

## Catalogue A: chapters 2 to 6

### NR. 1 - CH. 5

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Portico delle Mura del Castrum (I,I,4).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: Niche in west wall of shop 14, in the corner between the Decumanus and Via dei Molini; to the left of a staircase (Calza 1914, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche (E) is in a reticulate wall (starting at 0.95 from floor and c. 1.05 from north wall; h. c. 0.20; original w. c. 0.33; d. 0.20). The bottom, sides and back reveal the core of the wall. Remains of plaster on back. In the left part three fragments of bricks, a partial infilling, or the remains of a complete blocking.

DATES: The edifice consists of sections from different building periods: the third century BC, second century BC, the Hadrianic period and later. The wall with the niche has not been dated. The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time (SO I, 233, 235; Becatti 1961, 11 nr. 1; Blake 1973, 171).

### NR. 2 - CH. 5 - PL. 30

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Portico delle Mura del Castrum (I,I,4).

EVIDENCE: Three niches, in cult-room?

POSITION: In east side of north-south partition wall in shop 13, to the west of shop 14 (see cat.nr. 1) (Calza 1914, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: Three identical wall-niches (A1) are in the central part of the partition wall built of tufa stones and some bricks (starting at 1.30 from floor; at 1.16/1.34, 1.94/2.12 and 2.72/2.90 from entrance to room; h. 0.35; d. 0.17). The bottoms are of mortar, the sides and backs of tufa stones and bricks. Each niche has a lintel of a single brick. The room in which the niches are found, created by the partition wall, is entered from the south. (2.89 x 4.04 x 2.60 x 4.05; area c. 11 m<sup>2</sup>).

DATES: The room encompasses several building periods: opus quadratum, reticulatum, latericium, and vittatum A and B. The niches form an entity with the vittatum of the central part of the partition wall, dating possibly from the fourth century or later (Heres from photograph).

### NR. 3 - CH. 5 - FIG. 11 - PLS. 43, 44

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Bar ("Caseggiato del Termopolio") (I,II,5).

EVIDENCE: Underground cult-room.

POSITION: In underground room 9, accessible from courtyard 32 and below the northeastern part of room 36 (Paribeni 1916, plan after p. 428).

DESCRIPTION: A south-north running staircase in a stairwell leads down to the underground room. South of the staircase is a low wall of vittatum B. The part of the stairwell which is above the floor of the courtyard (max. h. 1.66; l. 2.66; w. 1.29) is in vittatum B as well and has been set against the latericium of the west wall of the courtyard. In its east wall is a window (h. 0.78; w. 0.55; w. of jambs 0.37), opposite the entrance to the underground room. It has an oblique bottom, in order to allow more light to reach the underground room, and a semicircular brick arch. The entrance to the stairwell has a segmental brick arch. Remains of plaster are found on all inner walls of the upper part of the stairwell and on its ceiling (th. 0.02). Green, red and dark-red paint is preserved. Dark-red bands (th. 0.03) follow the corners between the walls and the ceiling. Vegetative motifs can be seen and Paribeni could recognize a red bird (Paribeni 1916, 417). The underground part of the stairwell is of latericium. Brick

steps resting on latericium (h. of risers 0.10 and 0.20) lead to a brick floor (1.60 below floor of courtyard).

The underground room is at right angles to the staircase and entered through a door with a segmental brick arch and two further steps (h. of risers 0.20). The present floor of the room (there is no recognizable antique floor) is at 2.05 below the floor of the courtyard (meas. of room west-east 1.17, north-south 1.64; h. 1.79; area c. 2 m<sup>2</sup>). A round hole in the ceiling, lined with sesquipedales, provides light (diam. in room 9 0.58, in room 36 0.83). In room 36 is a podium of bipedales, slightly raised above the floor of the room, around the hole (west-east 1.67, north-south 2.26). The ceiling of the room is a cross-vault. It was originally finished with small terracotta discs (Paribeni 1916, 402; Packer 1971, 126 nr. 21). The walls are of latericium.

In the west wall of the underground room is a wall-niche (B2), not in the centre of the wall but a little to the north, so that it is opposite the entrance (opening of niche starting at 0.61 from south wall and 0.43 from north wall; h. 0.69; w. 0.59; d. 0.30). The central part of the back is of tufa stones, which together with the bricks of the ends create opus mixtum. The bottom consists of two layers of brick, protruding in front of the wall and resting on two travertine consoles (shelf starting at 0.54 from south wall and 0.34 from north wall; h. 0.12; w. 0.75; protruding 0.23; consoles starting at 0.80 from floor; h. 0.18; w. 0.18; d. 0.15; total h. of niche 0.99).

On the walls and ceiling of the room and on the back of the niche are traces of thin plaster with traces of red paint. On the back of the niche are remains of a thick superimposed layer (min. th. 0.01).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Packer 1971, figs. 9 (light-hole from room 36) and 10 (courtyard with stairwell).

DATES: The latericium of the underground room and the staircase has been dated by Paribeni to the period of Trajan (first building period of building), that of the west wall of the staircase (= west wall of courtyard) to the period of Hadrian (SO I, 235: c. 120 AD) (Paribeni 1916, 402-403, 413, 417, 427-428). The vittatum of the stairwell is according to Paribeni identical to that in the north part of the building, where it is related to the installation of the bar which gave the building its name (in room 31) (Paribeni 1916, 415-417). The installation of the bar is dated by Becatti "verso la metà del III sec. d.C." (Becatti 1961, 11-12 nrs. 2, 3). Heres (from photograph) suggests a date of c. 230-240 AD for the vittatum B.

#### **NR. 4 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Bar ("Caseggiato del Termopolio") (I,II,5).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In west wall of room 3, in central west part of building; opposite second door from the north (not precisely opposite the centre, but a little to the south) (Paribeni 1916, plan after p. 428).

DESCRIPTION: The lower part of this wall-niche (B2) has been preserved. It is in (restored) mixtum (starting at 2.45 from floor; preserved h. 0.67; w. 0.67; d. 0.26). The back reveals the core of the wall while the bottom is of modern cement. Set against the lower right part of the back is a small marble slab.

DATES: The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time in the mixtum of the west wall, dated by Paribeni to the period of Trajan (first building period) (Paribeni 1916, 427-428).

#### **NR. 5 - CH. 6 - PL. 61**

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Bar ("Caseggiato del Termopolio") (I,II,5).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: South wall of the corridor (w. 1.48) south of room 5, in the southern part of the building; west of a blocked doorway leading to shop 17. (Paribeni 1916, plan after p. 428).

DESCRIPTION: The floor-niche (C1) is in latericium. (starting at 6.00 from west wall of corridor; h. 0.96; w. 0.36; d. 0.36). The sides and back are of latericium, the upper part of which is modern. The bottom is of earth. Along the top runs the right half of a segmental brick arch inside of which remain some bricks. The sides are continued upwards by two vertical joints, which are invisible at the back of the wall.

DATES: The latericium of the central part of the south wall of the courtyard has been dated by Paribeni to the late-Trajanic or early-Hadrianic period (second building period) (Paribeni 1916, 427). He does not however take the two vertical joints into account.

**NR. 6 - CH. 6 - PLS. 72, 73**

BUILDING: Caseggiato di Diana (I,III,3-4).

EVIDENCE: Relief.

POSITION: West wall of courtyard between southernmost and central window.

DESCRIPTION: The relief is in latericium (starting at 2.31 from floor and 3.03 from south wall of courtyard; meas. incl. frame 0.52 x 0.52, excl. 0.42 x 0.42; d. 0.05). The relief is made of beige terracotta and framed by red and beige brick with a simple cornice. A depiction of Diana as huntress standing on a flat elevated structure. She is wearing a girdled *tunica* and a mantle. With her right hand she is taking an arrow from the quiver on her back, in her left hand is a bow. To her right is a dog turned towards the left but turning its head towards Diana. To her left is a deer turned towards the right, its head turned towards Diana. All around the scene is a band. (See also Floriani Squarciapino 1959, 195-196 nr. 15).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Floriani Squarciapino 1959, Tav. VIII, 1; Packer 1971, figs. 28 and 29.

DATES: The relief forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period which has been dated to the Antonine period (SO I, 237).

**NR. 7 - CH. 6 - PL. 72**

BUILDING: Caseggiato di Diana (I,III,3-4).

EVIDENCE: Three niches.

POSITION: In north wall of courtyard, facing courtyard; on first floor.

DESCRIPTION: Three floor-niches in latericium, of which only the lower parts have been preserved, being rectangular, semicircular and rectangular respectively. The upper part of what is left is modern. (First niche: starting at 0.82 from west wall; preserved h. excl. restoration 0.40; w. 0.74; d. 0.22. Second niche: 0.96 from first niche; h. excl. restoration 0.05; w. 0.70; d. 0.22. Third niche: 0.95 from second niche and 0.81 from east wall; h. excl. restoration 0.14; w. 0.75; d. 0.22). Sides and backs of brick, those of the central niche small. Bottoms of bipedales and sesquipedales, protruding in front of the wall where they are joined by two more layers. The three layers form a cornice running all along the north wall (protruding 0.15).

FINDS: --

PHOTOGRAPHS: Calza 1941, fig. 29 (reconstruction drawing); Packer 1971, figs. 28 and 32.

DATES: The central part of the north wall of the courtyard on the first floor is indicated by Calza as secondary (Calza 1914(1), Tav. IV), but the joints indicated on his plan cannot be seen. The niches form an entity with the latericium which is Antonine if it belongs to the first building period (SO I, 237).

**NR. 8 - CH. 3 - PLS. 16, 17**

BUILDING: Insula I,IV.

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*, statue.

POSITION: Set against the south side of a west-east wall running through the garden.

DESCRIPTION: The pseudo-*aedicula* is of brick with some irregular tufa stones. (starting at 3.34 from east wall of garden: total preserved h. 2.50; total w. 1.50; total d. 0.96). Remains of a thick layer of plaster on face of podium and sides, with remains of red paint.

The niche (B2; starting at 0.58 from ground; h. of opening 1.51; h. of lower part 1.05; h. of upper part 0.38; h. of stucco relief 0.08, protruding 0.07; w. 0.77; d. 0.67) has a bottom of bricks and mortar and is divided in an upper and a lower part by a restored stucco relief. The upper part of the relief was a series of U's, the lower part had an ovolo moulding. In between is a painted red band (th. 0.015).

The upper part of the niche is covered with some sort of plaster or mortar in which some small shells are inserted as decoration. There are furthermore small square imprints of possibly mosaic *tesserae*, but some of the imprints have red or yellow paint on the bottom.

The lower part of the niche has plaster (th. 0.025) with a deep purple background. On the upper left and right part a flying eagle has been painted, the head turned towards the centre of the niche (body yellow-orange, wings light-purple; h. 0.15). In the centre is a yellow-orange rectangle, directly below the stucco relief. Two green-blue garlands are hanging down vertically from the rectangle. To the lower end of each garland a yellow-orange object is attached, looking like a puppet without a head (h. 0.11). Below each eagle is a green-blue garland, one end of which is attached to a light purple nail near the rectangle, while the other end is attached to a smaller yellow-orange garland, hanging down from the stucco relief. To each green-blue garland yet another green-blue garland is attached, ending at the front of the niche. Hanging down from the place of attachment of the green-blue garlands is a yellow-orange object. A little above the bottom of the niche are some yellow-orange lines. On top of this layer are the remains of a second layer (th. 1 mm.), with remains of beige and orange paint on a white background. Below the rectangle a head can be seen (face beige, hair orange), with an orange "*modius*" on top.

Directly behind the front of the niche, to the left and right, is a console made of two small vertical bricks with one small horizontal brick on top (starting at 0.12 from front of niche; 0.20 below stucco relief; max. h. 0.105; max. w. 0.105). Below the left console is a vertical band (w. 0.03) where all paint has disappeared.

On either side of the niche is an engaged column made of semicircular bricks, with a base of two brick layers and a capital of one brick layer and stucco. They are painted purple. Between the columns and the niche is a layer of plaster (th. 0.015), with red curved lines (th. 0.01) on a white background. Resting on the capitals was a *tympanum* which has largely disappeared. Between the niche and the *tympanum* are a red band (th. 0.025) on a white background and the remains of a stucco relief with waves.

FINDS: On an old photograph (Ostia neg.nr. B 389) the pseudo-*aedicula* is seen during its excavation. The niche is partly filled with rubble and contains a marble statue of Jupiter (inv.nr. 1229, st.-r. V). The statue has now been replaced by a cast. Jupiter is naked with a mantle hanging down from his left shoulder. The lower part of his right arm is missing, while in his (missing) left hand he held a sceptre. Next to his left foot is an eagle (h. incl. base 1.19, excl. 1.06).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Ostia neg.nr. B 389 (pseudo-*aedicula* during excavation); Ostia neg.nr. C 1712 (statue); Calza-Nash 1959, fig. 125 (pseudo-*aedicula*).

DATES: Building I,IV,1 was built in c. 127 AD, buildings I,IV,2, 3 and 4 in c. 128-138 AD (latericium; SO I, 235). The dividing wall in the garden (latericium) was set against building 1, the pseudo-*aedicula* against this wall. Heres (from photograph) suggests a date in the first half of the second century for the dividing wall and a date in the third century for the pseudo-*aedicula*. The first layer of paintings is dated by Van Essen to the period of Septimius Severus (Van Essen 1954(1), 47). The statue of Jupiter is dated in the inventory of Ostia to the Antonine period.

#### NR. 9 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Domus di Giove e Ganimede (I,IV,2).

EVIDENCE: Graffito.

POSITION: "A fianco della porta, a destra", of room 9, to the south of the central west-east

corridor (Calza 1920, Tav. I). Not located.

DESCRIPTION: "Una figura di profilo a destra, avvolta in ampio mantello, che sembra nasconda le gambe non riconoscibili. Dietro o appoggiato alla spalla c'è un cornucopia che farebbe ritenere femminile la figura, sebbene questa abbia piuttosto tratti mascholini" (Calza 1920, 368-369).

DATES: It can be deduced from a graffito that the paintings on which the figure has been scratched are not later than the period of Commodus (Wirth 1934, 109-115). The building was erected c. 128-138 AD (SO I, 235).

#### NR. 10 - CH. 5 - PLS. 45, 46

BUILDING: Caseggiato dei Misuratori del Grano (I,VII,1).

EVIDENCE: Intarsio.

POSITION: Eastern side of southernmost brick pier of the portico running along the east side of building, at intersection of Via dei Misuratori del Grano and Via della Fortuna.

DESCRIPTION: The intarsio is in latericium belonging to mixtum (shelf starting at 3.20 from street; 1.25 from north side of pier, 1.30 from south side of pier; h. incl. frame 0.61, excl. 0.45; w. incl. frame (lower part) 0.43, excl. 0.33; d. 0.07). It is framed by bricks with a cornice, the lower ones beige, the upper ones red and belonging to a modern restoration. Directly below the intarsio is a shelf of two layers of red brick with a cornice (h. 0.07; w. 0.53; protruding 0.08).

The intarsio is badly damaged and its upper part has disappeared. Carcopino, Paschetto and Vaglieri recognized Fortuna (who gave her name to the street in front), painted red, with a *cornucopiae* in her left hand and a rudder in her right hand (Carcopino 1910, 426; Paschetto 1912, 316; Vaglieri 1914, 96). The following can now be seen. The head and left arm of the figure are lost. A mantle is visible made of pieces of red, beige and brown terracotta with incisions, and dark-brown pumice. What is apparently the right arm is made of pieces of white terracotta. To the left of Fortuna is a rectangular piece of brown tufa standing on the ground. The ground is indicated by two pieces of brown tufa. Along the frame run the remains of a band of triangular pieces of terracotta, lozenge-shaped pieces of tufa and oblong pieces of pumice. No paint has been preserved. The figure is leaning over in a curious way, possibly due to a modern restoration.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Carcopino 1910, fig. 12; Paschetto 1912, fig. 77; cf. Packer 1971, fig. 71.

DATES: The intarsio belongs to the mixtum of the first building period, dated to c. 120 AD (SO I, 235).

#### NR. 11 - CH. 4

BUILDING: Piccolo Mercato (I,VIII,1).

EVIDENCE; Relief.

POSITION: West side of portico of southern part of courtyard, in the wall between the third and fourth *cella* counting from the south.

DESCRIPTION: The relief is in latericium belonging to mixtum (starting at 1.55 from floor, 0.41 from entrance to fourth room, 2.33 from entrance to south room; h. incl. frame 0.41, excl. 0.32; w. incl. frame 0.70, excl. 0.63; d. 0.05). It had apparently partly fallen to the ground because it was reassembled from numerous fragments by the excavators. It is framed by bricks forming a cornice: above and below red, to the left and right beige. It is made of beige terracotta. Depicted is a snake in two coils going to the left, characterized as male by a beard and comb, with a forked tongue. On the upper part of the frame and on the relief, but not on the snake, remains of red paint have been preserved. The paint and the snake were later covered with a thin white layer.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Carcopino 1910, fig. 14; Paschetto 1912, fig. 73.

DATES: The relief is in the mixtum of the first building period, dated to c. 120 AD (SO I,

235).

**NRS. 12, 13 - CH. 4 - PLS. 23, 24**

BUILDING: Horrea Epagathiana et Epaphroditiana (I,VIII,3).

EVIDENCE: Two pairs of niches.

POSITION: In north and south walls of vestibule 8, in east wall of courtyard on either side of the entrance to room 20 (Packer 1971, figs. 11, 12).

DESCRIPTION: Four practically identical wall-niches in latericium (B2; av. total h. 1.75; in vestibule: niche in north wall: shelf starting at 1.87 from floor and 1.40 from portico of courtyard; niche in south wall: at 1.85 from floor and 1.40 from portico; in courtyard: northern niche: at 2.05 from floor and 0.50/0.50 from sides of pier; southern niche: at 2.07 from floor and 0.50/0.50 from sides of pier). The bottoms are part of shelves that are protruding in front of the wall and are made of three layers of brick with a cornice (the central one a meander) (h. 0.11; w. 0.84; protruding 0.10). On either side of the opening are pilasters, resting on the shelf, made of small bricks. The bases and capitals of the pilasters are each made of two brick layers with cornices (the lower layer of the capitals with a meander) (h. incl. bases and capitals 1.18; pilasters protruding 0.06). On each capital rests one small brick (the *abacus*), supporting the entablature. The latter consists of - starting from the bottom -: two brick layers (the upper one with a cornice); two vertical bricks; the *tympanum*, framed by bricks with a cornice and with a brick back (protruding 0.14). The lower and upper part of the openings is separated by two brick layers (the lower one with a cornice) (h. 0.07; openings: h. 1.04; w. 0.63; d. 0.28; h. of lower part 0.64, of upper part 0.33). The backs of the lower parts are finished with square pieces of yellowish limestone and red terracotta, set at an angle. The vaults in the vestibule have triangular pieces of yellowish limestone and dark-grey pumice, those in the courtyard triangular pieces of light-red terracotta and brownish pumice. In the top of each vault is a piece in the shape of a shield. Along the front of each vault is a brick semicircular arch. Electric lamps have been installed in the niches.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1940, figs. 11, 13; Calza-Nash 1959, fig. 31; Rickman 1971, Pls. 14, 15; Meiggs 1973, Pl. XVa (all of niches in courtyard).

DATES: The niches form an entity with the latericium of the first building period, dated to c. 145-150 AD (SO I, 237).

**NR. 14 - CH. 5 - PLS. 31, 32**

BUILDING: Horrea Epagathiana et Epaphroditiana (I,VIII,3).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: North wall of shop 3, to the south of first vestibule. To the right of door to vestibule (Packer 1971, figs. 11, 12).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche is in latericium (A1; opening starting at 1.62 from floor, 1.27 from door, 2.67 from east wall; h. 0.43; w. 0.35; d. 0.18). In the lower left part of the back is a large irregular hole. The bottom, sides and back are of brick. Above the niche was a *tympanum* which is now broken off (w. 0.53; total h. of niche 0.65). The *tympanum*, back, upper back part of the left side and back part of the right side are original (yellow bricks). The remaining red bricks are secondary, possibly modern. On the original part remains of plaster have been preserved (th. 0.01).

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period, dated to c. 145-150 AD (SO I, 237).

**NR. 15 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Horrea Epagathiana et Epaphroditiana (I,VIII,3) - Caseggiato I,VIII,4.

EVIDENCE: Slab.

POSITION: In northern end of outer west wall of *horrea*, in corridor of building 4.

DESCRIPTION: A white stone slab framed by beige bricks (starting at 2.22 from floor and 3.85

from south wall of north-south corridor running along north part of west wall of *horrea*; h. incl. frame 0.47, excl. 0.39; w. incl. frame 0.53, excl. 0.44; d. 0.05). It is in latericium.

DATES: The slab forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period of the *horrea*, dated to c. 145-150 AD (SO I, 237). Caseggiato I,VIII,4 is Hadrianic (SO I, 235) and was reorganized by the builders of the Horrea (Blake 1973, 164).

### **NRS. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 - CH. 5 - PL. 33**

BUILDING: Caseggiato I,VIII,5.

EVIDENCE: Five niches.

POSITION: East walls of second to fifth shop, counting from the north.

DESCRIPTION: The first, second and third wall-niche (B2), in the second, third and fourth shop, are practically identical (starting at 0.58, 0.58 and 0.63 from floor; opening starting at 2.70, 2.46 and 0.90 from north wall; first and second niche 1.53 and 1.71 from south wall; h. of opening 0.46, 0.47 and 0.47; w. 0.35, 0.35 and 0.33; d. 0.15, ? and 0.18). The niches are in latericium. The vaults are created by plaster. The backs and bottoms are of brick. Along the vaults run semicircular arches, of alternating small red and yellow bricks. Along the tops of the arches run long curved beige bricks (w. of arches 0.53, 0.51 and 0.57; total h. 0.60, 0.59 and 0.61). All three niches have been partially restored. The back of the second one has partly collapsed.

The fourth wall-niche (A1) is in the same room as the third, in the latericium of a bricked up doorway (starting at 0.43 from floor and 2.10 from north wall; h. 0.71; w. 0.59; d. 0.24). The bottom, back, sides and lintel are of brick. The front part of the bottom, most of the left side, the front part of the right side and the lintel are modern.

The fifth wall-niche (A1) is in the fifth shop (starting at 0.69 from floor; opening starting at 0.63 from north wall (in back wall of I,VIII,8, not 7); h. of opening 0.30; w. 0.36; d. 0.16). The niche is in latericium. The bottom, sides and back are made of brick, those of the bottom slightly protruding (shelf protruding 0.02). Above the niche is a protruding *tympanum*, framed by bricks forming a cornice, the back exposing the core of the wall (h. of *tympanum* 0.21; w. 0.66; protruding 0.04; total h. 0.63).

DATES: The first, second, third and fifth niche form an entity with the latericium of the back walls of the shops, which have been dated to the period of Antoninus Pius (SO I, 237). The fourth niche forms an entity with the latericium of the blocking of an Antonine door, a blocking possibly to be dated to c. 175-200 AD (Heres from photograph).

### **NR. 21 - CH. 5 - PLS. 47, 48**

BUILDING: Caseggiato della Nicchia Policroma (I,IX,3) ("Caseggiato del Larario").

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In north wall of courtyard, between the two shops to the east of the large staircase.

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche (B2-C2) is in latericium (shelf starting at 1.76 from floor, 0.23 from shop to the west and 0.22 from shop to the east; h. of opening 0.94; w. 0.57; d. 0.29). The bottom is part of an elaborate protruding shelf (h. 0.29; w. 1.05; protruding 0.27). Five layers of red and yellow bricks with a cornice are resting on three terracotta consoles, placed on top of a single layer of bricks with a cornice. Between the consoles is an intarsio of triangular pieces of red and lozenge-shaped pieces of yellow terracotta. On either side of the opening of the niche is a fluted pilaster of yellow terracotta, with base and capital. Both pilasters are embedded in small red bricks (h. of pilasters incl. bases and capitals 1.08). The entablature is badly damaged, but a *tympanum* is recognizable. Along the top of the opening runs a semicircular arch of small red bricks. Between the arch and the entablature is an intarsio of triangular pieces of yellow terracotta and brown pumice. The back of the niche and its vault are separated by two rows of slightly protruding red bricks, the lower row with a cornice. The

back is separated from the bottom by a single row of red bricks. The back is finished with lozenge-shaped, the vault with triangular pieces of red and yellow terracotta.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Calza 1923, Tav. V, 2, cf. Tav. VI, 3; Packer 1971, figs. 92-94; Meiggs 1973, Pl. XVb.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period, dated to c. 117-120 AD (SO I, 235).

#### NR. 22 - CH. 2 - PL. 1

BUILDING: Domus del Tempio Rotondo (I,XI,2).

EVIDENCE: Niche, in cult-room?

POSITION: Niche in east wall of room G (area c. 9.5 m<sup>2</sup>), to the east of the courtyard. Bench in front of niche (Becatti 1949, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: The north wall of the room (l. 2.80) is in vittatum B and has a hacked-out doorway, that was blocked with latericium with one row of tufa stones. It was set against the east wall (mixtum, l. 3.31). The south wall (l. 2.85) is in vittatum B and was set against the east wall. The west wall is in vittatum B and has a doorway (l. 1.50-1.31-0.51, total l. 3.32). Set against the north, east and south walls is a bench (top modern; rubble masonry; max. h. 0.63; d. 0.55). According to Becatti the bench is partly covering the niche (Becatti 1949, 4), but this cannot be checked because of modern restorations. On the walls of the room are some remains of a thin layer of plaster and of a thick (min. th. 0.02) superimposed layer. There is no data available concerning the floor and ceiling.

In the east wall is a wall-niche (B1-C1), not exactly opposite the door in the west wall, but a little to the north (opening 0.44 from north wall, 1.99 from south wall, at 0.63 from floor (at the same height as the top of the bench); h. incl. arch 1.07, excl. 0.92; w. incl. arch 1.18, excl. 0.88; d. 0.29). Its upper part is largely modern. The bottom is of modern mortar. Along the front runs a semicircular brick arch. The sides and back are of latericium and have remains of plaster (th. 0.02). DATES: The niche forms an entity with the mixtum of the early-second century east wall of the building. In this wall are three hacked-out doors, blocked with rubble masonry. They had lost their function after the Hadrianic (SO I, 236) Caseggiato I,XI,4 had been built. The present room was built in the first quarter of the fourth century. The bench and the blocking of the doorway in the north wall belong to the same period (Heres 1982, 378-385, fig. 70).

#### NRS. 23, 24, 25 - CH. 6 - PL. 62

BUILDING: Domus delle Gorgoni (I,XIII,6).

EVIDENCE: Three *gorgoneia* in mosaic.

POSITION: In rooms F, I and N, behind entrances (behind main entrance to room I) (Heres 1982, fig. 173; cf. Becatti 1961, Tav. CCXX).

DESCRIPTION: All mosaics covered with sand. Room F. On floor black-and-white mosaic. *Emblema* with remains of *gorgoneion* directly behind threshold, to be looked at from entrance (1.80 x 1.80). Around *emblema* black and white *tesserae* without a pattern. See also Becatti 1961, 25 nr. 40. Room I. On floor slightly damaged black-and-white mosaic. *Emblema* with *gorgoneion* directly behind threshold in door in south wall, to be looked at from entrance (2.30 x 2.30). To the north, east and west of *emblema* three joining rectangles with geometrical pattern. Around these black and white *tesserae* without a pattern. See also Becatti 1961, 25 nr. 41. Room N. On floor black-and-white mosaic. *Emblema* with *gorgoneion* directly behind threshold, to be looked at from entrance (1.50 x 1.75). Below *gorgoneion* text "GORGONI BITA". Behind *emblema* rectangle with geometric patterns (c. 1.20 x 2.20). On remainder of floor black and white *tesserae* without a pattern. See also Becatti 1961, 25 nr. 42.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, Tav. LXXII (rooms I and N).

DATES: The mosaics are from the first half of the fourth century AD according to Van Essen (Van Essen 1954(2), 111-113). They are in rooms which in their present form were built at the end

of the third or in the first half of the fourth century according to Becatti (Becatti 1961, 24-25) and during the reign of Constantine according to Heres (Heres 1982, 402-410). According to Becatti the mosaics are contemporaneous with the rooms.

#### **NRS. 26, 27 - CH. 5 - PLS. 34, 35**

**BUILDING:** Caseggiato del Mosaico del Porto (I,XIV,2).

**EVIDENCE:** Three niches.

**POSITION:** In northeast walls of shops behind western portico (plan SO I, shop with number "2" and adjacent shop to the southeast). Both to the left of a doorway.

**DESCRIPTION:** Two almost identical wall-niches (E), hacked out in latericium which has been restored after the excavation. Front part of bottoms in brick, back part and vaults of modern mortar (niche in northernmost room: starting at 1.00 from floor, 0.08 from door; h. 0.45; w. 0.49; d. 0.42; niche in southernmost room: starting at 1.14 from floor, 1.21 from northwest wall and 0.15 from door; h. 0.57; w. 0.57; d. 0.47). In the reverse side of the wall containing the second niche a blocked niche is found, precisely opposite the second niche. It is a wall-niche with vault, hacked out in latericium. It was blocked with bricks (niche starting at 0.51 from floor, 0.20 from door; h. 1.15; w. 0.78).

**PHOTOGRAPHS:** Calza-Nash 1959, fig. 40 (shop with first niche).

**DATES:** The three niches were hacked out at an unknown point in time in the latericium of the first building period, dated to the period of Commodus (SO I, 237). The second niche must be later than the one in the reverse side of the wall (the wall, two feet thick, does not allow the depths of two niches back to back).

#### **NR. 28 - CH. 6**

**BUILDING:** Caseggiato dei Dolii (regio I, to the north of I,XIX).

**EVIDENCE:** Two niches.

**POSITION:** In north end of east wall of north-south running corridor IV ("un couloir, long de 25m, large de 4m, dont le pavement a disparu, mais qui devait être un chemin public") (Carcopino 1909, 360 and pl. XX-XXI, nrs. II and III).

**DESCRIPTION:** "Une niche de 2m 73 de large, avançant du mur Est où elle s'adosse sur une longueur de près de 2m, et couverte, à 0m 60 du sol actuel, par une voûte en berceau intérieurement revêtue d'un stuc grossier où persistent des traces de peinture rouge. Une autre niche de forme quadrangulaire, pratiquée en retrait dans la même muraille, large de 0m 96, et dont le rebord inférieur (à 0m 30 du sol actuel) présente également des restes de peinture: vraisemblablement une fontaine et un laraire «compitale» ou deux laraires." (Carcopino 1909, 361). Site at present not accessible, building filled with earth.

#### **NR. 29 - CH. 4 - PL. 20**

**BUILDING:** Terme dei Cisiarii (II,II,3).

**EVIDENCE:** Niche, in cult-room?

**POSITION:** Room 23 at southern end of service area in southern part of building (Wilson 1935(2), plan on p. 79; cf. Paribeni 1920, plan on p. 158).

**DESCRIPTION:** The walls of this room (latericium) have been preserved to a low height. The room is entered through a doorway in the west wall (w. 0.74; l. of right jamb c. 0.90). The south wall (l. 5.37) is separated from the west and east walls by vertical joints (l. of west wall 0.56-0.74 (door); l. of east wall 1.44; area c. 7.50 m<sup>2</sup>). In the north wall is an open segmental relieving arch of sesquipedales, a shallow "*arcosolium*" (starting at 1.67 from outer end of entrance; h. 0.63; w. 4.12; d. 0.26). The inside of the arch was lined with sesquipedales, some of which remain at the east end. The back is made of bricks, while the bottom is of earth. In the east wall is a floor-niche of which only the lower semicircular part has been preserved,

opposite the door (l. of east wall 0.09-0.96 (w. of niche)-0.39; preserved h. of niche 1.00; d. 0.26). The back is made of curved bricks, while the bottom is of earth. The room has an earthen floor. On the walls are traces of a thin layer of plaster and a thick superimposed layer (min. th. 0.01).

DATES: According to Wilson the latericium of the room should be dated to c.250-300 AD (Wilson 1935(2); cf. SO I, 238).

**NR. 30 - CH. 5 - PL. 36**

BUILDING: Terme dei Cisiarii (II,II,3).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In south wall of bar 19, to the west of the service area (Wilson 1935(2), plan on p. 79; cf. Hermansen 1982(1), fig. 69 (plan of room)).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche (A1) is in latericium (starting at 1.00 from floor and 0.72 from east wall; h. of opening 0.31; w. 0.27 (upper part)/0.30 (lower part); d. 0.29). The front part of the bottom is made of a brick, the back part is revealing the core of the wall. The sides, back and lintel are each made of one brick. Remains of a thin layer of plaster on sides, back and lintel.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Hermansen 1982(1), fig. 73.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium, dated by Wilson to the first half of the first century AD (Wilson 1935(2)). Heres however (from photograph) suggests a later date: first half of second century AD.

**NR. 31 - CH. 6 - PL. 74**

BUILDING: Caserma dei Vigili (II,V,1) - Caseggiato II,V,2.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: North wall of southernmost room XXXIV (Rainbird 1986, fig. 3).

DESCRIPTION: A floor-niche (B1) in latericium (starting at 1.48 from east wall; h. 1.33; w. 0.64; d. to core of wall 0.18). Bottom of earth. Sides and back revealing core of wall. Extensive remains of plaster (th. 0.03) in upper part with traces of green, red and orange paint. Directly to the right of the niche and not separated from its opening is a rectangular depression (starting at floor level; h. 0.52; w. 0.41; d. 0.14). Sides and back revealing core of wall. The right side was finished with upright bricks, one of which has been preserved.

DATES: The Caseggiato was built in the Hadrianic period (SO I, 236) and became part of the Caserma dei Vigili c. 207 AD (Rainbird 1986, 164). The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time.

**NR. 32 - CH. 5 - PL. 37**

BUILDING: Caseggiato II,IX,2.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: North wall of shop 5, to the right of a doorway (Moretti 1920, fig. 2).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche (E) is in mixtum (starting at 0.92 from floor, 2.24 from west wall, 0.42 from door, 1.83 from east wall; h. 0.39; w. 0.44; d. 0.31). Upper part possibly modern. The lower part is in the bricks, the upper part in the tufa stones of the mixtum. The niche has a semicircular arch of tufa stones. The front part of the bottom is brick, the back part mortar.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the mixtum of the first building period, dated to the Hadrianic period (SO I, 336).

**NR. 33 - CH. 4 - PL. 25**

BUILDING: Grandi Horrea (II,IX,7).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: South wall of corridor in northern part of building. On leaving the building through the entrance in the northern part, the niche is found in the wall between the second and third room to the right (Rickman 1971, fig. 10).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche is in latericium (red bricks) (starting at 1.30 from floor, pilasters at 0.80 from entrance to second room, at 0.85 from entrance to third room; preserved h. of opening 0.50; w. 1.02; d. 0.46). Only the lower rectangular part has been preserved. The bottom, sides and back are made of yellow bricks separated by much thinner joints than the red bricks of the wall. The sides are protruding somewhat in front of the wall (protruding 0.02). On either side of the opening and at some distance is the lower part of a pilaster, made of yellow bricks separated by thin joints. The bases are made of five layers of brick, the upper one of red, the others of yellow bricks (pilasters starting at 0.19 from opening of niche; w. 0.15; protruding 0.05; max. w. of niche 1.89).

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the south wall of the corridor which like the whole northern part of the building has been dated to the Severan period (SO I, 221, 237).

#### NR. 34 - CH. 4

BUILDING: Fullonica II,XI,1.

EVIDENCE: Shrine, respected in fulling-mill.

POSITION: Courtyard in northern part of building (Pietrogrande 1976, fig. 4).

DESCRIPTION: The remains have been described in detail by Becatti and Pietrogrande (Becatti 1961, 91-92 nr. 155; Pietrogrande 1976, 42-43). Of the original shrine remain:

- part of a black-and-white mosaic with geometric and vegetative pattern, and the words *ex viso Ti. Clau[dius ---]* (2.00 x 1.70).
- the lower part of an altar or base, made of tufa stones with remains of two layers of plaster (on second layer remains of red and yellow paint) (0.48 x 0.48).
- shallow hole in mosaic, originally surrounded by volcanic stone (the kind of which mill-stones were made) of which a fragment remains.
- "fossa sacra", at some distance from mosaic, in a recess in northeast corner of courtyard; partly reticulatum; originally possibly covered with a wooden lid.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, Tav. CXCXV (mosaic); Pietrogrande 1976, Tav. XVIII,4 (mosaic) and Tav. XIX,1 ("fossa sacra").

DATES: According to Pietrogrande, the altar or base and the shallow hole are contemporaneous with the mosaic (why, he does not explain). Furthermore, on the basis of the stratigraphy it could be established that the shrine is older than the fulling-mill, that it was built in the first half of the second century and that the fullers left part of the mosaic visible. The fulling-mill was erected in the period of Hadrian (SO I, 235).

#### NR. 35 - CH. 4 - FIG. 8 - PL. 21

BUILDING: Caseggiato III,I,8.

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*.

POSITION: In and against southeast wall of central area.

DESCRIPTION: This badly preserved pseudo-*aedicula* was built in and set against a mixtum wall (second podium at 2.25 from northeast and 2.40 from southwest wall). In the wall is a wall-niche (starting at 1.00 from floor), of which only the lower semicircular part has been preserved. The back is made of bricks laid in a semicircle (preserved h. 0.29; d. c. 0.20; w. c. 1.15). The bottom was made of bricks - two of which have been preserved - and protruded in front of the wall (min. 0.38). These protruding bricks rest on a podium, made of brick and some tufa stones, set against the wall and resting on a brick plinth which runs all along the wall (podium: h. 0.65; d. 0.18; plinth: h. 0.35; d. 0.20). In front of and set against the podium is a second podium made of red brick (h. 1.00; d. 0.51; w. 1.34; upper front part damaged). This podium also supports the protruding bottom of the niche. In the left side, right side and front

is one row of yellow bricks with a cornice (at h. 0.30; d. of cornice 0.03).

In front, resting on the cornice, are two vertical bricks forming a recess (bricks at 0.20 from sides of podium; preserved h. of bricks 0.47). The lower part of the bricks is curved inwards. The back of the recess is made of brick and tufa stones. The lowest row of bricks has a cornice (recess: max. d. 0.09; w. 0.83).

DATES: The niche is an entity with the mixtum of the first building period, dated to c. 123-125 (SO I, 235; Blake 1973, 180). The plinth and the podia have not been dated. In view of the great length of the shelf the first podium is probably contemporaneous with the niche. The second podium was added later.

### **NR. 36 - CH. 6 - PL. 63**

BUILDING: Domus sul Decumano (III,II,3) - Caseggiato III,II,4.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In inside of left jamb of central passage from Domus to building 4.

DESCRIPTION: Only the lower rectangular part of this wall-niche has been preserved (starting at 0.37 from floor of Domus, at 1.17 from floor of building 4, at 0.18 from southeast side and 0.18 from northwest side of wall; preserved h. of opening 0.58; w. 0.39; d. 0.21). The niche is in brick belonging to mixtum. Sides and back of red bricks differing from those of the wall and with very thin joints. Upper end modern, right side largely disappeared. The first brick layer of the sides is protruding somewhat (0.03), forward and into the opening, forming a cornice. Bottom of two layers of protruding brick, forming a cornice, resting on two consoles. Each console made up of two small, upright bricks, front part damaged (shelf: h. 0.09; w. 0.53; protruding 0.07; consoles: h. 0.11; w. 0.09; preserved d. 0.07; total preserved h. 0.78).

DATES: The mixtum has not been dated (Trajanic? (SO I, 235)). The niche may have been inserted in the wall later because the bricks to the left of the niche seem to have been pushed outwards. The niche must be older than the Domus, which was installed in late antiquity (SO I, 238), because it is only 0.37 above its floor level. This level could be Severan (SO I, 237). The passage was at an unknown point in time closed off completely with rubble masonry, some of which remains.

### **NR. 37 - CH. 4 - PLS. 26, 27**

BUILDING: Horrea III,II,6.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: Northeast wall of courtyard.

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche is in reticulatum. Only the lower semicircular part has been preserved (consoles starting at 1.51 from floor, 2.03 from northwest wall, 2.00 from southeast wall; preserved h. 1.09; w. 1.24; d. 0.40). The back of the niche is of reticulatum. The bottom is of mortar. Protruding in front of the wall as an extension of the bottom are five layers of tufa stones, separated by thin layers of mortar (h. 0.24; w. 1.17; protruding 0.10). The - heavily damaged - front of the layers formed a cornice. To the left and right of the shelf are two travertine consoles (h. 0.29; w. 0.22; d. 0.25). They must have supported columns and the entablature. The columns may have been attached in slightly damaged tufa stones, directly above the consoles and a little higher (total preserved h. of niche 1.38; max. w. 1.61).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Rickman 1971, Pl. 28; Meiggs 1973, PL. XIb.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the reticulate of the first period which although looking older, is dated to the Trajanic period (SO I, 222, 235; Lugli 1957, Tav. CLI,2; Rickman 1971, 55, 58; Blake 1973, 150-151).

### **NR. 38 - CH. 5 - PL. 55**

BUILDING: Hospitium delle Volte Dipinte ("Casa delle Volte Dipinte") (III,V).

EVIDENCE: Protome.

POSITION: Over the entrance to staircase IX, in the northeast facade (Felletti Maj 1960, fig. 2; Felletti Maj 1961, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: "... vi era una protome femminile in terra-cotta, che fu asportata durante la guerra" (Felletti Maj 1960, 53). The protome was in latericium, framed by protruding bricks, those above and below the protome now broken off. The bricks frame a brick with a cavity for the bust, which was fastened on a metal peg (over the centre of the entrance; frame starting at 0.12 above the entrance; meas. incl. frame 0.31 x 0.31, excl. 0.23 x 0.23; frame protruding 0.04).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Felletti-Maj 1960, fig. 8; Calza-Nash 1959, fig. 82.

DATES: The protome formed an entity with the latericium (with joints as if it is mixtum) of the first building period, dated to c. 120 AD (Felletti Maj 1961, 31).

### NR. 39 - CH. 5 - PL. 56

BUILDING: Hospitium delle Volte Dipinte ("Casa delle Volte Dipinte") (III,V).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southwest wall of landing between the two flights of staircase IX, which leads to the first floor. Opposite the entrance to staircase IX (Felletti Maj 1960, fig. 2; Felletti Maj 1961, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: The floor-niche looks like a door of which only the rear was blocked (starting at 0.00 from southeast wall; h. 2.32; w. 1.43; d. 0.20). Over the niche is a segmental brick arch, with bricks in the intrados creating a straight lintel. The bottom is of sesquipedales, as is the floor of the landing. The sides and back are of brick. On the sides, back and lintel are remains of a thin layer of plaster and of a thick superimposed layer (th. 0.03). On the latter layer are remains of paint: dark-red bands in the corners between the sides, and back and lintel. Parallel to the bands light-red lines.

Set against the back of the niche is an altar, built of brick and rectangular tufa stones (altar at 0.56 from left side and 0.44 from right side; h. 0.56; w. 0.43; d. 0.40). In the top is a bowl-shaped depression (diam. 0.28; d. 0.10). The altar has extensive remains of crude thick plaster. It cannot be established whether the altar was set against the back of the niche, or against the plaster on the back.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Felletti Maj 1960, fig. 12.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period, dated to c. 120 AD (Felletti Maj 1961, 31). The altar has not been dated.

### NR. 40 - CH. 6 - PL. 75

BUILDING: Hospitium delle Volte Dipinte ("Casa delle Volte Dipinte") (III,V).

EVIDENCE: Painting.

POSITION: On southwest wall of northernmost room X (Felletti Maj 1960, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: About 50% preserved, on modern panel (starting at 1.18 from floor and 0.38 from southeast wall; max. h. 0.96; max. w. 1.93). The painting has been described in detail by Felletti Maj (Felletti Maj 1961, 21-23). Her description is summarized below.

Above and below are wide bands. Between the bands are some structures and a number of figures. Explanatory texts have been painted over the figures, partly names: *JELICIS* | *JONE.CA* | *VIOL* | *JIA.*, *SEX.PERPERNA* | *AGATETVCV* | *JTADA.PANE*, *MAIOR* | *JV/NCRESTV*, *IODOTE NOVA*, *ALTAM/VAIS*.

In the centre of the upper part of the painting an *imago clipeata* with the bust of a bearded man, wearing a *tunica*, has been preserved. In the lower part of the painting are three scenes. To the left is a pseudo-*aedicula*. In its niche is a cylindrical vessel with a conical lid. To the right are four figures. The first one is beardless and wearing a *toga*. His right hand, making an inviting gesture, is stretched out towards the vessel. The next two are wearing a *tunica*, the last one a mantle with hood (*cucullus*). The last figure is standing a little lower than the central

two. All are turned towards the pseudo-*aedicula*. In the central part we see a young, beardless person, wearing a *tunica*, the head wreathed. Then the head of a child has been preserved. In the right hand part a wall of a building and a balcony might be visible. There are remains of a figure above the "balcony". Below it is another figure, wearing a *toga* and seemingly addressing the person above. One hand is stretched out upwards, the other holds an *unguentarium* of green glass.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Felletti Maj 1961, fig. 12 (drawing after old photograph).

DATES: The painting is on latericium belonging to the first building period, dated to c. 120 AD (Felletti Maj 1961, 31). The painting is placed by Felletti Maj in the period of Antoninus Pius ("forse verso la metà del secolo") (Felletti Maj 1961, 23).

#### NR. 41 - CH. 2 - PL. 2

BUILDING: Domus del Ninfeo (III,VI,1).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In the northwest wall of room D, in the northeast part of the building (Becatti 1949, fig. 9). In the upper part of the wall are three large windows (h. of sills 0.95 to 1.00). The niche is below the central window.

DESCRIPTION: The floor-niche is in mixtum (A2; dist. from north wall 2.35 (pilaster)/2.65 (opening), from south wall 2.38 (pilaster)/2.70 (opening); w. of opening 0.89; preserved max. h. 0.95; d. 0.54). The upper part of the niche is partly modern and has partly disappeared. The upper part of the back is made of modern bricks laid in a semicircle, the remainder of the back has a revetment of white, vertical marble slabs (h. of slabs 0.74; w. 0.13; th. 0.02). The bottom consists of a white marble slab and some pieces of stone. On either side of the opening is a concrete pilaster, set against the west wall, with a revetment of white marble slabs (protruding 0.07).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1949, fig. 35.

DATES: The west wall has been dated to the Hadrianic period (SO I, 235). The present windows belong to the *domus* and replace older windows, belonging to the Hadrianic building (shops and dwelling?) (Becatti 1949, 11). Because of modern restorations and because of the presence of the marble slabs it cannot be established whether the niche forms an entity with the west wall. The marble revetment is probably related to the marble revetment of the rest of this wall and of the lower part of the other walls, and to the opus sectile floor, dated by Becatti to the fourth century AD (Becatti 1961, 102-104 nrs. 188-189, Tav. CCVII). The marble belongs to the *domus*, the installation of which is dated by Heres to the second quarter of the fourth century (Heres 1982, 472-476, fig. 83).

#### NR. 42 - CH. 6 - PLS. 76, 77

BUILDING: Domus Fulminata (III,VII,3-4).

EVIDENCE: (Pseudo-?) *aedicula* and altar.

POSITION: In northwest part of courtyard, opposite main entrance.

DESCRIPTION: The round, marble altar is on a square brick base, in front of the (pseudo-?) *aedicula* (Altar: h. 0.44; diam. 0.46. Base: lower part: 0.78 x 0.76; h. 0.18; upper part: 0.63 x 0.64; h. 0.42). The top of the altar is rough and has a slight depression. Along the upper and lower part is a cornice. On the side four *bucrania* linked by garlands. Between the horns of each a ribbon, between the horns of one a bunch of grapes and a bird, of another two *paterae* (?), of another two *paterae umbilicatae*, and of the last one a vessel. The altar disappeared between 1984 and 1987.

Of the *aedicula* or pseudo-*aedicula* only the lower square brick part has been preserved (1.21 x 1.29; preserved h. 1.16). Remains of thin plaster and superimposed remains of thick plaster, painted red (th. 0.05). In the podium is a floor-niche (C1), its opening in the southeast side. Along the top runs a semicircular brick arch. Inside, the bottom is of cement, the top a barrel

vault of tufa stones and brick, and the back of brick (h. of opening 0.65; w. 0.76; d. 1.05). On either side of the opening is a column of round bricks (diam. 0.14), resting on a square base (0.24 x 0.24).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Calza-Nash 1959, fig. 26; Meiggs 1973, Pl. XII, b.

DATES: The building has been dated to c. 65-75 AD (SO I, 234).

**NR. 43 - CH. 6 - PL. 77**

BUILDING: Domus Fulminata (III, VII, 3-4).

EVIDENCE: Lightning-monument.

POSITION: In courtyard, behind and to the left of (pseudo-?) *aedicula*, a few metres away.

DESCRIPTION: A marble slab with inscription in the top of a low, brick base, modern. (Slab: 0.21 x 0.21. Base: h. 0.42; 0.83 x 0.67). Inscription *FDC*, i.e. *F(ulgur) D(ium) C(onditum)*, to be read from the southeast.

FINDS: "Sotto la piccola lapide marmorea al momento della scoperta furono ritrovati infatti frammenti di vasellame di statuette fittili e di lucerne, diligentemente raccolti e seppelliti, testimoni eloquenti del rito che esigevo di seppellire, come scongiuro, i resti degli utensili domestici sul luogo colpito e consacrato agli dei." (Calza-Nash 1959, 22).

DATES: The building has been dated to c. 65-75 AD (SO I, 234).

**NR. 44 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Domus Fulminata (III, VII, 3-4).

EVIDENCE: Two niches.

POSITION: In northwest wall of north room.

DESCRIPTION: Only the lower rectangular part of these wall-niches has been preserved. (Southern one: starting at 0.77 from floor and 0.32 from southwest wall; preserved h. 0.11; w. 1.13; d. 0.40. Northern one: starting at 0.77 from floor and 0.30 from northeast wall; preserved h. 0.49; w. 1.16; d. 0.40). Both niches much restored. Bottoms, sides and backs of brick. Bottoms running upwards slightly towards the back. Traces of a thin layer of plaster on back and right side of northern niche. Southern niche not indicated on plan in Becatti 1961 (fig. 64).

DATES: The niches form an entity with the latericum of the first period, dated to c. 65-75 AD (SO I, 234).

**NR. 45 - CH. 6 - PL. 64**

BUILDING: Caseggiato III, VII, 6.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In northeast wall of south room, to the left of a doorway.

DESCRIPTION: A wall-niche (E) in latericum (starting at 1.26 from floor, 1.07 from northwest wall, 0.42 from door; h. 0.36; w. 0.61; d. 0.27). Top damaged. Side and back covered by plaster (th. 0.02), bottom of cement.

DATES: The building was constructed in the Trajanic period (SO I, 235). The latericum is perhaps to be dated to c. 230-240 AD (Heres from photograph). The relation of the niche to the latericum is not clear.

**NR. 46 - CH. 2 - PL. 3**

BUILDING: Domus dei Dioscuri (III, IX, 1).

EVIDENCE: Three niches.

POSITION: In northwest wall of room C, in north part of building, to the right of a blocked doorway (Becatti 1949, fig. 12).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niches are in latericum. Only their lower parts have been preserved, being rectangular, semicircular and rectangular respectively (at 3.54/2.95, 2.42/1.82 and

1.29/0.69 from north wall; preserved h. 0.74, 0.83 and 0.90; upper part modern; starting at 1.00 from floor; d. 0.31, 0.32 and 0.30). All bottoms, sides and backs are made of brick, but there is one row of tufa stones in the back of the middle niche. On all backs and sides are remains of plaster. In the lower left and right corner of the northernmost niche is a lump of mortar, and there is a thick layer of mortar on the bottom of this niche.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1949, fig. 13.

DATES: The niches form an entity with the latericium of the northwest wall, belonging to the first building period of the *domus*, dated by Heres to the first quarter of the fifth century (Heres 1982, 477-485, fig. 84; cf. Pavolini 1986(2), 259).

#### **NR. 47 - CH. 5 - PLS. 38, 39**

BUILDING: Domus delle Muse (III,IX,22).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In northeast wall of shop 18, in southeast part of house (Felletti Maj - Moreno 1967, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: This wall-niche (B2) was hacked out in mixtum (starting at c. 0.85 from floor, at c. 2.04 from northwest, c. 3.12 from southeast wall; h. c. 0.90; w. c. 0.55; d. c. 0.25). The bottom and back are badly damaged and reveal the core of the wall. In the vault are remains of plaster. In the centre of the vault a red and yellow figure is discernible, apparently wearing a short mantle, its left arm raised, its right arm possibly running parallel to the body.

DATES: The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time in the mixtum of the first building period, dated to c. 128-130 AD (SO I, 236; Blake 1973, 188-189).

#### **NR. 48 - CH. 5**

BUILDING: Caseggiato III,IX,25.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In northwest wall of fourth shop from the southeast (shop with staircase).

DESCRIPTION: A curious floor-niche (B2), low and shallow (starting at 3.18 from northeast wall; h. 0.95; w. 1.16; d. 0.13). The bottom is of earth, the back of brick. Some holes around the niche.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period, dated to the Trajanic period (SO I, 235).

#### **NR. 49 - CH. 3 - PL. 18**

BUILDING: Caseggiato degli Aurighi (III,X,1).

EVIDENCE: Upper part of pseudo-*aedicula*.

POSITION: Lying in south corner of courtyard, to the east of room 10a (Packer 1971, figs. 25, 26).

DESCRIPTION: Latericium (total preserved w. 2.04; total preserved d. 1.06; w. of opening at least 1.00). Partly preserved arch of small bricks. Above, three layers of protruding bricks (protruding 0.07). Above, *tympanum*, with a brick back and a protruding brick frame (h. 0.48; w. was c. 1.45; frame protruding 0.11). Top covered by modern cement. The lower part of the outer back (protruding) and the back part of the outer left side reveal the core of the wall.

DATES: The Caseggiato is late-Hadrianic or early-Antonine (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 213-214). The top of the pseudo-*aedicula* has not been dated.

#### **NR. 50 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato degli Aurighi (III,X,1).

EVIDENCE: Head. Not located.

POSITION: From "the sacello in the Casa degli Aurighi" (Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 43 n. 2).

DESCRIPTION: Head of Isis or of a woman-follower of Isis (inv.nr. 545).

DATES: The Caseggiato is late-Hadrianic or early-Antonine (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 213-214).

**NR. 51 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato degli Aurighi (III,X,1).

EVIDENCE: Graffito. Not located.

POSITION: Caseggiato degli Aurighi: Solin 1972, 194-197.

DESCRIPTION: *Mercur vls p co [---] | [---] aes solvvimus*, i.e. *Mercur(io) v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit) ...* (Della Corte - Ciprotti 1961, nr. 13)).

DATES: The Caseggiato is late-Hadrianic or early-Antonine (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 213-214).

**NR. 52 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato degli Aurighi (III,X,1).

EVIDENCE: Graffito. Not located.

POSITION: Caseggiato degli Aurighi: Solin 1972, 194-197.

DESCRIPTION: Ἑρμῆ δὲ κἀε, κερδος ἑκτεκω [δὲ] δου (Della Corte - Ciprotti 1961, nr. 12; Meiggs 1973, 231 n. 3; Solin 1972, 194-195).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Solin 1972, fig. on p. 194 (drawing).

DATES: The Caseggiato is late-Hadrianic or early-Antonine (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 213-214).

**NR. 53 - CH. 5 - FIGS. 12, 13 - PLS. 49, 50**

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Serapide (III,X,3).

EVIDENCE: Cult-room.

POSITION: In portico of courtyard, accessible from the courtyard. Built between the two piers to the west of the passage to the adjacent Terme dei Sette Sapienti (III,X,2).

DESCRIPTION: Upper part of room modern.

OUTER NORTHWEST WALL. L. 2.46.

a L. 0.34. Latericum.

b L. 0.75, protruding 0.17 from a, 0.18 from c. Latericum.

c L. 1.37. Latericum. Vertical joint at 0.50 from right end of section, starting at 1.43 from floor.

OUTER NORTHEAST WALL. L. 3.23.

a L. 0.82. Latericum.

Entrance to cult-room. L. 2.02.

b L. 0.39. Latericum.

OUTER SOUTHEAST WALL. L. 2.36.

a L. 1.40. Latericum, revealing core of wall from floor up to h. 0.46, core partly slightly protruding.

b L. 0.60, protruding 0.41 from a, 0.11 from c. Latericum.

c L. 0.36. Latericum.

OUTER SOUTHWEST WALL. L. 3.02.

a L. 3.02. Latericum.

CULT-ROOM

A. 1.91 x 2.02 x 1.88 x 2.06. Area c. 4 m<sup>2</sup>.

B. Northwest, a L. 0.85. Latericum.

b L. 0.74. Latericum.

c L. 0.32. Latericum.

Southeast, a L. 0.35. Latericum.

b L. 0.61. Latericum.

c L. 0.92. Latericum.

Southwest, a L. 2.06. In centre of wall a wall-niche, the lower, rectangular part of which has

been preserved (starting at h. 0.50 from floor; preserved original h. 1.50; w. 1.21; d. 0.31). On either side of niche an engaged column (w. 0.20; d. 0.09 (excl. plaster)) resting on a plinth (h. 0.03; d. 0.12).

C. The room and its entrance have a brick floor.

D. Brick cornice in left and right wall (top at 2.38 in left wall, at 2.34 in right wall; h. 0.09).

E. Lower part of brick altar in centre of room (excl. plaster 0.46 x 0.46; preserved h. 0.63; starting at 0.69 from entrance, at 0.82 from southeast wall, at 0.77 from southwest wall).

#### PLASTER AND STUCCO.

Extensive remains of plaster on outer walls, inner walls and altar (th. 0.03 to 0.04). In the wall-niche is a stucco-relief of Serapis (preserved h. 1.05; w. 0.65; d. 0.27). His head is lost, his arms are badly damaged. He is sitting on a throne and wearing a long mantle. His left arm was raised, his right arm extended downwards. On the god are traces of red and yellow paint. The back of the niche is painted purple and so is the back of the throne. The outline of the throne is indicated by yellow and white bands (yellow to the left, white above and to the right; the white is probably a primer for yellow paint). The sides of the niche are painted yellow. There are some remains of plaster on the bottom. The engaged columns are purple, the short stretches of wall on either side of them yellow.

On the side walls of the room are four purple panels, two on either wall. They are framed by an inner orange and outer yellow band. Above the panels the plaster has been left white. On the two panels nearest to Serapis the outlines can be seen of two figures, which confirm the traditional identification of the figure in the niche as Serapis. The two figures were painted yellow. On the right wall is Isis, wearing a veil with small objects attached to it (edging) and a mantle. On her head is a small rectangular object, in her raised left hand is the *sistrum*. The right hand and lower part of the body cannot be seen. On the left wall is Isis-Fortuna, wearing a veil with small objects attached to it (edging) and a long mantle. On her head is a small rectangular object, in her left arm is a *cornucopiae*, while with her right hand she holds a rudder.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Floriani Squarciapino 1962, Tav. VI,9; Packer 1971, fig. 201; Ostia neg.nr. B 2549.

DATES: The latericium of the shrine has not been dated. It was set against the latericium of the first building period, dated to c. 126-127 AD (SO I, 236). The paintings are dated by Van Essen to the period of Septimius Severus (Van Essen 1954(1), 47; cf. Meiggs 1973, 368).

#### NR. 54 - CH. 4 - PL. 28

BUILDING: Magazzino dei Doli (III,XIV,3).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southern corner of Magazzino, in southwest wall. Above a blocked doorway.

DESCRIPTION: This wall-niche was hacked out in mixtum (starting at 1.44 from floor and 0.77 from southeast wall; preserved h. 0.90; w. 0.92; d. 0.36). Only the lower rectangular part has been preserved. The upper part of the left side is of brick, the lower part reveals the core of the wall, as do the back and the largely disappeared right side. The badly damaged bottom is of mortar. Remains of plaster on back and left side (th. 0.04).

DATES: The mixtum of the first building period of the Magazzino has been dated to the period of Hadrian (SO I, 236). The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time.

#### NR. 55 - CH. 4

BUILDING: Magazzino dei Doli (III,XIV,3).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southern corner of Magazzino, in southeast wall. To the left of a passage.

DESCRIPTION: This wall-niche was hacked out in mixtum (starting at c. 1.50 from floor and 3.05 from southwest wall; h. c. 0.83; w. 0.72; d. 0.25). The lower semicircular part has been

preserved. The bottom has disappeared. The back reveals the core of the wall. Remains of plaster on the back (th. 0.02).

DATES: The mixtum of the first building period of the Magazzino has been dated to the period of Hadrian (SO I, 236), but the mixtum of the southeast wall is, according to the plan in SO I, later. The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time.

**NR. 56 - CH. 5 - PLS. 51, 52**

BUILDING: Caseggiato di Annio (III,XIV,4).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In facade along Via degli Aurighi, at the intersection of this street and Via di Annio (to the left of entrance to room 9; Packer 1971, fig. 30).

DESCRIPTION: The lower, semicircular part of the wall-niche has been preserved (shelf starting at 2.65 from street and at 0.38/0.38 from sides of wall section; preserved h. of opening 0.65; w. 0.78; d. 0.19). The niche is in latericium belonging to mixtum. The back is made of curved bricks and has remains of a thin layer of plaster. The bottom is of bricks, which protrude in front of the wall. Front part of shelf damaged (protruding min. 0.07; h. 0.22; w. 1.00).

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the mixtum of the first building period, dated to c. 128-129 AD (SO I, 236; Blake 1973, 184-185).

**NR. 57 - CH. 6 - PL. 65**

BUILDING: Caseggiato di Annio (III,XIV,4).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southeast wall of room 5a (c. 4 m<sup>2</sup>) in back part of Caseggiato (Packer 1971, fig. 30).

DESCRIPTION: The floor-niche (A1) was hacked out in mixtum (starting at 0.64 from northwest wall, at 0.72 from southeast wall; h. 1.80; w. 0.69; d. 0.28). It has a brick bottom. The sides and back reveal the core of the wall. Remains of plaster (th. 0.01) with red lines (th. 0.01) on sides, back and lintel. In the lower right part of the back is an irregular hole passing through the wall. In the upper right part of the back is a small hole (h. 0.12; w. 0.12; d. 0.10), the back of which consists of a mass of shells.

DATES: The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time in the mixtum of the first building period, which has been dated to c. 128-129 AD (SO I, 236; Blake 1973, 184-185).

**NR. 58 - CH. 5 - PL. 53**

BUILDING: Caseggiato III,XVI,6.

EVIDENCE: Intarsio.

POSITION: Found in a collapsed part of the portico running along Via della Foce.

DESCRIPTION: Inlay of dark-brown pumice in rectangular terracotta slab (0.49 x 0.60; inv.nr. 5439; museum, room II). Lower part damaged, inlay partly missing. Below a garland are a bull and a shrub. The bull is generally held to represent Apis, who is depicted as a bull without further attributes in mosaic in the nearby Serapeum (III,XVII,4) (Floriani Squarciapino 1956, 59-61; Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 21; Helbig 1972, nr. 3159; Apis in Serapeum: Becatti 1961, 152-153 nr. 290, Tav. CI).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Floriani Squarciapino 1956, fig. 5; Floriani Squarciapino 1962, Pl. VIII,10.

DATES: The intarsio has been dated to the second century AD (Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 92). Caseggiato III,XVI,6 has been dated to the Hadrianic period (SO I, 236).

**NR. 59 - CH. 2**

BUILDING: Domus del Serapeo (III,XVII,3).

EVIDENCE: Niche, in cult-room?

POSITION: Niche in southeast wall of room B, in northern corner of building (Becatti 1961, fig. 60).

DESCRIPTION: The room was built in *mixtum*. Some later modifications can be seen: two doors, in the northwest and southeast walls, were blocked. After that only a door in the southwest wall remained. On the walls are remains of a thin layer of plaster and of a superimposed, thick (min. 0.03) layer. Becatti saw traces of marble revetment (Becatti 1961, 144). The floor of the room had a polychrome mosaic with geometric and floral motifs. A stretch along the northeast wall has been preserved. This is explained by Becatti by the former presence of some structure (a wooden bench?) on top. This structure was set against the northwest, northeast and southwest walls (l. c. 5.00, d. c. 0.50) (Becatti 1961, 149 nr. 284). No data is available concerning the ceiling.

In the blocking of the door in the southeast wall (*vittatum* A) is the lower part of a rectangular wall-niche (at 0.83 from south wall; w. 1.36; d. 0.34). The right side is of bricks belonging to *mixtum*. The left side and back are of *vittatum* A and have white plaster (th. 0.02). The niche originally started at h. 0.40, where a vertical joint starts. The actual bottom however (plaster on top of mortar) was at h. 0.48. Later, the bottom was raised or the whole niche filled in: on top of the second bottom is a thick layer of mortar with one tufa stone and several fragments of painted plaster. This layer was set against the plaster of the back and left side. The top of the layer is at present at h. 0.68. However, remains of mortar on the plaster of the back and left side can be seen as high up as 0.85 from the floor (total preserved h. of niche 0.90). In front of the niche is a heap of rubble, including fragments of painted plaster.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, Tav. LXXIV (mosaic).

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the *vittatum* A, which is related to the *domus* installed in the late third or early fourth century AD (Becatti 1961, 144). The bench (?) was installed later than the mosaic, which, like the *mixtum*, has been dated to c. 126 AD (SO I,236; Bloch 1959; Becatti 1961, 144 nr. 284).

#### NR. 60 - CH. 2

BUILDING: Palazzo Imperiale, also called Domus Signorile (III).

EVIDENCE: Relief and "*lararium*".

POSITION: In south wall of southern courtyard R (in courtyard, not portico-colonnade). To the right of the doorway to vestibule S (Paschetto 1912, fig. 122).

DESCRIPTION: Depiction of Silvanus on terracotta relief, finished with plaster. Depiction similar to that in the mosaic niche near *mithraeum* (see appendix). Found in 1863 (Giornale di Roma, June 2nd 1863). Nearby were found a "*lararium*" and a fountain (Visconti 1877, 54). The relief was in a latericum wall. All that could be seen in 1912 was its frame. The relief had disappeared, the "*lararium*" and fountain could not be located (Paschetto 1912, 411). The frame too has gone now. Most of the wall is modern.

DATES: The latericum in the south part of the building has been dated to the period of Commodus (SO I, 237). The relief was inserted at an unknown point in time.

#### NR. 61 - CH. 2

BUILDING: Palazzo Imperiale, also called Domus Signorile (III).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In south wall of room to the north of room Q, to the south of northern courtyard (Paschetto 1912, fig. 122). To the left of a doorway.

DESCRIPTION: The south wall is in *vittatum* B. The upper part has lost its facing and in this part is the wall-niche (E; starting at h. 1.15, at 1.79 from west wall and at 0.57 from the door; h. 0.53; w. 0.79; d. 0.30). Bottom and back of concrete. In the vault traces of plaster.

DATES: The *vittatum* has been dated to the years c. 145-150 AD (SO I, 203). The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time.

#### NR. 62 - CH. 5 - PL. 40

**BUILDING:** Terme del Faro (IV,II,1).

**EVIDENCE:** Niche.

**POSITION:** In the northwest wall of the shop to the southeast of the entrance to the baths. To the right of a secondary blocked doorway.

**DESCRIPTION:** The floor-niche (E) is in latericium (starting at 1.86 from southwest wall, 1.07 from northeast wall, 0.50 to the right of doorway; h. 0.72; w. 0.80; d. 0.38). There is a vertical joint, ending a little above the niche, starting from its right side. Back and sides of the niche revealing the core of the wall, except for the lower part of the right side, corresponding to the vertical joint in brick. Remains of plaster (th. 0.02 to 0.03) on back and sides, with remains of red paint. Traces of a thin superimposed white layer.

**DATES:** From the vertical joint can be deduced, that a somewhat higher niche was planned. Instead, the present niche was hacked out in the latericium of the northwest wall, during its construction, which has been dated to the Trajanic period (SO I, 235).

#### **NR. 63 - CH. 5 - PL. 54**

**BUILDING:** Portico dell'Ercole (IV,II,2).

**EVIDENCE:** Relief.

**POSITION:** In the southwest side of the seventh pier of the portico along the *Cardo Maximus*, counting from the northwest.

**DESCRIPTION:** This tufa relief is high up in the pier, in modern latericium (h. 0.40; w. 0.23). The protruding figure of Hercules is seen (there is no frame). He is naked and looking towards the left. To his right is the club, the lion skin is hanging down from his left arm. Hands and feet broken off.

**PHOTOGRAPHS:** Packer 1971, fig. 214.

**DATES:** The relief was apparently found amongst the rubble of the collapsed portico. According to Blake it was the keystone of an arch (Blake 1973, 225). The relief has not been dated. The portico was built during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (SO I, 237).

#### **NR. 64 - CH. 5**

**BUILDING:** Caseggiato dell'Ercole (IV,II,3).

**EVIDENCE:** Niche.

**POSITION:** In the southwest wall of passage 27 (Packer 1971, fig. 31). To the left of a door.

**DESCRIPTION:** The wall-niche (B2) is completely overgrown. It is in latericium (shelf starting at 1.57 from floor; h. of opening 0.69; w. 0.47; d. 0.22). Brick bottom, back of curved bricks, along the vault a semicircular arch of small bricks. On back remains of plaster (th. 0.02). There was a protruding shelf, the front part of which has broken off, of two layers of bricks (h. 0.10; w. 0.60; total h. 0.79).

**PHOTOGRAPHS:** Packer 1971, fig. 227.

**DATES:** The niche forms an entity with the latericium, which has been dated to the period of Marcus Aurelius (first building period) (SO I, 237).

#### **NR. 65 - CH. 6 - PL. 66**

**BUILDING:** Caseggiato IV,II,5.

**EVIDENCE:** Painting.

**POSITION:** Caseggiato IV,II,5: inventory Ostia.

**DESCRIPTION:** Fragment of painting with Fortuna, brown and yellow, wearing *pallium* and *chiton* (max. h. 1.02; max. w. 1.36; h. of Fortuna 0.51; museum Sala delle Pitture; inv. nr. 10100). In her left arm *cornucopiae*, in right hand rudder. Standing on green floor. Framed by red and yellow bands (w. 0.025 - 0.035). Fragment to the right and above Fortuna ending with a diagonal red band, sloping upwards from right to left (w. 0.065) (see also Floriani

Squarciapino 1971, 33 nr. 1; Helbig 1972, 149-150 nr. 3189).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Ostia neg. B 1285.

DATES: Third century (Floriani Squarciapino), possibly c. 250 AD (Helbig). The building is late-Antonine or from the period of Marcus Aurelius (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 226-227).

#### NR. 66 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Caseggiato IV,II,5.

EVIDENCE: Painting.

POSITION: Caseggiato IV,II,5: on photograph (see below).

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of painting with three figures (max. h. 0.55; max. w. 1.52; museum Sala delle Pitture, inv. nr. 10092). On white background the colours dark-red, light-red, green, beige, yellow, light-blue and white. Upper part of figures missing (preserved h. 0.45, 0.46 and 0.46). Figures standing on green and beige band (h. 0.25). Below that a dark-red band. See also Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 110 nr. 17 (priest, deity, deity?); Helbig 1972, 148-149 nr. 3187 (Jupiter, Minerva, Mars?). From left to right:

- Male figure resting on right leg, wearing high shoes or low boots and long mantle. Flap of mantle between legs, holding another flap of mantle with his right hand, left hand near belly. Mantle dark-red, some further colours passing over dark-red. Shadow of legs depicted.

- Female figure wearing long mantle. Her right arm not visible, in her left hand lower part of an object (stick with knob), that must have been running across her left shoulder.

- Male figure. Legs naked, upper part of legs and remainder of figure lost. Resting on left leg. Lower part of sceptre or lance, apparently held in left hand, on ground.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione neg. E 40753.

DATES: Late second century (Calza - Floriani Squarciapino); c. 200 AD (Helbig). The building is late-Antonine or from the period of Marcus Aurelius (SO I, 237; Blake 1973, 226-227).

#### NR. 67 - CH. 5 - PLS. 57, 58

BUILDING: Hospitium del Pavone ("Caupona del Pavone") (IV,II,6).

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*.

POSITION: In the southern corner of courtyard VII (Gasparri 1970, fig. 1). The back was set against the southeast wall (lower part *mixtum*, upper part *reticulatum*), the right side against the southwest wall (*latericium*).

DESCRIPTION: The pseudo-*aedicula* rests on the back part of a brick podium (h. 0.65; southeast-northwest 1.80; southwest-northeast 1.43). It is made of *vittatum* B (h. 2.36; w. 1.43; d. 0.60 (lower part)/0.53 (upper part: niche and above)). Below a *tympanum*, framed by bricks with a cornice and with a brick back, is a niche (C1) (starting at 0.45 above podium; h. 1.02; w. 0.94; d. 0.48). The bottom is of mortar, the sides of *vittatum* B, the vault of brick. The back is largely obscured because of the presence of a painting on a modern panel. Remains of plaster can be seen on the vault, left side and back. As to the back, two dark-red horizontal bands divide the painting in an upper and lower part. In the lower section a light-red garland is seen, hanging down from the lower band. Resting on the upper band are two objects on either side of a peacock. The bird (preserved h. 0.30) has its tail unfolded and is mainly blue. To its left is a round object, blue with a yellow rim, a *patera* according to Gasparri. To its right is a yellow vessel, a *cornucopiae* according to Gasparri. Gasparri could furthermore recognize an object between the two dark-red bands, possibly a vine (Gasparri 1970, 18, 30, with some more details). There are traces of a thin, superimposed layer (orange and green paint on a white background). On either side of the niche, on a level with the bottom, are two layers of bricks with a cornice, apparently the bases of columns which were painted or made of stucco or wood (Gasparri 1970, 9). Remains of plaster are furthermore found on the left side of the pseudo-*aedicula*. According to Gasparri the plaster has here been preserved because the high back of a bench in *vittatum* B was set against it (Gasparri 1970, 9) (bench now disappeared; removed)

by excavators?). Green bands, followed by red lines, create rectangles, imitating marble revetment. Traces of a thin, superimposed layer.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Gasparri 1970, fig. 7 and Tav. XIII.

DATES: The brick podium and the vittatum B of the pseudo-*aedicula* are dated by Gasparri to the Severan period or the first half of the third century (Gasparri 1970, 13). Heres (from photograph) suggests a date of c. 300-350 AD for the vittatum. The paintings of the (second) building period to which Gasparri relates the pseudo-*aedicula* are dated by him to c. 200-220 AD (Gasparri 1970, 32).

#### NR. 68 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Hospitium del Pavone ("Caupona del Pavone") (IV,II,6).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southeast wall of room VI in back of building, to the right of a door (Gasparri 1970, fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: The lower part of this wall-niche has been preserved (starting at 1.56 from floor; except for bottom modern; w. of opening 0.73; d. 0.10). It is in brick belonging to mixtum. Sides and back in brick (modern). Bottom of two layers of protruding bricks, resting on three consoles, each of two small, upright bricks, covered by a small horizontal brick (h. of shelf plus consoles 0.25; shelf and consoles protruding 0.27; w. of shelf 0.97). Southwest wall set against right console and partially filling in opening.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Gasparri 1970, fig. 6; Ostia neg. B 1419.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the mixtum of the first period, possibly early-Hadrianic (Gasparri 1970, 12-14).

#### NR. 69 - CH. 2 - PL. 4

BUILDING: Domus delle Colonne (IV,III,1).

EVIDENCE: Two altars on podium (*aedicula*?).

POSITION: Northern corner of portico of courtyard D (Becatti 1949, fig. 14).

DESCRIPTION: The podium is of vittatum A and has been set against the northwest and northeast walls of the portico, and against the partial blocking of a doorway in the northwest wall (all wall-sections latericium). The top is modern (h. 0.80 (antique)/1.05 (incl. modern top); w. 1.51; d. 0.64).

FINDS: On top of the podium are two small white marble altars. On the left one are depictions of a vessel and a *patera*, on the left and right side respectively (left altar: h. 0.42; w. 0.29; d. 0.21; right altar: h. 0.33; w. 0.25; d. 0.21). The altars are not mentioned by Becatti in his study of the Ostian *domus* (Becatti 1949, 18).

DATES: The northwest and northeast walls belong to the first building phase of the *domus* dated by Heres to the years c. 230-240 AD. but the partial blocking of the doorway and the podium are not dated by her (Heres 1986, fig. a).

#### NR. 70 - CH. 6 - PL. 78

BUILDING: Domus della Nicchia a Mosaico (IV,IV,2).

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*.

POSITION: Against back wall of building, in courtyard.

DESCRIPTION: Set against plaster on a latericium stretch of the southwest wall. Top (above niche) missing (starting at 0.46 from southeast wall and 0.48 from northwest wall; total preserved h. 2.37; w. 1.61; d. 0.40). Latericium. On top of the podium a niche (B2), which has been set 0.09 in southwest wall (starting at 0.65 from ground; h. 1.68; w. 0.99; d. 0.49). Along the top of the niche runs a semicircular brick arch. Bottom in brick (front part) and modern mortar (back part), back in brick. In arch and on back remains of mortar (th. 0.02) with inlay. In lower part of arch: a horizontal row of round pieces of limestone, painted red;

above that a horizontal band made of small pieces of blue glass-paste; above that a horizontal row of imprints, imitating shells, painted red. On lower part of back: incised lines creating bands and panels; two horizontal rows of round pieces of blue glass-paste, the pieces of the upper row set in shells. Remains of plaster to the left of niche and on outer left side (th. 0.01). To the left of niche a vegetative motif (now lost) (see also Becatti 1961, 82).

FINDS: In the niche is a cast of a statue found on the *Cardo* in front of the building (inventory Ostia) (st.-r. IV; inv. nr. 956).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, fig. 73 (drawing).

DATES: Possibly second half of third century AD (Heres from photograph).

#### NR. 71 - CH. 2 - PL. 79

BUILDING: Domus di Giove Fulminatore (IV,IV,3).

EVIDENCE: Mosaic.

POSITION: In the back part of the vestibule, at the northeast end of the building.

DESCRIPTION: The northwest wall of the back part of the vestibule is in *reticulatum*, the southeast wall in *vittatum B*. In the simple black-and-white floor mosaic a phallus is depicted (h. 0.34; w. 0.52), to be looked at from the entrance (the northeast) (Becatti 1961, 185 nr. 344).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, Tav. XII.

DATES: The phallus is a second century AD addition in a mosaic which perhaps dates from the first century AD (Becatti 1961, 185 nr. 344).

#### NR. 72 - CH. 6 - PL. 79

BUILDING: Domus di Giove Fulminatore (IV,IV,3).

EVIDENCE: Three niches : podium with base; altar, base or altar.

POSITION: Niches in back wall of room behind courtyard, podium in front of niches, the two objects in the same room.

DESCRIPTION: The lower part of the three wall-niches has been preserved, being rectangular, rounded and rectangular respectively. (First niche: starting at 1.14 from floor and 0.48 from southeast wall; preserved h., incl. restoration 1.02, antique 0.60; w. 0.87; d. 0.46. Second niche: starting at 0.95 from floor, at 0.63 from first and 0.63 from third niche; preserved h. incl. restoration 1.40, antique 1.00; w. 1.44; d. 0.60. Third niche: starting at 1.19 from floor and 0.44 from northwest wall; preserved h. incl. restoration 1.05, antique 0.60; w. 0.86; d. 0.47). They are in *vittatum B*. Sides and backs of *vittatum B*, on bottoms, sides and backs mortar (th. 0.03). In mortar on bottom of right niche two small pieces of marble.

In front of middle niche and against southwest wall a podium (*vittatum A*; top modern) (h. 0.95; w. 1.44; d. 0.39). On top of podium and partly in middle niche a white, marble base resting on some bricks (h. 0.16; 0.66 x 0.65). The four sides of the base have a depression. In the central part of the top are two upright lead pegs. A shallow, semicircular groove runs from each peg to the back of the base (l. 0.12; w. 0.015; d. 5 mm.). On top of this base a fragment of a second base or plinth of white marble, having a circular cavity fitting around a peg (h. 0.08).

FINDS: In the room is an altar of white marble with the Greek inscription Δι | κατα | βατη on the front. In the top a bowl-shaped depression. On the left side a *patera*, on the right side a vessel (h. 0.57; w. 0.43; d. 0.39; d. of depression 0.04, diam. 0.15; h. of letters resp. 0.07, 0.04, 0.04). Furthermore a base or altar of white marble is found here. Top and right side badly damaged. On the front the mutilated Greek inscription .πιεμο[---] | εξοχ[---] | ελλαδιοσχαι...v[---] | στρατια, on the right side παλιv[---] (the π and ο in the first line and the ι in the third line are preserved partly; preserved h. 0.55; w. 0.43; d. 0.31; h. of letters resp. 0.03, 0.03, 0.035, 0.03, 0.025).

DATES: The niches form an entity with the *vittatum*, dated to "late antiquity" (SO I, fig. 35;

Becatti 1961, 185-186). The altar and the base or altar have not been dated.

**NR. 73 - CH. 2 - PL. 5**

BUILDING: Domus su Via del Tempio Rotondo ("Domus") (IV,IV,7).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: North wall of large room to the south of courtyard.

DESCRIPTION: The north wall is in latericium, the central part (c. 90% of the wall) being a later addition. In the centre of the wall is a wall-niche (starting at 1.32 from floor, at 2.99 from west wall and 3.00 from east wall; preserved antique h. 0.41, present h. 0.47; w. 1.33; d. 0.49). The lower, semicircular part has been preserved. The bottom is made of brick. The niche has been filled in or the bottom raised, because on top of the bottom is a layer of mortar with pieces of brick and marble (h. 0.17). The back is made of bricks laid in a semicircle (partly modern) and has traces of plaster or mortar.

DATES: The *domus* was erected during the reign of Alexander Severus (latericium) (SO I, 237). Later additions (latericium, vittatum B) have been dated to the fourth or fifth century (SO I, 153, fig. 35). The niche is an entity with the latericium of the secondary central part of the north wall, possibly dated to the second half of the third or the early fourth century (Heres from photograph).

**NR. 74 - CH. 2 - PLS. 6, 7**

BUILDING: Domus del Viridario ("Insula del Viridario") (IV,IV,9).

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*.

POSITION: Set against north part of southeast wall of courtyard.

DESCRIPTION: The southeast wall of the courtyard is in reticulatum. The pseudo-*aedicula* was set against plaster (th. 0.06) on the wall. The lower part of the podium consists of five layers of yellow and red bricks, the upper layer with a cornice (w. 1.10; d. 0.72). The upper part of the podium is made of thin, red bricks, separated by narrow joints. It is set back a little on all three sides (0.02). Traces of plaster. On top of the podium are two layers of brick, the lower one yellow with a cornice (protruding 0.035), the upper one red (total h. of podium 0.73).

On the back part of the podium is a niche of which the lower, semicircular part has been preserved (preserved h. 0.50; total w. 1.05, w. of opening 0.54; total d. 0.30, d. of opening 0.27). The outside and the ends of the back are of the same masonry as the upper part of the podium. The ends end in brick pilasters, with moulded brick bases. Lying on the bottom is a layer of mortar containing sherds and pieces of bricks (h. 0.17), indicating that the bottom has been raised (no complete blocking: if one would have wanted to dispose of the shrine it would have been removed altogether). The back is finished with square pieces of yellow and red terracotta, set at an angle.

DATES: The pseudo-*aedicula* was set against reticulatum, dated to the reign of Augustus (Becatti 1961, 187-191 nrs. 351-360; SO I, 234). The masonry of the pseudo-*aedicula* can perhaps be dated to the first half of the second century (Heres from photograph).

**NR. 75 - CH. 6 - PLS. 67, 68, 69**

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Sacello (IV,V,4).

EVIDENCE: Cult-room, various finds.

POSITION: Set against northwest and northeast wall of courtyard.

DESCRIPTION:

OUTER SOUTHWEST WALL. L. 3.28.

a L. 3.28. Latericium. Extensive remains of plaster (th. 0.02 - 0.03).

OUTER SOUTHEAST WALL. L. 2.57.

a L. 0.70 - 1.10 - 0.77. Latericium. Extensive remains of plaster (th. 0.02 to 0.03).

Entrance of cult-room H. 1.83; th. of jambs 0.31. Smooth white marble threshold of one,

broken block. Above door a segmental, brick lintel arch. Above that a flat, brick lintel arch. Latter arch and *tympanum* (with brick back) above protruding. On both arches and on lower part of brick frame of *tympanum* paint, red on bricks, white on mortar. On either side of door an engaged column, with brick bases and capitals (total h. 2.22; bases: l. 0.29; d. 0.22).

CULT-ROOM. Remains of plaster on all walls and ceiling (th. 0.01 to 0.02).

A. 2.07 x 3.01 x 2.09 x 3.01. Area c. 6.5 m<sup>2</sup>.

B. Northwest, a L. 2.07. Latericium. Wall-niche (E) hacked out in central part (starting at 1.43 from floor, 0.94 from southwest wall, 0.91 from northeast wall; h. 0.21; w. 0.26; d. 0.07).

Northeast, a L. 3.01. Latericium.

Southeast, a L. 0.77 - 1.10 - 0.22. Latericium.

Southwest, a L. 3.01. Latericium.

C. Cement.

D. Flat roof. Total h. 3.40. Ceiling lower at rear (resp. 2.30 and 2.65; d. of front part 1.50, of back part 1.51). The barrel vault of the back part is behind a semicircular, brick arch. Running along the lower end of the front of this arch was a wide, dark-red band (w. 0.03 to 0.05). Above the beginning of the barrel vault, i.e. on either side in the rear, were three depressions, the central one round, the lateral ones square (starting at av. h. 1.55 from floor; d. 0.03; diam. of round one 0.28; meas. of square ones 0.27 x 0.27; on left side two damaged and one disappeared). On backs plaster, round one on right side painted red.

E. See also Floriani Squarciapino 1947. Two brick bases set against back wall (northwest), in corners (0.86 apart; left one: 0.60 x 0.61; right one: 0.62 x 0.60). Top of left one partly preserved (h. 0.75). Remains of plaster on top and sides.

FINDS: "Below the remains of the collapsed ceiling" (Floriani Squarciapino 1947, 10 n. 1):

1. Beige terracotta. Statue of female deity, seated on throne. Traces of gilding seen on face after excavation. Composed from fragments and far from complete. Wearing *chiton*. Possibly Fortuna (museum room II; inv. nr. 3585; h. 1.05; h. of base not clear; w. 0.395, d. 0.61; see Floriani Squarciapino 1947; Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 36 n. 2; Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 97; Helbig 1972, 132-133 nr. 3163).

2. Yellowish marble. Upper part of Bacchic herm. Bearded, wreathed head, *nebris* over left shoulder (h. 0.17; inv. nr. 196; not located).

3. Marble. Upper part of double herm. Bearded, wreathed satyr and maenad with diadem (h. 0.17; inv. nr. 1048; st.-r. II, ballatoio).

4. Marble. Female head (h. 0.17; inv. nr. 362; st.-r. V, sh. 4).

5. Marble. Pine-apple (not located).

6. Yellowish marble. Male head (h. 0.24; w. 0.18; inv. nr. 41; not located; see also Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 80-81 nr. 9; Helbig 1972, nr. 3140). According to inventory found in Sacello del Iside (building has been known as Insula del Sacello del Iside). Find reported October 10th 1938, all other finds reported September 26th 1938. Find not mentioned by Floriani Squarciapino (1947).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Finds, nr.1: Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, fig. 50; Ostia neg. B 511. Finds, nr. 2.: Ostia neg. ScT 87. Finds, nr. 3: Ostia neg. ScT 88 (2x). Finds, nr. 4: Ostia neg. ScT 89. Finds, nr. 6: small photograph present in archives Ostia.

DATES: The masonry of the cult-room has not been dated. The building has some Hadrianic masonry (not the cult-room; Blake 1973, 198), but the main lay-out is later, perhaps from the period of Commodus (SO I, 237) or Severan (SO I, fig. 34; Blake 1973, 234). The statue of Fortuna (?) is Trajanic or Hadrianic (Helbig). For the male head nr. 6 dates of 310-315 AD (Calza - Floriani Squarciapino) and in the first half of the fifth century AD (Helbig) have been proposed.

#### NR. 76 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Sacello (IV,V,4).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southeast wall of vestibule.

DESCRIPTION: A wall-niche (E) hacked out in latericium (starting at 0.29 from floor, 1.27 from northeast wall and 0.60 from door to the right; h. c. 0.52; w. c. 0.61; d. 0.27). Back revealing core of wall, brick bottom.

DATES: The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time in undated latericium.

**NR. 77 - CH. 2 - PL. 8**

BUILDING: Domus dell'Aquila ("Insula dell'Aquila") (IV,V,8).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In northeast wall of room 5 (northernmost room) (Packer 1971, 192).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche is in vittatum B (starting at 1.41 from southeast wall, 1.44 from northwest wall, slab at 1.00 from floor; preserved h. of opening 0.44; w. 0.88; d. 0.45). The back is of reticulatum, except for the ends, which are of vittatum B. On the bottom is a protruding, white marble slab, resting on a thick layer of mortar (protruding 0.06; av. th. 0.02; w. 0.88). The upper part of the back is modern.

FINDS: On the marble slab stands a cylindrical travertine object (altar?), with a moulded upper and lower end (h. 0.27; diam. 0.22).

DATES: The masonry of the *domus* has been dated to c. 250 AD (Becatti 1961, 193-194), but Heres (from photograph) does not exclude a later date for the vittatum with which the niche forms an entity.

**NR. 78 - CH. 5 - PLS. 41, 42**

BUILDING: Caseggiato IV,V,10.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In the northwest wall of the bar to the southwest of the entrance to the Terme delle Sei Colonne (IV,V,11).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche, of which the lower rectangular part has been preserved, is in the latericium of the blocking of a doorway (w. of doorway 1.00; niche starting at 0.78 from floor and 2.87 from northwest wall; preserved h. incl. modern restoration 0.46, excl. 0.24; w. 0.58; d. 0.28). In front of the niche and set against the wall is a brick podium (h. 0.78; w. 1.30; d. 0.37), the upper part of which is modern, as is the bottom of the niche. The upper part of the niche is modern as well. The sides are of bricks, the back was made of vertical bricks, of which only one remains.

DATES: The doorway is in a Trajanic mixtum-wall (SO I, 235). The niche forms an entity with the bricks of the blocking of the doorway, according to Heres (from photograph) perhaps from the second half of the third century.

**NR. 79 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato IV,VII,3.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In northwest wall of small annex accessible from shop nearest to Bar di Alexander e Helix (IV,VII,4).

DESCRIPTION: A wall-niche (A1) in latericium (starting at 1.21 from floor, 0.04 from northeast wall and 1.70 from southwest wall; h. 0.28; w. 0.34; d. 0.21). Upper part modern. Sides and back revealing core of wall. Bottom covered with mortar.

DATES: The masonry of the room may be Severan (SO I, 237). It was added to Hadrianic mixtum (SO I, 236). The niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time.

**NR. 80 - CH. 2 - FIG. 3 - PLS. 9, 10, 11**

BUILDING: Domus del Protiro (V,II,4-5).

EVIDENCE: Two or three niches, in cult-room?

POSITION: Part of underground complex 33, underneath courtyard and south side of portico.

Niche and room underneath portico.

DESCRIPTION: For a full description: Boersma 1985, 88-89, 98, 100-102, 241-242, 250-251, and catalogue, 371-374 with figs. 115, 536-543. Summary (Boersma 1985, 374):

"The underground complex 33 consists of four different parts: staircase with vestibule A; vaulted room B; passage C; staircase, vestibule and well-room D. Flight of six steps leading from portico 30 to an open-air vestibule with niche at west side, giving access to a vaulted room B at the south side. Room presenting a niche at west end and a bench at east end. Staircase, vestibule and vaulted room forming an ensemble. Vestibule at north side, giving access to a vaulted passage C built in testaceum, leading towards vestibule and well-room D, which were originally reached from courtyard 32 by a flight of six steps at the west side, blocked later. Vestibule and well-room built in testaceum, well-room presenting three niches; brick well in the centre. Walls throughout plastered and decorated with a linear decoration or painted red. Floors laid with bipedales."

To this can be added: niche in vestibule A: wall-niche, B2 (starting at 0.33 from floor; h. 0.66; w. 0.52; d. 0.39); bench in vaulted room B (covered by white marble slab): creates wall-niche, C1 (starting at 0.66 from floor; h. 0.67; w. 0.86; d. 0.42); niche in vaulted room B: floor-niche, C1 (h. 1.22; w. 0.57; d. 0.36); meas. of room B: 0.89 (north-south) x 2.54; h. 1.33; area c. 2.25 m<sup>2</sup>.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Boersma 1985, figs. 115, 536-543 (incl. a plan and drawings).

DATES: C. 250 AD (Boersma 1985, 89).

#### **NR. 81 - CH. 2 - PL. 12**

BUILDING: Domus della Fortuna Annonaria (V,II,8).

EVIDENCE: Pseudo-*aedicula*, statue.

POSITION: Set against south wall of courtyard 14, almost exactly opposite main entrance (Boersma 1985, fig. 141).

DESCRIPTION: For a full description: Boersma 1985, 141, 157, 419. The pseudo-*aedicula* may replace an older shrine. It had marble revetment both outside and inside the niche (B2-C2).

FINDS: In the niche a statue of Juno or Ceres was found (not located; at present a cast of a statue of Diana, found in room 15, is in the niche) (Becatti 1949, 23).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1949, fig. 25.

DATES: After c. 250 AD (Boersma 1985, 141).

#### **NR. 82 - CH. 2 - PL. 13**

BUILDING: Domus della Fortuna Annonaria (V,II,8).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In the centre of the apse at the west end of room 15, in the west part of the building (Boersma 1985, fig. 141).

DESCRIPTION: For a full description: Boersma 1985, 158, 422. A wall-niche (B2), which had marble revetment inside (starting at 1.21 from floor; h. 1.98; w. 1.09; d. 0.61).

FINDS: None (at present a cast of a statue of Ceres, found in room 16, is in the niche) (Becatti 1949, 24).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1949, fig. 50.

DATES: C. 300-325 AD (Heres 1982, 542-548, fig. 97).

#### **NR. 83 - CH. 2 - PL. 14**

BUILDING: Domus della Fortuna Annonaria (V,II,8).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In the east wall of room 3, in the northeast part of the building (Boersma 1985, fig.

141).

DESCRIPTION: For a full description: Boersma 1985, 146, 159, 412. A wall-niche, the lower, rectangular part of which has been preserved (starting at 0.87 from floor and 0.33 from south wall; preserved h. 0.54; w. 0.77; d. 0.34). It is in the blocking of the doorway to understairs 4. It had a painting imitating marble revetment (removed, not located).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Boersma 1985, fig. 149, 573 (drawing of painting).

DATES: C. 350-400 AD (Heres 1982, 542-548, fig. 97).

#### **NR. 84 - CH. 6 - PL. 70**

BUILDING: Caseggiato V,II,10.

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In east wall of room 4 in central southern part of building (Boersma 1985, fig. 160).

DESCRIPTION: A wall-niche (A1) in brick and tufa stones (starting at 0.96 from floor, at 1.98 from north wall and 1.39 from south wall; h. 0.74; w. 0.56; d. 0.18). Lintel collapsed. Bottom, sides and back of brick and tufa stones. Extensive remains of a thick layer of plaster on bottom, sides and back.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the masonry of the first building period, dated to c. 200-235 AD (Heres in Boersma 1985, 62-64).

#### **NR. 85 - CH. 3**

BUILDING: Casa della Cantina ("Domus del Pozzo") (V,III,3).

EVIDENCE: Two busts; (pseudo-) *aedicula*?

POSITION: (Pseudo-) *aedicula* (?) in northeastern corner of room 1 (Hermansen 1982(1), fig. 4). Exact place of discovery of busts unknown, one (inv.nr. 1130) is said to come "dal larario della Domus del Pozzo".

DESCRIPTION: Becatti has suggested, that the podium in room 1, which has marble revetment, was part of an *aedicula* (Becatti 1949, 25-26).

FINDS: Small, marble bust of man (h. 0.17; inv.nr. 1130; mus., sh.-c. 9). It has been suggested that it is a portrait of a deceased relative, or of Antoninus Pius Divus or Marcus Aurelius (Calza-Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 51 nr. 1; Helbig 1972, 68-69 nr. 3075). Marble bust of man (h. 0.41, h. of head 0.18; inv.nr. 79; mus., Sala Guido Calza). It has been suggested that it is a portrait of a son of Marcus Aurelius or of the child Caracalla (Calza-Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 76 nr. 27; Helbig 1972, 109-110 nr. 3131).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Inv. nr. 79: see Helbig l.c.

DATES: For inv. nr. 1130 dates in the years c. 140-145 AD and in the period of Marcus Aurelius have been suggested, inv.nr. 79 has been assigned to the Hadrianic and Antonine periods, and to the late second century AD (see the literature cited above). The podium has not been dated. It is in a room which was built in the Hadrianic period (SO I, 236) and was set against the blocking of a door, possibly from the second half of the third century or from the fourth century (SO I, 238; Becatti 1961, 218).

#### **NR. 86 - CH. 4 - PL. 22**

BUILDING: Terme dell'Invidioso (V,V,2).

EVIDENCE: Relief.

POSITION: In south facade, above the remaining part of the left of three brick piers which were set against the facade.

DESCRIPTION: The relief is in latericium (starting at 2.20 from ground, at 0.90 to the east of secondary doorway to service area; h. 0.28; w. 0.28; d. 0.01). Lower left part missing. Made of yellow terracotta. Depicted is a phallus, to the back of which a curved object is attached. To the right of the phallus is a plummet, hanging down from a cornice running along

the top of the relief. Remains of plaster on relief. There is no frame below and to the right of the relief. Above and to the left is a brick, along the middle of which runs a thin, red line. The upper one has a damaged cornice. The two bricks are longer than the relief (upper brick: l. 0.40; w. 0.06; th. of red line 0.01; left brick: l. 0.36; th. 0.05; th. of red line 0.005).

DATES: The relief forms an entity with the latericum of the baths, which possibly belongs to the Hadrianic period (Blake 1973, 201, 209, 220). The right part of the relief was later covered by the brick pier. This pier and the relief itself have not been dated.

**NR. 87 - CH. 6 - PL. 80**

BUILDING: Terme dell'Invidioso (V,V,2).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In east wall of room to the south of southern apsidal room, to the south of a doorway.

DESCRIPTION: A wall-niche (probably B2) in latericum (starting at 0.49 from floor, at 0.91 from door and 1.79 from south wall; h. 0.96; w. c. 0.72 (originally c. 0.60?)). Hacked out irregularly and completely filled in with bricks. Upper part of infilling disappeared, revealing shell-vault with remains of plaster (th. 0.015).

DATES: Niche hacked out at an unknown point in time in the latericum, which is perhaps related to the first building of the baths, possibly Hadrianic (Blake 1973, 201, 209, 220).

**NR. 88 - CH. 6**

BUILDING: Caseggiato del Sole (V,VI,1).

EVIDENCE: Graffito.

POSITION: In plaster on east wall of fourth backroom from the north.

DESCRIPTION: *DOMINVS SOL | HIC AVITAT*, i.e. *Dominus Sol hic habitat* (at av. h. 1.70 from floor and at av. dist. 1.00 from north wall; h. 0.06; w. 0.22).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1954, Tav. 38, 4.

DATES: The building was erected in the period of Antoninus Pius (SO I, 237).

**NR. 89 - CH. 6 - PL. 71**

BUILDING: Mitreo dei Serpenti (V,VI,6).

EVIDENCE: Painting.

POSITION: On south end of east wall and east end of south wall.

DESCRIPTION: For a detailed description: Becatti 1954, 101-104, fig. 21. Summary: Two joining fragments, on modern panels, on mixtum. (Fragment on east wall: starting at 1.32 from floor, 0.00 from south wall; max. preserved h. 0.74; max. preserved w. 1.97. Fragment on south wall: starting at 0.27 from floor, 0.00 from east wall; max. preserved h. 1.78; max. preserved w. 1.45). On east wall upper part of Genius, wearing *tunica* and *toga*. Head wreathed, *capite velato*. Carrying *cornucopiae* in left arm. To the left a female snake (without comb or beard). Behind snake and Genius shrubbery, above the scene garlands. On south wall a huge, male snake (with comb). Behind the snake shrubbery, above the scene garlands.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1949, Tavv. 23 and 24, 1; Ostia neg. B 3142.

DATES: According to Becatti the painting is perhaps to be dated "verso la metà del secondo secolo", but Van Essen suggests a date in the period of Gallienus. It is on Hadrianic mixtum. The *mithraeum* was installed in the second half of the third century (Becatti 1954, 103-104; Van Essen 1954(1), 50-51).

**NR. 90 - CH. 2 - FIG. 4 - PL. 15**

BUILDING: Domus del Larario ("Domus") (V,VIII,2).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In southwest corner of courtyard, in west wall, apparently to the south of a

doorway (wall can at present not be inspected at this point).

DESCRIPTION: The wall-niche (B1-C1) is in latericium. Along the top runs a semicircular brick arch. Its bricks were painted red, its mortar white. There is some red paint on the joints as well, creating the illusion that they are narrow. Traces of superimposed plaster (opening of niche starting at h. 0.94; h. of opening 1.12; w. 0.66; d. 0.26). The lower part of the niche and the vault are separated by a row of bricks with a cornice, which protrudes somewhat (0.025). The vault has extensive remains of beige plaster (th. 0.02). Above and along the row of moulded bricks a red band has been painted (th. 0.02). The transition from the fairly flat shell-vault to the arched vault is indicated by a blue-green band (th. 0.02). On the arched vault blue-green spots or smears have been painted. The lower part too has extensive remains of beige plaster (th. 0.02), on bricks. The sides and back are outlined by red bands (th. 0.02). Here too blue-green spots have been painted. In the upper left part of the back graffiti have been scratched: *Idus Dec | XV Kal Nov* (December 13th, October 18th; the reading *Dec* is uncertain).

The back part of the bottom of the niche reveals the core of the wall, the front part consists of a thick white marble slab, protruding in front of the wall and wider than the opening of the niche (th. 0.06; w. 1.03; protruding 0.21). The slab rests on three travertine consoles (h. 0.24; w. 0.16; d. 0.11; starting at h. 0.58). In the left and right part of the top, next to the opening of the niche, are square depression (0.09 x 0.09). In each is a round depression (diam. 0.035). The latter show signs of wear due to the action of pivots. The niche was apparently closed off by two doors. Behind the pivot-holes the brick facing of the wall is slightly damaged.

Above the niche a thick, white marble slab is protruding from the wall (starting at 0.34 above opening of niche; th. 0.11; w. 1.04; protruding 0.25). This slab may have carried a *tympanum*. There are no pivot-holes in the bottom of the slab. Here the pivots must have been fastened in small wooden beams, which were attached to the facing: a little below the left part of the slab, above the left pivot-hole, the facing is slightly damaged; below the right part the facing is modern.

Below the niche another thick, white marble slab is protruding from the wall (starting at h. 0.15; protruding 0.35; th. 0.06; w. 0.45). It rests on one travertine console (starting at h. 0.00; h. 0.15; w. 0.13; d. 0.21). In the left part of the top of this slab is a semicircular groove, running from the wall to the front of the slab (w. 0.03; d. 0.015). Near the niche a stone block can be found with similar grooves, in two sides which are not opposite each other.

DATES: The niche forms an entity with the latericium of the first building period, which has been dated to the period of Antoninus Pius (SO I, 237).

#### NR. 91 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Domus su Via degli Augustali (V,X,1).

EVIDENCE: Niche.

POSITION: In east wall of room C (Becatti 1949, fig. 28).

DESCRIPTION: The lower, rectangular part of this wall-niche has been preserved (starting at 0.60 from floor and 2.50 from south wall; preserved h. 1.16; w. 0.65; d. 0.40). It has partly collapsed. The remaining part was spoiled by modern restorations. Remains of plaster are mentioned by Becatti (Becatti 1949, 26).

DATES: The niche is in the latericium of the first, Hadrianic building period (SO I, 236). The relation of the niche to the latericium is not clear.

#### NR. 92 - CH. 4

BUILDING: Horrea dell'Artemide (V,XI,8).

EVIDENCE: Painting.

POSITION: Precise location unknown. According to R. Calza the painting comes from a building to the west of the Caseggiato dell'Ercole (IV,II,5?), but she assigns the wrong inv. nr.

(10093).

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of a painting (max. h. 1.13; max. w. 2.59; inv.nr. 10095; mus. Sala delle Pitture). White background. Parts of three sections have been preserved, separated by wide red bands of varying widths (0.055 to over 0.13). The colours red, yellow, purple, white, and green have been used (Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 110 nr. 18; Helbig 1972, 148-149 nr. 3187(2)).

In the upper left section (max. preserved h. 0.62; beginning a little lower than the upper right one) is a male naked figure, turned slightly towards the left, thought to be Dionysus (preserved h. 0.58) (see the literature cited above). His head and right arm are missing. Behind him, falling down from his shoulders and ending below his knees, is a wide mantle. He rests on his right foot, his left foot overlaps a wide band (w. 0.05 to 0.075). In his left arm is a slightly curved stick, the top of which is missing. To his left is a tall shrub or a low tree, to his right a dog or panther, moving left but looking back at the figure.

In the upper right section (max. preserved h. 0.53; w. 1.66) are two figures. To the left Diana, turned slightly towards the left (preserved h. 0.45). Her head is missing. She is wearing a short mantle and boots. She rests on her right leg and stands on a wide band (h. 0.09). With her right hand she takes an arrow from the quiver on her back, in her right hand is a bow. To her right and behind her is a deer moving left, being chased by an animal, amongst vegetation. To her right is a disproportionately large female bust (preserved h. 0.35). The top of the head is missing. The figure is wearing a veil and a necklace from which a rectangular object is hanging down. Her garment leaves her right arm bare. Partly crossing her body and to her left are two narrow diagonal bands, torches according to R. Calza. Further to her left is a horse, jumping to the left. The figure has been regarded as Aurora or Terra Mater (see the literature cited above).

In the lower section (max. preserved h. 0.48) vegetation and a bird can be seen. Part of the lower end (h. 0.36; w. 0.84) is separated from the rest by a red irregular band. It is the only part on which the colour green is found. It is probably a modern addition.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Baccini Leotardi 1978, Tav. X; Ostia neg.nr. B 1406.

DATES: The *horrea* were built in the period of Trajan (SO I, 235). The painting has been dated to the late second or early third century AD (see the literature cited above).

### NR. 93 - CH. 4 - FIG. 9 - PL. 29

BUILDING: Horrea di Hortensius (V,XII,1).

EVIDENCE: Cult-room.

POSITION: In the northwestern corner of the colonnade of the courtyard, set against the wall between the third and fourth of the northern *cellae*, counting from the west.

DESCRIPTION: Upper part of shrine modern. Traces of plaster on outer walls.

OUTER EAST WALL. L. 3.44.

a L. 2.58 (lower part)/2.80 (upper part). Separated from b by vertical joints at 2.58 (h. of joint 0.70) and 2.80. Vittatum B.

b L. 0.86 (lower part)/0.64 (upper part), 0.31 from jamb of entrance to fourth *cella*. Lower part (h. 0.70) revealing core of wall, upper part vittatum A.

OUTER SOUTH WALL. L. 4.57.

a L. 0.90. Latericium.

Entrance to cult-room. W. 2.78, w. of left jamb 0.45, of right jamb 0.46. Left jamb latericium, right jamb vittatum B. Smooth threshold of three travertine blocks, 0.10 above floor of colonnade, 0.08 above floor of shrine.

b L. 0.89. Vittatum B.

OUTER WEST WALL. L. 3.63.

a L. 0.71, 0.19 from jamb of entrance to third *cella*. revealing core of wall up to h. 0.49, above, tufa stones.

b L. 2.92, protruding 0.04. Latericium.

CULT-ROOM. Traces of plaster on inner walls (th. 0.02).

A. 3.27 x 3.04 x 3.72 x 3.18. Area c. 11.00 m<sup>2</sup>.

B. North, a L. 3.27. Reticulatum.

East, a L. 0.78, east end (l. 0.08) set back 0.10. Tufa stones.

b L. 2.26, set back 0.015. Vittatum B.

South, a L. 0.44. Vittatum B.

b L. 0.50. Latericium.

West, a L. 2.42, set back 0.015. Latericium.

b L. 0.76, west end (l. 0.10) set back 0.10. Tufa stones. Remains of red paint on plaster.

C. On the floor is a polychrome mosaic-and-opus sectile, described in detail by Becatti (Becatti 1961, 231-232 nr. 430). It is surrounded on all four sides by a white and black band. In the centre of the central white panel is a disc (diam. 0.44) with a projection ("ray") on each side, and with an inscribed star. On either side is a torch. Behind the threshold is an inscription, meant to be seen from the outside (h. of first line 0.12, of second line 0.11): *L(ucius) Horte(n)sius Heraclida n(avarchus) cl(assis) pr(aetoriae) Mis(enensis) ex voto | templum fecit, Iulius Victorinus sacer(dos) tessel(avit)*.

D. No data available.

E. Lower part of altar, made of tufa stones, in centre of room (preserved h. 0.20; north-south 0.46, east-west 0.57). Remains of plaster on all sides (th. 0.04). Small podium set against north, a (and east, a?) (h. 0.26; d. 0.35). Over l. 0.53 from west wall missing. Kind of masonry not established. Remains of plaster on top and front. Large podium put on top of and in front of small podium, set against north, a and east, a and b (preserved h. 0.85; d. 0.79 (west part)/0.81 (east part)). Over l. 0.68 from west wall missing. Built of tufa stones, top damaged. Set against plaster (th. 0.04) on north wall. Remains of plaster (th. 0.015) on front. The large podium and the altar cover part of the mosaic-and-opus sectile (the altar partly covers the disc). Where the large podium is missing the mosaic ends with a neat (modern?) edge, on a level with the front of the large podium and the joint between west, a and b.

FINDS: The excavators have placed on top of the large podium a small marble altar or *cippus* (h. 0.45; w. 0.20; d. 0.15), found in or behind the portico of the nearby Terme di Nettuno (II,IV,2) (Vaglieri 1909(1), 54 nr. 1). It has a smooth top. In the lower part of the front is a small square hole (0.02 x 0.02 x 0.02). On the front is the inscription *L(ucius) Hort | ensius | Herac | lida n(avarchus) | fecit* (CIL XIV S, 4317).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Becatti 1961, Tav. CXCI (mosaic); Pavolini 1986(1), fig. 35 (general view of *horrea*).

DATES: The mosaic has been dated by Becatti to the first half of the third century AD. The vittatum of the shrine has been dated by Heres to c. 250-275 AD (Heres 1982, 562-565, fig. 101; the reticulatum of the back wall has been dated to c. 30-40 AD (SO I, 234)). The altar and the large podium are later additions.

### Evidence of unknown origin

#### NR. 94 - CH. 6

BUILDING: Caseggiato dietro la Curia (I,IX,1)?

EVIDENCE: Relief.

POSITION: W. of relief corresponds with w. of space for relief (the upper part of which is lost; w. 0.57; d. 0.09) in the facade of the Casa dietro la Curia, to the east of the main entrance. Place of discovery of relief unknown.

DESCRIPTION: Relief of beige terracotta, with remains of red and black paint (w. 0.57; preserved h. 0.37; museum room II; inv. nr. 3344). Upper part badly damaged. Depicted is Epona between two horses. The goddess is wearing a *tunica*. She is sitting on a throne, her feet resting on a low

bench. In her left hand is a sceptre, with her right she is feeding one of the horses. Horses partly behind the throne, turning their heads towards the goddess, lifting one front leg. (See also Floriani Squarciapino 1959, 194-195 nr. 14 and Calza - Floriani Squarciapino 1962, 97).

PHOTOGRAPHS: Floriani Squarciapino 1959, Tav. VII, 2.

DATES: Imperial period (Calza - Floriani Squarciapino).

#### NR. 95 - CH. 6

EVIDENCE: *Cippus*.

POSITION: Found to the north of the Terme del Faro (IV,II,1) (Vidman 1969, nr. 536a) (not located).

DESCRIPTION: The *cippus* has the inscription *Isidi et Genio ce | nac(u)li ex voto | Claudius Pom | peius Rusticus | Diocles | mil(es) fr(umentarius) leg(ionis) III Gal(licae) | libens reddidit*.

DATES: Third century (on basis of writing) (Vidman).

#### Appendix: a depiction of Silvanus near the Mitreo del Palazzo Imperiale I

During the 1855/1870-excavations financed by the Vatican the Palazzo Imperiale was partly unearthed. A mosaic niche with a depiction of Silvanus was found "nel ripiano superiore della scala che mette al vestibolo Q del mitreo (del Palazzo Imperiale I)". It is generally held to have belonged to that *mithraeum*. Shortly after the excavation the mosaic was taken to Rome. It has been dated by Becatti to the period of Commodus or the early third century (H. 1.55 or 1.57; w. 0.87 or 0.92; d. 0.30. Becatti 1954, 53-57; Becatti 1961, 167-168 nr. 310, Tav. CCXI; Helbig 1963, 822 nr. 1145). In front of the niche a lamp was found. In the room was a masonry altar which has now disappeared.

Paschetto has suggested that the mosaic was found in a niche in the southeast corner of room Q, the room to the east of the south end of the *mithraeum*. (Paschetto 1912, 389. Plan of niche (not accurate): Becatti 1954, fig. 11. Preserved h. of opening 0.79; w. 1.22; d. 0.26. Opening starting at h. 0.86 and at 0.96 to the south of a door in the east wall. H. of shelf 0.035, protruding 0.22. Consoles starting at h. 0.71, h. 0.11). Room Q is at a much higher level than the room to the south of it, with which it is connected by means of a staircase in the west part. This situation may explain the words "nel ripiano superiore della scala". In the south end of the east wall of room Q is a wall-niche. The lower part of the wall is in *vittatum* up to h. 0.48, the upper part, set back 0.06, is in *latericium*. The lower part of the niche has been preserved. The back reveals the core of the wall. The centre of the back is straight, the ends are curved. The bottom is made of *bipedales*, protruding in front of the wall. This shelf rested on three consoles, two of which can still be seen, each made of three bricks.

The south wall of the room (*latericium*) has been set against the east wall and partly overlaps the niche. The wall conceals the third console, but does not block part of the opening, because a recess has been left in the wall. The back of this recess or second niche is in *latericium*, its east part straight, its west part diagonal. The bottom (brick) is at the same height as the bottom of the niche (w. 0.48; d. 0.25).

The first niche was hacked out at an unknown point in time in the east wall, but is older than the south wall. Neither wall has been dated. The mosaic is 0.04 deeper than the niche. This is perhaps to be explained by the presence of plaster on the east wall, of which some remains can be seen. The widths of the mosaic and the niche however differ greatly (some 32 centimetres), indicating that either the mosaic was not found in this niche, or that the mosaic replaced an older painting or mosaic. Some fragments of bricks on the right part of the bottom indicate that the niche has indeed been made smaller.