To register a site on Fasti OnLine

The procedure is simple, fill in the following record sheet and send it as an attachment to the Fasti representative for the country in which your dig is. It is advisable to contact the government officer for the site in order to avoid duplication.

Site Record Sheet for Season 2016

Country: Italy Superintendency: Soprintendenza Speciale di Pompei Ercolano e Stabia Region: Campania Province: Napoli Comune: Pompei Site name (e.g. Colosseum, Macchiagrande, Casa del Marinaio): Republican Baths (VIII 5, 36) Locality (e.g. Rome, Veii, Pompeii): Pompeii Ancient site name: Pompeii

Coordinate Lat:

 $N40.749046 \, / \, 40^{\circ}44'56.6''N$

Coordinate Long: E14.487396 / 14°29'14.6"E

Type of evidence(s): Baths

Chronology: 4000-1000 BC; 550-300 BC; 300-80 BC; 80 BC – 79 AD

Research director(s) with Institution (as many as necessary):

Prof. Dr. Monika Trümper (Freie Universität Berlin)

Field Director(s) with Institution:

Prof. Dr. Mark Robinson (Oxford University); Dr. J.-A. Dickmann (Albert-Ludwigs Universität Freiburg); Dr. D. Esposito (Freie Universität Berlin); Dr. C. Rummel (Freie Universität Berlin)

Team members with Institution and role in the project:

Florian Birkner (Freie Universität Berlin - archaeologist); Clemens Brünenberg (Technische Universität Darmstadt - architect); Edward Burnett (Oxford University - archaeologist); Juliette Caverly (Oxford University - archaeologist); Johnathan Cook (Oxford University - archaeologist); Thomas Heide (Freie Universität Berlin - archaeologist); Alexander Hoer (Freie Universität Berlin – archaeologist / small finds); Amy Holguin (Oxford University - archaeologist); Catello Imperatore (Pompei – archaeologist / small finds); Bridget Johns (Oxford University – archaeologist); Philipp Leineweber (Freie Universität Berlin, archaeologist); Stine Letz (Freie Universität Berlin – archaeologist); Dominic Pollard (Oxford University – archaeologist); Jennifer Robinson (Oxford – finds assistant); Caterina Schorer (Albert-Ludwigs Universität Freiburg – archaeologist); Kristina Zielke (Freie Universität Berlin – archaeologist).

Research Institution(s):

Institut für Klassische Archäologie - Freie Universität Berlin, Fabeckstrasse 23-25, D-14195 Berlin, Deutschland

Funding bodies: TOPOI Excellence Cluster 264 Year: 2016 Summary (300-500 words) with the author(s):

Building on the work carried out in September 2015, the autumn field season of the research project "Bathing Culture and the Development of Urban Space: Case Study Pompeii", running within the research framework of the TOPOI Excellence Cluster 264 of the German Research Foundation (DFG), saw renewed excavations in the Republican Baths (VIII 5, 36).

During a four-week season, most of the remaining accessible parts of the Republican Baths were excavated, wherever possible to natural levels. In addition, two trenches excavated by Maiuri in the adjacent Casa delle Pareti Rosse were reopened and, for the first time, documented in full. In total 17, trenches were excavated across the Republican Baths and in the neighboring property. Parallel to this work, the survey of standing remains and phasing of walls were completed. The geo-referenced detailed ground plan was completed and all major walls documented by photogrammetry. Key parts

of the site, including the well, were documented digitally by means of structure from motion modelling and the water management and use patterns of the baths studied in detail.

Pending analysis of the excavated materials, it is now possible to understand the development and history of use of the plot at VIII 5, 36 from c. 7000 BC to the end of Pompeii as fully as the site allows. In additional, several functional aspects of the baths, changes in their construction and use of the site as a private building in the 1st century AD are now understood in more detail:

While the stratigraphic sequence could be traced back to the Mercato eruption of Vesuvius, the earliest traces of human activity, in the shape of isolated sherds, date back to the Bronze age. More regular use of the area can be traced to the Iron Age, for which occupation evidence in the form of isolated postholes and a hearth could be identified. Before the mid-2nd century BC, the site was used for some form of industrial activity as indicated by several water features and dumps of fuel ash. The baths themselves were not constructed until the middle or latter half of the 2nd century BC and underwent several modifications until there abandonment and demolition in the late 1st century BC. The area then became part of the Casa della Calce and was used as a garden surrounded by porticoes and rooms. In the last period of use, probably post-dating the earthquake of AD 62, several large quarry pits were dug across the site, some of which were refilled with building waste once they were no longer used.

Authors: Monika Trümper, Freie Universität Berlin; Mark Robinson, Oxford University; Domenico Esposito, Freie Universität Berlin; Christoph Rummel, Freie Universität Berlin

Bibliography on the Project:

- Maiuri, A. 1950. Pompei. Scoperta di un edificio termale nella Regio VIII, Insula 5, nr. 36, NSc: 116-136.
- Pesando, F. 2002-3. Le terme repubblicane di Pompei. Cronologia e funzione, *AnnArchStAn* 9-10: 221-243.
- Trümper, M. 2015. South Baths at Morgantina: Assessment of the Heating System in the Context of Graeco-Roman Public Baths, in: L. Maniscalco (ed.), *Morgantina ieri e oggi*, Palermo, 102-114.
- Trümper, M. C. Rummel (forthcoming). Hellenistic Gymnasia in Pompeii. The Foro Triangolare and the Republican Baths, in: U. Mania M. Trümper (eds.), *Development of Gymnasia and Graeco-Roman Cityscapes*, Proceedings of a Topoi Conference, February 2016, Berlin (forthcoming).

Link(s):

https://www.topoi.org/project/c-6-8/

http://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/klassarch/forschung/projekte/pompeji/index.html

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