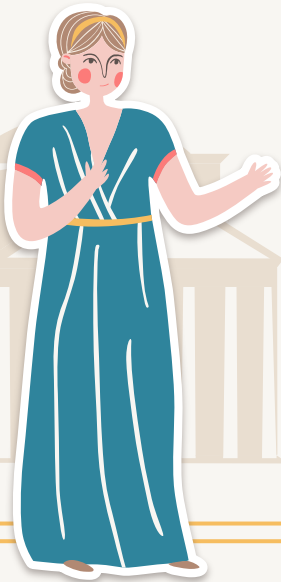


ROMAN BATHS



Elizabeth Roebker



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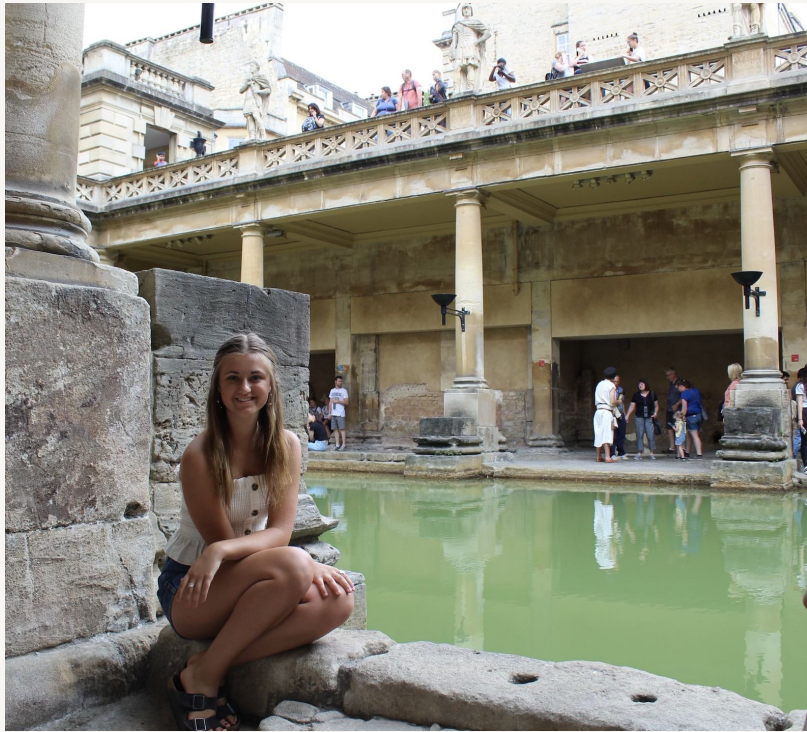
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Bath of Caracalla

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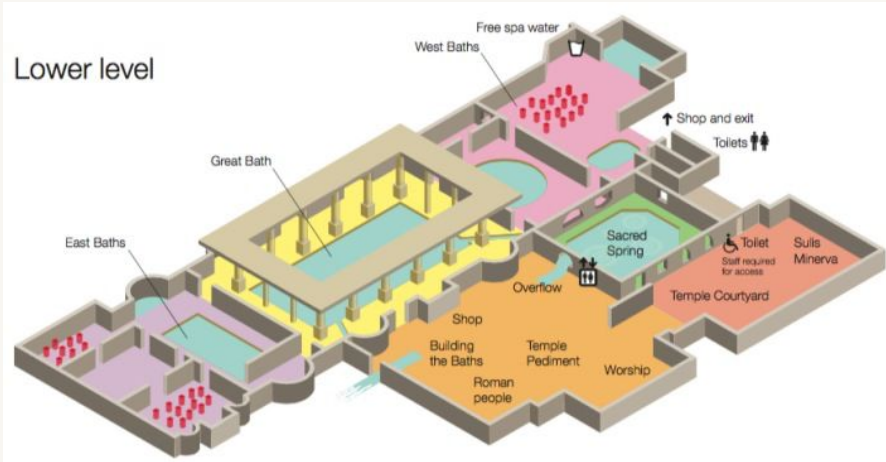
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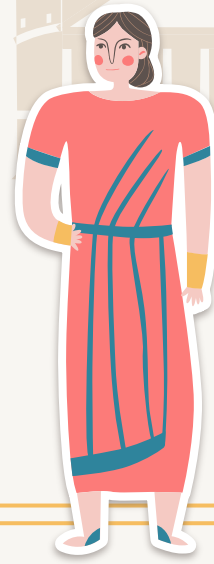
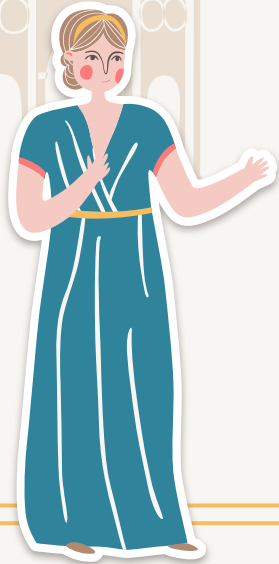
BATH, ENGLAND

BATH

Lower level



BACK TO
ROME...



WHAT?

- Public baths were originally a feature of Greek towns
 - Usually limited to a series of hip-baths
- Roman greatly expanded upon this idea
 - Incorporated a wide variety of facilities
 - Different rooms of different temperatures, places for reading, relaxing, and socializing
 - Common in even smaller towns
 - Often located near the forum
- In addition to public baths, wealthy people often had private baths
 - Baths were also constructed for legions of the Roman army
- Generally opened around lunchtime until dusk
- Designed for bathing and relaxing
- With their large covered spaces, the Roman baths were important in architectural innovation
 - Most noteworthy feature being domes
- In large cities these complexes would take up a lot of space
- Built using terracotta bricks
 - Also could include mosaic floors, marble-covered walls, statues, etc.

ROMAN BATH VOCABULARY

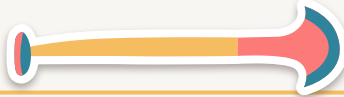
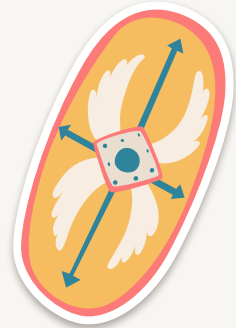
- ***apodyterium*** - changing rooms
- ***palaestrae*** - exercise rooms
- ***natatio*** - open-air swimming pool
- ***laconica and sudatoria*** - superheated dry and wet sweating-rooms
- ***calidarium*** - hot room
 - heated and with a hot-water pool
- ***tepidarium*** - warm room
 - indirectly heated and with a tepid pool
- ***frigidarium*** - cool room, unheated and with a cold bath,
 - heart of the baths complex
 - Often domed





NOTABLE BATHS

- **Lepcis Magna** (completed c. 127 CE)
 - well-preserved domes
- Baths of Diocletian in Rome (completed c. 305 CE)
- Bath complexes of Timgad at **Ephesos**, in Bath (2nd century CE)
- Antonine Baths at **Carthage** (c. 162 CE).
- The Baths of **Caracalla**





Lepcis Magna



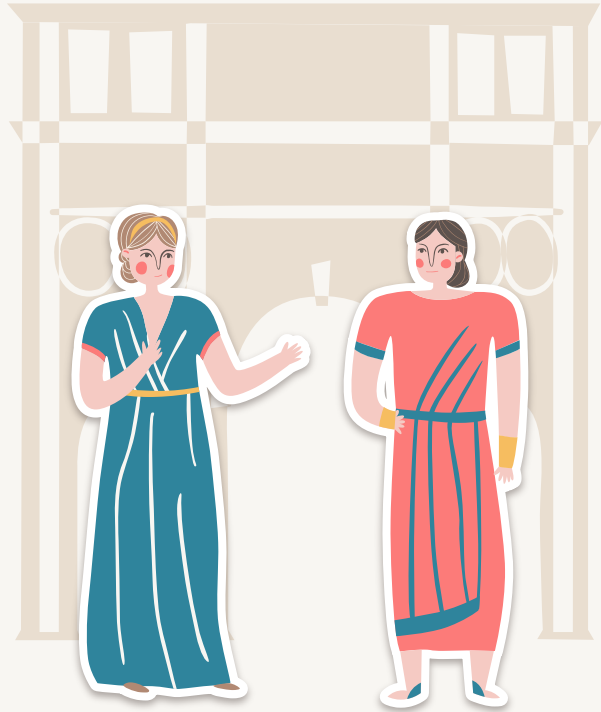
Baths of Diocletian in Rome



Antonine Baths at Carthage



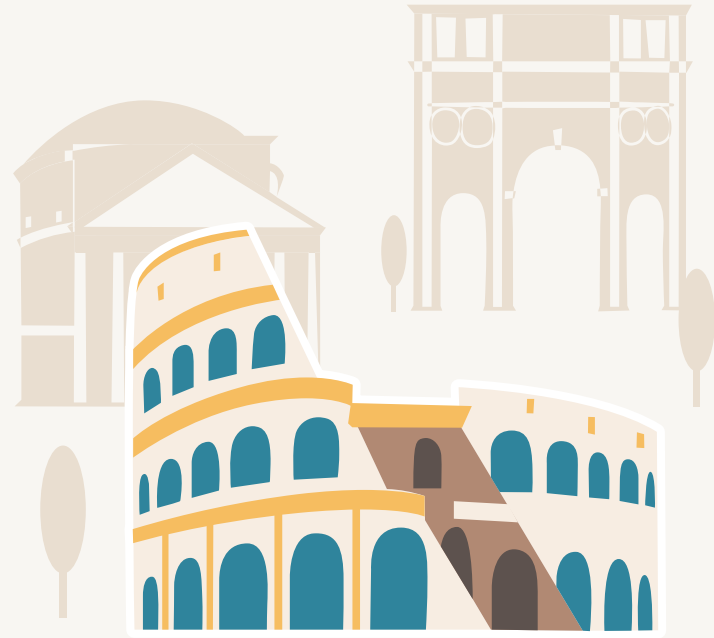
Bath complexes of Timgad

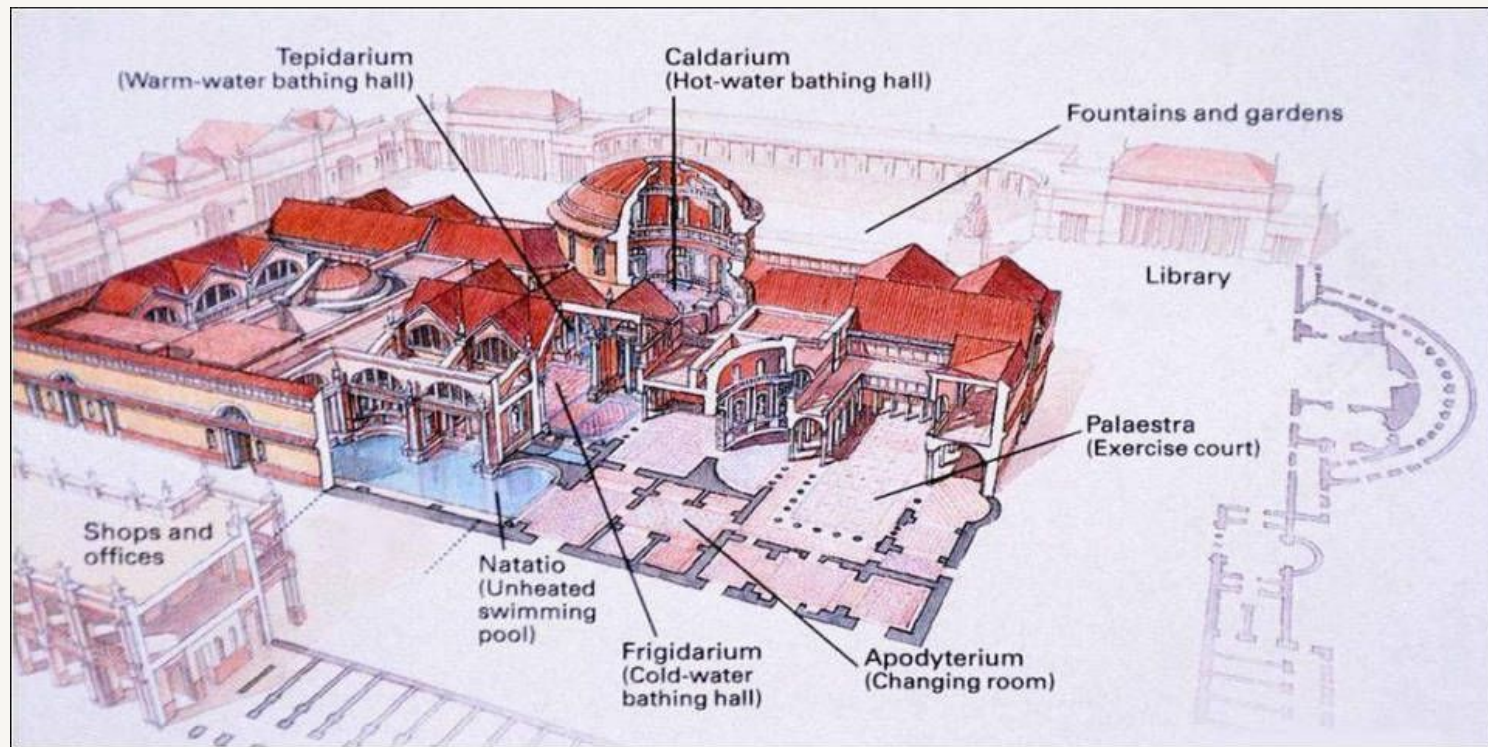


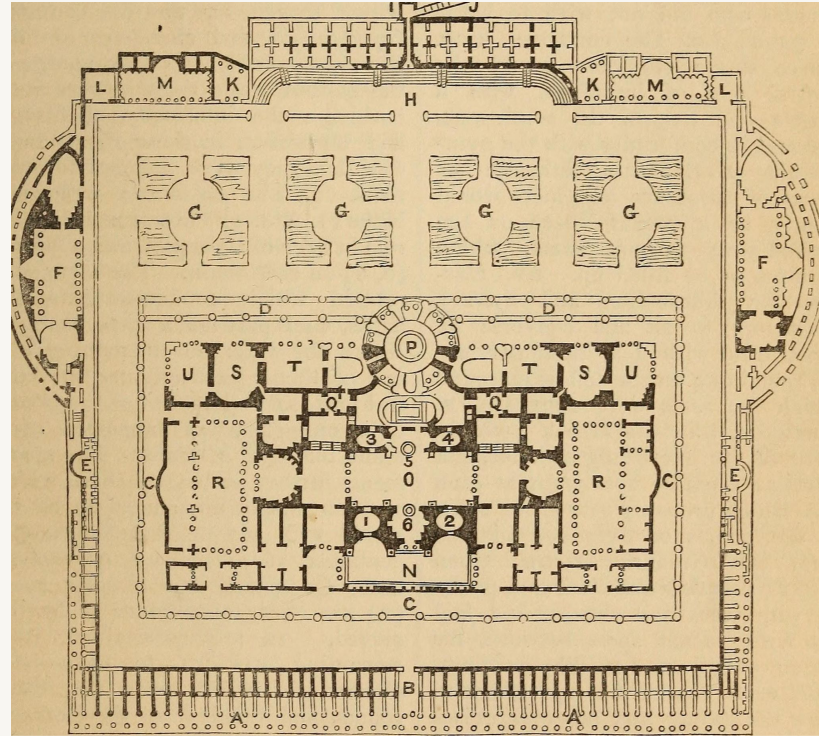
BATHS OF CARACALLA

Rome, Italy

- Located in the southern area of Rome
 - Not far from the Circus Maximus and Colosseum
 - At the foot of Aventine Hill
- One of the most well preserved of all Roman baths
- Second in size only to Trajan's Baths of Rome
- Most luxurious
- Completed in c. 235 CE
- Huge walls and arches (still standing)
- 6.9 million bricks
- 252 interior columns
- Meter deep Olympic-sized pool
- 2 libraries
- Watermill
- Waterfall

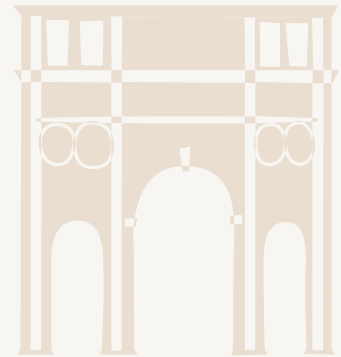




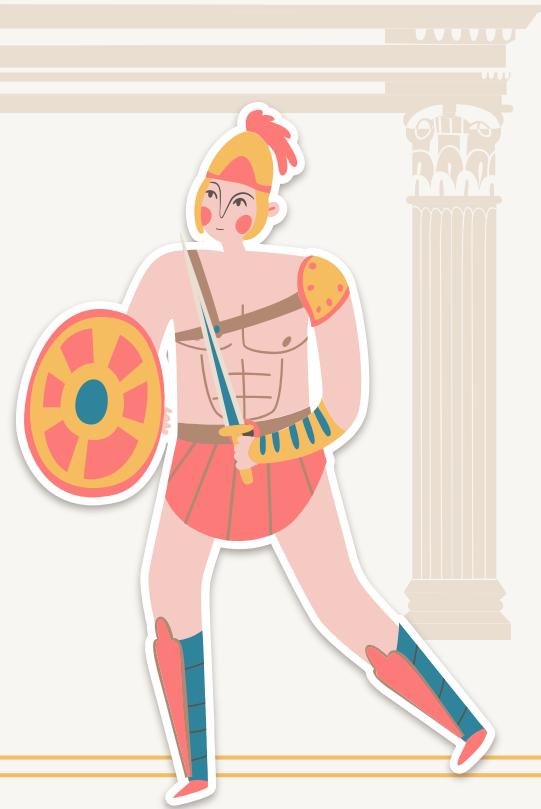




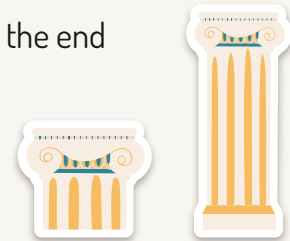
[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=PjLIQDI0U9I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PjLIQDI0U9I)



INFLUENCE ON ARCHITECTURE



- The need to create large and airy rooms with lofty ceilings brought on the development of the dome
 - The earliest surviving Roman dome is from the frigidarium of the Stabian Baths at Pompeii
 - 2nd century BCE
- Concrete developed in the form of stiff mortared rubble allowed walls that were unsupported walls to be built further and further apart
- Hollow brick barrel vaults supported by buttress arches and iron tie bars also helped with this
- The above features would later become used in other public buildings
 - For example, in massive construction endeavors such as basilicas
- Water provided by the extensive aqueduct systems built by the Romans
- A key invention in the history of baths was the hypocaust which was invented at the end of the 2nd century BC
 - Hollow space which hot air was sent through



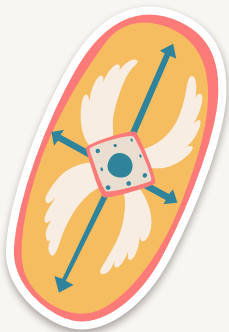
TODAY

Even in modern times, Roman baths have continued to influence designers

- the Chicago Railroad Station
- the Pennsylvania Station in New York
 - Both have perfectly copied the architecture of the great *frigidarium* of the Baths of Caracalla



TRUE OR FALSE?



T

F

Roman baths were only used by the wealthy.

T

F

You can only find Roman baths in Rome.

T

F

Baths influenced the creation of domes.

T

F

Millions of bricks were used to build baths.

T

F

We are going to Italy.



QUESTIONS

WHICH TERM IS FOR
THE “WARM ROOM”

A

natatio

B

frigidarium

C

tepidarium

WHICH TERM IS FOR
“EXERCISE ROOM”

A

palaestrae

B

calidarium

C

apodyterium

THANKS

Questions?



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SOURCES

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