

An Analysis of Domestic Culture in Pompeii Between the 62 AD Earthquake and the 79 AD Volcanic Eruption: Reflections on Social Stratification and Value Systems

Jiayu Ruan

jr994@cornell.edu

6900 Research Proposal Final Paper

Abstract

The volcanic eruption of AD 79 preserved the ancient city of Pompeii in an extraordinarily intact state, leaving archaeologists with a wealth of archaeological evidence that offers an insight into the lives of its citizens. However, approximately 17 years prior to this catastrophic event, the city had been through a significant earthquake in AD 62. The earthquake left traces on the Pompeian cityscape that can still be uncovered through archaeological excavations. This study focuses on the excavated gardens of Pompeii, to explore how the social identities of different groups were reflected in the domestic culture.

The research addresses a series of interconnected questions, starting with an exploration of the ways in which household spaces were modified during the post-earthquake reconstruction. By employing a literature review, the study identifies preliminary patterns and hypotheses. A comprehensive dataset of all excavated garden spaces in Pompeii is then gathered as material for case studies. Representative cases are analyzed in detail, while statistical methods are applied to examine trends and variations across the broader data set. Mapping techniques are applied to explore the spatial distribution of these houses, bring suggestions on the unique features of different areas within the city.

This multi-method approach allows the study to identify potential connection between the architectural and decorative choices made in domestic spaces and the social status of their owners. The layout and ornamentation of gardens and courtyards may reveal the priorities, resources, and values of various social groups. While economic considerations were an essential factor in rebuilding decisions, the research also pay attention to how these considerations intersected with cultural and social identity. Ultimately, the research aims to propose a framework for using household characteristics as signs suggesting social stratification in Pompeii. Selected findings will be further presented through an interactive Unity project, allowing users to visualize and engage with the reconstructed data in a dynamic way.

Research Background

The original title of my research was **"The Influence of the AD 62 Earthquake on Pompeii Citizens' Social Values and Its Reflection on Domestic Culture."** This research idea was inspired by an annual report from my university's excavation project on a residential garden in Pompeii. The report explained how the layout of the garden went through significant changes during the rebuilding process after the earthquake. In particular, the report's conclusion highlighted:

"Finally, the archaeological investigation of the garden of this Pompeian house is revealing information on the specific changes that occurred in this part of the insula after the earthquake of 62

CE. These findings provide significant insights into urban resilience in the aftermath of natural disasters, as the choices that people make when rebuilding can serve as evidence for their priorities. The changes that individual owners made, radically transforming the appearance of this section of the insula, provide a window onto the values of society as a whole."

This statement intrigued me and led me to think about the deeper relationship between domestic culture and social identity in ancient Pompeii. The notion that the rebuilding choices reflected not just functional needs but also societal values inspired me to explore how Pompeii's domestic spaces could serve as a lens to understand broader social dynamics. At first, I hypothesized that the earthquake of AD 62 acted as a catalyst for significant ideological shifts within Pompeian society. I envisioned this natural disaster as an event that forced individuals and communities to reconsider their priorities, which would as a result, be reflected in the designs of their homes and gardens.

However, as I dived deeper into the subject, I realized the need to refine my focus. The article that initially inspired me discussed the impact of the earthquake on property owners' value orientations, specifically based on a single case study. While this conclusion offered compelling insights, my interest lay more in understanding the social stratification of Pompeian society and how the characteristics of different social groups were reflected in their domestic environments.

My preliminary research revealed a more nuanced picture. At a societal level, the decisions made during post-earthquake reconstruction seemed to be primarily driven by economic considerations rather than shifts in personal values or ideologies. Wealthier property owners often shown no hesitation when investing in more luxurious reconstructions, prioritizing aesthetics and prestige, while less affluent individuals focused on satisfying the basic needs of their homes. This trend indicated that the earthquake should not be regarded, as I initially proposed, as a turning point for societal value changes. Instead, it appeared to be an event that amplified preexisting inequalities among social groups. The reconstruction process further emphasized the economic and social disparities within Pompeian society, with the wealthy adapting more quickly and with more resource than their poorer counterparts.

Building on this realization, I shifted my research focus to explore how domestic spaces served as markers of social identity and reflected the stratification within Pompeian society. Gardens became a key focal point of my study. By analyzing archaeological evidence such as garden layouts and remains, I aim to uncover patterns that link household characteristics to the social identities of their owners. Additionally, I intend to explore how these patterns varied across different neighborhoods within Pompeii, getting inspirations on the connection between geography and social hierarchy.

In this revised framework, my research investigates how the reconstruction of the city from the AD 62 earthquake served not as a trans-formative force for societal values but as a amplifying factor for understanding the existing dynamics between social groups. This research would thus focus on the inherent connection between Pompeii's domestic culture and its social strata.

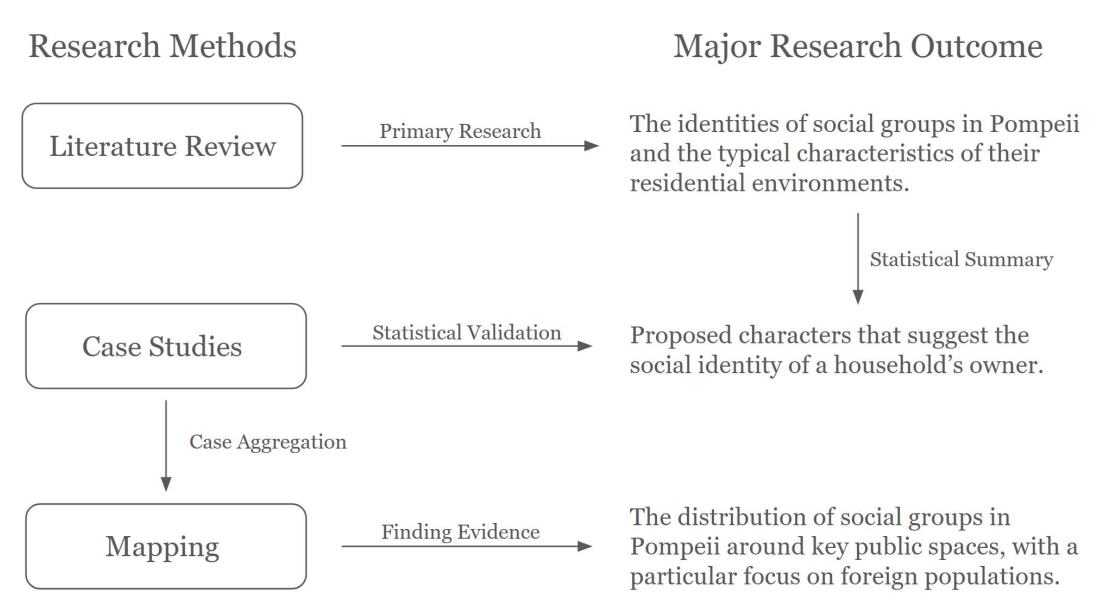
Research Aims

- 1. Correspondence between the households of various social groups in Pompeian society and their group characteristics
- 2. The impact of the AD 62 earthquake on various social groups and the resulting prominence of the economic dynamics within different social strata against this backdrop
- 3. Identifying common household characteristics that may indicate the owner's identity
- 4. Organizing and designing the research findings into an interactive educational and entertainment program

Adapted Research Questions

- 1. What are the characteristics of different social strata in Pompeian society, and how are these reflected in their corresponding household features?
- 2. How did the economic impact of the earthquake on Pompeian society manifest in its domestic culture?
- 3. What types of household features can reflect the social status and other personal information of the property users?

Research Methods



The research methods are interconnected in a sequential workflow to ensure a comprehensive analysis of Pompeii's social identity and household characteristics. The process begins with a literature review to establish a theoretical foundation. This is followed by case studies, which validate and refine the findings from the literature while identifying key household features that reflect social identity. Finally, the data gathered through case studies is applied to mapping, which visualizes the spatial distribution of social groups across Pompeii and highlights patterns related to key public spaces. With this step-by-step approach, I try to ensure that the research moves from theory to validation and finally to spatial contextualization, creating a cohesive and well-supported analysis.

1. Literature Review

The literature review in this research focuses on analyzing existing scholarly works to build a strong foundation for understanding the relationship between social identity and domestic culture in Pompeii, especially in the aftermath of the AD 62 earthquake. This method involves identifying and synthesizing relevant books, articles, and academic studies to address the key research questions.

2. Case Studies

The case study method in this research involves a systematic investigation of excavated gardens and residential sites in Pompeii to answer key research questions. By analyzing individual cases and identifying patterns across various types of households, this method aims to link domestic features to social identity, economic priorities, and post-earthquake reconstruction dynamics.

Data Collection

The research uses a database of all excavated gardens in Pompeii, accessible via:

- **Roman Gardens Database:** <https://roman-gardens.github.io/search/?q=pompeii>
- **Figma Board for Collected Data:** <https://www.figma.com/design/yuuWKAuitLAci5ukrhLVrp/>

A total of **108 cases** have been included, categorized as follows:

1. **Public Sites (6/108):** Gardens in public spaces or buildings such as forums or public baths.
2. **Unidentified Sites (3/108):** Cases where usage remains unclear.
3. **Mixed-Used Sites (16/108):** Spaces used for both residential and commercial purposes.
4. **Residential Sites (68/108):** Primary focus, as these include private houses across social strata.
5. **Commercial Sites (15/108):** Gardens associated with businesses, shops, or other economic functions.

3. Mapping

The mapping method in this research involves spatial analysis of Pompeii to identify the distribution patterns of different social groups and their proximity to key locations. By marking significant sites such as the amphitheater, theater, and harbor on maps, this method allows for a visual assessment of the social and economic dynamics

within Pompeian districts. Mapping provides critical insights into how specific areas prospered and how households were organized in relation to public spaces and essential infrastructure.

Focus of Mapping Analysis

Key Locations:

Important landmarks such as the **amphitheater**, **theater**, and **harbor** are marked on the map to serve as reference points for spatial analysis. These locations represent centers of social, cultural, and economic activity that influenced the distribution of social groups.

Social Group Distribution:

Mapping the distribution of households across different social strata—such as aristocrats, middle-class elites, and commoners—helps identify patterns in urban organization. This analysis seeks to answer questions like:

1. Which social groups clustered near key locations such as the harbor?
2. Were wealthier districts located farther from busy commercial zones, or closer for accessibility?

Proximity of Foreign Elements:

The mapping analysis specifically examines households featuring foreign architectural elements or decorative motifs. The focus is to test the hypothesis from the literature review that foreign residents tended to settle near the harbor due to trade and accessibility to maritime routes. This spatial evaluation will provide insights into foreign influence in Pompeii and its integration within the local society.

Prosperity of Districts:

The study will assess whether certain districts show signs of economic prosperity based on architectural features, density of elite households, and the presence of gardens or luxury spaces. Mapping these areas reveals connections between spatial organization and economic resilience, particularly in the aftermath of the AD 62 earthquake.

Expected Research Outcome

1. Profile of Diverse Pompeii Social Groups

Free-born Citizens

Aristocrats (Elite Class):

Wealthy landowners, merchants, and politicians with large estates (e.g., "villa urbana") and significant social influence.

Middle Class:

Comprising merchants, craftsmen, and small business owners who managed shops or workshops and lived in medium-sized houses.

Common Citizens:

Engaged in agriculture, handicrafts, or service industries, living modestly in small houses or apartments.

Freedmen (Former Slaves)

Status Transition:

Former slaves who gained freedom through emancipation by their masters.

Social Status:

Lower than free-born citizens despite their freedom.

Occupations and Lifestyles:

Often continued their previous work as craftsmen, merchants, or service workers. Some achieved wealth and improved their social standing.

Slaves

Origins:

Acquired through war captivity, slave trade, or debt enslavement.

Living Conditions:

Worked in households, agriculture, or crafts; conditions varied depending on the master's treatment.

Paths to Freedom:

Could gain freedom through exemplary service or saving enough to buy their liberty, becoming freedmen.

Foreigners

Immigrants and Traders:

Migrants or merchants from other regions who brought cultural and economic diversity to Pompeii. Social

Integration:

Some successfully assimilated into Pompeian society, even obtaining citizenship, though their overall numbers were small.

2. Household Characteristics of Different Social Groups

Domestic Characteristics of Aristocrats according to Literature Review

Scale and Layout: Large in space, featuring multiple rooms and courtyards (such as the atrium and peristyle). Typically located in prominent urban areas, close to public spaces (e.g., the forum or main streets). Symmetrical layout, emphasizing grandeur and order.

Decoration and Furniture: Walls adorned with exquisite decorations, including high-quality frescoes (e.g., Fourth-Style frescoes with elaborate geometric and mythological motifs). Floors often paved with mosaics, showcasing the owner's wealth and taste. Furnished with expensive items, such as marble statues and bronze artifacts.

Functional Spaces: Equipped with dining rooms (triclinium), reception areas (tablinum), and private bedrooms (cubiculum) to meet social and family needs. A family shrine (lararium) was usually prominently placed for religious practices. Dedicated areas for slave activities, such as the kitchen (culina) and storage rooms (cellars).

Domestic Characteristics of Middle Class according to Literature Review

Scale and Layout: Moderate in size, potentially including an atrium but not necessarily a peristyle. Often located on quieter streets or near commercial areas. Compact layout, with a limited number of rooms and overlapping functional spaces.

Decoration and Furniture: Frescoes and mosaics are simpler, primarily imitating aristocratic styles but at a lower cost. Furniture and decorations made from local materials, with some replicas or inexpensive art pieces.

Functional Spaces: Retain dining and reception areas, though less grand or luxurious compared to aristocratic residences. May have small family shrines, but they are less prominently positioned than in aristocratic homes. Many middle-class families also ran small businesses, so the residence might be integrated with a shop.

Domestic Characteristics of Lower Class according to Literature Review

Scale and Layout: Small in size, usually consisting of only 1–2 rooms, without courtyards. Often located in crowded neighborhoods, possibly part of multi-story buildings. Extremely simple layout, with little or no clear functional divisions.

Decoration and Furniture: Frescoes are rare; walls might be covered with plain plaster in single colors. Furniture and utensils are basic and practical, with almost no decorative elements.

Functional Spaces: Living spaces often combined with work spaces, possibly serving as the home of artisans or small-scale merchants. Kitchens are minimal, sometimes just a small corner; storage facilities are limited. Religious activities or family shrines may be entirely absent.

Domestic Characteristics of Freedmen according to Literature Review

Scale and Layout: Size between that of lower-class and middle-class residences. Often located near urban commercial or artisan districts. A mix of residential and productive spaces, sometimes with workshops or shops on the ground floor.

Decoration and Furniture: Aspiration for upward mobility reflected in imitations of aristocratic styles (e.g., simplified frescoes and affordable mosaics). Furniture and utensils are of good quality but typically produced by local craftsmen.

Functional Spaces: Often included reception areas for showcasing wealth and hosting social activities. Maintained some religious elements, though practicality was prioritized. Living areas and workspaces often coexisted, shared by family members and workers.

3. Earthquake's Influence on Pompeii Society and its Reflection on Household according to Literature Review

Diversity in Reconstruction

Aristocratic Residences: Many large residences underwent extensive restoration, with some even adding new decorations and expansions. For example, the House of the Faun incorporated additional luxurious decorations during the restoration, emphasizing the owner's wealth and social status.

Ordinary Residences: Many small- to medium-sized houses adopted more practical approaches to reconstruction, focusing only on essential structural repairs to restore habitability. For instance, some smaller houses reduced their overall size or eliminated non-essential spaces, such as gardens or entertainment areas.

Characteristics of Newly Built Houses

Houses constructed after the earthquake often featured simpler designs, with fewer intricate decorations, prioritizing practicality. This trend was especially evident in the homes of the middle class and artisans, reflecting constraints on economic resources.

Increase in Mixed-Use Designs

Many post-earthquake houses combined residential and commercial functions, with designs integrating shops and living spaces becoming more common. This trend suggests that residents sought to offset the economic losses caused by the earthquake through commercial activities.

How the Changes Reflect Socioeconomic Conditions

Social Stratification: The restoration and reconstruction efforts highlighted the socioeconomic divide in Pompeii: the wealthy were able to invest significantly in restoring the luxury of their homes, while lower- and middle-class residents could only afford basic repairs or functional modifications.

Unequal Resource Allocation: The reconstruction process also revealed the unequal distribution of resources, with some public buildings left unfinished due to lack of funds, while the restoration of private residences was prioritized over public facilities.

Economic Adaptation and Innovation

Wealthy families consolidated their social status by repairing and expanding their homes, while small merchants and craftsmen sought new economic opportunities through functional residential designs, such as combining living and commercial spaces. Additionally, the construction industry thrived after the earthquake, creating new employment opportunities for lower-class laborers.

Cultural and Identity Expression

The aristocratic class emphasized the cultural value of their homes during the restoration process, adding more decorative frescoes and mosaics. These artworks not only symbolized wealth but also reflected their connection to tradition and cultural identity. On the other hand, ordinary citizens adopted simplified residential designs, showcasing more pragmatic survival and economic strategies.

Changes in Urban Structure

Post-earthquake residential repairs and new constructions contributed to adjustments in the city's layout. Some areas transformed from purely residential zones into multifunctional spaces combining commerce, social, and religious activities. This transformation reflects the dynamic adaptability of the socio-economic system and laid the foundation for the city's future development.

4. Household Characteristics Suggesting Estate Owner's Social Identities

1. Garden's Position in the House & Whether It Is Shared by Various Houses
2. How the Entrance of the House Is Positioned
3. Water Features in the House
4. Details of Wall Paintings, Statues

5. Possible Evidence for Foreign Immigrants and Cultural Communication

The theoretical basis for the presence of foreign residents in Pompeii is supported by several key findings in the literature. First, the port of Pompeii served as a significant hub for trade and commerce, connecting the city to other parts of the Roman Empire and beyond. This strategic location likely attracted merchants, sailors, and other foreign traders who settled near the harbor for ease of access to maritime routes. In *Pompeii: Public and Private*

Life (Zanker, 1998), it is emphasized that Pompeii's economy was deeply tied to trade, making the harbor a focal point for both economic and cultural exchanges.

Additionally, the literature highlights that foreign influence in Pompeii is visible in its architecture and decorative styles. For example, *Roman Pompeii: Space and Society* (Laurence, 1994) discusses how the inclusion of foreign motifs, such as Egyptian or Hellenistic elements in residential decorations, may suggest the presence of individuals or families with foreign origins or trade connections. Similarly, the *World of Pompeii* (Dobbins & Foss, 2007) underscores the multicultural nature of Pompeii's population, evidenced through artifacts, inscriptions, and the adaptation of foreign artistic styles within domestic settings.

The hypothesis that foreigners resided near the harbor is further supported by the economic dynamics observed in Pompeii's urban layout. Wealthier families and elites often occupied prominent locations farther from busy commercial zones, while households associated with trade or foreign connections were strategically positioned close to the harbor. This spatial relationship will be further analyzed through mapping to test whether foreign architectural features align with proximity to the harbor.

6. Unity Project Demonstrating Research Findings

Research Experiment with Case Studies

1. What is the proportion of house owners categorized as aristocrats, middle-class elites, and commoners (excluding cases that are difficult to classify)?

From the 84 classified mixed-use and residential gardens, I aimed to distinguish the lower class, middle class, and aristocratic gardens based on the characteristics described in the literature review. Given that the boundaries between social classes can sometimes appear blurred, I excluded cases where the garden features could not be definitively differentiated or where they conflicted with the typical characteristics of the other two classes. This process left me with **13 lower-class, 33 middle-class, and 15 aristocratic garden cases**.

Among these, the number of aristocratic and middle-class gardens is significantly higher than that of lower-class gardens. This distribution clearly does not align with the actual economic composition of Pompeian society at the time. It highlights the evident bias in past archaeological work in Pompeii, which tended to focus more on properties belonging to the middle and upper classes.

2. Which residential cases show evidence of post-earthquake reconstruction, and what issues do they reflect?

In examining the impact of the earthquake, I reviewed all 108 cases, of which **7 cases** showed evidence of earthquake damage. Among these, **four cases** involved modifications to middle-class properties, manifesting as unfinished post-disaster repairs. The remaining cases include one unclassified example, one lower-class property that showed no evidence of reconstruction, and one commercial structure that had been converted from a middle-class residence.

Based on these observations, my hypothesis is that the earthquake widened the gap between the aristocratic and middle classes. Middle-class gardens, compared to lower-class gardens, tend to be of a certain scale, which may explain why there are more unfinished middle-class gardens than lower-class ones. However, this could also be attributed to the insufficient excavation and documentation of lower-class gardens.

3. Would case studies provide evidence for theory suggesting possible foreign residence near the harbor?

Out of all 108 cases, only **six cases** displayed foreign elements. The regions near the harbor are **Regions 7, 8, and 9**, but Regions 7 and 9 have not yet been excavated. Among the six cases, apart from one instance located in Region 8 at the **Temple of Isis**, all were found in aristocratic residences, and these foreign elements were just one of many decorative components.

Therefore, although two cases of residences featuring foreign elements appear in Region 8, it is difficult to accept this as evidence of foreign residents living near the harbor. As a result, this study cannot provide verification for the theory.

4. What categories exist regarding the location of gardens within residences?

Regarding the spatial relationship between gardens and the overall residential layout, I categorized the gardens into three groups: aristocratic, middle-class, and lower-class gardens.

Aristocratic Gardens: Among the 15 aristocratic gardens, excluding 4 unclear cases, 3 out of 11 gardens are located near the **atrium**, adjacent to reception areas. **5 out of 11 gardens** are close to the residential area (and cannot be accessed without passing through the main building). Additionally, 3 out of 11 have multiple gardens distributed around both the atrium and the residential areas.

Middle-Class Gardens: Out of the 33 middle-class gardens, after excluding 6 unclear cases, **8 out of 27 gardens** are located near the atrium, and **17 out of 27 gardens** are close to the residential areas. Only **2 cases** feature multiple gardens.

Lower-Class Gardens: Among the 13 lower-class gardens, excluding 1 unclear case, **2 out of 12 gardens** are located in reception areas, **6 out of 12** are close to the residential areas, **3 out of 12** are shared gardens with neighbors, and **1 case** is located between residential and commercial spaces.

From these proportions, it is evident that **aristocratic gardens** were more focused on social functions beyond personal leisure, as less than half of the aristocratic gardens are located behind the main residential areas. In contrast, most **middle-class gardens** are positioned behind the main building, close to the residential areas, which reflects their prioritization of private and functional spaces over social functions.

The presence of **shared gardens** among lower-class properties highlights the **modest economic circumstances** of the lower class, as shared spaces reflect a need for resource efficiency and communal usage.

5. How might the placement of entrances relate to the functionality of the house?

According to the findings from the literature review, entrances to public areas such as shops tend to be more open and face the street. However, from the district floor plan, I was unable to determine the relationship between

entrances and the street layout, nor could I clearly assess the size of the entrances. Therefore, I could not find evidence to support this characteristic.

6. What percentage of houses with gardens are equipped with water channels or other hydraulic installations, and what functions do these features serve?

Regarding hydraulic features in gardens:

Among the 13 lower-class gardens, only 1 case recorded the presence of a well. Among the 33 middle-class gardens, there were:

16 out of 33 cases with water channels,

3 out of 33 cases with fountains,

1 case with a bath,

16 out of 33 cases with cisterns,

4 out of 33 cases with wells.

Among the 15 aristocratic gardens, there were:

9 out of 15 cases with water channels and irrigation systems,

8 out of 15 cases with fountains,

3 out of 15 cases with swimming pools or bathing systems,

9 out of 15 cases with cisterns. Additionally, 2 cases recorded artificial lakes or boating pools.

It is evident that the proportion of hydraulic features increases with higher social class, and the presence of decorative elements, such as fountains and artificial lakes, becomes more frequent as social status rises.

7. How do frescoes, mosaics, and sculptures differ in their presence and expression across households of different social strata?

Regarding decorative elements in gardens, such as **columns, frescoes, mosaics, and sculptures**:

Mosaics: There was limited information recorded about mosaics in these gardens, so they will not be discussed here.

Frescoes:

In **2 out of 13 lower-class gardens**, frescoes were present, featuring simple and single-pattern designs.

In **10 out of 33 middle-class gardens**, frescoes were documented, depicting a variety of scenes such as **mythology, historical events, animals and plants, exotic themes, and courtyard landscapes**.

In **14 out of 15 aristocratic gardens**, frescoes were recorded in nearly all cases, portraying vivid and elaborate **natural landscapes** and **mythological stories**.

Sculptures:

In the **13 lower-class gardens**, no sculptures were observed.

In **8 out of 33 middle-class gardens**, sculptures made of **terracotta or marble** were documented.

In **13 out of 15 aristocratic gardens**, sculptures were present in nearly all cases, with more detailed and intricate craftsmanship.

Columns:

In **6 out of 13 lower-class gardens**, **2-4 columns** made of limestone or brick were observed.

In **18 out of 33 middle-class gardens**, columns were more common, often appearing in the form of **colonnades**, and a small number featured **reliefs**.

In **13 out of 15 aristocratic gardens**, columns were widely present, often accompanied by **sculptures of mythological figures** and displayed in forms beyond simple colonnades.

Overall, the decorative complexity and abundance of elements—especially frescoes, sculptures, and columns—**increase with social status**, with aristocratic gardens exhibiting the most detailed and elaborate designs.

Research Challenges

Unclear Data:

Many case studies lack detailed floor plans to illustrate the location and internal features of the houses, and some even contain missing or incorrect information.

Refining Research Focus:

Pompeii has preserved a wealth of archaeological information, encompassing various aspects such as religious practices, dietary habits, and daily life. It is essential to filter and concentrate on specific areas of investigation within this vast pool of data.

Insufficient Macro Data:

A lack of comprehensive data, such as population size and economic statistics, limits the research to house-related information, making broader conclusions potentially one-sided.

Bias in Case Study Focus:

For much of the history of Pompeii's archaeological excavations—until the past two to three decades—the focus has been predominantly on elite residences and their artworks. This necessitates caution in analyzing cases to avoid biased conclusions, such as erroneously generalizing that all Pompeian residents were affluent.

Conclusion & Reflection

Through this research, I explored how Pompeii's domestic culture between the AD 62 earthquake and AD 79 eruption reflects social stratification and identity. By combining literature review, case studies, and mapping, I found that household features such as gardens, water systems, frescoes, and spatial layouts clearly signaled class differences. Aristocratic homes emphasized social display, middle-class residences balanced aspiration and function, while lower-class spaces focused on practicality.

One key finding is that the earthquake magnified existing social inequalities rather than transforming societal values. Wealthier residents rebuilt with aesthetic priorities, while lower- and middle-class households prioritized basic needs. However, the expected clustering of foreign residents near the harbor, as suggested in some literature, lacked strong evidence in the case studies.

During this process, I noticed some limitations in my methods. The heavy reliance on archaeological records biased toward elite properties meant that lower-class households were underrepresented, affecting the comprehensiveness of my findings. Additionally, mapping relied on incomplete excavation data, particularly in harbor regions, which may have influenced conclusions about foreign residents. These gaps highlight the need for more balanced and inclusive datasets in future studies.

Expanding this Research Further

1. The ideals and values upheld by the aristocracy of Pompeian society as reflected in frescoes, sculptures, and other artworks.
2. In the context of modern society, what connections still exist between domestic culture and the social identity and values of its users, and in which aspects are these connections most prominently manifested?

Reference

1. Barrett, Caitlin, et al. *The Casa della Regina Carolina (CRC) Project, Pompeii: Preliminary Report on 2018 and 2019 Field Seasons*. The Journal of Fasti Online, Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica, 2020.
2. Beard, Mary. *Pompeii: The Life of a Roman Town*. Profile Books, 2008.
3. Zanker, Paul. *Pompeii: Public and Private Life*. Harvard University Press, 1998.
4. Hemelrijk, Emily A. *Matrona Docta: Educated Women in the Roman Élite from Cornelia to Julia Domna*. Routledge, 1999.
5. Harper, Kyle. *Slavery in the Late Roman World, AD 275–425*. Cambridge University Press, 2011.
6. Wallace-Hadrill, Andrew. *Houses and Society in Pompeii and Herculaneum*. Princeton University Press, 1994.
7. Dobbins, John J., and Pedar W. Foss, editors. *The World of Pompeii*. Routledge, 2007.
8. Laurence, Ray. *Roman Pompeii: Space and Society*. Routledge, 1994.
9. Osanna, Massimo. "Games, Banquets, Handouts, and the Population of Pompeii as Deduced from a New Tomb Inscription." *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 31 (2018): 310–322. Web.
10. Dessales, H., Cavero, J., Tricoche, A., and Pecchioli, L. "The Archaeology of Post-Earthquake Repairs: New Insights into Building Processes in Roman Pompeii." *Archaeoseismology*, edited by L. Pecchioli, Springer, Cham, 2023, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-28303-1_4.

11.Dessales, H., Caverio, J., and Tricoche, A. "Post-Earthquake Reconstruction: Mapping and Recording Repairs in Ancient Pompeii." *Handbook of Cultural Heritage Analysis*, edited by S. D'Amico and V. Venuti, Springer, Cham, 2022, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-60016-7_63.