



Fig. 6.16: Brick pier on Antioch- south bridge, south-eastern Turkey [Wilber 1938, fig. 5].



Fig. 6.17: View of the Beirut bridge, Lebanon [Davie *et al.* 1997, fig. 1].

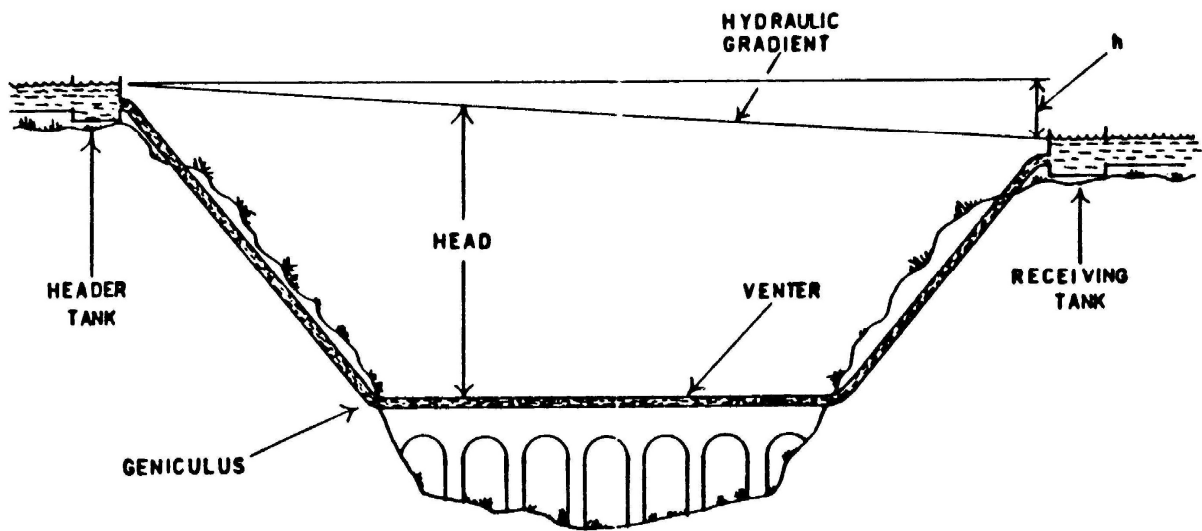


Fig. 6.18: Schematic diagram of a typical siphon (h = loss of head) [Hodge 1992, fig. 102].

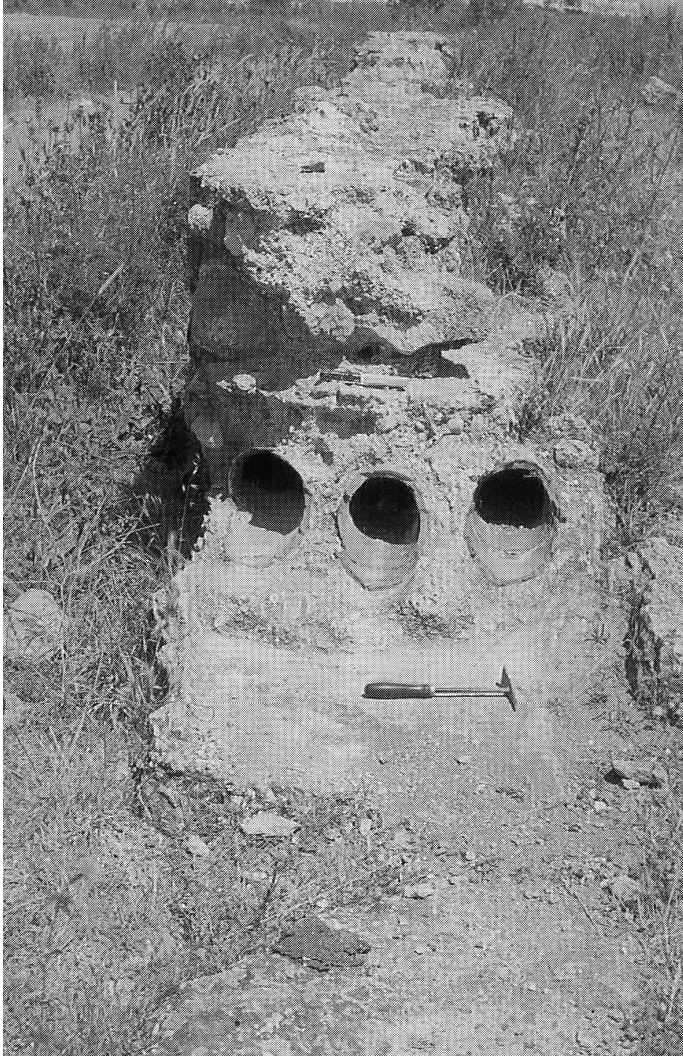


Fig. 6.19: Channel B with triple pipeline on the Caesarea High Level aqueduct, Israel [Porath 2002b, fig. 4].

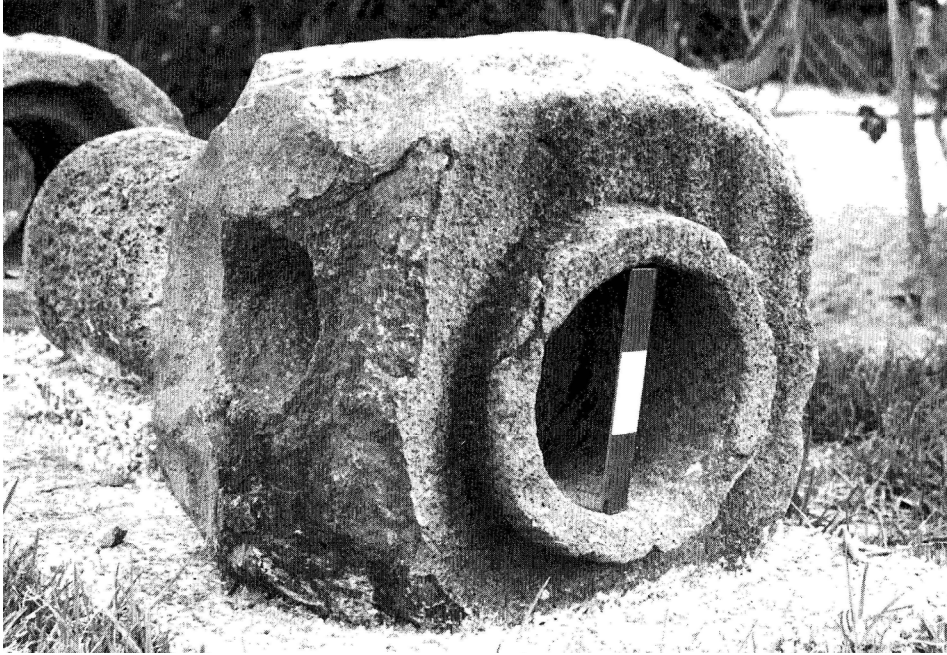


Fig. 6.20: Circular opening (left-hand side, without scale) on a block of the Tiberias, Beth Yerah branch pipeline, Israel [Winogradov 2002, fig. 6].



Fig. 6.21: Hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline, view from south west [Porath 2002b, fig. 15].



Fig. 6.22: Hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline, view from above [Porath 2002b, fig. 17].

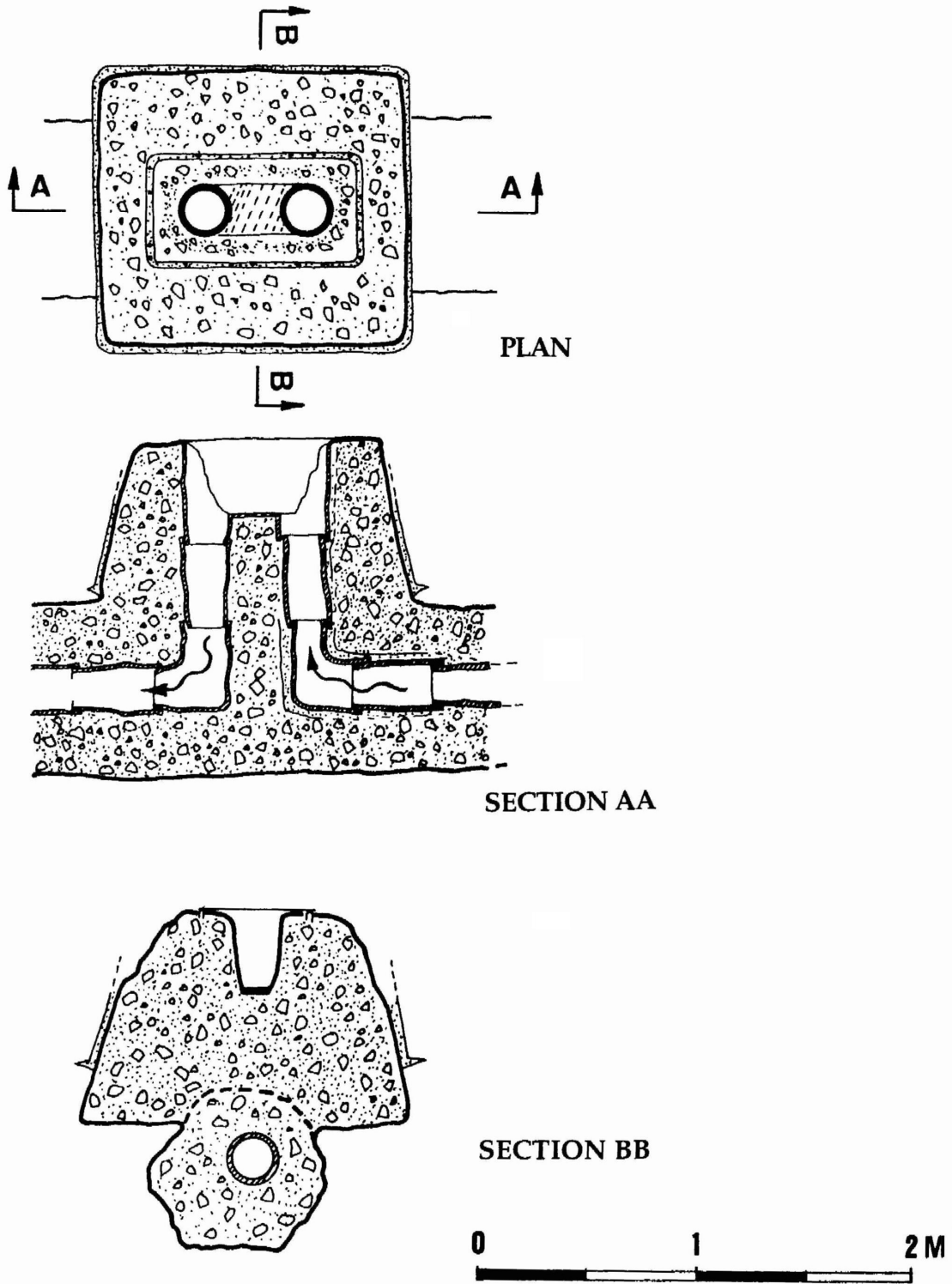


Fig. 6.23: Plan and sections of hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline [Porath 2002b, fig. 16].

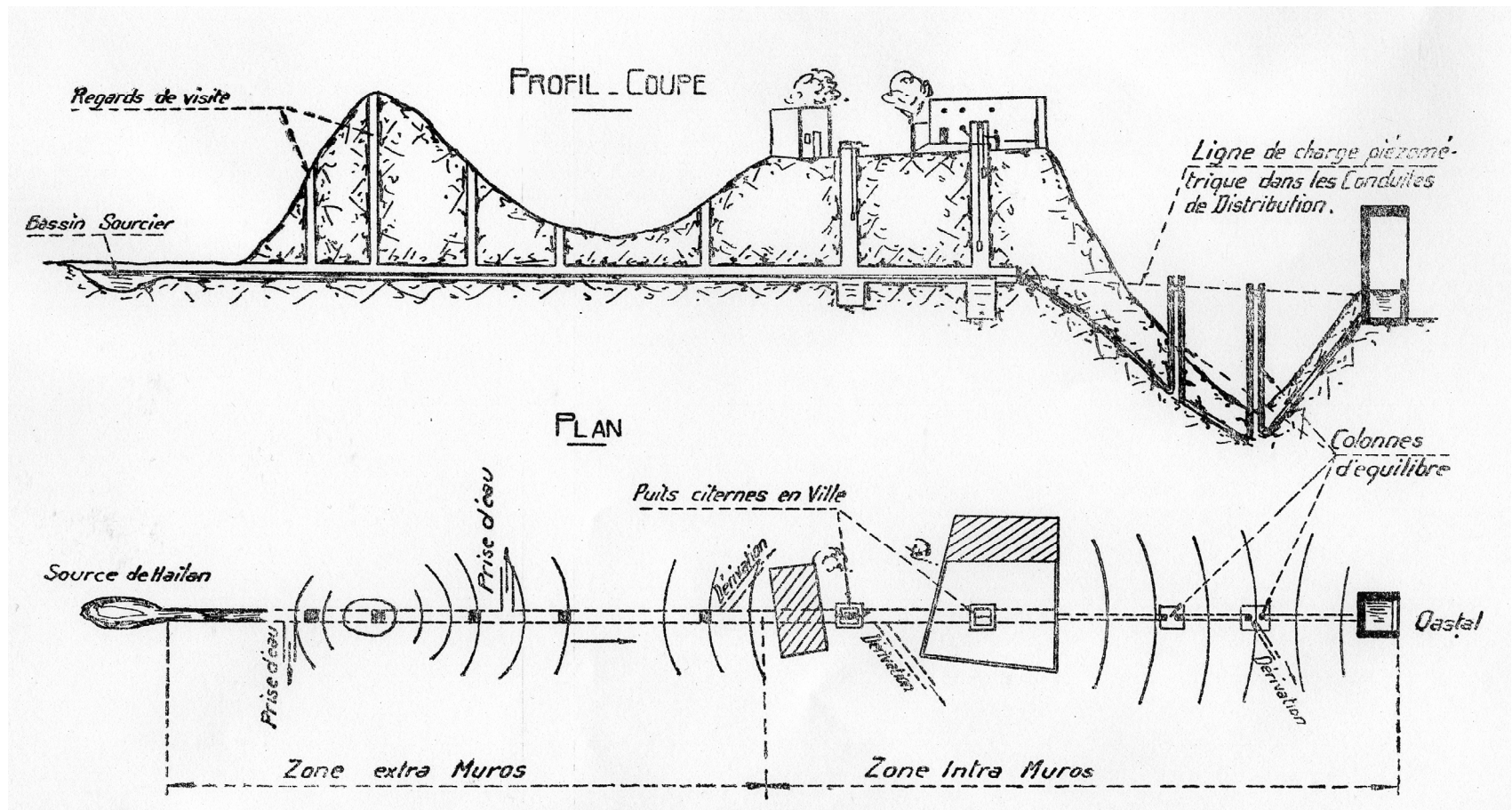


Fig. 6.24: Plan and section of the inverted siphon (*colonnes d'équilibre*) on the Aleppo aqueduct, Syria [Mazloun 1936, fig. 1].

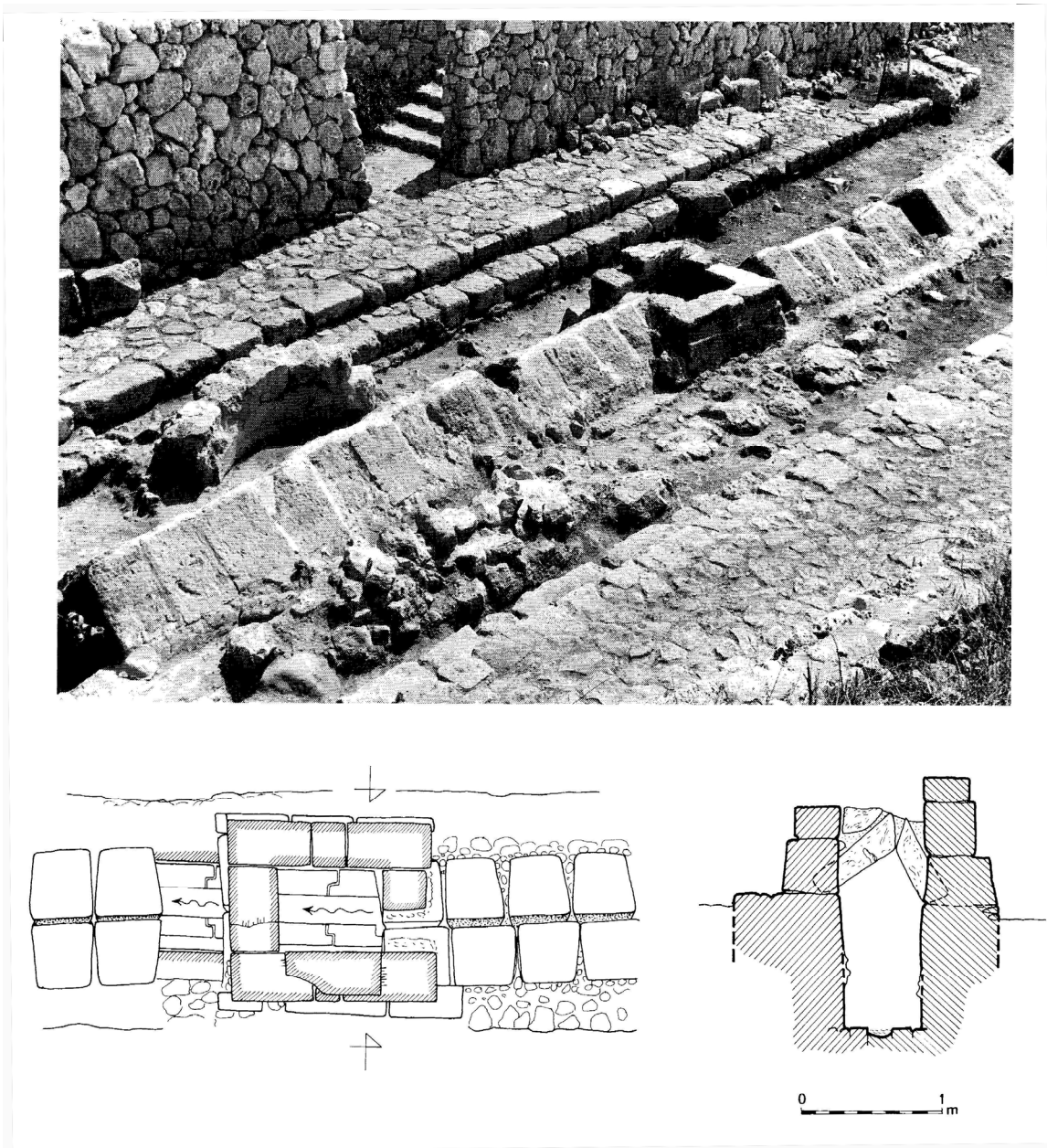


Fig. 6.25: Manhole in the Ramat Hanadiv aqueduct, Israel: view, plan and section [Hirschfeld 2002b, fig. 11a and b].

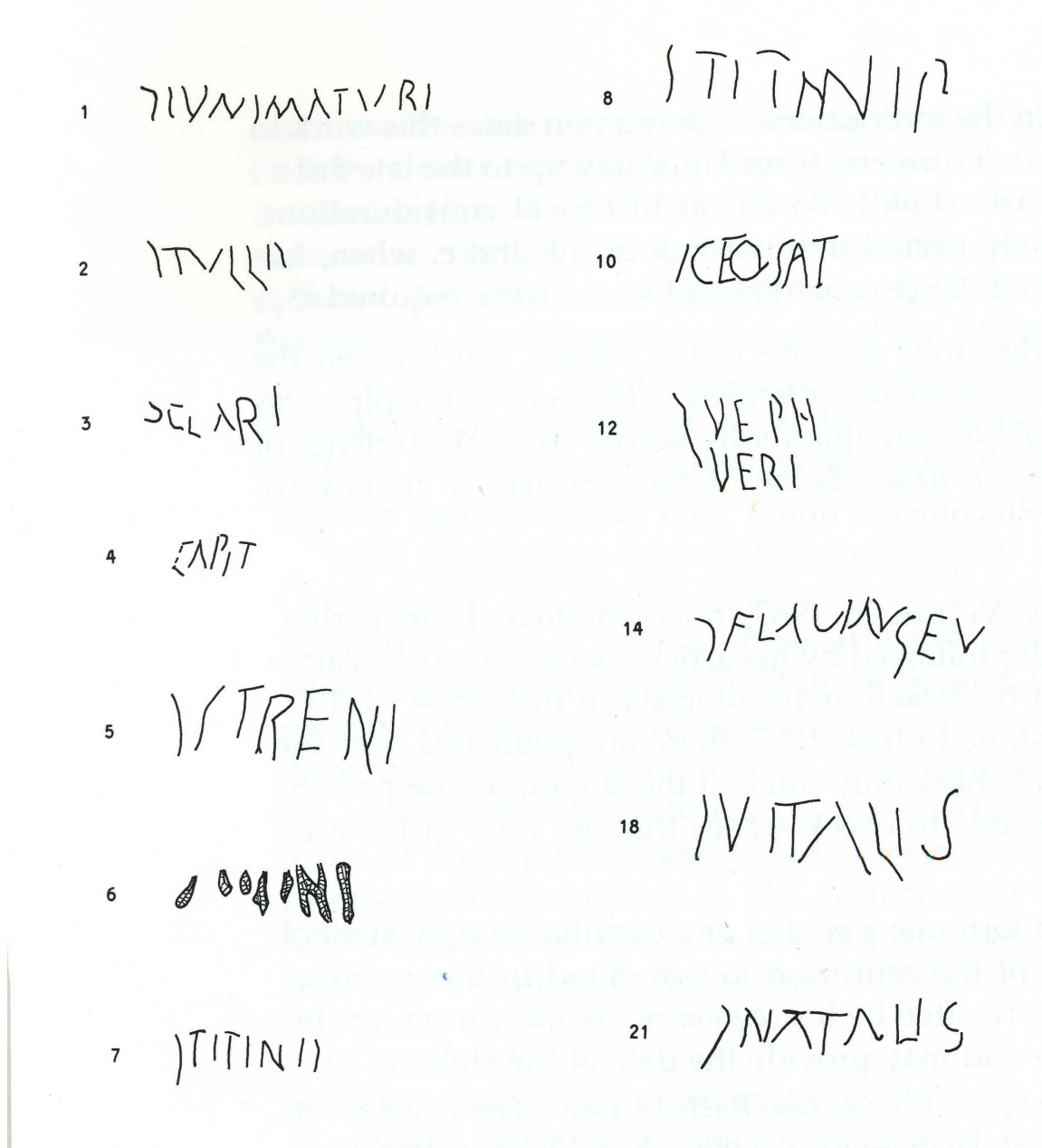


Fig. 6.26: Inscriptions from the Jerusalem aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 2.]. The inscriptions name the following *centuriae*: 1. Iun(i) Maturi; 2. Tullii; 3. Clari; 4. Capit(onis); 5. Streni; 6. ...ni; 7. Titinii; 8. Titinii; 10. Clo(dii) Sat(urnini); 12. (O)ύέρη Veri; 14. Flavi(i) Ausen(tius); 18. Vitalis; 21. Natalis.

9	CONICLEMENT	26a	NATALIS
11	SEVERI	26b	NATALIS
15	POMPONI	27	TITIT
19	ANTLON	28	TATI
20	VALERI AEMILI	29	M'DOMNI
25	FLAMINI	30	HEREVERE
31	VETTINI DATR		

Fig. 6.27: Inscriptions from the Jerusalem aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 3].
 The inscriptions name the following *centuriae*: 9. ?Co(n)s(ule) I(ulio) Clement(e); 11. Severi; 15. Pomponi(i); 19. Ant(onii) Lon(gi?); 20. Valeri[I] Aemili[ani]; 25. [F]lami[nii] 26a. Natal[is]; 26b. Natali[s]; 27. Tit(i) or Tit(innii); 28. Tati(ani); 29. M(arci) Dom(ni) or Domn(ini); 30. Here(nnii) Ve(ri); 31. Vettieni Datr...?



Fig. 6.28: Inscription from the Caesarea High Level aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 4].
Imp(erator) Caesar
Traianus
Hadrianus
Aug(ustus) fecit
Per vexillatione(m)
Leg(ionis) X Fr(ete)nsis
‘The emperor Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus made this through a *vexillatio* of the Legio X Fretensis.’



Fig. 6.29: Earthquake damage at the Misyaf aqueduct, Syria; the figure in the background is standing on the section of the aqueduct that has shifted [photo: author].



Fig. 6.30: Limescale incrustation on an aqueduct bridge in Antioch, south-eastern Turkey [photo: author].



Fig. 6.31: Late Roman edict for the preservation of the aqueducts from Bethlehem, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 8].

+Φλ(άουιος) Αίνίας σιλεντιά[ρι]ος κτήροσιν, ἐγλήμ[π]τορσιν καὶ γεωργοῖς: γινώ[σ]κετε ὡς ὁ
 θιότατος καὶ εὐσεβ[έ]στατος] δεσπότης ὅλης οἰκουμένης ἐθέπισεν μὴ ἐξείναι τινεὶ ἀπὸ 15
 πο(δῶν) ἐξ ἑκατέρου μέρους τοῦ ὕδραγωγίου κατὰ τὰς θίας διατάξεις ἐπὶ τὰ ἔσω μέρη σπῖριν ἢ
 φοιτεῦειν. Εἰ δέ τις τοῦτο ἐπιχρήση ποιῆσαι, κεφαλικὴν ὑπομένι τιμορίαν καὶ τὸ κτῆμα αὐτοῦ δημε
 ύετε. Τὸ δὲ μέτρον τοῦ ποδὸς ὑποτέτακται τούτοις τοῖς τύποις+

‘Flavius Aeneas, *silentarius*, to landlords, contractors and cultivators: know that the most
 divine and most pious master of the whole world has decreed that within 15 feet from each
 side of the aqueduct, according to the imperial dispositions, it is not permitted to anybody to
 sow or plant on the inner sides. If anybody should try to do this, he will incur the death
 penalty and the property will be confiscated. The measure of the foot is appended to this
 decree.’