

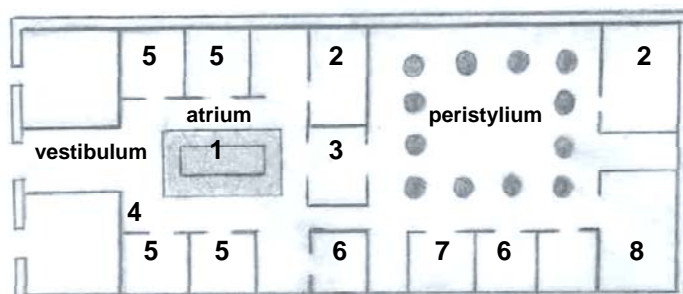
GCSE LATIN

(1942)

SOURCE MATERIAL: ROMAN LIFE TOPICS 1

1 Topic 1: Daily Life in Roman Society

1.1 Plan of a Roman House



Drawing: J. Barnett (Adapted from www.vroma.org)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. impluvium | pool for rain water |
| 2. triclinium | dining room |
| 3. tablinum | study |
| 4. lararium | shrine of the household gods |
| 5. cubiculum | bedroom |
| 6. culina | kitchen |
| 7. latrina | lavatory |
| 8. exedra | garden room |

1.2 View of the atrium of the House of the Menander, Pompeii



© A. Carter

This view shows the impluvium into which water fell through the compluvium, the opening in the roof. Beyond was the tablinum, with the peristylum, a colonnaded garden at the back of the house.

1.3 View of a garden from Herculaneum



© M. Thorpe

1.4 Fountain in the Street of the Shops, Pompeii

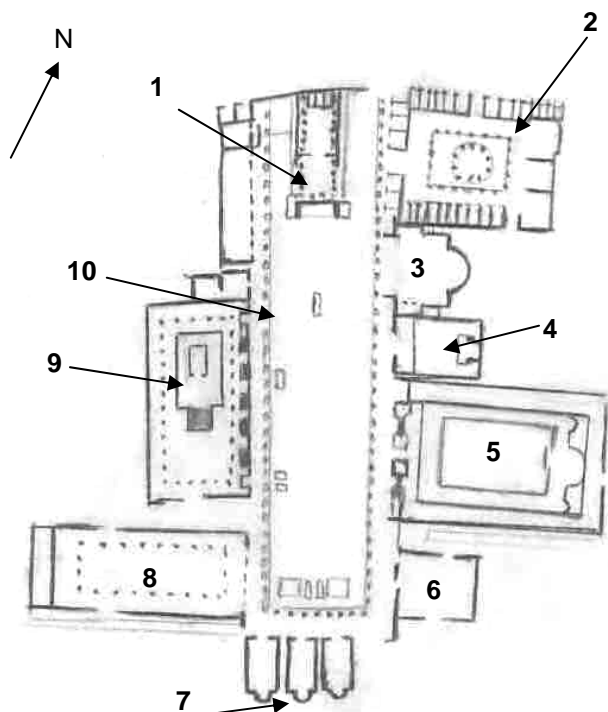


© A. Carter

Public fountains like this one stood at many street corners. This is where most people drew their water, but richer citizens paid a tax so that they could have water piped directly into their homes.

1.5 The Forum, Pompeii

1.5.1 Ground plan of the forum



1. Temple of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva
2. Food Market
3. Temple of the Lares of Pompeii
4. Temple of the Emperors
5. Eumachia's Clothworkers' Guildhall
6. Polling station
7. Municipal offices
8. Basilica
9. Temple of Apollo
10. Table of weights and measures

1.5.2 Aerial View

Candidates should consult an **aerial view of the Forum, Pompeii** similar to that printed in Cambridge Latin Course: **Book 1, Stage 4, p.51**.

Drawing: J Barnett (Adapted from <http://pompeii.virginia.edu/forummap.html>)

1.6 The Forum from the S.E. Corner



© A. Carter

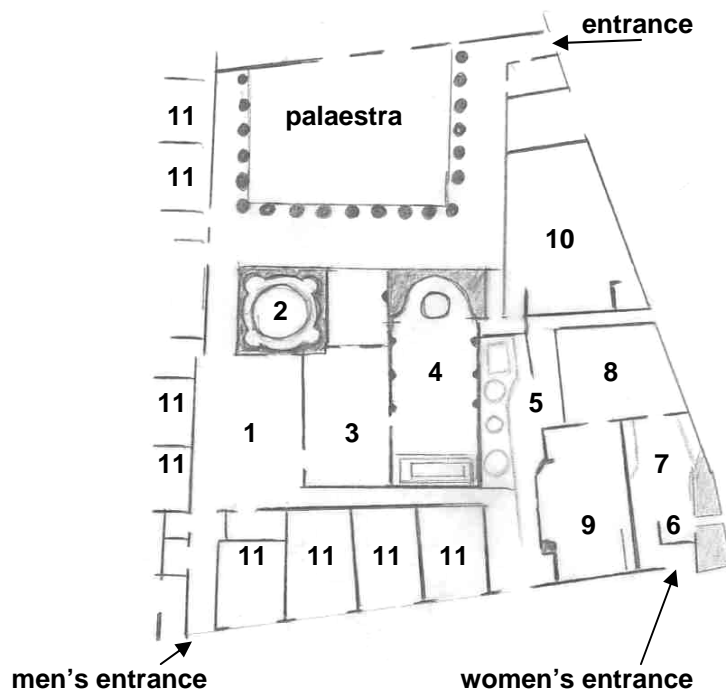
The row of pedestals would have supported statues of prominent citizens.

1.7 View of a thermopolium or snack bar in the Street of the Shops, Pompeii.



© M. Thorpe

1.8 Plan of the Forum Baths, Pompeii



Men's Baths

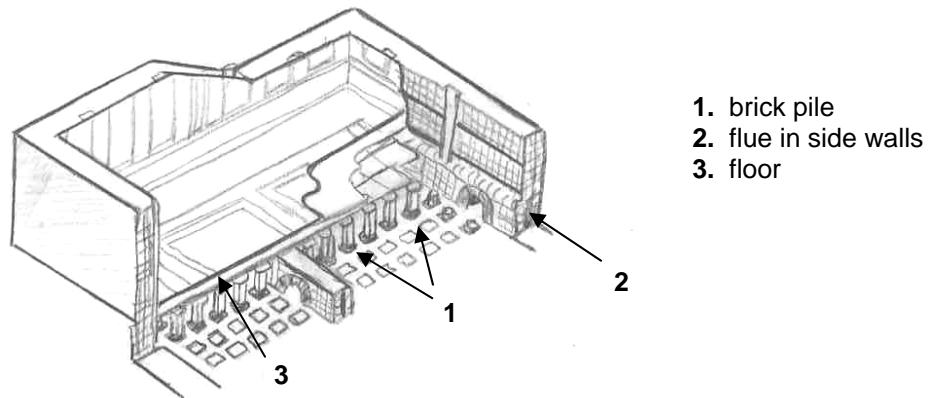
- 1. apodyterium
- 2. frigidarium
- 3. tepidarium
- 4. caldarium
- 5. furnace

Women's Baths

- 6. frigidarium
- 7. apodyterium
- 8. tepidarium
- 9. caldarium
- 10. open-air courtyard
- 11. shop

Drawing: J Barnett
(Adapted from www.thecolefamily.com)

1.9 Cross-section of the hypocaust in the Stabian Baths, Pompeii.



Drawing: J Barnett

(Adapted from www.vroma.org)

The floor was suspended on brick piles, so that hot air could circulate beneath and warm both the room and the tank of water for bathing.

1.10 The hot tub in the caldarium of the Women's Forum Baths, Herculaneum.



© A. Carter

There is a grooved ceiling to channel the condensation.

1.11 The apodyterium (changing-room) in the women's section of the Stabian Baths at Pompeii.

Candidates should consult a **photograph of an apodyterium (changing room)** similar to that printed in Cambridge Latin Course: **Book 1, Stage 9, p. 123.**

1.12 The palaestra of the Stabian Baths at Pompeii.



© M. Thorpe

1.13 Life over the baths

Here I am with a babble of noise all around me. I live over a set of baths ... When the more energetic types are doing their exercises, tossing heavy weights, I hear their grunting as they work out or pretend to work out, and the hissing of their breath as they let it escape after they've been holding it. When there happens to be someone relaxing with a cheap rub-down, I can hear the smack of the masseur's hand on his shoulders ... If a ball-player comes along as well, and starts to call out the score, it's the end. Add the noise of someone starting a brawl or a thief being arrested or the man who likes the sound of his own voice in the bath ... Imagine the screech of the hair-plucker who advertises himself by shouting ... It would be too much to list the various calls of the sausage-man, the cake-seller and the other food-sellers as they sell their goods, each with his own cry.

Seneca *Letters* 56

Translation: M. Widdess

1.14 Roman Latrines (at Dougga, Tunisia.)



© M. Thorpe

The stone seats were over a channel of flowing water. The narrow channel in front of the seats was for washing sponges.

1.15 Graffiti

Many of the graffiti found at Pompeii refer to the elections held there in 79AD. Here are some examples:

1.15.1 Marcum Holconium duovirum iure dicundo dignum re publica oramus vos faciatis.

We beg you to make Marcus Holconius duovir for administering justice; he is worthy of public office.

1.15.2 L.CEIUM SECUNDUM AED. ORPHAEUS FACIT

Orphaeus makes Lucius Ceius Secundus aedile.

Graffiti also give details of gladiatorial fights including the programme and results.

1.15.3 A Thracian versus a murmillo.

Victor: Pugnax from Nero's school: 3 times a winner.
Perished: Murranus from Nero's school: 3 times a winner.

1.15.4 OCEANUS Libertus XIII Vicit
Oceanus freedman 13 times a winner

ARACINTUS Libertus...IIII perit
Aracintus freedman: 4(?) times a winner perished.



Translations: M. Thorpe

1.16 Riot in the amphitheatre in AD 59

At about the same time a trivial incident led to shocking violence and murder between the people of Nuceria and Pompeii, at a gladiatorial show that was put on by Livineius Regulus ... For the townspeople began to taunt each other in turn with their usual banter; they moved on to insults, then stones and finally swords. The people of Pompeii were the stronger ... As a result many of the people of Nuceria, their bodies disfigured with wounds, were taken to Rome, while many mourned for children or parents who had died. The emperor Nero requested the senate to hold an inquiry ... After the inquiry, the senate forbade the Pompeians to hold that sort of show for ten years.

Tacitus Annals 14.7

Translation: M. Widdess

1.17 Relief showing a retiarius with net, trident and protection for his right arm and neck



© R. Dalladay

1.18 The inside of the Pompeii amphitheatre as it is today



© R. Dalladay

1.19 A scene from Roman comedy

Candidates should consult a **photograph of a relief showing a scene from Roman comedy** similar to that printed in Cambridge Latin Course: **Book 1, Stage 5, p. 67.**

A father being restrained from violence when his son comes home drunk from a party. The cunning slave props the boy up. A musician plays on his double pipes.

1.20 Roman theatre, Sabratha, Libya



© M. Thorpe

1.21 Roman stove



© A. Carter

Pans and grills were used for cooking food over charcoal.



© R. Dalladay

1.22 Wall painting showing basket of figs, Oplontis



© R. Dalladay

1.23 Recipe for fish

Cooked in its own sauce.

Prepare the fish carefully. Put salt and coriander seeds into a bowl and pound them together. Roll the fish in this, place it in a pan, cover it and seal it before cooking in the oven. Sprinkle the fish with vinegar and serve.

Apicius

Translation: M. Thorpe

1.24 Recipe for boiled ham

Boil the ham with plenty of dried figs and 3 bay leaves. Remove the skin, make criss-cross incisions in the fat and fill these with honey. Make a pastry with flour and oil and cover the ham with this. Bake in the oven and when it is ready, serve as it is.

Apicius

Translation: M. Thorpe