## Chapter 6



Fig. 6.1: Distribution map of aqueducts in the Near East, showing source type. Note the clustering of known aqueducts in Israel and the Palestinian territories [drawn: author].


Fig. 6.2: The subterranean spring installation at Emmaus, Israel [Hirschfeld 2002a, fig. 11b].


Fig. 6.3: Cross-sections through the Banias aqueduct, Israel [Hartal 2002, fig. 3].


Fig. 6.4: Cross-sections through the Caesarea High-Level aqueduct, Israel: east of BethHananya, looking W (top left); east of the tunnel's entrance, looking east (lower left); north of Caesarea at the aqueduct beach, looking north (right) [Porath 2002b, fig. 3].


Fig. 6.5: Flat stone slabs covering the Hippos/Susita High Level aqueduct, Israel [Ben David 2002, figs 5 and 6].


Fig. 6.6: Flat stone slabs covering the Shechem-Samaria aqueduct, Israel [Frumkin 2002, figs 7 and 8].


Fig. 6.7: Pitched stone slabs covering the Ramat Hanadiv aqueduct, Israel [Hirschfeld 2002b, fig. 9b].


Fig. 6.8: Rock cut tunnel: En Ami tunnel, Caesarea, Israel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 4a].


Fig. 6.9: Tunnel section of the Eleutheropolis aqueduct, Israel, showing a built-up section to support the tunnel roof [Sagiv et al. 2002, fig. 8].


Fig. 6.10: Cross-section of shaft 1, Nahal Snunit tunnel, Caesarea, Israel showing steps down into tunnel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 13b].


Fig. 6.11: Shaft 1, Nahal Snunit tunnel, Caesarea, Israel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 14b].


Fig. 6.12: Protrusions in a shaft of the Beirut tunnel, Lebanon [Davie et al. 1997, pl. 12].


Fig. 6.13: Vaulted covers over the tunnel shafts (indicated by red arrows), Beirut, Lebanon [Davie et al. 1997, pl.11.2].


Fig. 6.14: North section through the Abila upper tunnel showing the location of the Greek inscription [Fuller 1986, fig. 3].


Fig. 6.15: Selected graffiti and inscriptions from Abila upper tunnel: A) three painted Greek letters; B) painted mud inscription; C) 'engineering' graffiti; D) forked cross [Fuller 1986, figs $8,12,13,14$ and 15].

