Nero**

*Wg.*: 3.38 g; *diam.*: 19 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: Head of Diana r. with bow and quiver on her shoulder; in front: 'S C'

*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r. with a palm branch, the reins in her left hand and a crown in her right; beneath: 'CXXI'; in the field below: 'TI CLAVD [TI F // AP N]'

*Date and mint*: 79 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 383/1.

**Coin no. 389: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.37 g; *diam.*: 17–19 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards

*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 390: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.49 g; *diam.*: 17 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards

*Date and mint*: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 391: Silver denarius, Roman Republic**

*Wg.*: 3.33 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: value marks.

*Rev.*: Victoria in a biga r.; beneath: 'SAFRA'

*Date and mint*: 150 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 206/1.

**Coin no. 392: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius**

*Wg.*: 3.30 g; *diam.*: 18 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: Illegible

*Rev.*: Eagle between two standards

*Date and mint:* 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 544.

**Coin no. 393: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Sempronius Pitio**

*Wg.:* 2.99 g; *diam.:* 20 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: 'PITIO'; in front: value marks.

*Rev.:* Dioscuri on horseback r.

*Date and mint:* 148 BC, Roma

*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 216/1.

**Coin no. 394: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, D. Silanus**

*Wg.:* 3.64 g; *diam.:* 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.:* Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind: control mark

*Rev.:* Victoria in a biga r.; in the field below: 'D SILANVS L F // [ROMA]'

*Date and mint:* 91 BC, Roma

*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 337/3.

#### 1246 (Pompeii cat. no. 5828)

**Coin no. 1: Bronze coin, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 9.76 g; *diam.:* 26–9 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* '[M AGRIPPA L] F COS [III]'; head of Agrippa I., wearing a rostral crown

*Rev.:* Illegible

*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 6.88 g; *diam.:* 20–3 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 9.75 g; *diam.:* 28–30 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* '[M AGRIPPA] L F COS III'; head of Agrippa I., wearing a rostral crown

*Rev.:* Illegible

*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 9.87 g; *diam.:* 28 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Illegible

*Rev.:* Neptune standing l.; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze as, Claudius**

*Wg.:* 7.40 g; *diam.:* 27–30 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG [P M TR P] IMP'; head of Claudius I.

*Rev.:* Illegible

*Date and mint:* AD 41–50, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 127, nos. 95ss.

**Coin no. 6: Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 9.47 g; *diam.:* 28–9 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* '[M AGRIPPA] L F COS [III]'; head of Agrippa I., wearing a rostral crown

*Rev.:* Illegible

*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 7: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 9.03 g; *diam.:* 28–9 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 8: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 5.93 g; *diam.:* 18–19 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 9: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 4.83 g; *diam.:* 20–1 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 10: Bronze as, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 8.58 g; *diam.:* 27 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* 'IMP CAES VESPASIAN [...]'; laureate head of Vespasian r.

*Rev.:* Illegible.

*Date and mint:* AD 69–79, Roma.

**Coin no. 11: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 10.72 g; *diam.:* 29–30 mm; border of dots (traces of cloth).

**Coin no. 12: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 11.38 g; *diam.:* 29–30 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 13: Bronze coin, illegible**

*Wg.:* 12.04 g; *diam.:* 27 mm; border of dots (traces of cloth).

**Coin no. 14: Bronze coin**

*Wg.:* 6.99 g; *diam.:* 17–19 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* Laureate head of Apollo r.

*Rev.:* Man-head bull r.

*Date and mint:* end 4th–beginning 3rd cent. BC, Neapolis or Campanian.

**Coin no. 15: Bronze as, Claudius**

*Wg.:* 10.03 g; *diam.:* 28–9 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* '[TI CLAV]DIVS CAESAR AVG [P M TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius I.

*Rev.:* '[CONST]ANTIAE AVG[VSTI]'; Constantia in military dress standing l., with a long spear in the left hand and the right raised; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint:* AD 41–50, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 127, no. 95.

**Coin no. 16: Bronze as, Vespasian**

*Wg.:* 10.70 g; *diam.:* 28 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.:* Illegible

*Rev.:* Victoria r., with a palm branch on the left shoulder; to the sides: 'S C VICTORIA AVGVST'

*Date and mint:* AD 72–3, Roma

*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 77, no. 529.

**Coin no. 17: Bronze as, Gaius**

*Wg.:* 10.63 g; *diam.:* 28–9 mm; border of dots

*Obv.:* '[M AGRIPPA] L F COS [III]'; head of Agrippa I., wearing a rostral crown

*Rev.:* Neptune standing r.; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint:* AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 18: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 10.888 g; diam.: 26–8 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 19: Bronze as, Vespasian**

Wg.: 11.11 g; diam.: 26–7 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[... ] VESP A[... ]'; head of Vespasian r.

Rev.: Spes advancing r., with flowers in the right hand; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 69–79, Roma

**Coin no. 20: Bronze coin, Roman Republic?**

Wg.: 5.86 g; diam.: 20–1 mm (preservation poor).

**Coin no. 21: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.44 g; diam.: 28 mm (preservation poor) (traces of cloth)

Obv.: '[TI CLAVD]IVS CA[ESAR AVG P M] TR P IMP PP'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: '[LIBERTAS] AV[GVSTA]'; Libertas standing to the right; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 50–4, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 130, no. 113.

**Coin no. 22: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.25 g; diam.: 26–8 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[... ]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 41–54, Roma

**Coin no. 23: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 9.12 g; diam.: 26–9 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 24: Bronze coin, Tiberius**

Wg.: 8.53 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[DIVVS AVGV]STVS PATER'; radiate head of Augustus l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 22/23–30, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, nos. 81 ss.

**Coin no. 25: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 5.37 g; diam.: 19–20 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 26: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.03 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI CLAV]DIVS CAESAR AVG[... ]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 41–54, Roma

**Coin no. 27: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 10.91 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR [AVG ... ]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: Roma, AD 41–54.

**Coin no. 28: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 9.42 g; diam.: 30 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG[P M TR P IMP PP]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: 'LIBERTAS AVGVSTA'; Libertas standing r.; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 50–4, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 130, no. 113.

**Coin no. 29: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.76 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGR]IPPA [L F COS III]'; head of Agrippa l. wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Neptune standing r.; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 30: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.77 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGR]IPPA L F COS III'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 31: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 8.72 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGR]IPPA L F [COS III]'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 32: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 9.56 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI CLAVDIVS CA]ESAR AVG[... ]'; head of Claudius l.

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 41–54, Roma

**Coin no. 33: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.32 g; diam.: 28–31 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGR]IPPA L F [COS III]'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 34: Bronze fraction, illegible**

Wg.: 3.31 g; diam.: 15 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 35: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.41 g; diam.: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGR]IPPA L [F] COS III'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 36: Bronze as, Tiberius**

Wg.: 4.40 g; diam.: 22 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: '[DIVVSA]VGVSTVS PATER'; radiate head of Augustus l.

Rev.: 'PROVIDENT'; altar with closed double doors; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 22/23–30, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 81.



**Coin no. 37: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 9.93 g; *diam.*: 24–7 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 38: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.97 g; *diam.*: 27 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGRIPPA L F] COS III'; head of Agrippa I, wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 39: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 5.47 g; *diam.*: 19 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 40: Bronze fraction**

Wg.: 3.94 g; *diam.*: 17 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Head of Poseidon r.

Rev.: Trident

Date and mint: 214–212 BC, Syracuse

Reference: SNG Deutsch. 6, no. 1451.

**Coin no. 41: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 5.74 g; *diam.*: 20 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 42: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 7.68 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius I.

Rev.: '[CONST]ANTIAE AVG[VSTI]'; Constantia in military dress standing l., with a long spear in the left hand and the right raised; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 127, no. 95.

**Coin no. 43: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 9.93 g; *diam.*: 30 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[TI CLAV]DIVS CAESAR [AVG P M TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius I.

Rev.: Minerva standing r. with a shield and a javelin; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 41–50, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 100.

**Coin no. 44: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.94 g; *diam.*: 29–30 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGRIP]PA L F COS III'; head of Agrippa I. wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 45: Bronze as, Gaius**

Wg.: 9.22 g; *diam.*: 29 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[M AGRIP]PPA L F COS III'; head of Agrippa I., wearing a rostral crown

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: AD 37–41, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

**Coin no. 46: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 9.28 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots (traces of cloth).

**Coin no. 47: Bronze coin, illegible**

Wg.: 7.35 g; *diam.*: 25–6 mm; border of dots.

**1289: (Pompeii inv. no. 5543B)****Coin no. 1: Bronze dupondius, Nero**

Wg.: 14.77 g; *diam.*: 30 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP PP'; radiate head of Nero r.; border of dots

Rev.: 'SECVRITAS AVGVSTI'; Securitas seated r.; in the field below: 'II'; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: c. AD 64, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 161, no. 190.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Claudius**

Wg.: 11.22 g; *diam.*: 30–2 mm; border of dots

Obv.: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG [P M TR P IMP P P]'; head of Claudius I.

Rev.: '[LIBERTAS AVGVSTA]'; Libertas standing r.

Date and mint: AD 50–4, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 130, no. 113.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Nero**

Wg.: 10.67 g; *diam.*: 27 mm; border of dots

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: Victoria flying l., with a shield; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 65, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 169, no. 312.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze as, Nero**

Wg.: 11.49 g; *diam.*: 28 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVG GER IMP'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: 'PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT'; temple of Janus; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 65, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 168, no. 306.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze as, Nero**

Wg.: 12.22 g; *diam.*: 29 mm; border of dots

Obv.: '[NERO] CAESAR AVG GERM IMP'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: Victoria flying l., with a shield; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 65, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 169, no. 312.

**Coin no. 6: Bronze as, Nero**

Wg.: 10.88 g; *diam.*: 29 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: 'NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP'; laureate head of Nero r.

Rev.: Victoria flying l., with a shield; to the sides: 'S C'

Date and mint: AD 65, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 169, no. 312.



**I413: (Pompeii inv. no. 4178)***Bronze coin, illegible*

Wg.: 6.25 g; diam.: 21 mm; border of dots.

**I460: (Pompeii inv. no. 5315)***Coin no. 355: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, C. Licinius Macer*

Wg.: 2.45 g; diam.: 18–21 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Bust of Apollo, viewed from the shoulder, with his head l.

Rev.: Minerva in a quadriga r.; in the field below: '[C L]ICINIUS [L F // MACER]'

Date and mint: 84 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 354/1.

*Coin no. 356: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*

Wg.: 3.81 g; diam.: 17 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: '[ANT AVG]'; below: '[III VIR R P C]'

Rev.: Eagle between two standards

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 357: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Iulius*

Wg.: 2.58 g; diam.: 20 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Helmeted head of Roma r.

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; beneath: 'L [IV]LI'

Date and mint: 101 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 323/1.

*Coin no. 358: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Iulius Bursio*

Wg.: 3.52 g; diam.: 19–20 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Head of Neptune r.; behind: a trident

Rev.: Victoria in a quadriga r.; above: 'XV'; in the field below: '[L IVLI] BURSIO'

Date and mint: 85 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 352/1c.

*Coin no. 359: Silver denarius, Vespasian*

Wg.: 3.54 g; diam.: 18 mm (newly minted)

Obv.: 'CAESAR AVG DOMITIANVS'; laureate head of Domitian r.

Rev.: 'COS V'; wolf l., suckling twins; in the field below: boat; border of dots

Date and mint: AD 79, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 43, no. 241.

*Coin no. 360: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Antonius*

Wg.: 3.35 g; diam.: 17–19 mm; border of dots

Obv.: Prow of a ship r.; above: '[ANT AVG]'; below: '[III VIR R P C]'

Rev.: Illegible

Date and mint: 32–31 BC, moving with M. Antonius

Reference: Crawford 1974: 544.

*Coin no. 361: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Faustus Cornelius Sulla*

Wg.: 3.27 g; diam.: 18–19 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: Diademed bust of Diana r.; above: crescents; to the right: 'FAVSTVS'

Rev.: Sulla seated l.; l.: Bocchus kneeling, to the right Jugurta kneeling; r.: '[FELIX]'

Date and mint: 56 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 426/1.

*Coin no. 362a: Silver denarius, Nero*

Wg.: 1.59 g; diam.: 11–14 mm; border of dots (broken)

Obv.: '[NERO CAESAR] AVGVSTVS'; head of Nero r.

Rev.: '[CONCORDIA] AVGVSTA'; Concordia seated l., with a patera and cornucopiae

Date and mint: AD 64–5, Roma

Reference: Sutherland 1984: 153, no. 49.

*Coin no. 362b: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, illegible*

Wg.: 1.76; diam. g.: 14–18 mm; border of dots (broken).

*Coin no. 363: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Caesar*

Wg.: 2.20 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: *Culullus, aspergillum*, axe, and an *apex*

Rev.: Elephant r.; beneath: 'CAESAR'

Date and mint: 49–48 BC, legionary of Caesar

Reference: Crawford 1974: 443/1.

*Coin no. 364: Silver denarius, Vespasian*

Wg.: 3.41 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation good)

Obv.: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII'; laureate bust of Vespasian r.

Rev.: Vesta seated l.; to the sides: 'TRI POT'

Date and mint: AD 72–3, Roma

Reference: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 20, no. 49.

*Coin no. 365: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Titurius Sabinus*

Wg.: 3.33 g; diam.: 17–18 mm (preservation poor)

Obv.: Bearded head of king Tatus r.; behind: 'SABIN'

Rev.: Victoria in a biga r.; beneath: '[L TITVRI]'

Date and mint: 89 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 344/3.

*Coin no. 366: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, M. Mettius*

Wg.: 2.68 g; diam.: 18 mm (preservation mediocre)

Obv.: 'CAESAR IMPER'; head of Caesar r.

Rev.: Venus standing l., with Victoria in the right hand and a sceptre in the left; at her feet: a shield; r.: 'M METTIVS'

Date and mint: 44 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 480/17.

*Coin no. 367: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, Mn. Fonteius*

Wg.: 2.51 g; diam.: 18–20 mm; border of dots.

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind: 'MN FONTEI [C F]'

Rev.: Cupid on a goat; above: two *pilei*

Date and mint: 85 BC, Roma

Reference: Crawford 1974: 353/1a.

*Coin no. 368: Silver denarius, Roman Republic, L. Memies*

Wg.: 3.45 g; diam.: 18 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: Laureate head of Saturn l.

*Rev.*: Illegible

*Date and mint*: 87 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 349/1.

**1461: (Pompeii inv. no. 5317)**

*Coin no. 1: Bronze as, Nero*

*Wg.*: 9.45 g; *diam.*: 26 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: 'NERO CAESAR AVG GE[RM IMP]'; laureate head of Nero r.

*Rev.*: Victoria flying l., with a shield; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 65, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 169, no. 312.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Gaius*

*Wg.*: 12.03 g; *diam.*: 29 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: 'M AGRIPPA L F COS III'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown

*Rev.*: Neptune standing l.

*Date and mint*: AD 37–41, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.

*Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Claudius*

*Wg.*: 10.50 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: '[TI CLAV]DIVS CAESAR [AVG P M TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius l.

*Rev.*: Minerva standing r., with a shield and a javelin; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 41–50, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 100.

*Coin no. 4: Bronze coin, illegible*

*Wg.*: 5.55 g; *diam.*: 20 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 5: Bronze denarius, Roman Republic, illegible*

*Wg.*: 17.17 g; *diam.*: 29–31 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 6: Bronze dupondius, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 13.41 g; *diam.*: 27 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M T P COS V CENS'; radiate head of Vespasian r.

*Rev.*: 'FELICITAS PVBLICA'; Felicitas standing l., with a caduceus and cornucopiae; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 74, Roma

*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 80, no. 554.

*Coin no. 7: Bronze dupondius, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 10.35 g; *diam.*: 25 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'T CAES VESPASIAN IMP P TR P COS II'; radiate head of Titus r.

*Rev.*: 'FELICITAS PVBLICA'; Felicitas standing l., with a caduceus and cornucopiae; to the sides: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 72, Roma

*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 87, no. 616.

*Coin no. 8: Bronze as, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 10.58 g; *diam.*: 26 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III'; laureate head of Vespasian r.

*Rev.*: 'AEQUITAS [AVGVSTI]'; Aequitas standing l., with scales and a rod

*Date and mint*: AD 71, Roma

*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 73, no. 482.

*Coin no. 9: Bronze as, Tiberius*

*Wg.*: 10.34 g; *diam.*: 29–31 mm (preservation poor)

*Obv.*: 'TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS [IMP VIII]'; head of Tiberius l.

*Rev.*: '[PONTIF MAXIM] TRIBVN POTEST XXIII'; at the centre: 'S C'

*Date and mint*: AD 41–2, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 44.

**1564: (Pompeii inv. no. 4289)**

*Bronze coin, illegible*

*Wg.*: 4.33 g; *diam.*: 16 mm; border of dots.

**1593: (Pompeii inv. no. 5156)**

*Coin no. 1: Bronze coin, illegible*

*Wg.*: 5.68 g; *diam.*: 16 mm; border of dots.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze quadrans, Nero*

*Wg.*: 2.75 g; *diam.*: 17–18 mm; border of dots

*Obv.*: 'NERO CLA CAE AVG GER'; owl with open wings, on an altar

*Rev.*: Laurel branch; to the sides: 'S C P M TR P [IMP P P]'

*Date and mint*: c. AD 64, Roma

*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 166, no. 261.

**1627: (Pompeii inv. no. 5178)**

*Coin no. 1: Bronze coin, C. Clovius*

*Wg.*: 15.53 g; *diam.*: 29 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: '[CAESAR DIC]TER'; bust of Victoria r.; border of dots

*Rev.*: 'C CLOVI PRAEF'; Minerva l., with a trophy on the right shoulder, and a spear and shield in the left hand; in front: a snake

*Date and mint*: 45 BC, uncertain

*Reference*: Crawford 1974: 476/1a.

*Coin no. 2: Bronze quadrans, Vespasian*

*Wg.*: 2.80 g; *diam.*: 14 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'IMP VESPASIAN AVG'; rudder on a globe

*Rev.*: 'P M TR P P COS VII'; winged caduceus

*Date and mint*: 76 BC, Roma

*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 82, no. 569.

*Coin no. 3: Bronze coin, C. Clovius*

*Wg.*: 12.47 g; *diam.*: 21 mm (preservation mediocre)

*Obv.*: 'CAESAR DIC TER'; bust of Victoria r.; border of dots

*Rev.*: 'C CLOVI PRAEF'; Minerva l., with a trophy on the right shoulder and a spear and a shield in the left hand; in front: a snake

*Date and mint:* 45 BC, uncertain  
*Reference:* Crawford 1974: 476/1a.

**Coin no. 4: Bronze coin, illegible**  
*Wg.:* 9.17 g; *diam.:* 25–7 mm; border of dots.

**Coin no. 5: Bronze coin, illegible**  
*Wg.:* 6.39 g; *diam.:* 20 mm; border of dots.

**1641: (Pompeii inv. no. 5189)**

**Bronze as, Tiberius**  
*Wg.:* 9.83 g; *diam.:* 27 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'DIVVS AVGVSTVS [PATER]'; head of Augustus I.  
*Rev.:* Illegible  
*Date and mint:* AD 14–37, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 71 ss.

**1735: (Pompeii inv. no. 5199)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze quadrans, Claudius**  
*Wg.:* 2.33 g; *diam.:* 15–16 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG'; modius;  
*Rev.:* 'PON M [...] COS II'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 42, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 126, no. 88 or 90.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze quadrans, Claudius**  
*Wg.:* 3.56 g; *diam.:* 17–18 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG'; modius  
*Rev.:* 'PON [M TR P] IMP COS DES IT'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 41, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 126, no. 84.

**Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Tiberius?**  
*Wg.:* 7.66 g; *diam.:* 28 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER]'; head of Augustus I.  
*Rev.:* Illegible  
*Date and mint:* AD 14–37, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 99, no. 71 ss.

**1786: (Pompeii inv. no. 5665)**

**Bronze coin, illegible**  
*Wg.:* 10.02 g; *diam.:* 26–7 mm; border of dots.

**1846: (Pompeii inv. no. 5604)**

**Coin no. 395: Silver denarius, Augustus**  
*Wg.:* 3.87 g; *diam.:* 21–3 mm (preservation good)  
*Obv.:* Bare head of Octavian r.  
*Rev.:* Military trophy on the prow of a ship, r.; l.: 'IMP'; r.: 'CAESAR'  
*Date and mint:* 29–27 BC, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 60, no. 265a.

**Coin no. 396: Silver denarius, Augustus**  
*Wg.:* 3.50 g; *diam.:* 20–2 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* Bare head of Octavian r.

*Rev.:* Military trophy on the prow of a ship, r.; l.: 'IMP'; r.: 'CAESAR'

*Date and mint:* 29–27 BC, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 60, no. 265a.

**1847: (Pompeii inv. no. 5605)**

**Coin no. 1: Bronze sestertius, Claudius**  
*Wg.:* 25.38 g; *diam.:* 32 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'NCAPR [TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP]'; head of Claudius r.; behind: control-mark  
*Rev.:* 'NERO [CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERM]AN IMP'; triumphal arch surmounted by an equestrian statue; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 41–50, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 128, no. 98.

**Coin no. 2: Bronze quadrans, Vespasian**  
*Wg.:* 2.32 g; *diam.:* 15–16 mm (preservation poor)  
*Obv.:* '[IMP VESPA]SIAN AVG'; rudder on a globe  
*Rev.:* '[P M TR P PP] COS VII'; winged caduceus  
*Date and mint:* AD 76, Roma  
*Reference:* Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 82, no. 569.

**1852: (Pompeii inv. no. 5598)**

Bronze coin, illegible  
*Wg.:* 21.29 g; *diam.:* 30 mm; border of dots

**1886: (Pompeii inv. no. 5550)**

**Bronze dupondius, Augustus**  
*Wg.:* 12.06 g; *diam.:* 26 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* 'AVGVSTVS / TRIBVNIC / POTEST' in a crown  
*Rev.:* '[C GALLIVS] LVPERCVLVS III VIR AAA FF'; at the centre: S C  
*Date and mint:* 16 BC, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 71, no. 378 var.

**1887: (Pompeii inv. no. 5555)**

**Bronze sestertius, Nero**  
*Wg.:* 24.72 g; *diam.:* 35 mm (preservation mediocre)  
*Obv.:* 'NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER PM [TR IMP] P P'; laureate head of Nero l.  
*Rev.:* PACE PR TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT'; temple of Janus with closed door to the right; to the sides: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 65, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 166, no. 267.

**1897: (Pompeii inv. no. 5573)**

**Bronze as, Augustus**  
*Wg.:* 10.72 g; *diam.:* 27 mm; border of dots  
*Obv.:* '[...] SAR AVGVST F IM[...]'; head of Tiberius r.  
*Rev.:* '[...]'; at the centre: 'S C'  
*Date and mint:* AD 8–10, Roma  
*Reference:* Sutherland 1984: 78, no. 469 or 470.

**1926: (Pompeii inv. no. 5632)***Coin no. 1: Bronze coin, of the Brettii**Wg.*: 17.60 g; *diam.*: 27 mm (preservation poor)*Obv.*: Head of Zeus r.*Rev.*: Eagle on a thunderbolt l.*Date*: c.282–203 BC*Reference*: SNG Cop. III. nos. 1662–3.*Coin no. 2: Bronze as, Tiberius**Wg.*: 10.21 g; *diam.*: 29 mm (preservation good)*Obv.*: 'TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII'; head of Tiberius l.*Rev.*: 'PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXIII'; at the centre: 'S C'*Date and mint*: AD 21–2, Roma*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 44.**1928: (Pompeii inv. no. 5058)***Coin no. 1: Bronze triens, Roman Republic**Wg.*: 10.78 g; *diam.*: 23–4 mm; border of dots*Obv.*: Head of Minerva r.*Rev.*: Prow of a ship r.; above: traces of lettering.*Coin no. 2: Bronze coin, illegible**Wg.*: 5.51 g; *diam.*: 26 mm; border of dots.*Coin no. 3: Bronze as, Imperial**Wg.*: 7.49 g; *diam.*: 27 mm; border of dots.*Coin no. 4: Bronze as, Gaius**Wg.*: 8.52 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots*Obv.*: '[M AGRI]PPA L F COS [III]'; head of Agrippa l., wearing a rostral crown*Rev.*: Neptune standing l.*Date and mint*: AD 37–41, Roma*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 112, no. 58.**1939: (Pompeii inv. no. 5129)***Bronze as, Claudius**Wg.*: 8.43 g; *diam.*: 28 mm; border of dots*Obv.*: 'TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR [...]'; head of Claudius l.*Rev.*: Illegible*Date and mint*: AD 41–50, Roma.**1945: (Pompeii inv. no. 5131)***Bronze dupondius, Vespasian**Wg.*: 11.73 g; *diam.*: 27 mm (preservation poor)*Obv.*: 'IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG'; radiate head of Vespasian r.*Rev.*: 'PON MAX T[R POT P P] COS V CENS'; caduceus between two crossed cornucopiae*Date and mint*: AD 74, Commagene*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 109, no. 798a.**1965: (Pompeii inv. no. 5086)***Bronze dupondius, Vespasian**Wg.*: 14.14 g; *diam.*: 28 mm (preservation poor)*Obv.*: 'IMP CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS V CENS'; radiate head of Vespasian r.*Rev.*: 'FELICITAS PVBLICA'; Felicitas standing l., with a caduceus and cornucopiae*Date and mint*: AD 74, Roma*Reference*: Mattingly–Sydenham 1926: 80, no. 554.**2000: (Pompeii inv. no. 4153)***Bronze as, Tiberius(?)**Wg.*: 8.87 g; *diam.*: 25 mm; border of dots*Obv.*: '[...]'; head of Tiberius l.*Rev.*: '[...]'; at the centre: 'S C'*Date and mint*: AD 21–2, Roma*Reference*: Sutherland 1984: 97, no. 44 ss.

# APPENDIX B

## Typological concordance

### A. CERAMIC VESSELS

#### I. Terra sigillata

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
8	dish	5112	1.3	2.3
25	fragment	5101	1.11	3.9
37	cup	5111	2.2	3.2
39	bowl	5115	3.2	3.4
77	plate	5064	5.3	1.7
78	vase			
173	bowl	4240	10.5	3.5
550	fragments			
573	base	4840	42.3	2.5
574	base	4841	42.4	1.4
575	base	4842		
576	fragment	4843	42.5	3.7
577i	fragment	4844	42.7	1.2
577ii	fragment	4844	42.6	1.1
578	bowl	4845	42.8	3.1
579	fragment			
657	bowl	4927	47.1	1.6
711	plate	4942	50.8	1.3
716	bowl	4978	51.5	3.8
717	bowl	4979	51.6	3.6
718	bowl	4980	51.7	2.1
880	dish	4207		2.4
994	dish	5291	68.4	2.2
995	bowl	5292	68.5	2.6
1363	bowl	5454		
1573	cup	5387		
1658	bowl	5171		83.2 (stamp)
1696	base	5216		83.3 (stamp)
1697	bowl	5217		
1698	<i>patera</i>	5218		
1742	plate	5180		
1744	bowl	5190		
1745	cup	5191		
1867	dish	5593		
1868	bowl	5594		83.1 (stamp)
1900	base	4754	115.8	2.7
1920	base	5056	116.6	2.8
1931	plate	5052	117.4	1.5
1955	dish	5127	119.6	3.3
Menandro suppl. 35-7	cup fragments	17628-30		
Menandro suppl. 38-41	plate fragments	17631-4		
Menandro suppl. 42-4	cup fragments	17635-7		
Menandro suppl. 45	plate fragment	17638		
Menandro suppl. 46-7	cup fragments	17639-40		
Menandro suppl. 48-51	plate fragments	17641-5		
Menandro suppl. 52	cup fragment	17646		
Menandro suppl. 53-5	plate fragments	17647-9		
Menandro suppl. 56-7	cup fragments	17650-1		
Menandro suppl. 58-9	plate fragment	17652-3		
Menandro suppl. 60-1	various fragments	17654-5		



## 2. Other fine wares

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
589	cup	4788	43.2	4.1
731	cup	4965	52.7	4.2
903	bowl	4209	64.5	4.5
1288	vas	5543A	85.17	4.3
	e			
1647	jar	5170	104.4	4.4

## 3. Pompeian red ware and coarse red wares

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
150	dish	4268A	9.3	5.5
151	lid	4268B	9.4	6.4
152	dish	4268C	9.3 and 5	5.4
153	dish	4268D		
154	dish	4268E	9.3	5.2
155	dish	4268F	9.6	
156	dish	4268G	9.6	
157	dish	4268H	9.6	
158	dish	4268I	9.6	
159	dish	4268L	9.6	
160	dish	4268M	9.7	
161	dish	4268N	9.7	
162	dish	4268O	9.3 and 5	5.3
163	dish	4268P	9.7	
164	dish	4268Q	9.7	
165	lid	4268R	9.8	6.3
366	dish	4587	25.7	5.1
571	bowl	4838	42.1	6.1
572	lid	4839	42.2	6.2
895	dish	4202	63.10	5.6

## 4. Coarse buff ware

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
261	bowl	4570	17.5	7.1
588	jar	4787	43.1	
713	jug	4966	51.2	7.3
719	jug	4981	51.8	7.2

## 5. Amphorae

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
14	amphora			
36	amphora		2.1	
58	amphora			
67	amphora			
75	amphora			
133	amphora			
265	amphora	4310		
275	amphora			
310	amphora handle	4593	20.7	8.4
376	amphorae			8.5
382	amphora			
401	amphorae		28.1	
549	amphora neck			
551	amphora neck			
552	amphora neck			
592	amphora	4786		
593	amphora fragment	4786		

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
594	amphora	4755		
595	amphora	4785		
631	amphorae		45.2	
634	amphora			
640	amphora			
643	amphora			
645	amphorae		46.1	
646	amphora handle	4784		8.3
647	amphora neck	4774	46.2	8.2
648	amphorae	4782	46.3	
653	amphora			
655	amphora			
656	amphora			
678	amphora base			
684	amphora			
686	amphora fragment			
700	amphora			
795	amphorae			
868	amphorae		62.2	
872	amphora			
958	amphora			
961	amphora			
977	amphorae			
978	amphora fragment	4779	67.9	8.1
1008	amphorae			
1009	amphora			
1025	amphora		69.2	
1163	amphora	5483		
1164	amphora	5484	77.6	
1365	amphora	57660	89.2	
1380	amphora			
1381	amphora	5449		
1382	amphora	5450		
1384	amphora			
1393	amphorae			
1530	amphora			
1531	amphora			
1532	amphora necks			
1565	amphorae			
1624	amphora			
1635	amphorae			
1636	amphora			
1651	amphora			
1659	amphora			
1680	amphorae			
1686	amphora			
1699	amphora			
1749	amphora			
1756	amphora			
1766	amphora			
1833	amphora			
1848	amphora bases			
1850	amphora			
1862	amphora			
1863	amphora			
1884	amphora neck	5559		
1892	amphora neck	5561		

(contd.)

5. Amphorae (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1899	amphora			
1903	amphora neck			
1911	amphora			
1916	amphora	5631		
1934	amphora		118.1	
1938	amphora			
1957	amphora base			
1970	amphora			
1976	amphora			
Menandro suppl. 2-12	amphora fragments	17595-605		
Menandro suppl. 34	amphora fragment	17627		
Menandro suppl. 150-85, 189	amphorae and fragments	58097-8 58101-3 58105 58108 58116-25 58127-9 58131-2 58134-43 58148-52		
Menandro suppl. 197	amphora fragment	58175		
Menandro suppl. 200	amphora fragment	58166		
Menandro suppl. 205	amphora	58160		
Menandro suppl. 207-22	amphorae and fragments	58100 58104 58115 58130 58144-5 58161-4 58169 58172 58174 58178 58180 81606		
Fabbro suppl. 134-42	amphorae and fragments	57607-13, 57619-20		
Fabbro suppl. 145-6	amphorae and fragments	57638-9		

## 6. Miscellaneous jugs

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
7	
76	
84	
100	
652	
732	
754	
794	
931a	
996	
1007	
1029	
1030	
1038	
1081	
1082	

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
1083	
1371	
1383	5451
1652	
1681	
1761	
1831	5615
1832	
1834	
1864	5602
1865	5603
1866	
1893	

### 7. Miscellaneous jars

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
101		
1004		
1080	5377	
1397		
1408		
1409		
1533		
1665		
1687		
1701		
1967		119.11
Menandro suppl. 198	58171	
Menandro suppl. 201-2	58176-7	
Menandro suppl. 204	58179	
Menandro suppl. 206	58158	
Fabbro suppl. 148	57669	

### 8. Miscellaneous basin, bowls, and dishes

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
13	<i>mortarium</i>			8.6
97	bowl			
183	bowl			
200	bowl			
268	bowl	4313		
629	<i>mortarium</i>	17788		
733	bowl			
755	basins			
997	bowl			
1006	basins			
1010	<i>mortarium</i>			
1364	<i>mortaria</i>	5455		
1370	bowl			
1388	<i>mortarium</i>			
1660	bowl			
1750	bowl			
1942	basin		118.3	
1968	basin			
1969	bowl			
Menandro suppl. 203	dish	58173		
Fabbro suppl. 1	<i>mortarium</i>	17829		

## 9. Miscellaneous cups

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
99	
288	
I495	5270
I496	5271
Menandro suppl. 13	17606
Menandro suppl. 20-3	17613-16

## 10. Miscellaneous plates

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
266	4311
I003	
I493	5268
I751	
Menandro suppl. 24	17617
Menandro suppl. 72	19516

## 11. Miscellaneous pots

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
734	
I005	
I035	
I039	
I043	
I225	
I653	
I767	5553
I835	
I901	
I906	

## 12. Miscellaneous vases

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
15		
36		2.1
98		
170		
189		
267	4312	
378		
380		
533		
633		
636		
654		
701		
828		
870		
876		
881		
913		
957		
1133		
1183		



Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
1252		
1291		
1366		
1494	5269	
1497		
1498		
1499		
1620		
1628		
1688		
1700		
1836		
1881		
1883		
1913		
1919		
1934		
1936		
1937		
1941		

13. Miscellaneous lids

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
16		
40		
102		
184		
190		
357		
367		
756		
760		
884		
998		
1011		
1167		
1184		
1367		
1398		
1500		
1566		
1621		
1702		
1752		
1760		

14. Other miscellaneous vessels

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
1611	krater		101.2
1634	tub		

## 15. Miscellaneous fragments

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
628	fragments		
641	fragments		
914	base		
1145	fragment (black-figure)	5489	76.4
1534	vase bases		
1613	vase base		
1688	fragment		
1738	fragments		
1837	vases		
1915	vase base		
Menandro suppl. 195-6	fragments	58157-8	

## B. GLASS VESSELS

## I. Jars

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
230	4325A	14.2 and 4	
231	4325B	14.2 and 4	
232	4325C	14.2 and 4	
233	4325D	14.2 and 4	
234	4325E	14.2 and 4	10.2
235	4325F	14.2 and 4	
283	4275C	18.4	10.3
284	4275D		
544	4738	40.10	9.2
545	4739	40.11	9.1
726	4962	52.4	10.1
1471	5247		
1921	5053	116.7	9.3

## 2. Flasks

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
64	5082		
236	4325G	14.2 and 4	
237	4325H	14.2 and 4	
238	4325I	14.2 and 4	11.5
281	4275A	18.2	11.1
526	4722	39.1	11.4
1070	5370		
1073	5373		
1074	5374		
1075	5375		
1140	5477		
1438	5337		
1484	5260		
1486	5262		
1487	5263		
1555	4302	99.2	11.3
1629	5182		
1798	5582		
1799	5583		
1800	5617	110.7	
1801	5618	110.8	11.2
1802	5619		
1803	5620		
1804	5621		
1805	5622		

## 3. Bottles

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
27	5104	I.13	12.9
28	5105	I.12	12.5
59	5080A	4.1	
60	5080B	4.1	
61	5080C	4.1	
62	5080D	4.1	13.18
63	5081	4.2	12.4
104	5075A	6.4	13.4
105	5075B	6.4	13.11
121	5060A	5.10	13.5
122	5060B	5.10	
174	4241	10.6	13.9
186	4197A	10.12	13.3
187	4197B	10.12	13.19
282	4275B	18.3	10.4
347	4894A	24.1	13.7
348	4894B	24.2	13.17
387	5040	26.4	13.8
541	4737A	40.7	13.2
542	4737B	40.8	13.14
543	4737C	40.9	12.6
659	4929	47.3	13.1
676	4914	48.1	12.7
725	4961	52.3	12.2
727	4963A	52.5	13.6
728	4963B	52.5	13.16
729	4963	52.5	13.15
912	4190		13.13
1044	5229	70.6	
1045	5235	70.7	
1046	5279	70.8	13.12
1071	5371	73.3	12.3
1072	5372	73.4	12.1
1076	5376A		
1077	5376B		
1079	5376C		
1132			
1151	5346		
1394			
1439	5338		
1440	5339		
1473	5249		
1474	5250		
1476	5252	95.7	
1477	5253	95.7	
1478	5254	95.7	
1479	5255	95.8	
1480	5256	95.8	
1481	5257	95.9	13.10
1482	5258	95.8	
1483	5259		
1485	5261		
1507	5401	96.4	
1556	4303	99.3	12.8
1579	5404	100.3	
1594	5160		
1695	5211	106.8	
1885	5560	115.2	
1922	5054A	116.8	
1923	5054B	116.8	
1932	4905	117.5	

## 4. Bowls and cups

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
81	cup			
708	bowl	4941A	50.6	14.4
709	bowl	4941B	50.7	14.5
715	bowl	4977	51.4	14.3
724	cup	4960	52.2	14.7
976	bowl	4912	67.8	
1141	cup	5478		
1152	foot	5347	76.10	14.8
1418	bowl	5273A	93.1	14.1
1419	bowl	5273B	93.1	14.2
1469	bowl	5245		
1470	bowl	5246		
1472	bowl	5248		
1475	bowl	5251		
1491	bowl	5267		

## 5. Miscellaneous and fragments

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
6	vase			
11	vase			
17	fragment			
345	surface			
356	fragment			
527	fragments	4723A	39.2	
528	fragment	4723B	39.2	14.6
529	fragments	4723C		
580	fragment			
591	fragment			
1078	fragments			
1131	vase	5356		
1437	pyxis	5336		
1488	salsiera	5264		
1489	tube	5265		
1490	tube	5266		
1492	fragments			
1557	vase	4304		
1814	plate	5587		
Menandro Suppl. 62	fragments	17690		
Menandro Suppl. 64	fragments	18017		

## C. BRONZE VESSELS

## 1. Jugs

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
395	4746	
399	4608bis	
520	4685	38.2
523	4688	38.4
524	4689	38.5
525	4690	38.6
539	4733	40.5
739	4957	53.2
740	4958	53.2
789	4971	
811	5015	59.5

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
812	5016	59.6
813	5017	59.7
1034	5237	
1149	5342	76.8
1235	5438	82.9
1237	5440	82.11
1250	5430	84.2
1251	5431	84.2
1361	5452	
1552	4291	
1851	5590	113.3
1853	5597	113.4
1860	5601	114.2

2. Jars and amphorae

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
327	jar	4830	22.7
521	amphora	4686	38.3
522	<i>amphoretta</i>	4687	
538	<i>amphoretta</i>	4732	40.4
1150	amphora	5343	76.9
1234	amphora	5437	82.8
1286	jar	5531	85.16
1287	jar	5532	

3. Basins, bowls, *fruttiere*, *forme di pasticceria*

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
127	<i>labrum</i>	4261	7.2	
392	basin	4748	27.2	
397	<i>mortaio</i>	4608bis		
398	<i>fruttiera</i>	4608bis		
537	<i>fruttiera</i>	4731	40.3	
695	basin	4932	49.1	
696	<i>forma di pasticceria</i>	4933	49.2	
826	<i>fruttiera</i>	5024	60.9	
827	basin	5025	60.10	
855	basin	4994	61.12	
1178	basin	5471	78.7	
1179	basin	5472		
1434	<i>fruttiera</i>	5321	94.3	
1435	bowl	5322	94.3	
1467	basin	5283	95.6	
1553	basin	4292	98.6	
1554	bowl	4288	99.1	15.2
1571	<i>forma di pasticceria</i>	5384	99.12	
1610	basin	5163		
1830	<i>forma di pasticceria</i>	5607	112.11	



4. *Casseruole, paterae*

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
128	<i>patera</i>	4262	7.2-3
137	<i>casseruola</i>	4260	
393	<i>casseruola</i>	4744	
540	<i>patera</i>	4735	40.6
658	<i>casseruola</i>	4928	47.2
738	<i>casseruola</i>	4956	53.1
744	<i>casseruola</i>	4947	54.2
745	<i>casseruola</i>	4948	54.3
746	<i>casseruola</i>	4949	54.4
822	<i>patera</i>	5018	60.5
823	<i>patera</i>	5019	60.6
1028	<i>casseruola</i>	5287	
1139	<i>casseruola/tegame</i>	5475	76.2
1177	<i>patera</i>	5470	78.6
1236	<i>patera</i>	5439	82.10
1432	<i>casseruola</i>	5319	
1433	<i>casseruola</i>	5320	
1694	<i>casseruola</i>	5193	106.7
1703	<i>patera handle</i>	5196	

5. *Cooking pots*

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
681	4916	48.3
712	4973	51.1
753	4982	55.2
1362	5453	
1368	5443	89.3
1693	5194	106.6
1929	5050	117.2

6. *Buckets*

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
219	4323	13.2
707	4939	50.5
788	4967	58.1
810	5014	59.4
864	4984	62.1
1849	5589	113.2
1930	5051	117.3

7. *Cups*

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
705	4937	50.3	
1431	5316	94.2	15.3
1436	5323		

8. *Miscellaneous vessels*

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
123	inkwell	5061	5.11	
349	pan	4895	24.3	15.1
730	ladle	4964	52.6	
790	ladle	4969	58.2	
824	strainer	5020	60.7	
825	strainer	5021	60.8	
930	strainer	4335	65.7	
1086	inkwell	5305	73.6	51.2
1087	inkwell	5306	73.7	

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1159	lid	5481B	78.4	
1369	lid	5444	89.4	
1407	vase	5242		
1464	mug	5282	95.3	
1465	bottle	5284	95.4	
1782	<i>pyxis</i>	5568	109.13	
1918	funnel	5055	116.5	

9. Fragments

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
213	vase base		
532	lamina	4716	39.6
1157	handle	5480	77.3
1466	vase base	5285	95.5
Menandro suppl. 65	receptacle	18741	

D. SILVER VESSELS

I. Miscellaneous

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
408	plates	4642	29.3
410	<i>vassoio</i>	4633	33.1
411	<i>vassoio</i>	4634	33.3
412	ladles		31.8
413	bowls	4639	30.3
414	plates	4668	29.5
415	<i>amphoriskos</i>	4645	30.10
416	<i>bicchieri</i>	4661	31.1
417	cups	4663	30.4
418	<i>coppettine</i>	4644	30.5
419	<i>forme di pasticceria</i>	4662	30.6
420	<i>vasetti</i>	4647	30.7
421	bowls	4673	29.7
422	plate	4649	29.1
423	<i>aryballos</i>	4674	30.9
424	<i>patera / casseruola</i>	4637	31.6
425	<i>bicchiere</i>	4650	30.20
426	<i>amphoretta</i>	4664	31.3
427	<i>oinochoe</i>	4641	31.5
428	<i>phiale</i>	4636	29.8
429	<i>skyphoi</i>	4660	30.12–13
430	<i>skyphoi</i>	4653	30.16–17
434	<i>tube</i>		31.9
435	<i>paterae</i>	4638	31.7
436	<i>kantharoi</i>	4652	30.21
437	<i>piatti</i>	4666	29.2
438	<i>piatti</i>	4669	29.6
440	<i>skyphoi</i>	4654	30.14–15
441	<i>bicchieri</i>	4651	30.18–19
442	<i>coppette</i>	4643	30.2
443	<i>olpe</i>	4648	31.4
444	<i>piatti</i>	4667	29.4
445	<i>brocchetta</i>	4665	31.2
450	<i>piattelli</i>	4646	30.1

(contd.)

I. Miscellaneous (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
451	<i>kantharoi</i>	4658	30.22-3
452	<i>coppa</i>	4657	
453	vessel handles	4680	
454	vessel handles	4681	
455	vessel feet	4682	
456	<i>vassoio</i>	4635	33.2
530	plate	4730	39.4

## E. LEAD VESSELS

## I. Miscellaneous

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1121	bowl	5421	75.8	15.4
1389i	vat fragment	18887	91.3	
1389ii	vat fragment	19881		16.1
1410	lamina			

## F. IRON VESSELS

## I. Miscellaneous

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.
1285	jugs	5524

## G. STONE VESSELS

## I. Miscellaneous (including hand-mills)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
65	stone	hand-mill			
85	stone	hand-mill			
264	stone	hand-mill	4309		
596	marble	mortar	4790	43.3	17.1
635	stone	hand-mill			
720	stone	hand-mill			
783	stone	hand-mill			
865	stone	hand-mill			
874	marble	mortar fragments			
897	marble	basin fragment			
1111	marble	mortar			
1292	stone	basin fragment			
1358	stone	hand-mill		88.4	
1375	marble	mortar	54636	90.3	
1376	stone	hand-mill			
1463	marble	flask	5281	95.2	17.2
1590	stone	mortar fragment			
1596	stone	hand-mill			
1655	stone	hand-mill			
1683	stone	hand-mill		106.2	
1684	stone	bowl			
1689	marble	mortar			
1813	marble	plate	5586		
1888	marble	vessel	5564	115.3	17.3
1966	stone	hand-mill			
Menandro suppl. 148	stone	hand-mill	58154		
Fabbro suppl. 143	marble	mortar	57621		

## H. WOODEN VESSELS AND CONTAINERS

## I. Miscellaneous

Catalogue no.	Artefact
1242	casket
1504	container
1784	<i>modius</i>

## I. LIGHTING

## I. Lighting equipment (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
79	bronze	tube	5065	5.4	77.4
355	bronze	lamp-stand fragment	4898	24.8	18.10
391	bronze	lamp-stand fragment	4743	27.1 and 40.2	
396	bronze	lamp	4747	27.4	18.6
536	bronze	lamp-stand	4734	27.1 and 40.2	
569	bronze	lantern	4773		
706	bronze	lamp-stand	4938	50.4	
780	bronze	lamp	4985	57.7	18.7
796	bronze	lamp-stand	4993	59.1	
857	bronze	lamp	5000		
1013	bronze	lamp	5300	68.7	
1143	bronze	lantern	5298		
1165	bronze	lamp	5479	77.7	
1168	bronze	lamp	5350		
1390	bronze	lamp	5227	91.4	
1551	bronze	lamp-stand	4287	98.5	
1558	bronze	tube	4294	99.4	77.5
1559	bronze	lamp fragment	4295	99.5	18.8
1737	bronze	lamp-stand	5181		
1840	bronze	lamp	5606		
1843	bronze	lamp hooks	5613	112.15	18.9
1876	bronze	lid	5575B	114.6	
Fabbro suppl. 5	iron	lamp-stand fragment	18226		

## 2. Clay lamps and lamp fragments

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
9			
42	5116A	3.4 and 130.8	
43	5116B	3.5 and 131.4	83.8 (stamp)
52	5092	3.12 and 130.3	
74	5049	5.2 and 131.2	
80	5066	5.2 and 129.4	83.7 (stamp)
108			
134	4265	7.5 and 130.1	
135	4235	7.6 and 126.2	
138	4250	8.2 and 130.10	
139	4251	8.3 and 130.2	18.4
175	4243bis	10.7 and 128.2	
260	4569	17.4 and 128.1	
352	4897A	24.5 and 129.9	
353	4897B	24.6 and 129.7	
354	4897C	24.7 and 126.6	
359	4881	24.9 and 127.8	
360	4586A	25.1 and 127.1	

(contd.)

2. Clay lamps and lamp fragments (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
361	4586B	25.2 and 129.6	
362	4586C	25.3 and 128.10	
363	4586D	25.4 and 130.7	
364	4586E	25.5 and 128.4	
365	4586F	25.6 and 129.3	
385	5039A	26.2 and 128.12	
386	5039B	26.3 and 130.6	
394	4745	27.3 and 126.3	
546	4740	40.12 and 128.5	
555	4751	41.2 and 128.9	
556	4752	41.2 and 130.4	
581	4846	42.9 and 128.5	
582	4847	42.10 and 129.8	
662	4931	47.6 and 128.7	
663	4926		
675	4910	47.15 and 132.10	18.1
685	4917	48.4 and 127.7	
694	4925	48.4 and 129.1	
757	4974A	56.1 and 132.5	
758	4974B	56.2 and 127.7	
759	4974C	56.3 and 129.2	
831	5029	60.12 and 132.8	
878	4174	63.1 and 130.11	
882	4206	63.3 and 126.4	
883	4176		
898	4191	64.1 and 132.2	
900	4192	64.2 and 126.8	
901	4193A	64.3 and 127.9	
902	4193B	64.4 and 127.6	
907	4234		
940	4566A	66.2 and 131.3	
941	4566B	66.3 and 132.1	
984	5230		
1012			
1051	5280	70.10 and 126.5	
1229	5436A	82.4 and 132.6	
1230i	5436B	82.5 and 132.4	18.5
1230ii	5436B	82.5 and 132.4	18.3
1560	4305	99.6 and 130.9	
1561	4306	99.7 and 130.5	
1562	4307	99.8 and 132.9	
1563	4308	99.9 and 132.9	
1580	5405		
1581	5406	100.4 and 127.10	
1582	5407	100.5 and 132.3	
1583	5408		
1584	5409		
1612	5164	103.3 and 128.3	83.9 (stamp)
1614			
1677	5184		
1710	5213		
1711	5214A	107.4 and 128.13	
1712	5214B	107.5 and 128.11	
1713	5214C	107.6 and 128.6	
1714	5214D	107.7 and 126.7	
1715	5215		
1741	5497	108.3 and 131.1	



Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1762	5557A	109.4 and 127.3	
1763	5557B	109.4 and 127.4	
1764	5557C	109.4 and 127.4	
1765	5557D	109.7 and 129.5	
1815			
1854			
1870			
1894	5562	115.5 and 126.1	
1925			
1956	5128	119.7 and 127.11	83. 6 (stamp)
1977			
1999	4157		
Menandro suppl. 19	17612		

J. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

1. Hoes (iron)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
338	4770	23.3	
703	4943	50.1 and 55.1	22.1
750	4953	55.1	20.1
762	4975		19.2
764	4955		19.1
768	4983		
906	4233		
1031			
1040		70.3	
1650			
1973			
Menandro suppl. 75	20754		
Menandro suppl. 76	20755	122.2	21.1
Menandro suppl. 77	20756	122.3	
Menandro suppl. 78–82	20757–61		
Fabbro suppl. 15	20630		

2. Hammers, picks, and axes (iron)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
337	mattock		23.2	23.4
388	axe	5042		
833	axe	5031A	61.1	25.1
834	axe	5031B	61.2	25.2
835	axe	5031C	61.3	25.3
836	axe	5031D	61.4	26.1
837	axe	5031E	61.5	26.2
838	axe	5031F	61.6	26.3
839	pick	5032A	61.7	
840	pick	5032B	61.8	24.1
843	pick	5035	61.10	23.2
982	axe	4398		
1032	axe			
1255	pick			
1319	hammers	5525	87.1	23.3
1327	hammer	5545		
1569	pick			
1704	hammer			

(contd.)

2. Hammers, picks, and axes (iron) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1705	pick			
1780	axes			
1838	hammer			
1917	axe			
1943	adze-hammer	5133	118.4	23.1
1974	axe			
Menandro suppl. 126	axehead	20808		
Fabbro suppl. 2	axehead	18223	123.1	24.2
Fabbro suppl. 6	axehead	18227	123.3	24.3
Amanti suppl. 2	axes		125.1	

## 3. Sickles, knives, and daggers (iron)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
22	knife fragment			
220	knife	4283		
674	blade	4909F	47.14	27.2
704	sickle	20785	50.2	27.1
844	blade	5036		29.1
845	<i>ronciglio</i>	5030		28.1
847	daggers	5038		28.4
854	<i>ronciglio</i>	4998		28.2
859	<i>ronciglio</i>	5002		28.3
944	knife	4608	66.6	
1084	knife			
1220	<i>ronciglio</i>			
1329	<i>roncole</i>	5546		
1648	knife	5168		
1649	knife	5169		
1779	<i>roncole</i>			
1874	knife	5577		
Menandro suppl. 83	<i>roncola</i>	20764		
Menandro suppl. 84	<i>roncola</i>	20765	122.4	
Menandro suppl. 85–99	<i>roncole</i>	20766–80		
Menandro suppl. 100–3	blade fragments	20781–4		
Fabbro suppl. 3	blade	18224	123.2	27.3
Fabbro suppl. 48	blade	20663		
Fabbro suppl. 59	<i>roncola</i> fragment	20675		
Fabbro suppl. 70	blade	20686		
Fabbro suppl. 97	blade	20713	124.3	31.4
Fabbro suppl. 117	blade	20737		
Fabbro suppl. 132	fragments	20752		
Amanti suppl. 3	billhooks		125.1	

## 4. Chisels, gouges, wedges, and files (iron and bronze)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
846	iron	chisel	5037		30.4
860	iron	gouge	5003		30.1
1214	iron	wedge	18221	81.3	33.1
1215	iron	wedge	18222	81.4	33.2
1305	bronze	chisel	5517	86.5	33.4
1307	iron	chisels	5522		
1308	iron	chisel	5523		
1309	iron	blade	18235	86.7	30.2
1310	iron	chisel	18236	86.8	32.1

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I311	iron	chisel	18237	86.9	32.2
I312	iron	chisel	18238	86.10	31.1
I313	iron	chisel	18239	86.11	30.5
I314	iron	gouge	20664	86.12	31.16
I315	iron	blade	20726	86.13	32.7
I316	iron	tang	20727	86.14	30.3
I317	iron	blade	20728	86.15	32.4
I318	iron	blade	20729	86.16	32.5
I321	iron	files	5527		
I328	iron	files	5546		
I539	iron	chisel			
Fabbro suppl. 11	iron	chisel	18233	123.4	32.3
Fabbro suppl. 12	iron	file	18241	123.5	33.3
Fabbro suppl. 13	iron	file	18242		
Fabbro suppl. 14	iron	chisel	18243	123.6	31.3
Fabbro suppl. 69	iron	blade	20685	123.11	32.8
Fabbro suppl. 106	wood and iron	handle	20722		
Fabbro suppl. 107	wood and iron	chisel	20723		
Fabbro suppl. 108	iron	fragment	20724		
Fabbro suppl. 112	iron	chisel	20732		

5. Shears, tongs, dividers, and rulers (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
841	iron	shears	5033	61.9	34.4
1085	bronze	tongs	5365	73.5	35.1
1088	bronze	ruler	5307	73.8	35.5
I254	iron	shears			34.3
I302	bronze	dividers	5516	86.3	35.3
I303	iron	dividers	5544		
I304	bronze	dividers	5547	86.4	35.2
I323	iron	tongs	5529	87.2	34.5

6. Ferrules from iron tools (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1278	5536A	85.11	34.1
1283	5462A–B	85.14	34.2

7. Strigils, scrapers, and razors (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
21	bronze	strigil	5096	1.8	36.1
741	bronze	strigil		53.1	
742	bronze	strigil	4950		
743	iron	strigil	4952	54.1	36.2
1134	bronze	strigils	5351	75.11	
1219	iron	scraper			
1538	iron	scrapers			
1574	bronze	razor	5386		

## 8. Forceps (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
41	5113	3.3	36.5
110	5072	6.7	36.6
939	4332		
1090	5304	73.10	36.4
1326	5538	87.3	36.3
1513	5389A	96.9	
1839	5608	112.12	36.7
1873	5574		

## 9. Extractors, probes, spatulas, and scalpels (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
88	bronze	scoop-probe	5083	5.7	
1122	bronze	probe	5418	75.9	37.1
1300	bronze	spatula	5513	86.1	37.8
1306	bronze	scalpel	5518	86.6	
1509	bronze	extractor	5388B	96.7	37.2
1510	bronze	scoop	5388C	96.7	37.7
1511	bronze	spatula	5388D	96.7	37.3
1515	bronze	probe	5389C	96.9	38.8
1516	bronze	probe	5389D	96.9	
1518	bronze	probe	5390A	96.11	37.5
1519	bronze	probe	5390B	96.11	37.4
1520	bronze	probe	5390C	96.11	37.6
1521	bronze	probe	5390D	96.11	
1523	bronze	scalpel handle	5392A	97.1	
1524	bronze	scalpel handle	5392B		
1525	bronze	scalpel handle	5393A	97.2	
1526	bronze	scalpel handle	5393B	97.2	37.9
1527	bronze	spatula	5394	97.2	
1528	iron	scalpel	5400		

## 10. Needles (bronze and bone)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
141	bone	4255	8.5	38.6
677	bronze			
1123	bone	5419		
1154i	bone	534I	76.11	
1154ii	bronze	534I	76.11	38.4
1154iii	bronze	534I	76.11	38.3
1154iv	bronze	534I	76.11	
1154v	bronze	534I	76.11	38.5
1154vi–vii	bronze	534I	76.11	
1166	bone	5485		
1298	bronze	5512A	85.19	38.2
1299	bronze	5512B	85.20	
1326	bronze	5538	85.3	36.3
1338	bronze	5537A	87.6	
1339	bronze	5537B	87.6	38.1
1514	bronze	5389B	96.9	38.7
1717	bronze	5201B	107.8	

## II. Spoons (bronze, silver, and bone)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
117	bone	5078	6.10	
446	silver	4679	31.12	
447	silver	4676	31.10	
448	silver	4678	31.11	
449	silver	4679	31.13	
693	bone	4924	48.9	38.11
804	silver	5012	59.3	38.10
861	bronze	5005	61.13	38.9
1047	bone	5295		

## 12. Miscellaneous tools and implements (iron)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
33	handle			
650	tools			
763	digging tool	4976	55.1 and 56.4	39.3
842	tool	5034		40.3
1221	shovel			
1222	point			
1226	ladle/trowel			40.1
1320	tools	5526		
1322	saw	5528		40.2
1324	ladle/trowel	5530		
1325	tool fragments	5530		
1330	handle	5546		
1537	spade			
1706	<i>punteruolo</i>			
1781	tool fragments			
1869	handle fragment			
Menandro suppl. 111	utensil	20793		
Menandro suppl. 128	utensil	20810		
Fabbro suppl. 4	tool	18225		
Fabbro suppl. 19	fork	20634	123.7	39.4
Fabbro suppl. 26	utensil fragment	20641		
Fabbro suppl. 29	tool fragment	20644		
Fabbro suppl. 36	rake fragment	20651		
Fabbro suppl. 54	tool	20670	123.10	39.1
Fabbro suppl. 57	shovel fragment	20673		
Fabbro suppl. 102	tool	20718	124.4	31.2
Fabbro suppl. 104	tool	20720	124.5	31.5
Fabbro suppl. 116	tool	20736	124.7	39.2
Fabbro suppl. 125	utensil	20745	124.8	40.4
Fabbro suppl. 128	handle socket	20748		

## 13. Miscellaneous tools and implements (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1162	tube	5481E	77.5	
1386	clamp	5223	91.1	41.2
1716	fish hook	5201A	107.8	41.3

## 14. Miscellaneous tools and implements (bone)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
47	stylus	5121	3.9	41.6
142	<i>punteruolo</i>	4256	8.6	41.5
692	handle	4923	48.8	41.4
735	handle			
1048	spindle	5234A	70.9	45.3

(contd.)



14. Miscellaneous tools and implements (bone) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1049	spindle	5234B	70.9	
1153	<i>punteruolo</i>	5345		
1401	<i>punteruolo</i>	5276	92.2	
1578	<i>punteruolo</i>	5403		
1718	<i>punteruolo</i>	5203		
1719	implements	5204	107.9	
1720	ear-cleaner	5205		
1722	implement	5207	107.10	
1723	implement	5208	107.11	82.13
1844	implement	5614		
1845	implement	5614	112.16	82.12
1905	<i>punteruolo</i>	4904	116.2	
1993	handle	4156	116.9	
1994	implement	4166	116.10	

## 15. Miscellaneous tools and implements (stone)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
12	pestle	5106	1.5	
1120	pestle	5420	75.7	52.2
1297	pumice			
1529	whetstone	5397	97.4	77.2
1536	whetstone			
1689	pestle			
1896	pestle			

## K. WEIGHTS, ETC.

## 1. Balances, steelyards, and counterweights (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
51	balance rod	5091	3.11	43.5
669	steelyard	4908	47.9	43.1
829	steelyard	5022		
970	disc	4874	67.5	68.9
1089iii	rod	5308	73.9	43.2
1173	balance	5379	78.3	
1174	balance	5380	78.4	
1180	weight	5473	78.8	43.4
1239	weight	5442	82.13	43.3
1301	weight	5515	86.2	
1778	steelyard	5569	109.12	
1875	plate	5575A	114.5	77.10

## 2. Loom weights (clay and lead)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
26	clay			
68	clay			
201	clay			
212	clay			
389	clay			
661	lead	4930B	47.5	42.8
904i-v	clay	4210	64.6	42.1
917a	clay			
1170	clay			
1175	lead	5382A	78.5	42.5
1176	lead	5382B	78.5	42.7
1585	clay	4750	100.6	
1599	lead	5165	102.6-8	42.2-4 and 6
1743	clay			
1757	clay			
1777	stone			
1762	clay			

## 3. Miscellaneous weights (lead, clay, iron, and stone)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
18	lead	5107	1.6	43.7
50	marble			
86	marble			
358	lead			
660	lead	4930A	47.4	43.6
751	marble			
873	marble			
896	iron			
899	stone			
918	stone	4184	65.1	43.9
962	clay			
1130	stone			
1169	marble	57635	77.8	
1355	marble			
1356	marble	57622	88.3	
1357	marble			
1387	lead	5224	91.2	43.8
1597	stone		102.5	
1598	marble			
1662	marble			
1746	marble			
1747	lead			
1772	marble			
1773	marble			
1774	marble			
1775	lead			
1776	lead			
1882	stone			
1895	marble		115.6	
Menandro suppl. 199	marble	58200		

## L. SCULPTURE AND SCULPTURAL ARTEFACTS

## 1. Terracotta, stone, wood, bronze

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
34	terracotta	relief		2.1	
46	terracotta	statuette	5120	3.8	44.1
199	marble	herm	4237	11.3	
218	marble	statue	4322	13.1	
290	terracotta	gargoyle			
370	wood	statuette		26.1	
371	wood	bust		26.1	
372	wood	head		26.1	
373	wood	bust		26.1	
374	wood	head		26.1	
670	bronze	statuette	4907	47.10	
781	marble	arm	4990	57.8	44.2
1374	marble	herm	4749	90.2	
1707	marble	bracket	5220	107.1	44.3
1739	terracotta	head	5495	108.1	
1740	terracotta	panel fragment	5496	108.2	
1816	terracotta	lion's head fragment			
Menandro suppl. 14	terracotta	relief bust fragment	17607		
Menandro suppl. 17	terracotta	slab	17610		
Menandro suppl. 18	terracotta	satyr's head	17611		
Menandro suppl. 33	terracotta	mask fragments	17626		
Menandro suppl. 73-4	marble	<i>oscilla</i>	20484-5		

## 2. Stone (bases and pedestals)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
57i	marble	base		
57ii	marble	pilastrino fragment		
71	marble	monopod fragment		
107	marble	base		
682	marble	base		
765	marble	bases		
782	marble	pilaster		
885i-ii	marble	fragments		
919	marble	base		
975	stone	column fragment		
985	marble	base		
986	marble	base		
987	marble	supports		
988	marble	base		68.1
989	marble	base		
990	marble	capital		68.2
991	marble	base		
992	marble	base		
1000	marble	support		
1001	marble	base		
1002	marble	bases		
1053	marble	pedestal		
1378	marble	base		
1663	marble	base		
1666	marble	pedestal		105.1
1755	marble	base		
1871	marble	base		
1902	marble	pedestal		
Menandro suppl. 16	marble	pilaster	17609	
Menandro suppl. 188	marble	base	58114	
Menandro suppl. 192-3	marble	base	58112-13	

## M. SPINDLE WHORLS, COUNTERS, BEADS ETC. (BONE, GLASS, STONE, AND SHELL)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
44	glass	bead	5117	3.6	
113	bone	disc	5077a	6.9	45.5
114	bone	disc	5077b	6.9	45.2
115	bone	disc	5077c	6.9	
116	glass	bead	5077d	6.9	
144	glass	counters	4258	8.8	46.1
145	glass	bead	4257		
176	glass	bead	4246	10.8	45.15
343	glass	beads	4772	23.4	45.14
406	glass	<i>bottone</i>	4684		
557	bone	disc	5043	41.4	45.1
714	glass	beads	4972	51.3	
784	glass	beads	4989	57.9	
927	bone	disc	4330b	65.4	45.12
1091	glass	counter	5310a	73.11	
1092	stone	gaming pieces	5310b	73.12	46.2
1223	bone	discs	5448		
1290	unidentified	counters	5543c		
1350	glass	beads	5540	87.11	
1446	glass	beads and amulets	5332		
1449	glass	bead	5333a	94.7	45.8

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I450	glass	bead	5333b	94.7	
I451	bone	beads	5333c	94.8	
I452	bone	beads	5333d	94.8	45.11
I453	bone	bead	5333e	94.8	45.7
I454	bone	bead	5333f	94.8	45.6
I455	bone	bead	5333g	94.8	
I456	bone	bead	5333h	94.8	45.10
I457	bone	bead	5333i	94.8	45.9
I458	glass	inlay	5340a	94.8	
I459	shell	bead	5340b	94.9	
I591	glass	beads	5158	102.3	
I728	glass	counters	5212a	107.14	
I729	glass	counters	5212b	107.14	
I730	glass	counters	5212c	107.14	
I731	glass	counter	5212d	107.14	
I768	bone	disc	5554	109.8	45.13
I904	bone	disc	4903	116.1	45.4
I964	glass	bead	5088	119.10	

N. JEWELLERY<sup>1</sup>

1. Finger-rings, earrings, and armlets (bronze and iron)

Category no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
223	bronze	circle	4279	13.6	47.10
560	bronze	finger-ring	4802	41.5	47.4
561	iron	finger-ring	4803		
562	iron	finger-ring	4807	41.6	47.9
584ii	bronze	rings	4849	42.12	47.8
799	bronze	seal ring	4997		
809	bronze	finger-ring	5041		
952	bronze	finger-ring	4888	66.7	47.2
I243	bronze	finger-ring	5429A	84.1	47.5
I244	bronze	finger-ring	5429B	84.1	47.1
I676	bronze	finger-ring	5225	105.11	47.3
I725	iron	finger-ring	5219A	107.13	47.6
I726	iron	finger-ring	5219B	107.13	47.7

2. Pendants (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
82	5047	5.6	48.4
612			
624	4869	44.5	48.1
671ii	4909B	47.11	48.3
671iii	4909B	47.11	48.2
I724	5198	107.12	48.6

3. Silver jewellery

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
798	finger-ring	4992	
803	bracelet	5011	59.2

<sup>1</sup> See also: M. Spindle whorls, counters, beads etc.

## 4. Gold jewellery

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
341	finger-ring	4771	
458	ball	4629	
459	locket	4609	34.3
460	bangles	4610	34.3
461	necklace	4627	34.3
462	earring	4612	34.3
463	finger-ring	4621	34.3
465	spillone	4611	
466	finger-ring	4625	
468	finger-ring	4624	34.3
469	ago crinale		34.3
470	finger-ring	4623	34.3
471	finger-ring	4622	34.3
472	finger-ring	4615	34.3
473	necklace	4628	34.3
474	finger-ring	4616	34.3
475	earring	4613	34.3
476	finger-ring	4620	34.3
477	finger-ring	4619	34.3
478	finger-ring	4618	34.3
479	finger-ring	4617	34.3
480	earring	4614	34.3
947	bracelet	4882	
948	bracelet	4883	
949	finger-ring	4884	
950	finger-ring	4885	
951	finger-ring	4886	
1124	necklace	5413	
1125	earrings	5414	
1126	finger-ring	5415	
1447	earrings	5313	
1448	finger-ring	5314	

## O. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

1. Buckles, *fibulae*, and fasteners (bronze and gold)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
109	bronze	buckle	5071	6.6	
224	bronze	buckle	4281	13.9	
311	bronze	brooch	4591	20.8	49.8
464	gold	buckle	4626		
519	bronze	fastener	4694	38.1	49.10
690	bronze	buckle	4921	48.7	49.5
772	bronze	buckle	4986A	57.2	49.1
773	bronze	buckle	4986B	57.2	49.3
774	bronze	buckle	4986C	57.2	49.2
775	bronze	buckle	4986D	57.2	49.4
935	bronze	buckles	4332	66.1	
936	bronze	<i>fibula</i>	4332		
1014	bronze	buckle	4183	68.8	
1033	bronze	<i>fibula</i>	5288	69.4	
1041	bronze	fastener	5293	70.4	49.9
1340	bronze	buckle	5463A	87.7	
1341	bronze	buckle	5463B	87.7	49.7
1411	bronze	buckle	4179	92.6	
1758	bronze	<i>fibula</i>	5552	109.2	
1980	bronze	buckle	5109A	120.4	49.6
1981	bronze	buckle	5109B	120.4	



2. Mirrors and cymbals (bronze and silver)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
19	bronze	mirror	5102	1.7	
407	silver	mirror	4656	34.2	
431	silver	mirror	4675	34.1	
531	bronze	mirror	4709	39.5	
687	bronze	mirror	4918	48.5	50.1
688	bronze	mirror fragment	4919	48.6	50.2
1036	bronze	mirror fragment	5236	70.1	
1441	bronze	mirror	5318		
1618	bronze	mirror fragment	5166C	103.4	
1708	bronze	drum/cymbals	5195	107.2	50.3
1721	bone	mirror handle	5206		

3. Bells (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
603	4856A, B, and C	44.2	50.6
622			
942	4606	66.4	50.5
1442	5331A	94.5	50.7
1443	5331B	94.5	50.8
1991	4165	121.7	50.4

4. Containers and their fittings (bronze and bone)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
106	bronze	base	5073	6.5	
180i	bronze	lock fragments	4199	10.10	58.4
180ii	bronze	lock plate	4199	10.10	58.4
736	boss				
792i	bone	container	4968	58.4	51.1
792ii	bone	boss	4968	58.4	51.1
999i, iii-v	bronze	strips	5301	68.6	
999ii	bronze	strip	5301	68.6	78.8
1293	bone	lock device	5541A	85.18	82.18
1337	bronze	container	5533		
1505	bronze	container	5395	96.2	
1506	bronze	container	5396	96.3	
1508	bronze	container	5388A	96.5-6	
1512	bronze	container	5389	96.8	51.5
1517	bronze	container	5390	96.10	
1522	bronze	container	5391	96.12	51.4
1576	bronze	container lid	5402A	100.1	51.3
1616	bronze	device	5166A	103.4	76.10

5. Bases (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
672	4909C	47.12	44.5
890	4196	63.8	44.8
1333	5458A	87.4	44.4
1617	5166B	103.5	44.7
1948	5123	119.2	44.6

## 6. Bronze objects

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
258	circle	4602	17.3	78.3
67ii	ornament	4909B	47.II	48.5
1135	instrument	5352	75.10	
1160	disc	5481C	77.4	
1529	whetstone cover	5397	97.4	77.2

## 7. Silver objects

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
405	lamina		
409	<i>mensae</i>	4640	30.II
432	table	4683	32.I
433	base		32.2
439	<i>mensae</i>	4672	30.8
467	<i>infundibula</i>	4677	

## 8. Bone objects

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
87	caprid horn		
143	dice	4254	8.7
1727	dice	5209	

## 9. Wooden objects

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
511iii–iv	fragments with plaster	4725–7, 4729	37.I–2	51.8
512	tondo fragment with plaster	4728	37.3	51.7
769	band	4988A	57.I	51.6
770	band	4988B	57.I	
1351	cart		88.1	

## 10. Stone objects

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
167	stone	obsidian fragment	4247	10.2	
185	stone	stone			
222	marble	slab			
247	marble	fragment	4596A	16.1	
248	marble	fragment	4596B	16.2	
379	marble	fragment			
548	marble	slab	4596C	41.I	
830i–iii	marble	slabs	5028	60.II	52.5
830iv	marble	slabs	5028	60.II	52.4
920	marble	fragments			
1054	marble	disc			
1379	marble	slab	57637	90.4	
1468	marble	slab			
1600	stone	stones			
1622	stone	slabs			
1630	marble	fragment			
1644	marble	slab	5192	104.2	52.3
1656	lava	fragment		104.5	
1661	stone	pebble			

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1952	marble	block	5126A	119.4	
1953	marble	block	5126B	119.5	52.6
Menandro suppl. 1	marble	slab	17594		
Menandro suppl. 186-7	marble	slabs	58110-II		
Menandro suppl. 190	marble	slab	58107		
Menandro suppl. 191	marble	slab	58109		
Menandro suppl. 194	marble	slab	58106		
Fabbro suppl. 144	marble	slab	57647		
Fabbro suppl. 147	marble	slab	57654		

II. Shells

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate
48	5122	3.10
118	5079A	6.11
119	5079B	6.11
120	5079C	6.11
747	4951A	54.5
748	4951B	54.5
749	4951C	54.5
793		
1444	5335A	94.6
1445	5335B	94.6
1501	5272	95.10
1592	5159	102.4
1664		
1678	5185A	106.1
1679	5185B	106.1
1732	5210A	
1733	5210B	107.15
1963	5089	119.9

P. FURNITURE

I. Wooden, iron, and bronze

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
191	bronze	bed	4270A	11.2
192	bronze	bed	4270B	11.2
229	wood	chest	4325	14.2
263	wood	platform		
280	wood	box	4274	18.1
404	wood	chest		28.1
457	wood	casket		
485	wood?	chest		
664	wood	box		
721	wood/iron	bed		
722	wood	chest		
800	iron	bed		
815	wood	chest		
1056	wood	chest		
1059	wood	chest		
1099	wood	cupboard		
1102	wood	cupboard		
1112	wood	cupboard		

(contd.)

I. Wooden, iron, and bronze (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
1129	wood	cupboard		
1240	wood	bed		83.1
1259	unidentified	chest		
1372	wood	pergola		
1502	wood	casket		
1623	wood	chest		
1637	wood	chest		
1642	wood	chest?		
1643	wood	bed		
1795	wood	chest		
1807	wood	cupboard		
1817	wood	cupboard		

## 2. Stone and terracotta

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
66	stone	lid		
70	terracotta	puteal		4.3
72	marble	table fragment		
214	terracotta	puteal		12.1
228	marble	table	4286/4324	14.1
400	stone	sundial		28.1-2
683	marble	fragment		
737	marble	table	20396	53.1
867	terracotta	puteal	58156	62.2
875	marble	puteal		
964	marble	sundial		66.8
1052	marble	pedestal	57650	71.1
1354	marble	puteal		88.2
1359	stone	lid		88.5
1385	terracotta	monopod		90.5
1609	marble	table fragments		
1861	terracotta	puteal		114.3
1954	marble	table fragments		

## Q. MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE

## I. Tripods, grates, incense burners, braziers

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
215	bronze	brazier	4326	12.2	
369	iron	brazier	4598	25.8	
390	iron	brazier	4742		
680	iron	tripod			
761	iron	grid			
786	iron	tripod			
981	stone	altar	4946	67.10	
1069	bronze	brazier	5364	73.2	
1360i-ii	iron	braziers		89.1	
1540	iron	grating			
1549	iron	tripod	4299		
1654	ceramic	platform			
1759	stone	incense burner	5558	109.3	52.1
1806	bronze	brazier	5585	111.1	
1914	iron	tripod			

## R. DOOR AND FURNITURE FITTINGS

 I. Pivots, reinforcements, *guardispigoli*

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I	iron	pivot lining			
3I	iron	pivot bases			
211	bronze	lamina			
225	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4282A	13.7	53.3
226	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4282B	13.8	
255	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4594	17.1	
285i	bronze	pivot	4276	18.5	53.1
285ii	bronze	pivot	4276		
291	bronze	pivot			
292	iron	pivot			
300	bronze	pivot base			
301	iron	pivot			
302	bronze	pivot			
307	bronze	strip	4589	20.5	
308	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4590	20.6	53.4
312	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4580	20.9	
313	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4758A	21.1	
321	bronze	pivot	4765		
322	bronze	pivot	4765		
326	bronze	strip	4574	22.6	53.2
335	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4766		
384	iron	pivot			
506	bronze	lamina	4717	36.2	54.4
516	iron	lamina fragment			
943	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4607	66.5	
1057	bronze	binding	5233	71.3	54.2
1058	bronze	binding	5297		
1161	bronze	cylinder	5481D	77.5	
1217	bronze	band	5446		
1261i	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	5520	84.6	54.1
1261ii	bronze	strip	5520	84.6	54.1
1373i	bronze	binding	5487	90.1	54.6
1373ii	bronze	binding	5487	90.1	
1545	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4297A	98.3	
1546	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4297B	98.3	
1547	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	4297C	98.3	
1608	iron	band			
1787	bronze	pivot linings			
1797	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	5616B	110.6	54.3
Menandro suppl. 67	bronze	pivot	18895		
Menandro suppl. 71	bronze	<i>guardispigolo</i>	18929		
Fabbro suppl. 27-8	iron	strips	20642-3		
Fabbro suppl. 133	iron	band	20753		

## 2. Strap hinges (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
89	bronze	5069	5.8	
130	bronze	4266		
177	iron			
195	bronze	4245	11.3	
196	bronze	4248	11.3	
197	bronze	4249	11.3	
239	bronze	4317A	15.1	56.2
240	bronze	4317B	15.2	55.1

(contd.)



2. Strap hinges (bronze and iron) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
241i-iv	bronze	4317C	15.3-4	55.3-4
252i-ii	bronze	4583		
253i-iii	bronze	4584		
270	bronze	4315		
286i-ii	bronze	4277	18.6	56.1
289	iron	4271		
293	bronze	4582		
298	bronze	4580 bis	19.7	55.5
305i	bronze	4585	20.1	
305ii	bronze	4585	20.2	
306i-ii	bronze	4588	20.3-4	
314	bronze	4758B	21.2	
323	bronze	4571	21.6-9	
324	bronze	4572	22.1-5	
325	bronze	4573		
590	bronze	4789		
698	bronze	4911	49.4	56.6
891	iron			
932	bronze			
1026	bronze	5289A	69.3	
1027	bronze	5289B	69.3	
1037	bronze	5294	70.2	56.4
1065	bronze	5367	72.5	56.5
1066	bronze	5369	72.6	
1105	bronze	5422	74.3	
1110i	bronze	5425	74.5	56.8
1181	bronze	5469	79.1	55.2
1258	bronze	5535	84.4	
1266	bronze	5461A	85.2	
1396	iron			
1402	bronze	5241	92.3	56.3
1541	iron	4300		
1542	iron	4301		
1543	bronze	4290	98.2	
1570	bronze	5383	99.II	
1575	iron			
1788	bronze	5623	110.1	
1789	bronze	5624A	110.2	
1809	bronze	5579	111.3	56.7
1984	bronze	4164	121.2	
Menandro suppl. 66	bronze	18832		
Fabbro suppl. 55-6	iron	20671-2		
Fabbro suppl. 60-1	iron	20676-7		
Fabbro suppl. 130-1	iron	206750-1		

## 3. Locks and lock plates (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
5	iron	lock	5094	1.2	
38	bronze	lock plate	5114	3.1	
45	bronze/iron	lock fragments	5119	3.7	
83	iron	lock			
95	iron	lock	5085	6.1	
147	iron	lock	4238		
148i	bronze	lock fragment	4267	9.1	59.4
148ii	bronze	lock fragment	4267	9.1a	61.6
149i	bronze	lock plate	4269	9.2	59.5
166	iron	lock	4263		
168	iron	lock fragment			

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
169	bronze	lock fragment			
205	bronze	lock			
206	bronze	lock			
207	bronze	lock			
221i	bronze	lock plate	4272	13.4	60.1
221iii	bronze	lock plate	4272	13.5	
221iii	bronze	lock piece	4272	13.3	61.2
221iv	bronze	lock plate	4272	13.3	61.3
229	bronze	lock plate	4325	14.2-4	62.5
245	bronze	lock fragment	4320	15.9	
250i	bronze	lock fragment	4576	16.3	
254	iron	lock	4568		
256	iron	lock	4595		
272	bronze	lock plate	4329		61.1
276	bronze	lock fragment			
295	bronze	lock plate	4761		
303	bronze	lock	4756		
304	iron	lock	4757		
315i	bronze	lock	4762	21.3	61.8
486	bronze	lock plate	4695	35.1	58.6
487	bronze/iron	lock and key	4696	35.2	62.1
504	bronze	lock plate	4714	35.18	60.2
505	bronze	lock plate	4715	36.1	59.3 and 63.11
507	iron	lock	4718		
508	iron	lock	4720	36.3	
586	iron	lock	4781		
638	bronze	lock plate			
644	iron	lock	4783		
649	iron	lock plate			
667	bronze	lock plate	4909A	47.7	62.2
723i	bronze	lock plate	4959	52.1	58.2
785	iron	lock			
787	iron	lock			
816	unidentified	lock plate			
817	iron	<i>sciva</i>			
819	bronze	lock plate	5027A	60.2	62.3
820	bronze	lock plate	5027B	60.3	63.12
849	iron	<i>sciva</i>			
852	bronze	lock plate	4995	61.11	62.4
853	bronze	lock	4999		
924	bronze	lock plate	4422	65.3	
945	iron	lock			
973	iron	lock			
993	bronze	lock plate	5290	68.3	58.8
1015	iron	lock			
1055	bronze	lock	5232	71.2	57.2
1062	bronze	lock plate	5312B	72.3	
1063	bronze	lock plate	5368A	72.4	
1064	bronze	lock plate	5368B	72.4	58.3
1101	bronze	lock plate	5426	74.1	
1103	bronze	lock plate	5423	74.2	
1104	bronze	lock plate			
1114	bronze	lock plate	5357	75.1	
1115	bronze	lock plate	5358	75.2	60.4
1116	bronze	lock plate	5410	75.3	
1147	bronze	lock plate	5349	76.6	
1148	bronze	lock plate	5344	76.7	61.5
1260	bronze	lock return	5519	84.5	54.7
1353	iron	lock			

(contd.)

3. Locks and lock plates (bronze and iron) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I404	bronze	lock plate	5240	92.4	59.1
I417	iron	lock			
I422	bronze	lock	5326	93.4	58.7
I423i	bronze	lock	5327	93.5	58.5
I424i-ii	bronze	lock fragments	5328	93.6	59.2
I503	bronze	lock plate	5399	96.1	57.4
I544	bronze	lock plate	4296		
I548	iron	lock	4298		
I568	iron	lock			
I606	bronze	lock fragment	5162E	103.2	61.4
I607	iron	lock			
I770	bronze	lock	5570B	109.10	
I794	bronze	lock plate	5626	110.4	62.6
I796	bronze	lock plate	5616A	110.5	
I810	bronze	lock plate	5580A	111.4	60.3
I826	iron	lock fragment			
I827	bronze	lock plate	5609	112.8	58.1
I858	iron	lock	5599	114.1 and 1b	57.3
I859	iron	lock fragment			
I935	iron	lock	5130	118.2	57.1
I940	iron	lock			
Menandro suppl. 68-9	bronze	lock plate	18926-7		
Menandro suppl. 106	iron	lock fragments	20788		
Menandro suppl. 119-25	iron	locks	20801-7		
Menandro suppl. 139	iron	lock fragments	20823		
Fabbro suppl. 7-10	iron	locks	18229-32		
Fabbro suppl. 21-4	iron	lock fragments	20636-9		
Fabbro suppl. 31	bronze	lock fragments	20646		
Fabbro suppl. 64-8	iron	lock fragment	20680-4		
Amanti suppl. 1	iron	locks		125.1	

## 4. Lock bolts and hasps (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
83	lock bolt			
I24	hasp	5063	5.12	
I48iii	lock bolt	4267	9.1b	
I49ii	lock bolt	4269	9.2a	63.2
243	lock bolt	4319A	15.7	63.3
244	lock bolt	4319B	15.8	63.8
315ii	lock bolt	4762	21.3	63.10
316	lock bolt	4763A	21.4	63.6
317	lock bolt	4763B	21.4	63.7
487	lock bolt	4696	35.2	63.1
494	lock hasp	4703bis	35.9	63.15
495	hasp	4704	35.10	63.17
496	lock bolt	4705		63.9
505	lock bolt	4715	36.1	63.11
511i	hasp	4725-7,4729		63.14
665	lock bolt			
699	lock bolt	4945		
820	lock bolt	5027B	60.3	63.12
971	lock bolt	4875	67.6	
I422	lock bolt and hasp	5326	93.4	63.4 and 16
I791	lock bolt	5624C	110.2	
I898	fitting	4565	115.7	63.13

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1907	lock bolt	4901	116.3	63.5
1960	lock bolt	5087B	119.8	
1978	lock bolt	5110B	120.3	
1985	lock bolt	4155A	121.3	
1986	lock bolt	4155B	121.3	
1987	lock bolt	4155C	121.3	
Menandro suppl. 26	lock bolt	17619		
Menandro suppl. 70	lock bolts	18928		

### 5. Keys (iron and bronze)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
4	bronze	5093	1.1	63.20
136	iron	4239	8.1	63.18
259	iron	4603		
509	iron	4721	36.4	63.21
697	iron	4934	49.3	
723ii	iron	4959	52.1	63.19
797	iron			
1018	iron			
1019	iron			
1067	iron	5378	72.7	
1908	iron	4902		
1912	iron	5057	116.4	
1959	iron			
Menandro suppl. 110	iron	20792		

### 6. Drop handles (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
96	bronze	5070	6.2	64.4
280ii	bronze	4274	18.1	64.5
512	bronze	4728	37.3	64.6
535	bronze	4736	40.1	64.3
617	bronze			
665	iron/bronze			
1253	iron	5468	84.3	
1265	bronze	5457	85.1	
1421	bronze	5325	93.3	
1769	bronze	5570A	109.9	64.2
Menandro Suppl. 140	iron	20825	122.7	64.1

### 7. Ring handles (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
94			
193	4244A	11.3	
203	4236		
242i	4318	15.6	65.2
242ii	4318	15.5	
242iii	4318	15.5	68.1
242iv	4318	15.6	65.3
299	4581	19.8	65.9
309	4592		
488	4697	35.3	66.1

(contd.)

7. Ring handles (bronze) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
489	4698	35.4	66.2
490	4699	35.5	66.5
503i	4713	35.17	66.7
503ii	4713	35.17	66.8
515	4693		66.6
668	4909E	47.8	65.5
814			
106ii-ii	5312A	72.2	
1106	5424A	74.4	66.3
1108			
1119	5411	75.6	65.10
1144	5299	76.3	
1224i	5435	82.2	
1335	5460A	87.5	66.10
1406	5243	92.5	66.4
1414	5238	92.8	65.4
1416	5277	92.10	
1425	5329A	93.7	
1426	5329B	93.8	66.9
1692	5200	106.5	
1790	5624B	110.2	65.6
1793	5625	110.3	
1808	5578	111.2	65.7
1828	5610	112.9	65.1
1829	5595	112.10	65.8
1872	5592	114.4	
Menandro suppl. 27	17620		
Menandro suppl. 31	17624		

## 8. Miscellaneous handles and closing systems

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
2	unidentified	door handle			
132	iron	handle			
146	bronze	handle	4259		
204	iron	handle			
251	bronze	handle fragment	4575		
597	iron	handle			
963	iron	door fittings			
1017	iron	handle			
1146	bronze	handle	5348	76.5	76.1
1753	iron	handle			
1910	unidentified	closing system			
Menandro suppl. 32	bronze	handle	17625		
Fabbro suppl. 16	iron	door fitting	20631		
Fabbro suppl. 50	iron	latch fragment	20666		

## 9. Studs (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
126	4212	7.1	67.11
171	4243	10.3	
179	4198	10.9	
269	4314		67.4
287	4278		67.5
497i	4706	35.11	
498	4707	35.12	67.13
499i-ii	4708	35.13	
500	4710	35.14	67.2



Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
501	4711	35.15	67.14
601			
752			
1089ii	5308	73.9a	68.7
1109	5425	74.5	67.17
1281	5539C	85.13	67.10
1282	5539D	85.13	67.1
1284	5462C	85.15	67.16
1412i	4180	92.7	67.8
1412ii	4180	92.7	67.7
1412iii	4180	92.7	67.6
1417			
1427	5330	93.9	
1567	5311	99.10	67.3
1572	5385	99.13	67.12
1586			
1587	3832	101.1	
1589	5157	102.2	
1602	5162A	103.2	67.9
1603	5162B	103.2	
1604	5162C	103.2	
1625	5179A	103.6	
1626	5179B	103.6	
1855			
1989	4152	121.5	
1990	4154	121.6	

## 10. Bosses (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
318	bronze	4780A	21.5	
497ii	bronze	4706	35.11	68. 2
502	bronze	4712	35.16	
511iii	bronze	4725-7, 4729		
639	bronze			
818	bronze	5023	60.1	
879	bronze	4208	63.2	
886	bronze	4205	63.4	
887	bronze	4194A	63.5	
888	bronze	4194B	63.6	
894	bronze	4203	63.9	
908	bronze	4187	64.7	
929i-iv	bronze	4334	65.6	
969	bronze	4873	67.4	
1022	iron			
1050	unidentified	5234C		
1158	bronze	5481A	77.4	
1232	bronze	5433	82.6	
1462	bronze	5286	95.1	
1982	bronze	4142A	121.1	68.5
1983	bronze	4142B	121.1	

## II. Cylindrical hinges (bone)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
249	4597	15.11	69.10
257	4605	17.2	69.3
1060	5309A	72.1	69.9
1117	5412A	75.4	
1118	5412B	75.5	
1171	5381A	78.1	69.1
1262	5542A	84.7	
1263	5542B	84.8	69.13
1264i	5464	84.9	
1264ii	5464	84.10	
1400	5275	92.1	
1429	5334B	93.11	
1601i	5161	103.1	69.7
1601iii	5161	103.1	69.12
1657	5172	104.6	
1669	5226A	105.3-4	69.2
1670	5226B	105.5	69.6
1671	5226C	105.6	
1672	5226D	105.7	
1673	5226E	105.8	69.4-5
1674	5226F	105.9	69.11
1675	5226G	105.10	
1685	5222	106.3	
1818	5584	111.6	
1819	5588	112.1	
1820	5596A	112.2	69.8
1821	5596B	112.3	
1822	5596C	112.4	
1823	5600A	112.5	
1824	5600B	112.6	
1825	5600C	112.7	
1879	5556A	115.1	
1946	5124	119.1	
1992	4167	121.8	
1998	4168D		69.14

## 12. Legs, feet, and other supports (bronze, iron, and bone)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
246	bronze	furniture foot	4321	15.10	
296i	bronze	furniture fitting	4760	19.2	72.4
296ii	iron	furniture leg	4760	19.2	72.5
296iii	bronze	disc	4760	19.3	72.7
296iv	bronze	disc	4760	19.4	72.6
296v	iron	rod	4760	19.5	78.6
297i-ii	iron	furniture leg	4759	19.6	72.3
328	bronze	furniture base			
329	bronze	furniture leg	4767		
330	bronze	support	4767		
332	bronze	furniture base	4769	22.9	71.6
333	bone	fittings			
679i	iron	leg	4915	48.2	72.1
679ii	iron	leg	4915	48.2	72.2
821	bronze	foot	5026	60.4	71.1
921	bronze	foot	4421A	65.2	70.1

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
922	bronze	foot	4421B	65.2	70.2
923	bronze	foot	4421C		
928	bronze	fittings	4333	65.5	68.8
960	iron	foot	4893		
966	bronze	foot	4870	67.1	71.8
967	bronze	fitting	4871	67.2	
974	bronze	foot	4906	67.7	71.4
983	bronze	base	4829	67.II	71.5
1212	iron	foot			
1218	bronze	fitting	5447	82.1	
1227	bronze	fitting	5434	82.3	71.9
1228	bronze	fitting	5445	82.1	
1233	bronze	foot	5432	82.7	71.2
1238	bronze	fitting	5441	82.12	71.7
1273	bronze	fitting	5514	85.7	71.10
1550	bronze	foot	4293	98.4	71.3
1638	bronze	support	5186		
1639	bronze	support	5187		
1645	iron	leg			
Amanti suppl. 4	iron	rod		125.I	

13. Miscellaneous wooden pommels

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1667	522I	105.2	72.9
1812	558I	106.5	72.8

14. Miscellaneous bone decorations and fittings

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
129	fragments	4264	7.4	73.7
331i-v	fragments	4768	22.8	73.I
334	ornaments			
510i-iv	fragment	4724	36.5	
1068	fragments	5309B	73.I	73.II
1113	ornament			
1185	plaque	5486A	79.3	
1186	plaque	5486B	79.3	
1187	plaque	5486C	79.4	
1188	plaque	5486D	79.4	
1189	plaque	5486E	79.4	
1190	plaque	5486F	79.4	
1191	plaque	5486G	79.4	
1192	plaque	5486H	79.4	
1193	plaque	5486I	79.4	
1194	plaque	5486J	79.4	73.2
1195	plaque	5486K	79.4	82.15
1196	plaque	5486L	79.4	
1197	plaque	5486M	79.4	
1198	plaque	5486N	79.4	
1199	plaque	5486O	79.4	
1200	plaque	5486P	79.4	
1201	plaque	5486Q	79.4	73.2
1202	plaque	5486R	79.4	
1203	plaque	5486S	79.4	
1204	plaque	5486T	79.4	

(contd.)

I4. Miscellaneous bone decorations and fittings (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I205	plaque	5486U	80.1	73.5
I206	plaque	5486V	80.2	73.4
I207	plaque	5486W	81.1	73.6
I210	plaque	5486Z	79.4	73.3
I295	plaque	5541C	85.18	73.9
I296	plaque	5541D	85.18	73.10
I342	plaque	5465A	87.8	
I343	crusta	5465B		
I878	plaque	5576		
Menandro suppl. 25	fragments	I7618		

## S. MISCELLANEOUS FITTINGS

## I. Chains (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
23	bronze	chain	5097	I.9	
I81	bronze	chain fragment	4200	10.11	
259	iron	chain fragment	4603		
513	bronze	chain	4691	37.4	74.3
514	bronze	chain	4692	37.5	74.1
605	iron	fragments	4858		74.6
606	iron	chain	4859		
I253	iron	chain	5468	84.3	
I269	bronze	chain	5521	85.4	
I420	bronze	chain and hook	5274	93.2	74.5
I430	bronze	chain	5324	94.1	74.4
I690	bronze	chain	5197	106.4	74.2
I842	bronze	chains	5612	112.14	76.7
I889	bronze	chain	5363A	115.4	
Menandro suppl. 113	iron	chain fragments	20795		

## 2. Rings (bronze)

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
90	5068	5.9	75.8
91	5068	5.9	
92	5068	5.9	
I72	4242	10.4	75.17
319	4780B	21.5	
351	4896		
491	4700	35.6	
492	4701	35.6	
493	4702	35.8	75.12
568	4806	41.7	
584i	4849	42.11	75.11
599	5143		75.9
604	4857		
613			
691	4922		
776	4987A	57.3	75.6
777	4987B	57.4	75.7
778	4987C	57.5	
779	4987D	57.6	
791	4970	58.3	
889	4195	63.7	
909	4188	64.8	

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
910i-ii	4188bis	64.8	
937	4332		
938	4332		
968	4872	67.3	
1024	5231	69.1	75.18
1107	5424B	74.4	75.10
1224ii	5435		
1277	5534B		
1290	5543		
1391	5228A	91.5	75.16
1577	5402B	100.2	
1588	5155	102.1	
1605	5162D	103.2	75.20
1792	5624D	110.2	75.19
1811	5580B	111.4	75.13
1890	5563B	115.4	75.14
1891	5563C	115.4	
1927	5059	117.1	75.15
1944	5132	118.5	
1951			
1971	5108	120.1	75.21
1988	4141	121.4	
Menandro suppl. 29-30	17622-3		

### 3. Nails (bronze and iron)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
3	unidentified			
32	iron			
131	bronze			
182	bronze			
198	bronze			
210	iron			
216	bronze			
217	iron			
289	iron	4271		
350	bronze	4896	24.4	75.1
375	iron			
497v	bronze	4706	35.11	
517	bronze			
518	bronze			
608	iron	4861		
615	bronze			
616	bronze			
651	iron			
752	iron			
771	bronze			
851	iron			
892	bronze			
893	iron			
915	bronze			
933	iron			
1023	iron			
1213	iron			
1257	iron			
1268	bronze	5521A	85.3	
1270	bronze	5456	85.5	75.2 and 5
1271	bronze			
1280	bronze	5539B	85.12	

(contd.)



3. Nails (bronze and iron) (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Material	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
I331	iron	5546		
I392	bronze	5228B		
I631	bronze	5183	I03.7	75.3-4
I632	iron			
I771	bronze	5571	I09.II	54.5
I877	bronze	5575C	II4.5	
I909	iron			
I949	bronze	5125A	II9.3	
I950	bronze			
I961	bronze	5087A	II9.8	
I979	bronze	5110A	I20.3	
Menandro suppl. 116	iron	20798		
Menandro suppl. 118	iron	20800		
Menandro suppl. 135-7	iron	20819-21		
Menandro suppl. 147	iron	20850		
Fabbro suppl. 43-7	iron	20658-62		
Fabbro suppl. 73	iron	20689		
Fabbro suppl. 75	iron	20691		
Fabbro suppl. 79	iron	20695		

## 4. Bronze fittings

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
24	fitting	5098	I.10	77.1
73	clamp	5048	5.1	78.5
103	fragments	5074	6.3	78.15
140	rod	4253	8.4	78.11
194	lamina	4244B	11.3	78.9
202	clamp			
208	fragment			
294	disc	4764	19.1	
320	fitting	4780C	21.5	78.13
344	fittings			
497iii	disc	4706	35.11	68.3
497iv	disc	4706	35.11	68.4
497vi	disc	4706	35.11	68.6
553	fragment			
554	lamina			
570	fragments	4804	41.8	78.16
585	fragment			
602	pad			
610	terminal	4863	44.3	
611	hook			
623	hook	4868	44.4	78.4
625	harness ornament			
666	fragments	4909		
673	disc	4909D	47.13	78.1
702	pommel			
862	terminal	5006	61.14	76.3
911	fitting	4189	64.9	
1042	ring and disc	5278	70.5	77.9
1089i	disc	5308	73.9a	68.7
1110ii	device	5426	74.5	76.9
1136	tube	5355		
1137	lid	5353		
1138	handle	5354	76.1	76.6
1253	fittings	5468	84.3	76.11 and 77.7
1267	lamina	5461B	85.2	41.1 and 78.7
1272i-iii	tube fragments	5511	85.6	
1274	fitting	5459	85.8	

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1275	fitting	5510	85.9	76.2
1276	fitting	5534A	85.10	76.4
1279	fitting	5539A	85.12	
1334	fitting	5458B	87.4	67.15
1336	fragments	5460B		
1395	lid	5244		
1415	rod	5239	92.9	78.10
1423ii	fitting	5327	93.5	58.5
1619	tube	5166D	103.4	77.6
1633	disc	5490	103.8	77.8
1640	stopper	5188	104.1	76.8
1646	clasps	5167	104.3	76.12
1709	fitting	5202		
1734	fragment			
1748	pins	5153	108.4	78.14
1754	fitting	5551	109.1	76.5
1771	lamina	5571	109.11	54.4
1841	cone	5611	112.13	77.3
1842	fitting	5612	112.14	76.7
1924	tube	5046	5.4 and 116.9	77.4
1933	tube			
1947	fitting			
1975	fitting	5084	120.2	
Menandro suppl. 28	fitting	17621	122.1	78.12
Fabbro suppl. 20	objects	20635		

### 5. Iron and wood fittings

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
56	iron	fragments			
209	iron	<i>aspione</i>			
250ii	iron	fitting	4576	16.4	
273	iron	lamina fragment			
277	iron	fragment			
289	iron	handle	4271		
534	iron	strainer	4719	39.3	80.3
600	iron and wood	wheels and framework		44.1	
607	iron	hook	4860		
609	iron	rod	4862		
614	iron	strip			
618	iron	bar			
619	iron	bar			
620	iron	hook			
621	iron	fragments			
626	iron	harness fragments			
752	iron	ornaments			
848	iron	plate			
850	iron	rod			
916	iron	strip			
955	iron	lamina	4850		
1016	iron	hooks			
1020	iron	<i>zeccola</i>			
1021	iron	<i>zeccola</i> fragment			
1100	iron	fragments			
1231	iron	rod			
1253	iron	fittings	5468	84.3	76.11
1256	iron	fragments			
1332	iron	strip	5548		
1352	iron	fittings			
1399	iron	sword			

(contd.)

5. Iron and wood fittings (*contd.*)

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
1405	iron	sheets			
1535i	iron	rod and ring	18234	98.1	80.1
1535ii	iron	tube			80.1
1691	iron	rings			
1734	iron	fragments			
1856	iron	rod			
1857	iron	rod			
1972	iron	door fittings			
Menandro suppl. 104	iron	fitting	20786	122.5	39.5
Menandro suppl. 105	iron	fitting	20787		
Menandro suppl. 107-9	iron	fragments	20789-91		
Menandro suppl. 112	iron	fragment	20794		
Menandro suppl. 114-15	iron	bar fragment	20796-7		
Menandro suppl. 117	iron	rods	20799	122.6	80.2
Menandro suppl. 127	iron	rod	20809		
Menandro suppl. 129	iron	rod	20812		
Menandro suppl. 130	iron	fragment	20813		
Menandro suppl. 131	iron	rod fragments	20814		
Menandro suppl. 132	iron	bar fragment	20816		
Menandro suppl. 133-4	iron	rod fragments	20817-18		
Menandro suppl. 138	iron	rod	20822		
Menandro suppl. 141-2	iron	bars	20826-7		
Menandro suppl. 143	iron	rod fragment	20828		
Menandro suppl. 144	iron	plate fragment	20829		
Menandro suppl. 145	iron	rod fragments	20830		
Menandro suppl. 146	iron	fragments	20831		
Fabbro suppl. 17	iron	ring	20632		
Fabbro suppl. 18	iron	rod	20633		
Fabbro suppl. 20	iron	objects	20635		
Fabbro suppl. 25	iron	objects	20635		
Fabbro suppl. 30	iron	lamina	20645		
Fabbro suppl. 32-5	iron	fragments	20647-50		
Fabbro suppl. 37-40	iron	fragments	20652-5		
Fabbro suppl. 41	iron	hook fragment	20656		
Fabbro suppl. 42	iron	ring	20657		
Fabbro suppl. 49	iron	ring	20665		
Fabbro suppl. 51	iron	fragment	20667	123.8	79.3
Fabbro suppl. 52	iron	fragment	20668		
Fabbro suppl. 53	iron	object	20669	123.9	79.2
Fabbro suppl. 58	iron	ring	20674		
Fabbro suppl. 62	iron	plate fragment	20678		
Fabbro suppl. 63	iron	bar	20679		
Fabbro suppl. 71-2	iron and bronze	fragments	20687-8		
Fabbro suppl. 74	iron	bar	20690		
Fabbro suppl. 76-7	iron	bars	20692-3		
Fabbro suppl. 78	iron	rod	20694		
Fabbro suppl. 80	iron	rod	20696		
Fabbro suppl. 81	iron	shaft	20697		
Fabbro suppl. 82-6	iron	bars	20698-702		
Fabbro suppl. 87-8	iron	rods	20703-4		
Fabbro suppl. 89-93	iron	bars	20705-9		
Fabbro suppl. 94	iron	fitting	20710	124.1	79.1
Fabbro suppl. 95	iron	bars	20711	124.2	35.4
Fabbro suppl. 96	iron	bar	20712		
Fabbro suppl. 98-101	iron	bars	20714-17		
Fabbro suppl. 103	iron	bar	20719		
Fabbro suppl. 105	iron	bar	20721	124.6	32.6
Fabbro suppl. 109	iron	bar	20725		

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
Fabbro suppl. 110-11	iron	fragments	20730-1		
Fabbro suppl. 113	iron	strips	20733		
Fabbro suppl. 114-15	iron	plates	20734-5		
Fabbro suppl. 118-21	iron	bars & fragments	20738-41		
Fabbro suppl. 122	iron	circle	20742		
Fabbro suppl. 123-4	iron	fragments	20743-4		
Fabbro suppl. 126	iron	band	20746		
Fabbro suppl. 127	iron	circle	20747		
Fabbro suppl. 129	iron	band	20749		
Amanti suppl. 5	iron	fragments		125.1	

6. Lead

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Invoice no.	Plate	Figure
278	lump			
863	ring	5007	61.15	81.3
1155	fitting	5482A	77.1	81.1
1156	ring	5482B	77.2	81.2
1216	lamina			

7. Bone fittings

Catalogue no.	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate	Figure
10	fitting	5099	1.4	82.6
111	cylindrical tube	5076A	6.8	82.4
112	cylindrical tube	5076B	6.8	82.5
926	fitting	4330A	65.4	82.7
1172	fittings	5381B	78.2	82.9
1182	fittings	5474	79.2	
1208	plaques	5486X	81.2	82.16
1209	fragments	5486Y	81.2	82.14
1211	fragments	5486A1		
1294	pommel	5541B	85.18	82.17
1344	element	5466A	87.9	
1345	element	5466B	87.9	
1346	element	5466C	87.9	
1347	element	5466D	87.9	
1348	element	5466E	87.9	
1349i	tube	5467	87.10	82.2
1349ii	tube	5467	87.10	82.3
1403	ornament			
1428	fittings	5334A	93.10	
1783	plate	5572		
1880	tube	5556B	115.1	82.1
1995	disc	4168A	121.11	82.8
1996	ring	4168B	121.11	82.11
1997	ring	4168C	121.11	82.10

T. COINS

1. Gold

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
483	4630
484	4631
805	5008
806	5009
1127	5416

## 2. Silver

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
481	4632
482	4632
563	4801
564	4801
807	5010
953	4887
1093	5302
1245	5427
1460	5315
1846	5604

## 3. Bronze

Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
20	5103
29	5100
49	5118
53	3823
54	3824A
55	3824B
69	5090
93	5067
125	5062
178	4252
188	4201
227	4280
262	4601
271	4316
274	4328
279	4327
377	4753
547	4741
558	5044
563	4801
565	4801
566	4805
583	4848
598	5142
630	4880
637	4913
689	4920
710	4940
766	4954
832	5013
856	4996
858	5001
877	3818
905	4211
917	4204
931	4331
934	4567
954	4889
956	4890
959	4879
965	4878
972	4876
979	4944
980	4991



Catalogue no.	Inventory no.
1094	5303
1095	5303
1096	5303
1097	5303
1098	5366
1128	5417
1142	5476
1246	5428
1249	
1289	5543B
1413	4178
1461	5317
1564	4289
1593	5156
1595	
1627	5178
1641	5189
1735	5199
1786	5565
1847	5605
1852	5598
1886	5550
1887	5555
1897	5573
1926	5632
1928	5058
1939	5129
1945	5131
1965	5086
2000	4153
Menandro Suppl. 63	17952

## U. BUILDING MATERIALS

## 1. Lime, stone, sand, crushed terracotta, etc.

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.
30	lime	pile	
368	lime	pile	
587	brick	columns	
632	lime	pile	
642	lime	pile	
866	sand	pile	
869	stones	pile	
871	stone	pile	
1668	lime	pile	
1682	terracotta	pile	
1684	terracotta	powder	
1958	lime	pile	
Menandro suppl. 149	stone	column drum	58155

## 2. Ceramic tiles and pipes

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Plate
35	terracotta	roof tiles	2.1
402	ceramic	tile fragments	28.1
403	ceramic	tiles	28.1
1377	terracotta	pipe	

## V. OTHER REMAINS

Catalogue no.	Material	Artefact	Inventory no.	Plate
342	cloth	pile		
346	unidentified	blue powder		
381	ash	pile		
383	carbonized	pile		
567	cloth	fragment		
571	organic	vegetal material		42.I
767	vegetal	straw		
802	leather	bag		
1248	cloth	bag		
1615	unidentified	basket		
1736	pigment	yellowish substance		
Menandro suppl. 15	plaster	fragments	17608	

## W. SKELETONS

Catalogue no.	Type	Plate
336	human	23.I
339	human	23.I
340	human	23.I
559	human	23.I
627	dog	45.I
801	human	
808	human	
925	human skull	
946	human	
1241	human	83.I
1247	human	83.I
1785	human	

# APPENDIX C

## Glossary

This glossary includes Greek (Gk.), Italian (It.), Latin (La.) and technical terms used in the text. Italics are used for non-English words and brief definitions are provided, as they occur in the relevant dictionaries. Where pertinent, an indication of each term's use in Pompeian studies, particularly in the inventories and excavation reports, is included. Further discussion on the use of some terms can be found in Chapter 4.

- abbeveratoio* (It.): drinking vessel (see Chapter 3)  
*acetabula* (La.): small vessel for holding vinegar (see Chapter 3)  
*acrostolium* (La.): the prominent part of the prow of a ship  
*aedicula* (La.): small structure used as shrine  
*ago crinale* (It.): hairpin (see chapter on terminology)  
*ago saccale* (It.): bagging or sacking needle (see Chapter 3)  
*ala* (La.): wing; used for open-fronted room off one side of atrium  
*amphora* (Gk.): two-handled vessel; term usually refers to large transportation jar (see Chapter 3)  
*amphoretta* (It.): diminutive of amphora  
*apex* (La.): sacerdotal cap  
*apodyterium* (La.): used for dressing room in bath complex  
*apotheca* (Gk.): storeroom  
*aretta* (It.): small altar  
*aryballos* (Gk.): small flask associated with bath for carrying oils or perfumes (see Chapter 3)  
*as* (La.): copper or bronze coin of small value, originally weighing one pound and successively reduced to half an ounce  
*aspergillum* (La.): sprinkler  
*aspione* (It.): probably a hinge  
*astuccio* (It.): case, box, or container  
*atriolum* (La.): diminutive for *atrium*  
*atrium* (La.): forecourt, hall, or principal room; used for front hall with central opening in roof  
*atingitoio* (It.): handled vessel like a cup, used for drawing water; refers to a ladle  
*aureus* (La.): gold coin  
*bacinella* (It.): small basin  
*balsamarium* (La.): term invented by archaeologists for small glass bottles, believed to have contained perfumes (see Chapter 3)  
*bandella* (It.): small band or strip  
*banda angolare* (It.): corner band; probably refers to metal reinforcing strip folded along its length to trim and to protect edges of wooden furniture (e.g. a chest)  
*barbazzale* (It.): chain, possibly from a horse's bridle  
*basetta* (It.): small base, support, or stand  
*bastone* (It.): stick, cane or baton  
*biclinium* (La.): room with space for two dining couches only  
*biga* (La.): chariot drawn by two horses  
*bisturi* (It.): lancet  
*blochetti* (It.): small blocks  
*bocchetta* (It.): small bottle  
*bocsettina* (It.): diminutive of *bocetta*  
*bombilio* (It.): round or globular vessel  
*borchia* (It.): boss, stud, or knob (see Chapter 3)  
*bottega* (It.): small shop or workshop  
*bottiglia* (It.): bottle; also used for a flask (see Chapter 3)  
*bottone* (It.): button; used for counters and beads (see Chapter 3)  
*brocca* (It.): jug  
*brocchetto* (It.): diminutive of jug  
*bullia* (La.): a bubble, or bubble-shaped amulet (see Chapter 3)  
*caccabus* (La.): cooking pot (see Chapter 3)  
*calca* or *calcina spenta* (It.): quick-lime; but not always certain that this is the correct identification of this calcareous material here  
*calcestruzzo* (It.): lime mortar pavement with matrix of limestone chips; also called *opus caementium* (La.)  
*caldaio* (It.): large metal cooking pot or cauldron, for boiling water (see Chapter 3)  
*calderotto* (It.): diminutive of *caldaio* (see Chapter 3)  
*candelabrum* (La.): candlestick, chandelier, or lamp-stand (see Chapter 3)  
*canestro* (It.): basket  
*canna metrica* (It.): measuring rod or ruler  
*carnyx* (La.): a Gaulish trumpet  
*cartibulum* (La.): oblong stone table on pedestal (Varro *De ling. lat.* 5, 125); used for marble table found in front hall (see Allison 1999b: 61–2)  
*casseruola* (It.): saucepan; term used in Pompeii for hemispherical pan with long, horizontal handle, attached at lip (see Chapter 3)  
*catillus* (La.): small dish or plate, diminutive of *catinus* (see Chapter 3)  
*caupona* (La.): retail shop, inn, or tavern  
*cavicchio* (It.): small digging tool for transplanting  
*cella ostiaria* (La.): small room for the *ostiarius*  
*cella penaria* (La.): room for provisions or storeroom  
*cembali* (It.): cymbals  
*cerchietto* (It.): small ring or cirlet  
*chiton* (Gk.): the ancient Greek tunic

- chlamys* (Gk.): a short mantle or cloak worn by men in ancient Greece
- ciottolo* (It.): stone, pebble, or small round object
- cippus* (La.): stake, post, or pillar, such as a grave or boundary marker
- cista* (La.): box or chest, such as a money-chest
- cocciopesto* (It.): lime mortar with crushed ceramic or tile inclusions, for pavements and waterproofing (for example, in tubs)
- cocumello* (It.): (see Chapter 3)
- coltellaccio* (It.): large knife or cutter
- coltello* (It.): knife or cutter
- compasso* (It.): compasses
- compluvium* (La.): opening in the centre of the roof to allow rainwater into *impluvium*
- compreso* (It.): this probably refers to a small excavated area
- coppa* (It.): cup, glass, or bowl
- cornucopia* (La.): 'the horn of plenty', animal horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn
- cubiculum* (La.): small room; sometimes used for sleeping
- cubiculum atriensis* (La.): room of the chief servant
- cubiculum diurnum* (La.): used for daytime sleeping-room
- culullus* (La.): large drinking vessel
- cuscinetto* (It.): small cushion
- denarius* (La.): silver coin, originally worth ten, then sixteen, *asses*
- dolium* (La.): large storage jar (see Chapter 3)
- dupondius* (La.): coin worth two *asses*
- emblema* (La.): embossed work, relief, or raised ornament
- exedra* (La.): hall
- falce* (It.): sickle, scythe, or reaping hook. See also *ronciglio*
- falcetto* (It.): diminutive of *falce*; billhook or pruning knife.
- fascia* (It.): strip or band; term used in Pompeii for a folded strip of bronze which acted as a bracket to attach the hinge to the door
- fibula* (La.): brooch, clasp, or buckle (see Chapter 3)
- forma di pasticceria* (It.): pastry mould; term used in Pompeii for small elliptical or shell-shaped bronze vessels (see Chapter 3)
- fornello* (It.): diminutive of *forno*; term used in Pompeii for open-fronted semicircular masonry structure (see Chapter 3)
- forno* (It.): oven, stove, or furnace
- fritillus* (La.): dice-box (see Chapter 3)
- fruttiera* (It.): fruit-bowl or fruit-stand; term used in Pompeii for quasi-elliptical basket-like bronze dish (see Chapter 3)
- fuseruola* (It.): spindle whorl (see Chapter 3)
- garum* (La.): fermented sauce made from small fish (see Chapter 12)
- ghiera* (It.): probably circle or ring that formed a reinforcement
- grappa* (It.): hook, bracket, or reinforcing piece
- grezze* (It.): coarse
- guardispigolo* (It.): corner guard; term used in Pompeii for L- or U-shaped metal fitting (see Chapter 3)
- gubbia* (It.): possibly *sgorbia*, a chisel
- himation* (Gk.): the outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks
- hortulus* (La.): small garden
- imbuto* (It.): funnel
- immanicatura* (It.): handle
- impluvium* (La.): water-catchment area in centre of atrium
- infundibula* (It.): funnel
- kantharos* (Gk.): cup-shaped vessel, often with stemmed foot and high handles
- krater* (Gk.): large bowl with open mouth
- labrum* (La.): basin, tub, or vat associated with washing (see Chapter 3)
- laconicum* (La.): sweating room in bath complex
- lagna/lagoena* (La.): flask or flagon (see Chapter 3)
- lamina* (It.): thin plate of metal
- lanx* (La.): plate or platter
- lararium* (La.): shrine to household gods, the *Lares* (see Chapter 3)
- laterizio* (It.): brick or tile; pavement made of plaster and crushed tiles or bricks
- lavapesta* (It.): lime mortar similar to *cocciopesto* but including stones
- lebes* (Gk.): basin or cauldron (see Chapter 3)
- ligula* (La.): spoon, tongue-shaped projection (see Chapter 3)
- lima* (It.): file
- lituus* (La.): crooked wind-instrument
- manicotto* (It.): tube, as sleeve or coupling
- martello a picconcino* (It.): small pick with a hammer head
- mensola* (It.): bracket or structural support
- mescitoio* (It.): stirring or mixing implement
- mestolo* (It.): ladle
- modiolus* (La.): diminutive of *modius* (see Chapter 3)
- modius* (La.): a measure containing sixteen *sextarii* (see Chapter 3)
- mola* (It.): grindstone
- molino* (It.): diminutive of *mola* (see Chapter 3, hand-mills)
- monopodio* (It.): literally means single support, term sometimes used in Pompeii for a pedestal for a table or basin
- monopodium* (La.): see *monopodio*
- mortaio* (It.): basin or dish, used as a mortar
- mortarium* (La.): mortar, term used by archaeologists for large ceramic basins, often with maker's stamps
- molino* (It.): mill (see Chapter 3, hand-mills)
- netta-orrechie* (It.): ear cleaner
- niche*: a small, rectangular or semicircular recess into the wall, usually 1 m–1.5 m above the ground and believed to have served a religious function (see Allison 2004a: 52–65)
- oecus* (La.): hall or salon
- officinator* (La.): workshop manager or franchiser
- oinochoe* (Gk.): wine jug (see Chapter 3)
- oleare* (It.): oil jug (see Chapter 3)
- olla* (La.): pot or jar (see Chapter 3)
- olletta* (It.): diminutive of *olla*
- olpe* (Gk.): oil flask or jug (see Chapter 3)

- omphalos* (Gk.): boss, knob; term used for rounded protusion in centre of a dish
- opus incertum* (La.): concrete work, faced with stones in no fixed pattern
- ordo* (La.): row, line, series, order, rank
- oscillum* (La.): small disc with a mask in relief
- ostiarius* (La.): doorkeeper or porter
- pala* (It.): shovel
- Palladium* (La.): an image of Pallas (Athena/Minerva)
- patera* (La.): a low dish or bowl, used in libations (see Chapter 3)
- pavonazzetto* (It.): purple-coloured marble
- pelike* (Gk.): jug (see chapter on terminology)
- pelvis* (La.): basin (see Chapter 4)
- pentola* (It.): cooking pot (see Chapter 3)
- pentolino* (It.): diminutive of *pentola*
- peristyle*: an area which has a colonnade all around
- pestello* (It.): pestle
- piastra* (It.): plate or strip; term often used in Pompeii for sheet of metal, possibly a lock plate or similar
- piastrina* (It.): diminutive of *piastra*, plate or strip, often refers to sheet of metal, possibly lock plate or similar
- piccone* (It.): pick, pickaxe (see Chapter 3)
- picconcino* (It.): diminutive of *piccone*
- pignatta* (It.): pot
- pignattina* (It.): diminutive of *pignatta*
- pignattino* (It.): see *pignattina*
- pileus* (La.): close-fitting cap
- pinzetta* (It.): diminutive of *pinza*
- pinza* (It.): pliers, pincers, tweezers, or forceps
- pisside* (It.): box or vase for religious purposes; see *pyxis*
- popina* (La.): cook-shop, eating-house, or tavern
- prae-furnium* (La.): furnace, or heating room in bath complex
- procurator* (La.): manager, overseer, or agent
- protome*: the forepart of an animal represented decoratively, as in sculpture
- provino* (It.): test tube
- puntale* (It.): point or terminal, term in Pompeii possibly refers to a reinforcement or protection
- punteruolo* (It.): awl (see Chapter 3)
- puteal*: stone or terracotta cylinder protecting cistern head
- pyxis* (Gk.): box, small container with lid, often cylindrical or spherical
- quadrans* (La.): coin, fourth part of an *as*
- raschiatoio* (It.): razor, scraper
- repositorium* (La.): used for storeroom
- retrobottega* (It.): room behind a shop
- ritieno ad occhio* (It.): literally a bolt or clasp with eye; term in Pompeii refers to a lock fitting
- ronciglio* (It.): hook (see Chapter 3)
- ronca* (It.): see *ronciglio*
- roncola* (It.): see *ronciglio*
- roncolo* (It.): see *ronciglio*
- rostrum* (La.): curved end of a ship's prow
- salsiera* (It.): sauce boat
- saltus fullonicus* (La.): fuller's treading stall
- scalpello* (It.): chisel (see Chapter 3)
- sciva* (It.): iron part of a chest, possibly a lock or lock bolt
- scodella* (It.): bowl or deep plate
- scure* (It.): axe, hatchet
- sedile* (It.): seat or chair
- sediolino* (It.): diminutive of *sedile*
- semis* (La.): coin, half a *denarius*
- sestertius* (La.): silver coin, originally two and a half *asses*
- sextans* (La.): coin, one sixth of an *as*
- sextarius* (La.): a sixth part, a liquid measure of a pint
- signinum* (La.): see *cocciopesto*
- simpulum* (La.): small ladle used in sacrifice
- situla* (La.): bucket (see Chapter 3)
- solarium* (La.): part of house exposed to sun
- spada* (It.): sword
- spatula* (La.): implement of flat elongated form, for stirring mixtures (especially ointments or medications)
- specchio* (It.): mirror
- spillone* (It.): hat-pin; term used in Pompeii probably refers to large pin with decorated head
- stadera* (It.): steelyard
- stampe di pasticceria* (It.): pastry mould; see *forma di pasticceria*
- stephane* (Gk.): diadem or coronet, represented in statuary as worn by the goddess Hera and other deities
- stibadium* (La.): masonry dining couches in garden areas
- taberna* (La.): hut, cabin, shop, place of business
- tablinum* (La.): balcony, terrace, or room open to air; room where archives were kept; picture gallery; used for open room at end of front hall
- tazza* (It.): cup, bowl
- tazzina* (It.): diminutive of *tazza*
- tegame* (It.): frying pan; term used in Pompeii for flattish bronze dish with horizontal handle (see Chapter 3)
- tepidarium* (La.): warm bath or warm room in bath complex
- tessera*: small tablet, token, dice or cube, usually referring to that used in mosaic pavements
- theca* (Gk.): case, sheath, envelope
- theca calamaio* (Gk and It.): inkwell
- timone* (It.): rudder
- tondo* (It.): disc
- torcularium* (La.): wine or oil pressing room
- triclinium* (La.): three-sided couch for dining, or dining-room which fits three couches
- triskeles* (Gk.): three-legged motif, similar to the spokes of a wheel
- uncia* (La.): coin, one twelfth of an *as*
- unguentarium* (La.): term invented by archaeologists, for small bottle thought to have contained unguents (see Chapter 3)



*urceolo* (It.): diminutive of *urceus*

*urceus* (La.): jug or water-pot (see Chapter 3)

*vaschetta* (It.): diminutive of *vasca*, tub or tank

*vasettino* (It.): small vase

*vassoio fruttiera* (It.): fruit tray; see *fruttiera*

*Villa publica* (La.): a building in the Campus Martius in Rome, associated with the magistrates in charge of the census

*zappa* (It.): hoe

*zeccola* (It.): term probably used in Pompeii for a door-fitting

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