

D. Synthesis

This scientific study seeks to establish one or more structural model that summarizes the logical organization of the houses of Roman Tunisia and to identify the composition laws governing their construction.

VIII. CONCLUSION

At the end of this study, we can see that we managed to check that our assumptions have borne fruit. It consists to identify the characteristics of the “*Domus*” of Roman Tunisia from 146 BC until 439. In this work, we adopt a method of structural analysis. We aim through tests on a corpus of thirty “*Domus*” to identify their characteristics in determining their morphological identity through one or more “*structural models*”. This method of analysis allowed us to understand the morphological structure of the “*Domus*” that despite their heritage value, research that addressed are still few and far between.

The adopted scientific method suggests that morphological classification and extraction of groups of morphological rules may be explained by many attributes of an extrinsic order depending on geographic location, historical period and social class.

The developed method showed that the architectural manifestations of Roman “*Domus*”, though they may appear simple they are multiple and diverse, could be structured into two main distinct families, which in turn are divided into six “*structural models*” typological. Both families represent two “*major*” profiles of the Roman Tunisia. The first reflects the ancient Roman city core with small houses, while the second represents the profile sumptuous residences having prefigured the essential of the architectural production of the Roman habitat. These types have a persistent character at the level of geographic distribution and served as models during several

chronological phases. These results give us an original architectural knowledge on these “*Domus*”.

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