



Web Figure 12. Southwest Baths at Patara, Turkey (compare Figure 34D). Remains of the radial brick vaulting at the haunch and impressions of the vertical bricks above. Arrow indicates a few remaining vertical bricks .





Web Figure 13. Bath III.2.b at Anamurium, Turkey (third century CE). Impressions of the vertical brick shell that once rested on the ledge running at the base of the windows (difficult to distinguish in this photo.)





Web Figure 14. Agora Baths at Side, Turkey. Remains of vertical brick vaulting in the *frigidarium*.





Web Figure 15. Basilica at the agora of Izmir, Turkey. View of the substructures with cut stone arches supporting flat stone slabs of the floor above.





Web Figure 16. Cistern under the agora at Cremna, Turkey. Vault with haunches made of radially laid rubble and crown of cut stone blocks.





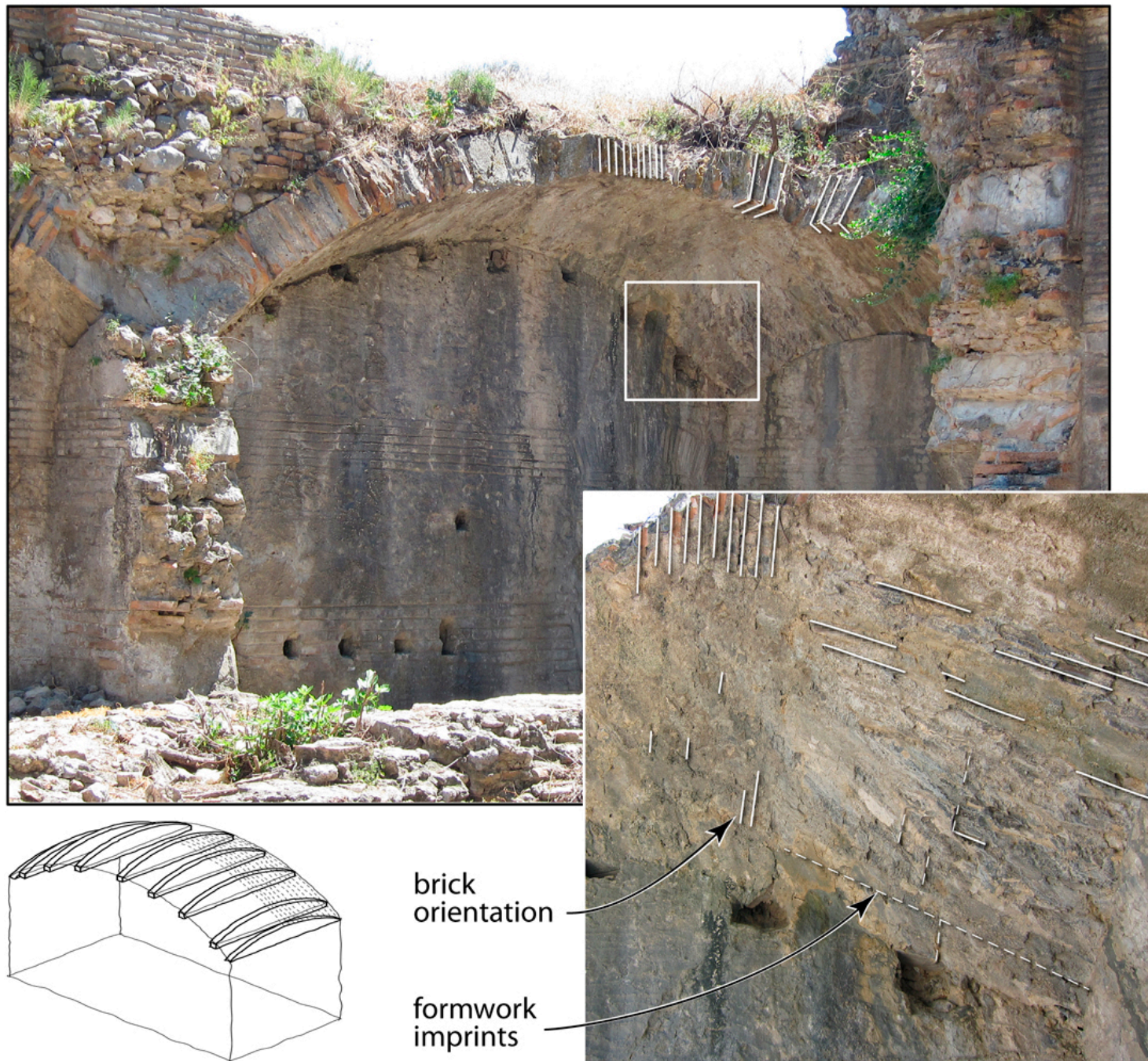
Web Figure 17. “Domus” in Terrace House 1 at Ephesus, Turkey (mid-second century CE). View of the atrium. Upper insets show details of remains of pitched brick vaulting at the corners of the room





Web Figure 18. Residential Unit 6 in Terrace House 2 at Ephesus, Turkey (compare Figure 51). Interior view of the pitched brick sail vaults of the bath inserted into the peristyle. Note the crack in the center of the vault running along the mortar joints.





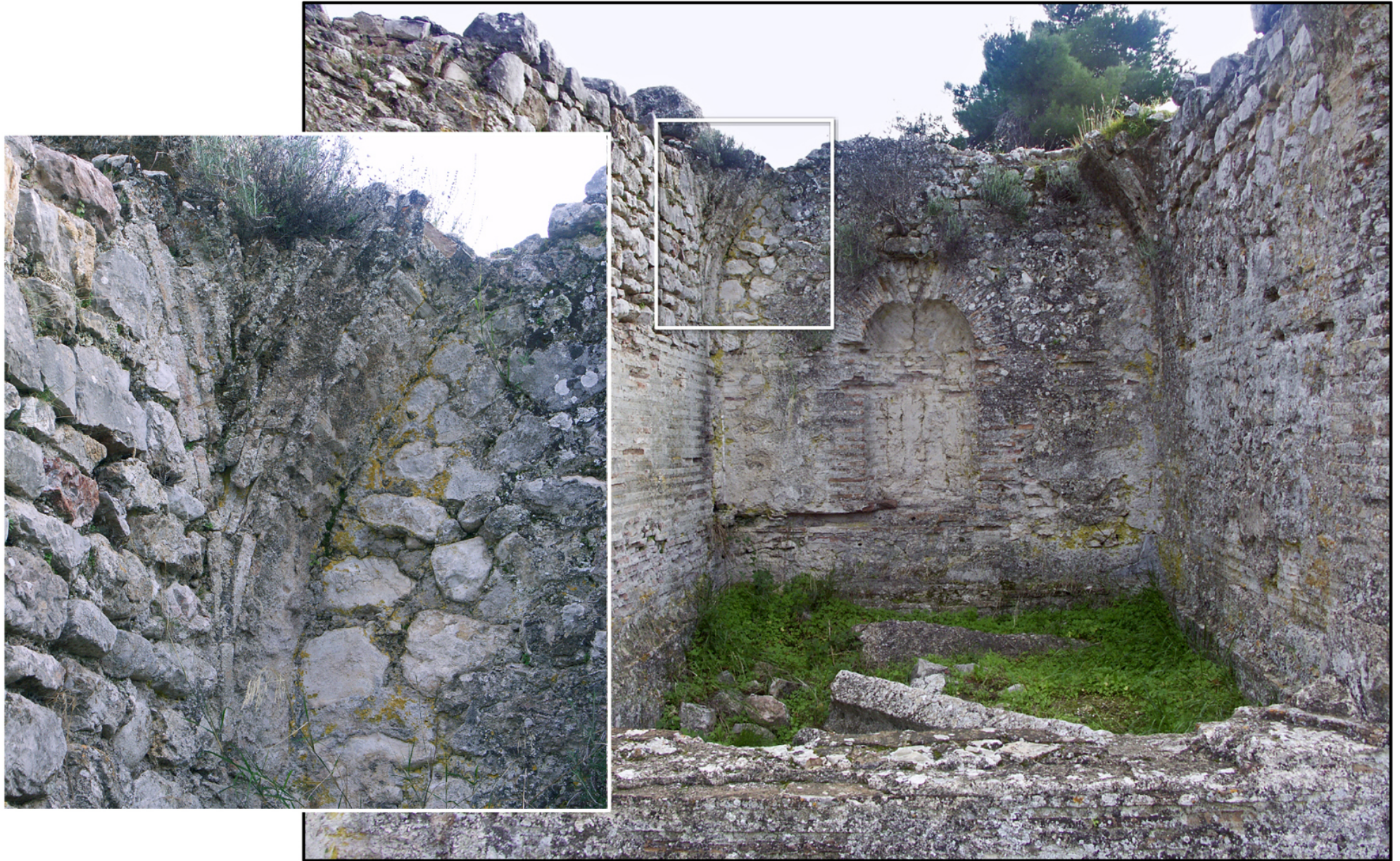
Web Figure 19 (=Figure 55). Small Baths at Aspendus, Turkey (second century CE). Elongated brick sail vault. Centering beams are visible along spring of the long side. Detail with arrow shows the formwork imprints along the intrados (dashed lines) and brick orientation (solid lines). Sketch to left shows reconstruction of centering.





Web Figure 20. Leonidaion Baths at Olympia, Greece (third century CE). Radial brick cross vault with a vertical tube at the crown. (Photo: Evan Scherer).





Web Figure 21 (=Figure 56). Northeast Baths in Sanctuary of Asclepius at Epidauros, Greece (mid-second century CE). Pool of *frigidarium* covered by sail vault with remains of pendentive in inset. Note also the pitched brick construction of the semidome of the niche in the back wall. .



Web Figure 22. Substructures of the Palace of Diocletian at Split, Croatia (c. 305 CE). Dome with haunches built of alternating bands of brick and small stones and crown of radial brick.

