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**Latrinas in Antique Period in The Light Of Tralleis Latrina And The 3D
Modelling of Tralleis Latrina**

ABSTRACT

Throwing the eaten food out of the body is a natural need as well as nutrition. The nutrition is a natural needs for human as well as the eaten foods are thrown out from digestion system. Humans had eliminated their need to use the loo in nature beginning from early periods. Since the III. millennium B.C. indoors are seen which has builded for call of nature. Some small toilet finds had determined in palaces or in the home of wealthy people. When it comes to Roman Period it's inferred that this constitution transformed to monumental and structures which serving to many people at the same time. This buildings are one of the significant buildings among the major architectural structures in Roman city and have defined as "Latrina". We have encountered to the most magnificent examples of latrinas particularly at the II. century B.C. widely in Africa, Italy and Anatolia in the Mediterranean World.

Latrinas were not just communal space with multiple toilets. Moreover they became social areas where people could chat.

Therefore latrinas' location has a specific importance in order to appeal the public and call of nature in the city. Latrinas have varried examples. Some of them were built near of the bath thus waste water from bath was emptying from the common sever of latrina. Also in latrinas which was built separately have seen their own water and sewage system. Latrinas were built in diffrent plans depending on place of latrina and how magnificent latrina that city wants. Sub-groups examined in plans: Peristyle, exedral, U, L, I planned latrinas.

In each plan, the users sits on plates defined as a hole in the ground and make thier toilet. Fit plates were made of marble, stone or wood. Plates carried by consoles

were placed on the walls. Bottom of the plates are shored by a another perforated plate in alignment with the hole facing to the top. Bottom of the hole was created to serve lustration. The clean water channel was located in front of the area where they set foot. Clean water is provided to users through this channel. Properly in order to serve users of latrinas the bad smell of waste consisting and wastes in the channels had to be removed quickly. Therefore, each latrinas had to include stronger sewage system.

It's accepted that latrinas were used by all the public even rural areas and low-income urban communities or they were used with a low-wage. There is not any antiquity founded inside of latrina concerning any status or class discrimination.

Latrinas are completely emerged as a part of architecture in the I. century B.C. The most glorious period of latrina is considered as II. Century B.C. Latrinas were used separately for men and women in the IV. century A.D. When it comes to IV. century A.D. it appears that latrinas were no longer used.

The measure of Tralleis Latrina -which examined in study- is 20.20x15.00. It was made by elaborated labour. It's involved in peristyle group. Seating arrangement is in U form. Latrina has a large fresh water channels. Sitting plates and water cleaning channels were made of marble. Sewage of latrina is circulated along its walls. Latrina was destructed in later periods. However ruins of Tralleis Latrina provides to offer to be one of the most splendid latrinas in Anatolia among others.

KEYWORDS

Latrina, Latrine, Toilet, Lavatory, Drainage, Impluvium, Tralleis, Roman Period, Architecture, Water Systems.