



# Expanded Interiors

Bringing contemporary site-specific fine-art practice to Roman houses at Herculaneum and Pompeii



## TEACHING RESOURCES



# GLOSSARY WORDS

**Apotropaic**: a type of magic that is supposed to turn away harm or evil influences.

**Caryatids**: a sculpted female figure serving as an architectural support taking the place of a column supporting an entablature on her head. The most famous ones are the caryatids on the porch of the Erechtheion on the Acropolis in Athens.



Chiton: a form of clothing popular in the Greek world.

**Cryptoporticus**: in a Roman house is usually a covered, or subterranean corridor or passageway that was usually designed to provide shade and a cool place for walking.

**Diadem**: an ornamental headband, commonly found on Roman sculptures representing male and female figures with a regal or divine status.

**Fresco**: a technique of mural painting executed upon freshly laid, or wet lime plaster.

**Lararium**: a shrine to the guardian spirits of the Roman household. It has been found inside many Pompeian houses.

**Maiuri, Amedeo** (1886 - 1963): Italian archaeologist, Superintendent of Naples and Pompeii, he began a new phase in the exploration of Herculaneum, directing the excavations in the open until 1958.

**Oecus**: oecus is a word of Greek origin, mentioned by the Roman writer Vitruvius as a large room used for dining (Vitruvius, De Architectura, Book VI).

**Oscillum**: usually a decorated marble disc suspended in a colonnade or from a tree

**Patera**: a shallow ceramic or metal libation bowl

**Spinazzola, Vittorio** (1863-1943): an Italian archaeologist, director of the excavations in Pompeii from 1911 to 1923. He was responsible for digging Via dell'Abbondanza.

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