Készítette: Holdosi Alíz

Roman living rooms

A Roman house has an open centre called atrium. This was surrounded by other rooms. The impluvium was the shallow pool sunken into the floor to catch the rainwater.

The floor was made of terrazzo, which is consists of marble, quartz, granite, glass or other suitable material. This was spread out and smoothed.

A hypocaust was the system of underfloor heating, that used to heat houses with hot air. This worked by having the floor raised above the ground, about 2 feet by stacks of tiled pillars. Spaces were left inside the walls of the building in order to allow hot air and smoke from the furnace to pass freely through the enclosed areas.

The walls was usually vivid with wall paintings. These imaged for example still lifes, scenes of everyday life and mythological, historical paintings.

In the rooms there was usually few furniture. These were the most necessary things: a table, some chairs, a bed, a cupboard and a bed.

Roman houses didn't have glass windows up until the first century AD, rather they had holes with shutters with very few facing the street for safety reasons. These windows were often not very transparent, their primary objective being to only let light through.