BATH COMPLEX - WALL TYPES

CARSULAE BATHS RESEARCH PROJECT - SAN GEMINI PRESERVATION STUDIES

WALL TYPES

Wall F

Wall G-N

WALL CONSTRUCTION TYPES

Wall A

Wall B

Wall C-D

Wall E

Wall F

Wall G-N

WALL JOINT TYPES

Wall A

Wall B

Wall C-D

Wall E

Wall F

Wall G-N

METHODOLOGY:

- Documenting wall and door dimensions and locations.
- Measuring the height of each wall in various locations, e.g., average wall height.
- Measuring the thickness of the wall, e.g., 62 cm. The structural part of the column might have projected out of the wall surface. The structural part of the column covered in laural leaves used as a column cladding.
- Measuring and noting existent, any opening and unusual members such as pilae.
- Measuring and noting the thickness of the wall and relationship to other construction members. Building photographs of such walls are extremely useful for future and future works.

MEASUREMENTS

- Cubilia: Measures 8cm x 8 cm on the face and average between 18 and 20 cm in the perpendicular direction with an average thickness of 4 to 5 cm.
- AVERAGE MASONRY UNIT SIZE:
  - Wall A of the apse is constructed of opus testaceum, and roof tiles. The walls have a height of 62 cm thick on average. We can see opus reticulatum all the way along the bottom courses above it. On the interior we can see opus testaceum and on the exterior there are remains of pilae stacks on the floor. There is an opening on the south side of wall G-N. The opening may be related to a possible furnace located on the furthest North side of the apse. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Opening may be related to a possible furnace located on the furthest North side of the apse. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remains of pilae (tepidarium) have terracotta facing on the inside and bitumen on the outside. Within the apse the pilae are sitting on a 13 cm ledge. The pilae are spolia from funerary monuments (between walls A and B) with large stone blocks of spolia on both sides. There are remain...