



Fig. 7.16: Street fountain, Scythopolis [Fahlbusch 2002, fig. 7].



Fig. 7.17: Elagabalus coin from Pella showing a building identified on the coin as ΝΨΜΦ(ΕΩΝ) '*nymphaeum*' [Meshorer 1985, fig. 251].

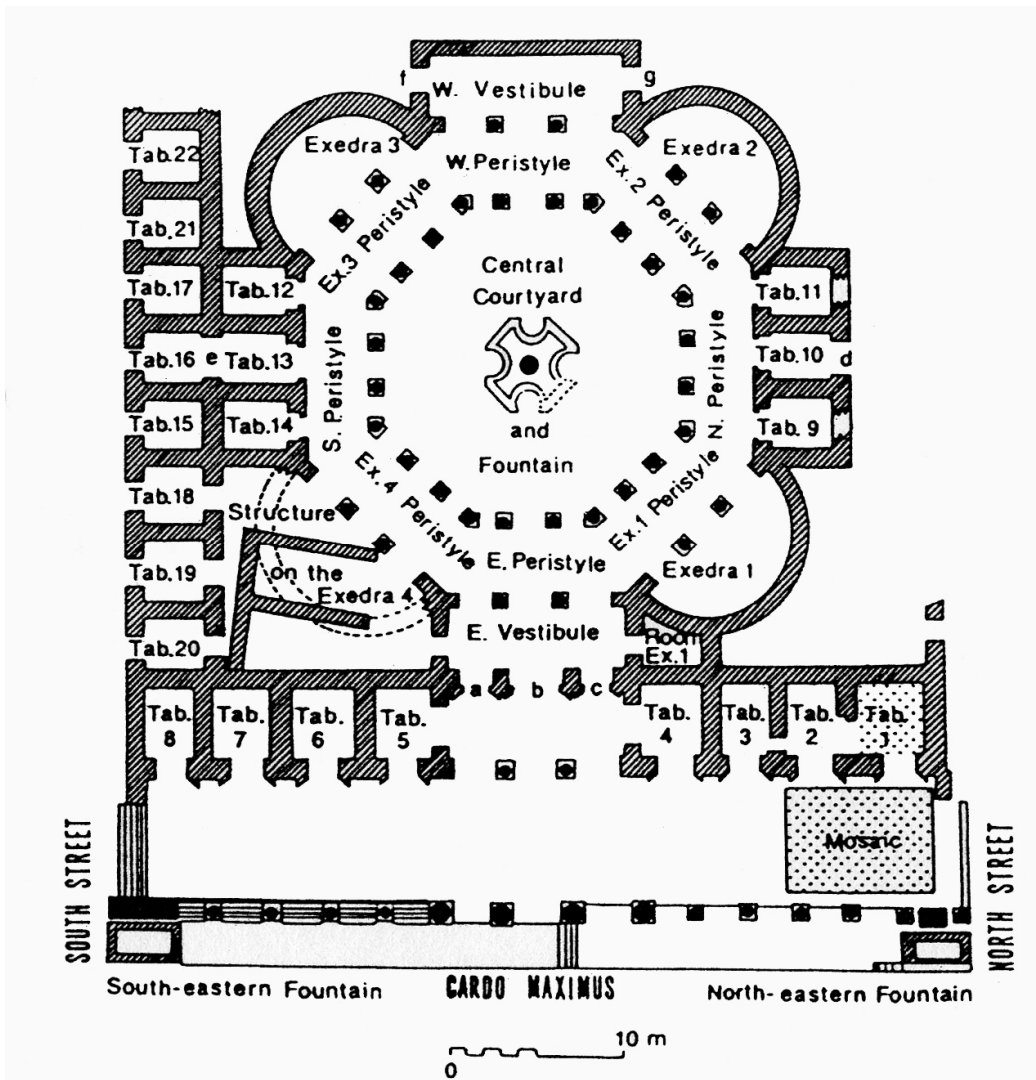


Fig. 7.18: Plan of the *macellum*, Jerash showing locations of fountains [Uscatescu and Martin-Bueno 1997, fig. 1].

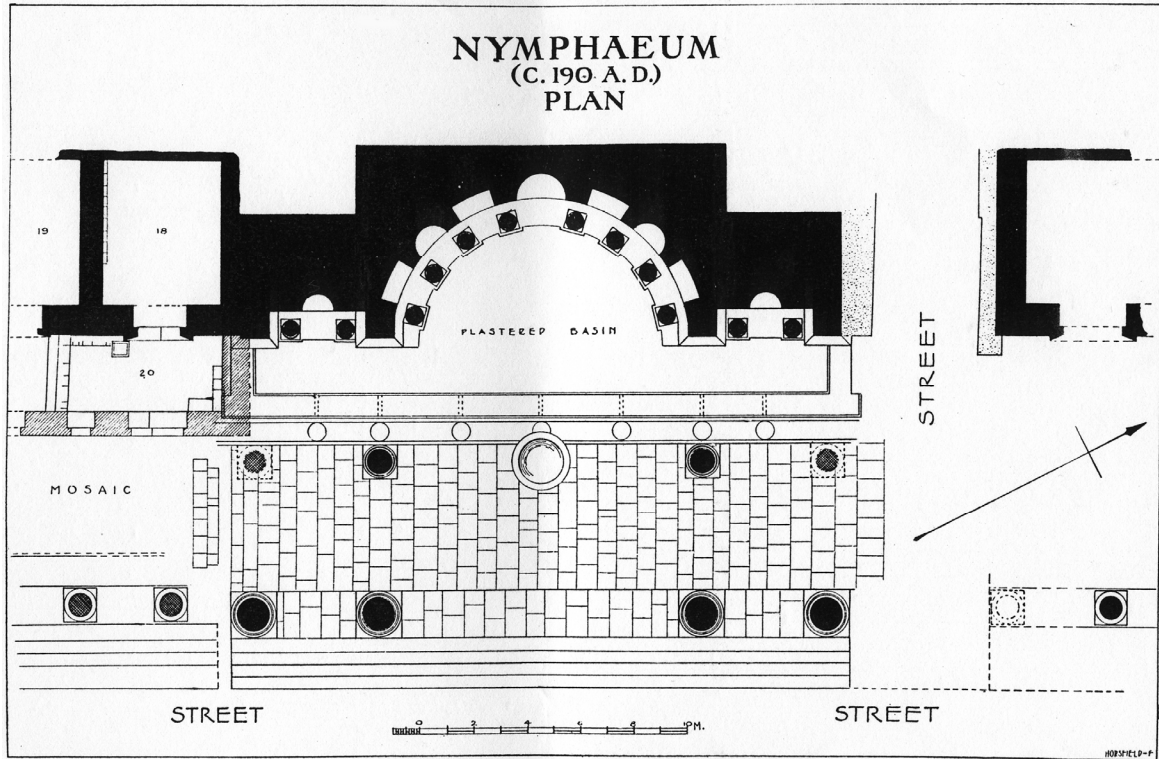


Fig. 7.19: Plan of the *nymphaeum*, Jerash, Jordan [Fisher 1938, plan 28].

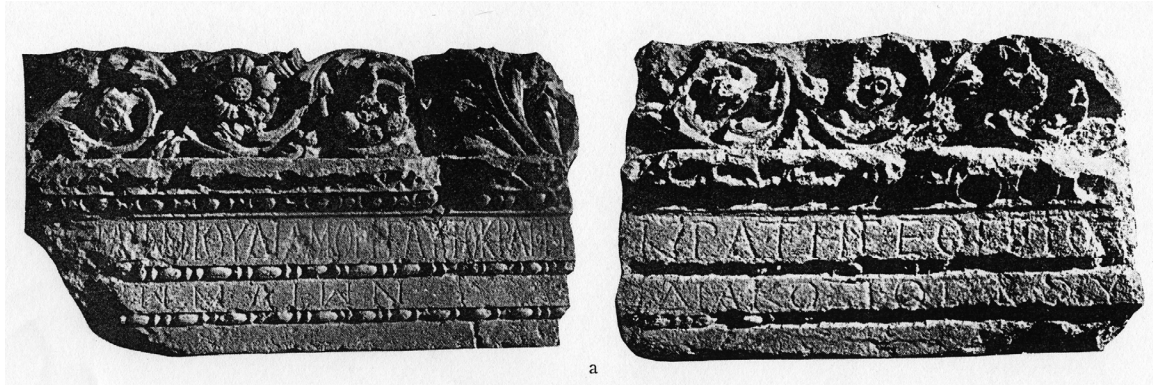


Fig. 7.20: Commodus inscription, Jerash [Welles 1938, pl. 122a].

Ἀγαθὴ Τύχη. Ψ[πὲρ τῆς σωτερίας καὶ τῆς αἰωνίου διαμονῆς Αὐτοκράτορος
 [Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου [Κομμόδου] Ἀντωνίνου] Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Σαρ-
 ματικοῦ Βρεταν[νικοῦ] Εὐτυχοῦς π(ατρὸς) [π(ατρίδος)] δημαρχικῆς
 [ἐξουσίας τὸ ιϛ] ὑπάτου [τὸ ς] κρατήσεος ἔτο[υς] πεντε [καὶ] δεκάτου [καὶ
 σύνπαντος αὐτοῦ οἴκου καὶ ὁμονοίας ἱερᾶς συνκλήτου] κα[ὶ] δ[ι]ήμ[ου]
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων [—] ἢ [πόλις Ἀντιοχέων τῶν πρὸς τῷ] Χρυσορόα τῶν
 [πρ]ότε[ρ]ον [Γερασηνῶν]. Ἐτους [τρίτου πεντεκοστοῦ] διακοσιοστοῦ μηνὸς Ξανδι-
 κοῦ [..].

‘With the good favour of the gods. For the safety and everlasting memory of the Emperor
 Marcus Aurelius Commodus Germanicus, Sarmaticus, Britannicus the prosperous, *pater
 patriae, tribunicia potestate*, consul in the 15th year of *imperium*, and all of the same house
 and the divine concord of the chosen and the Roman people, the city of Antioch on the
 Chrysoroas of the Gerasenes ... (built this?). In the 200th year of Xandikos on the third
 month of Pentecost...’

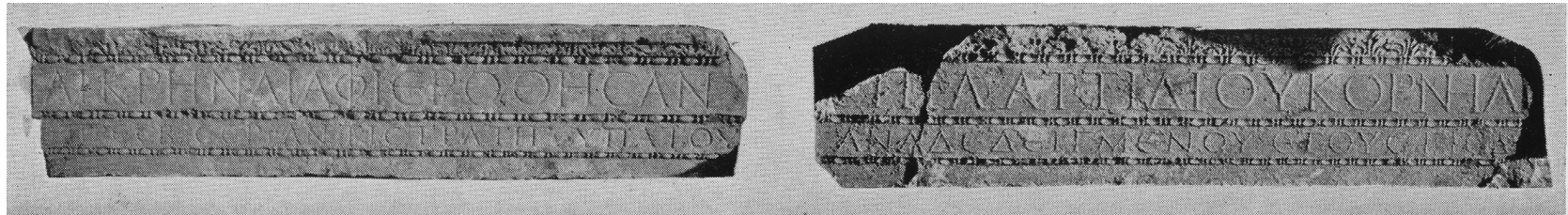
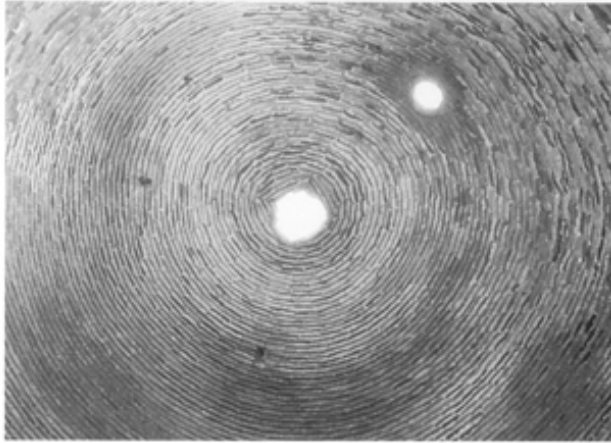


Fig. 7.21: Attidius inscription, Jerash [Welles 1938, pl. 106b].

Αἱ κρήναι ἀφιερώθησαν πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου ὑπατοῦ ἐπὶ Λουκίου Ἀττιδίου

Κορνελιανοῦ ἀναδεδεγμένου ἔτους γις Δείου...

‘These fountains were blessed having been undertaken by Lucius Attidius Cornelius, legatus Augusti pro praetore, in the year AD 150.’



a) Kuppelzisterne, Kuppelgewölbe



c) Nordwest-Zisterne, Gewölbe

Fig. 7.22: Holes in ceilings of the dome reservoir-cistern (top) and the north-western cistern (bottom), Resafe [Brinker 1991, fig. 45 a and c].



Fig. 7.23: Holes in the ceiling of the 'Big Reservoir-Cistern', Resafe [photo: author].

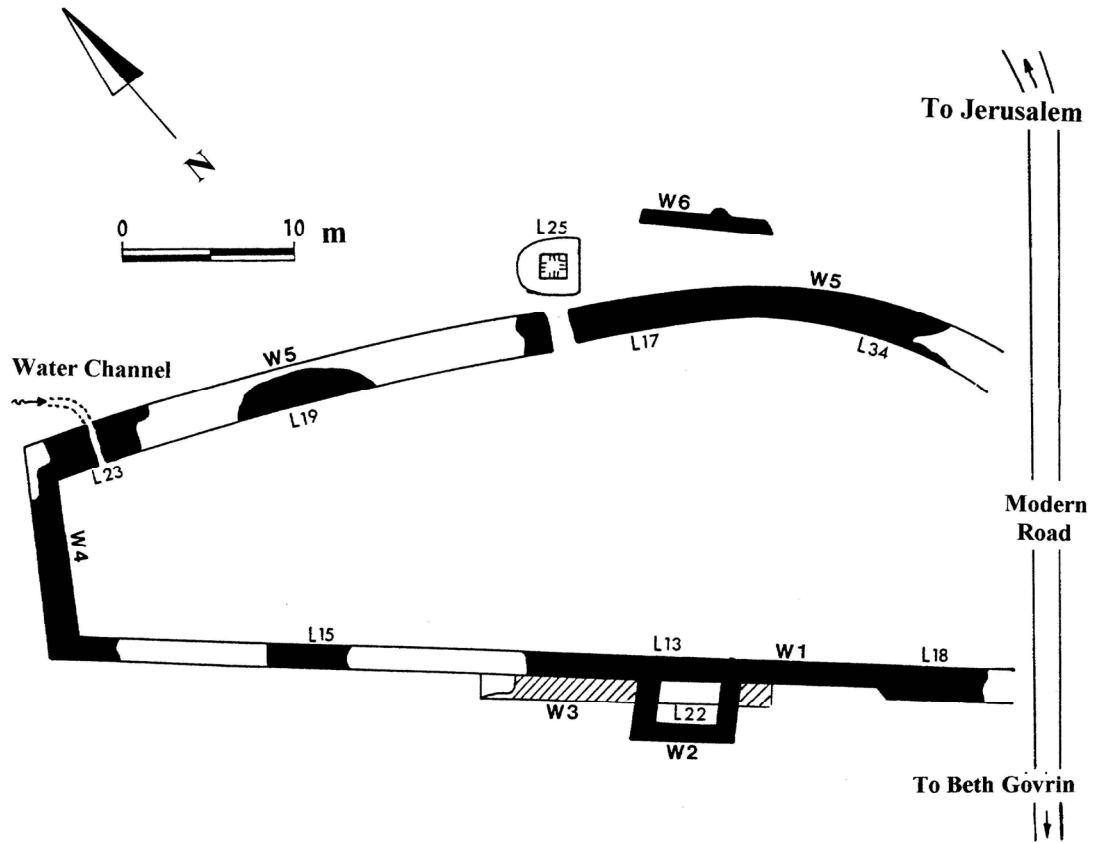


Fig. 7.24: Plan of the reservoir-cistern at Be'er Reseq, showing hole into the reservoir-cistern [L25] and room attached to the reservoir-cistern [L22] [Sagiv *et al.* 2002, fig. 2].

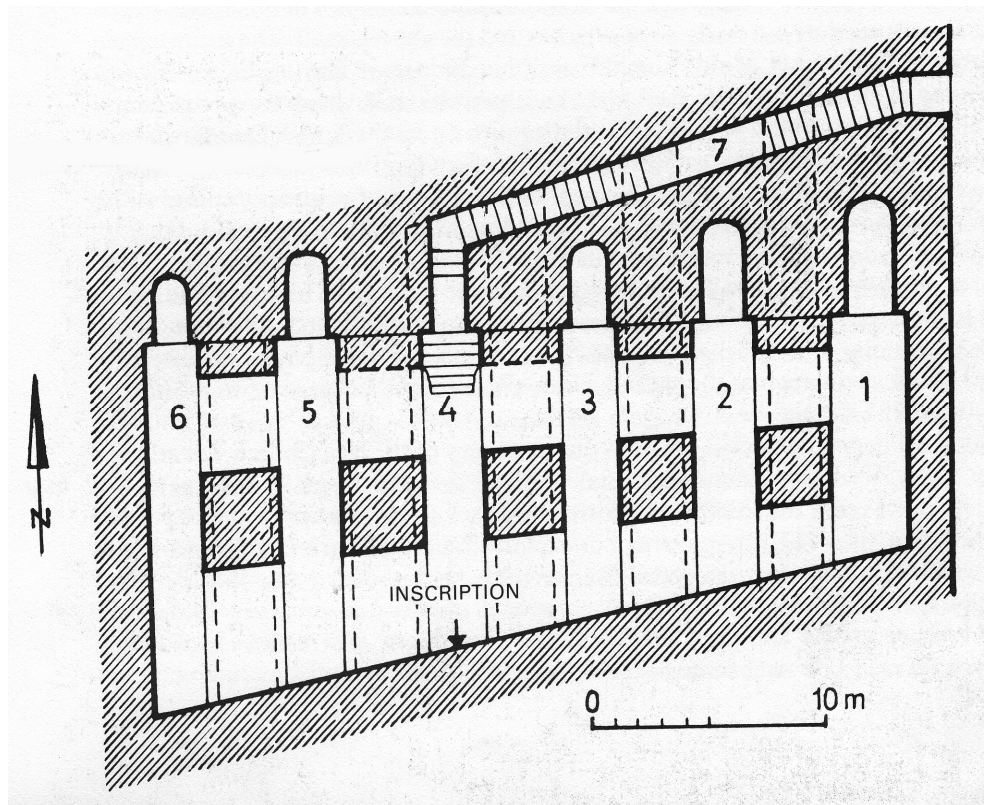


Fig. 7.25: Plan of the reservoir-cistern under Nea Church, Jerusalem [Avigad 1983, fig.279].

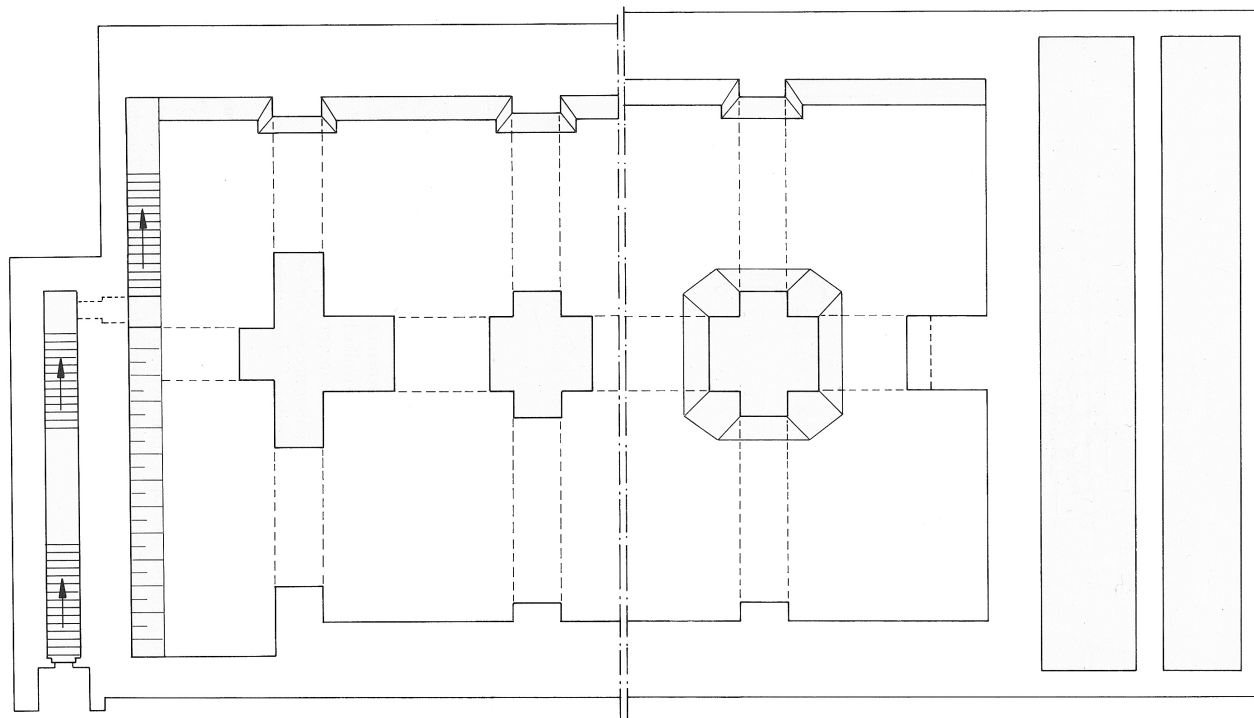


Abb. 4: Große Zisterne, Grundriß (im Plan verkürzt)

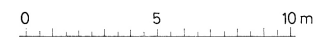


Fig. 7.26: Plan of the 'Big Reservoir-Cistern', Resafe [Brinker 1991, fig. 4].



Fig. 7.27: The reservoir-cistern at Dara [Preusser 1911, fig. 57].

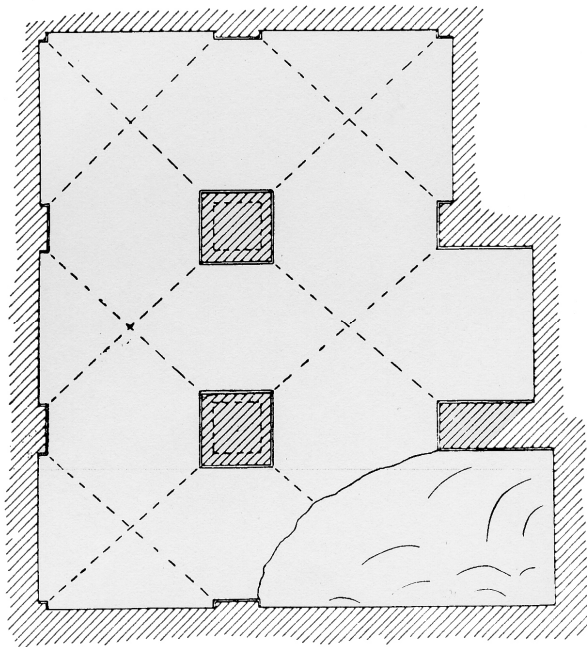
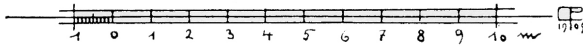
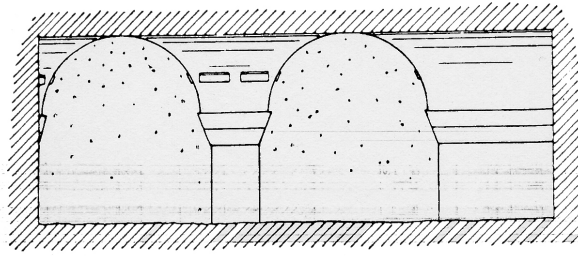


Fig. 7.29: Plan of the 'small cistern' at Dara [Preusser 1911, fig. 58].

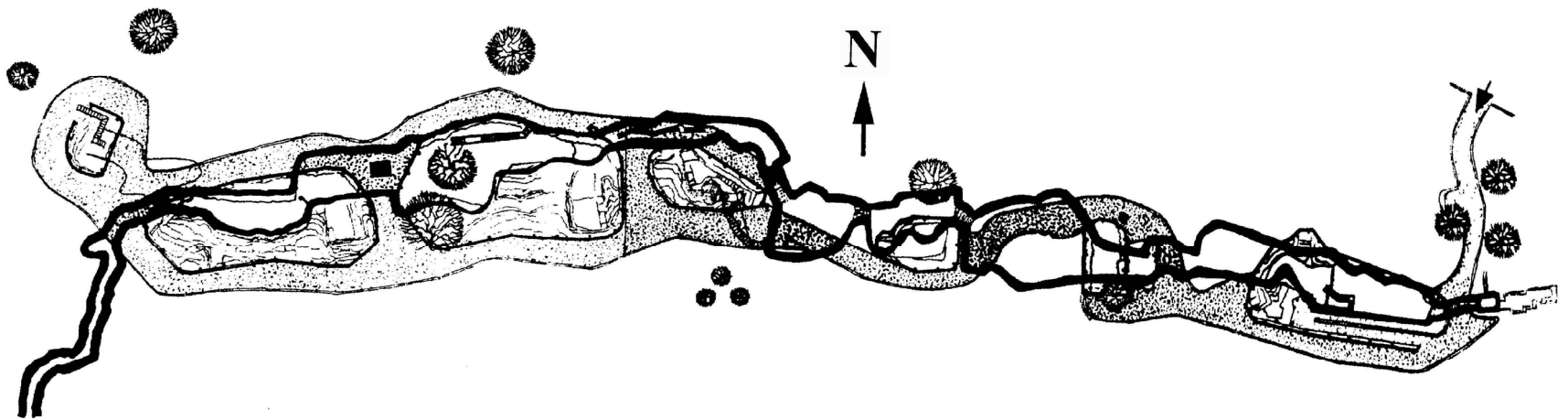


Fig. 7.31: Plan showing the course of the Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern [Ohlig *et al.* 2002, 313].

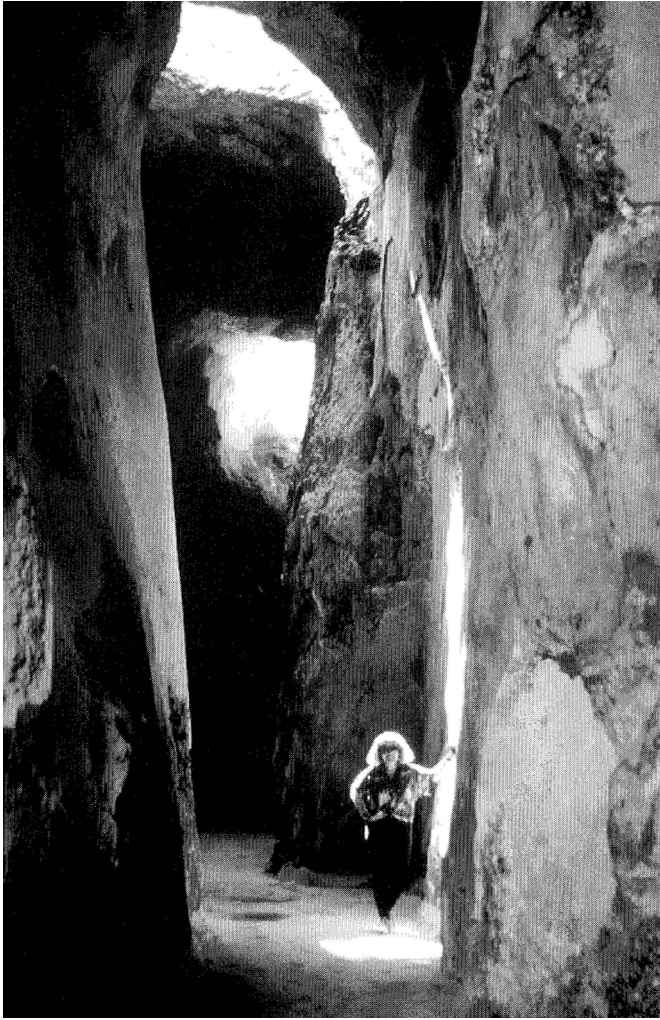


Fig. 7.32: Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern (interior) [Tsuk 2002a, fig. 12b].

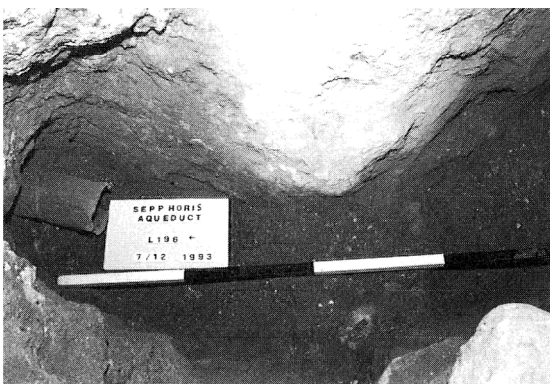


Fig. 7.33: Lead pipe in Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern [Tsuk 2002a, fig. 18].



Fig. 7.34: Bronze stopcock, Humayma [Oleson 1998, pl.7].

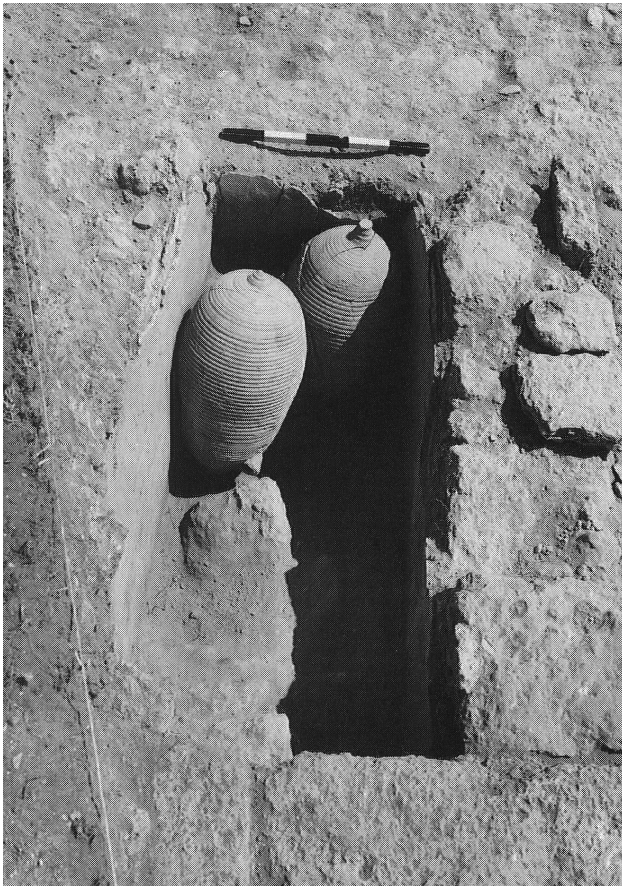


Fig. 7.35: Pool with water jars in the piazza at Dor [Berg *et al.* 2002, fig. 10].