Chapter 2

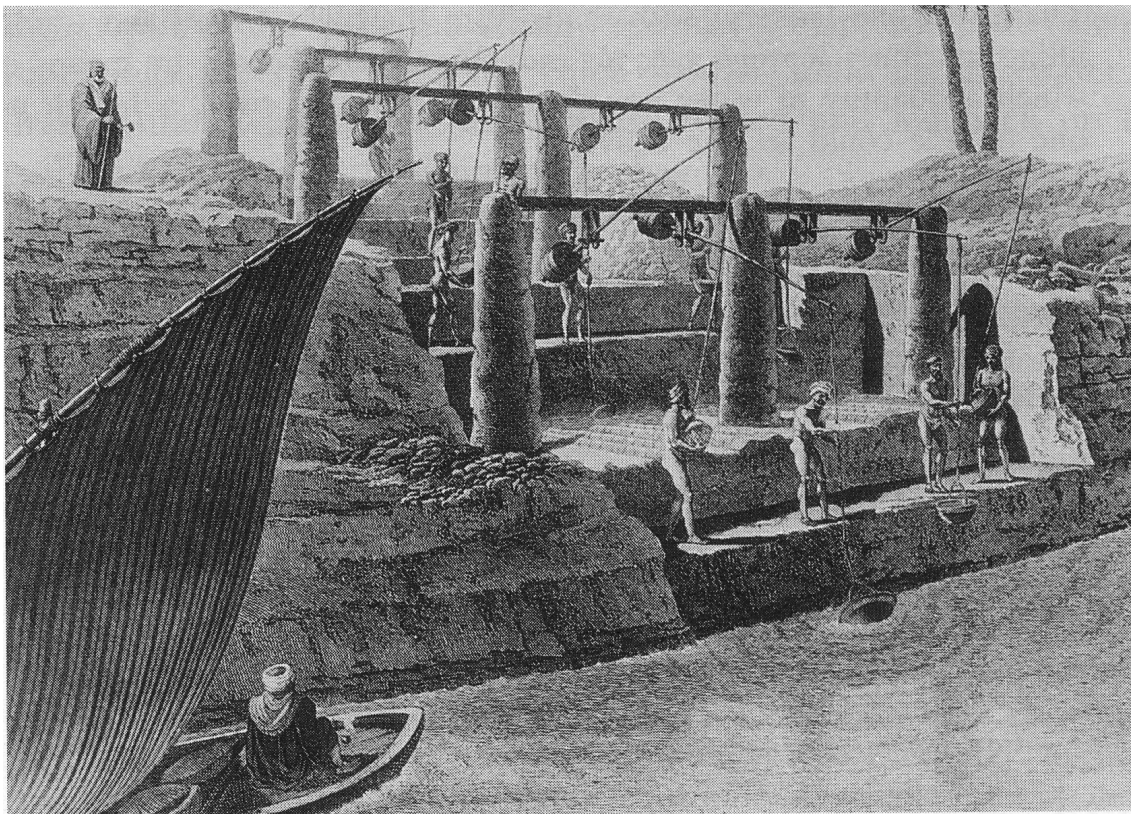

Fig. 2.1: Bank of *shadufs* in use on the Nile [*Description de l'Egypte*, Paris, 1822-29, vol. II, pl. 6; Oleson 2000, fig. 2].

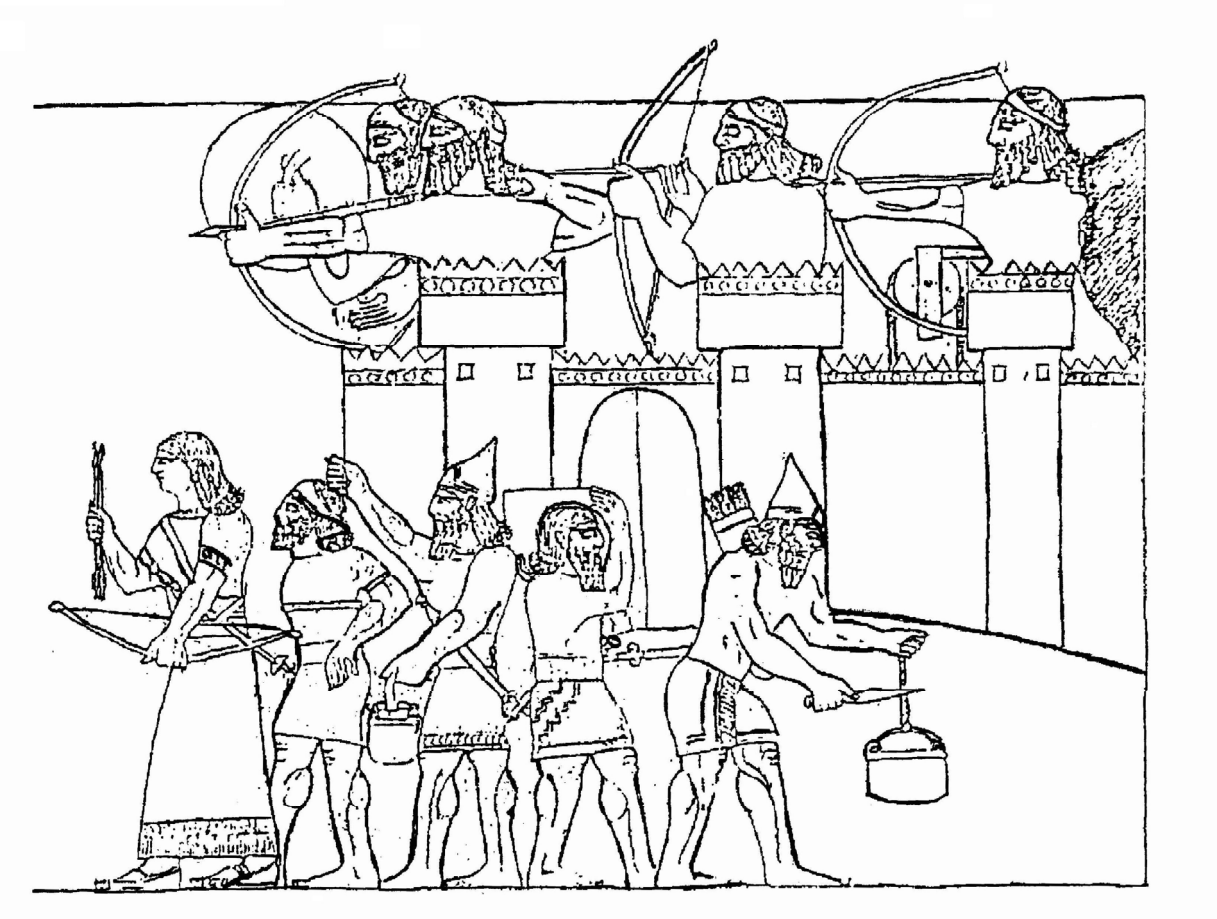

Fig. 2.2: Pulley depicted in a siege scene, Nineveh [Baumgarten 2002, fig. 1].

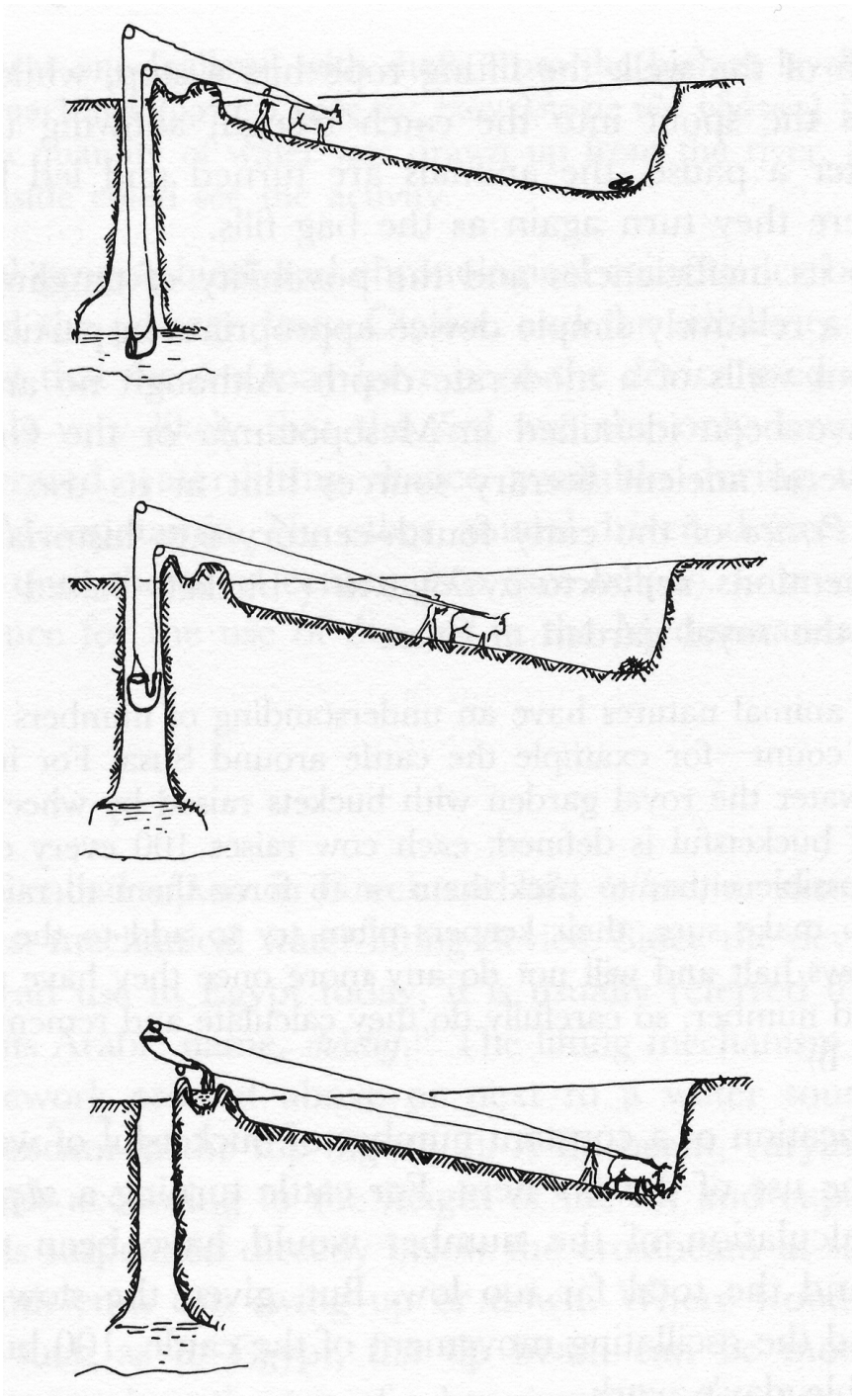

Fig. 2.3: Diagram of a *čerd* [Schiøler 1973, fig. 58b].

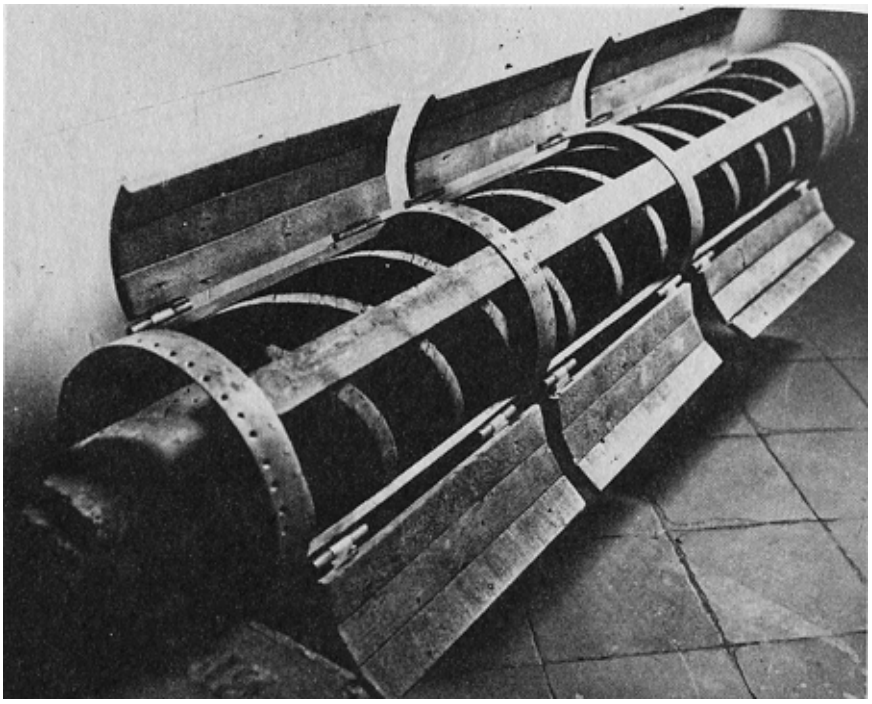

Fig. 2.4: Water screw from Sotiel Coronada 2 [School of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, neg. G:397; Oleson 1984, fig. 147].

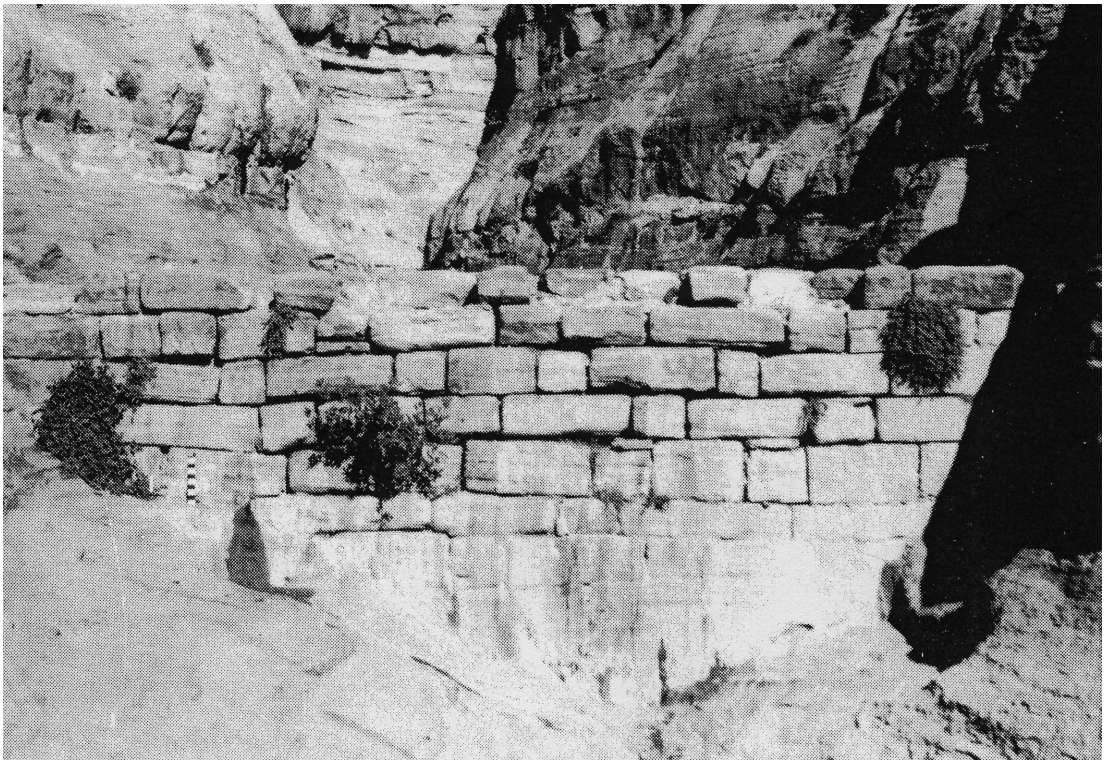

Fig. 2.5: The Nabataean dam with characteristic headers and stretchers at Auara (Humayma), Jordan [Oleson 1986, pl. 45.2].

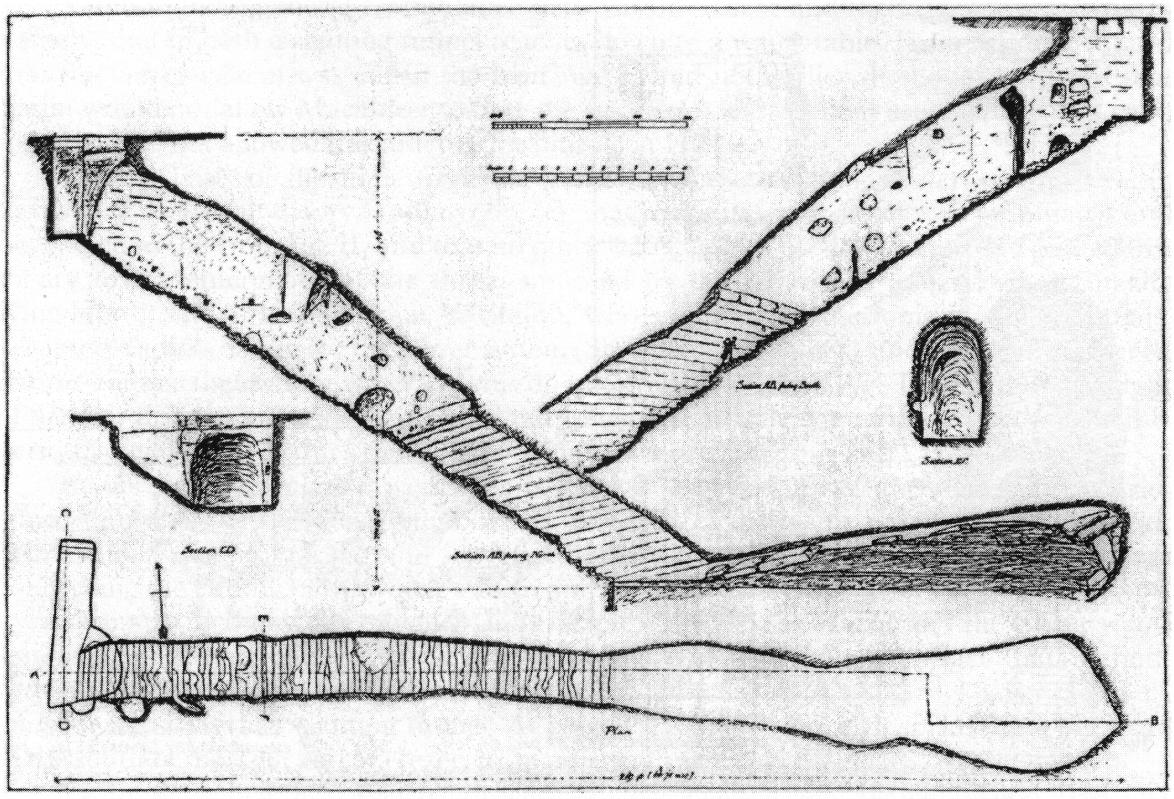

Fig. 2.6: Plan (below) and sections (above) of the Gezer tunnel [Macalister 1912, pl.52].

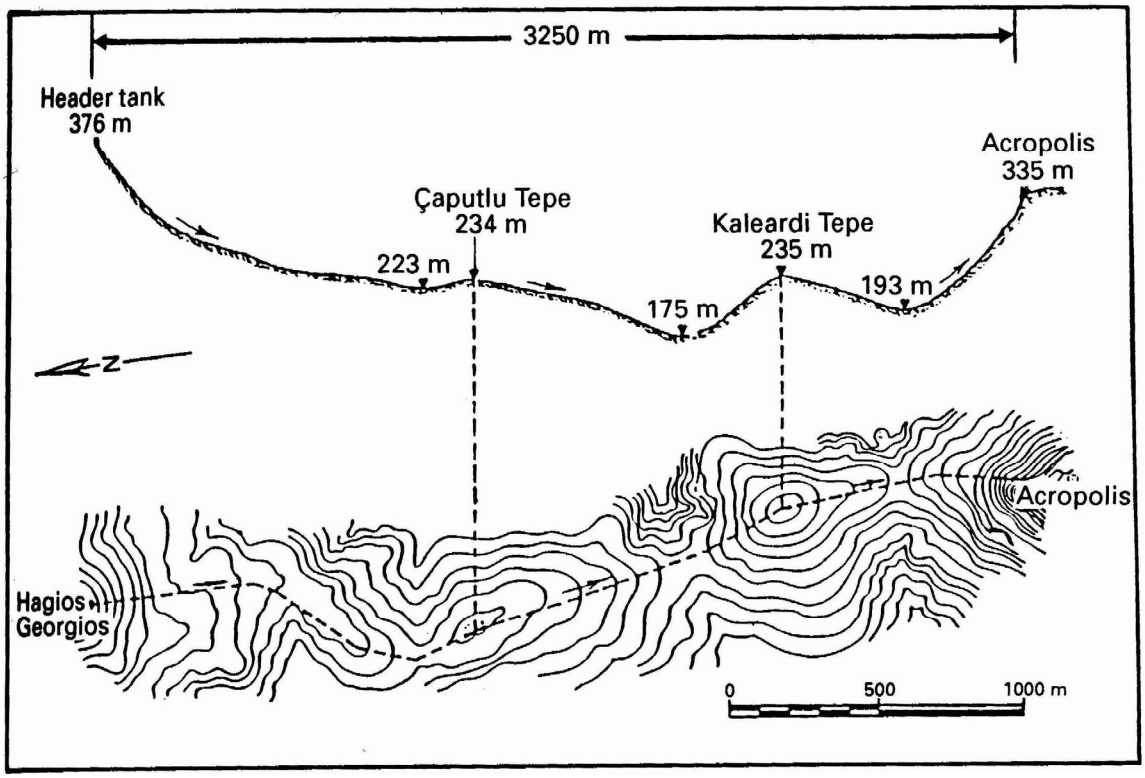

Fig. 2.7: Pergamon: Madradag aqueduct: profile (above) and plan of siphon bringing water to the acropolis [Hodge 1992, fig. 20].

Fig. 2.8: The Nabataean aqueduct to Auara (Humayma), Jordan [Oleson 1991, pl. 4a].

Fig. 2.9: Jawa: the rebuilt pools of today show how water can be preserved [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 6.1b].

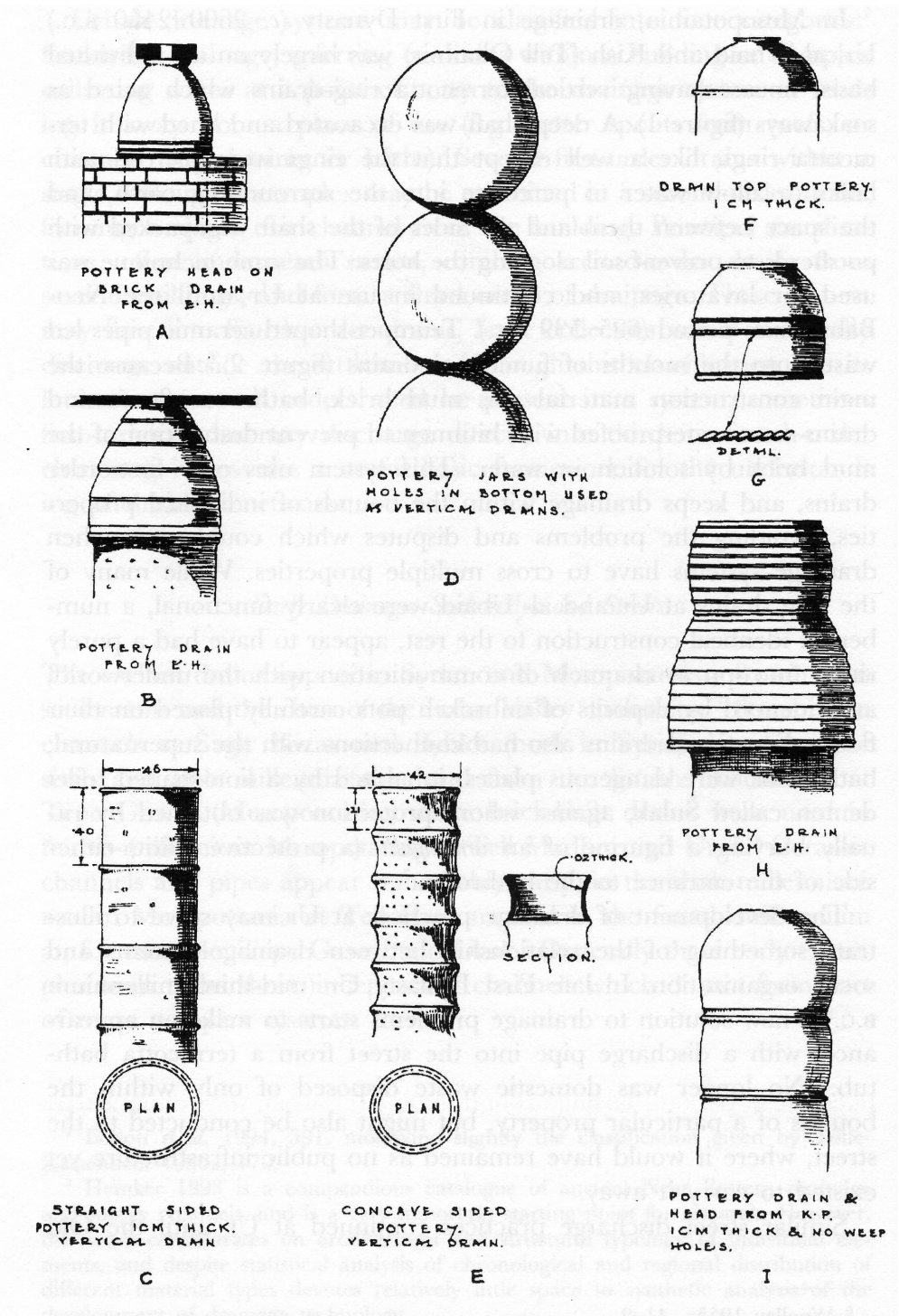

Fig. 2.10: Ring drains from Ur [Wooley and Mallowan 1976, fig. 21].

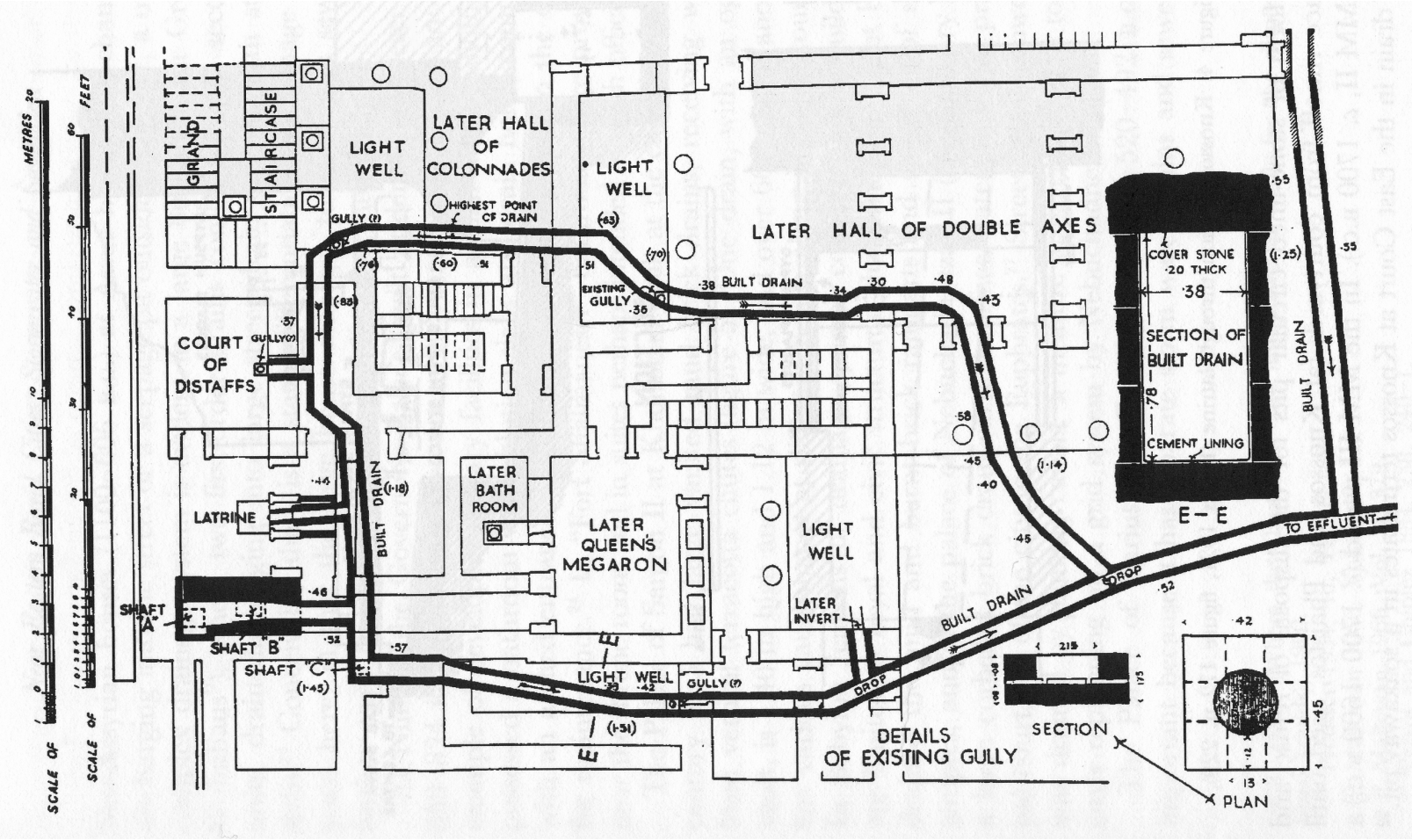

Fig. 2.11: Plan of Knossos showing drainage system [Evans 1921, fig. 171a].

Fig. 2.12: Stepped pool (*miqveh*) 48/49, Qumran. Note the partitions on the steps and the width of the steps [Wood 1984, fig. 10].

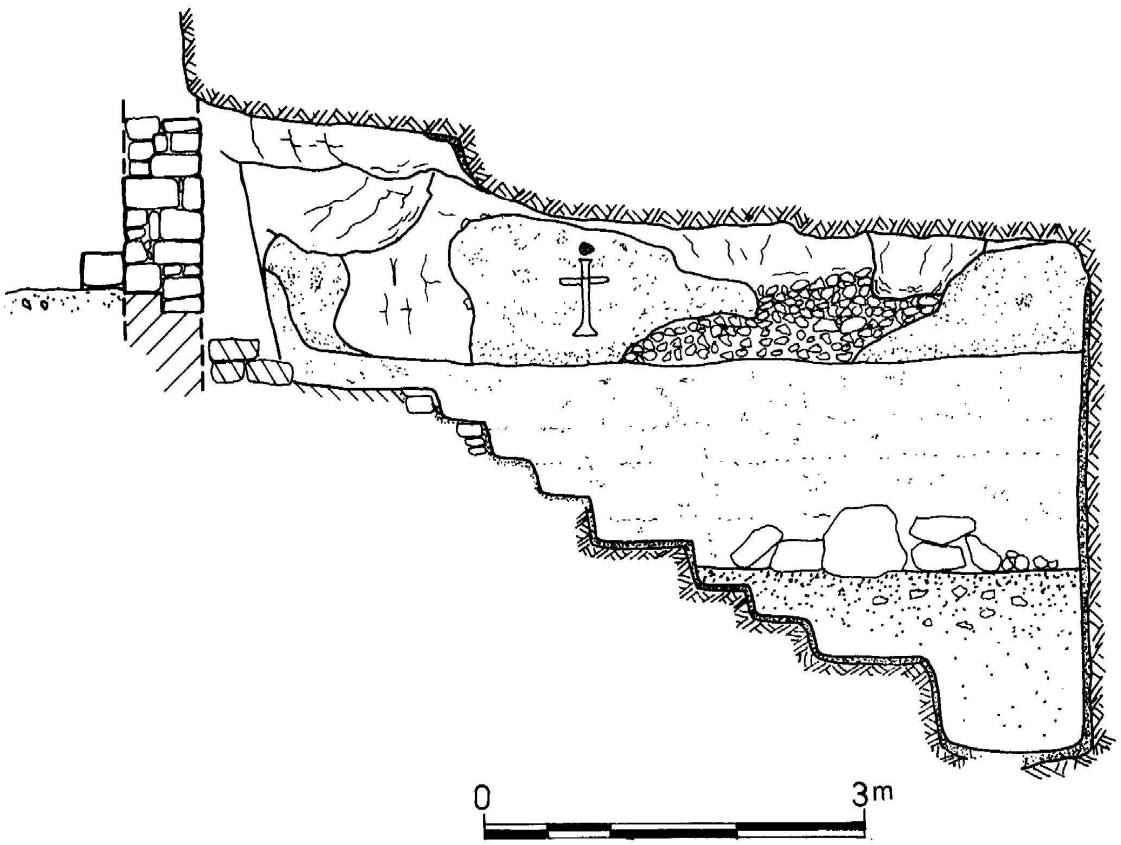

Fig. 2.13: Stepped pool (*miqveh*), Masada [Netzer 2002, fig. 28].