# Figure List

#### Introduction

General map of the Near East at greatest extent showing major cities [after Ball 2000, fig.1].

- 1.1 Barren, arid interior landscape, mountains north of Damascus, Syria [photo: author].
- 1.2 Lush mountain landscape, Jebel Baruk, Lebanon [Butcher 2003, pl. 1].
- 1.3 Apamea citadel with the Ghab plain behind, looking towards mountain range north of the Homs-Tripoli gap. Note the clouds piling up over and being blocked by the mountain range [photo: author].
- 1.4 Diagrams of mean monthly precipitation for selected stations [Beaumont *et al.* 1988, fig. 2.9].
- 1.5 Variations in precipitation along a transect from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordanian desert [Beaumont *et al.* 1988, fig. 2.10].
- 1.6 Map of the Near East showing the 200 mm isohyet (dashed line); dry farming is only possible in the land to the north of the 200 mm isohyet [Butcher 2003, fig. 56].
- 1.7 The Ghab plain, near Apamea, Syria [photo: author].
- 1.8 Badlands west of the Al-Jafr Oasis, Jordan [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 2.5].
- 1.9 Typical rocky basalt landscape in the Hauran, near Suweida [photo: author].
- 1.10 Aquifer locations in Syria in areas of permeable rock [after Lightfoot 1996, fig. 6].
- 1.11 Shallow aguifers (shaded areas) in Jordan [after Lightfoot 1996, fig. 6].
- 1.12 Aguifer locations in Israel [Kliot 2000, fig. 8.1].
- 1.13 A dry wadi in the Hisma Desert south of Quweira, Jordan [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 2.11].
- 1.14 Map of Near East showing locations of major rivers and their tributaries [Butcher 2003, fig. 1].
- 1.15 Euphrates River at Halibiyya, Syria. Note the fertile plain and the barren plateau [photo: author].
- 1.16 Orontes River at Hama, Syria [photo: author].

- 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].
- 2.2 Pulley depicted in a siege scene, Nineveh [Baumgarten 2002, fig. 1].
- 2.3 Diagram of a čerd [Schiøler 1973, fig. 58b].
- 2.4 Water screw from Sotiel Coronada 2 [School of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, neg. G:397; Oleson 1984, fig. 147].
- 2.5 The Nabataean dam with characteristic headers and stretchers at Auara (Humayma), Jordan [Oleson 1986, pl. 45.2].
- 2.6 Plan (below) and sections (above) of the Gezer tunnel [Macalister 1912, pl.52].
- 2.7 Pergamon: Madradag aqueduct: profile (above) and plan of siphon bringing water to the acropolis [Hodge 1992, fig. 20].
- 2.8 The Nabataean aqueduct to Auara (Humayma), Jordan [Oleson 1991, pl. 4a].
- 2.9 Jawa: the rebuilt pools of today show how water can be preserved [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 6.1b].
- 2.10 Ring drains from Ur [Wooley and Mallowan 1976, fig. 21].
- 2.11 Plan of Knossos showing drainage system [Evans 1921, fig. 171a].
- 2.12 Stepped pool (*miqveh*) 48/49, Qumran. Note the partitions on the steps and the width of the steps [Wood 1984, fig. 10].
- 2.13 Stepped pool (*migveh*), Masada [Netzer 2002, fig. 28].

- 3.1 Bolsena 1: section drawing of force pump [Davis, F 1896, fig. 8; Oleson 1984, fig 43].
- 3.2 Wheel with a compartmented body [Landels 1981, fig. 15].
- 3.3 Wheel with a compartmented rim (*noria*) [Weulersse 1940a, fig. 28].
- 3.4 Modern *noria* on the Orontes at Hama, Syria [photo: author].
- 5<sup>th</sup>-century mosaic depicting *noria* from Apamea, Syria (now in Hama Museum, Syria) [photo: author].
- 3.6 Reconstruction of London bucket-chain [Blair and Hall 2003, 44].
- 3.7 19<sup>th</sup>-century gear-driven double pot garland [*Description de l'Egypte*, Paris, 1822-9, II pl.5; Oleson 1984, fig. 7].
- 3.8 Selection of *saqiya* pots [Oleson 1984, pl. 1].
- 3.9 *Sagiya* installation, Yavne Yam, Israel [Ayalon 1999, fig. 167].
- 3.10 Sagiya installation, Tel Ashdod, Israel [Baumgarten 1999, fig. 121].
- 3.11 Bathhouse at Serjilla, Syria; ?saqiya well at 'p' [De Voguë 1865, pl. 5].
- 3.12 Bathhouse at Moudieleia, Syria; ?saqiya wells at 'p' [De Voquë 1865, pl. 5].

- 4.1 Map of Syria showing locations of ancient dams (of all dates) in relation to rainfall in an average year [Calvet and Geyer 1992, fig. 2].
- 4.2 Schematic section through a typical gravity dam [http://www.britishdams.org/about dams/gravity.htm].
- 4.3 Plan and section of the Salmon Creek arch dam, south-east Alaska [Schnitter 1987, fig. 9].
- Map of Near East showing locations of Roman and late Roman dams [drawn: author]. 1 4.4
- 4.5 'Iron Gates' dam at Antioch, south-east Turkey, in a narrow valley [photo: author].
- 4.6 Harbaga dam, Syria, spanning a broad wadi [photo: author].
- 4.7 Nabataean dam near 'The Monastery', Petra, Jordan, in a narrow crevice [photo: author].
- 4.8 Detail of the 'Iron Gates' dam, Antioch showing the brick courses [photo: author].
- 4.9 Stepped dam at Proserpina, serving the city of Mérida, Spain [Hodge 1992, fig. 41].
- 4.10 Detail of the Harbaga dam, Syria showing the stepped lower courses [photo: author].
- 4.11 Detail of the Homs dam, Syria showing the waving stepped courses [photo: author].
- 4.12 The landscape in the vicinity of the Harbaga dam, Syria, showing the silted wadi behind the dam and the ring of mountains in the background [photo: author].
- 4.13 Aerial photo of the Harbaga dam, Syria, showing the extent of the silting of the reservoir in the 1930s [Poidebard 1934, plate 34].
- 4.14 Satellite image of the Homs dam, Syria showing the French dam (thick white band on water side), the Roman dam (black link on the air side of the modern dam) and the aqueduct to Homs.
- 4.15 Detail of the Harbaga dam, Syria, showing the two building phases [photo: author].
- 4.16 The imperial building inscription at the Seleucia-Pieria dam-tunnel complex, south-eastern Turkey [photo: author].
- 4.17 Detail of the Tell Kazel dam, Syria, showing the stepped courses [photo: author].
- 4.18 Map of the Lake Qattine area showing the locations of the Homs dam (barrage) and Tell Nebi Mend (Qadesh) [Calvet and Geyer 1992, fig. 8].
- 4.19 The evil eye and inscribed line at Seleucia-Pieria, south-eastern Turkey [photo: author].

- 5.1 Map of Syria showing locations of irrigation channels and their relations to major rivers and tributaries [drawn: author].
- 5.2 Excavations in the Sahlan-Hammam irrigation channel. A: Generalised cross-section. B: Section in base of channel in trench L [Wilkinson 1998, fig. 5].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Base map from Ball 2003, fig. 1.

- 5.3 Schematic cross-section and plan of a typical ganat system [Wilson 2003a, fig. 11].
- 5.4 Distribution map of qanat sites of Roman and late Roman date in the Near East [drawn: author].
- 5.5 Relationship between qanat sites (of all dates) and topography in Syria [Lightfoot 1996, fig. 5].
- Relationship between qanat sites (of all dates) and groundwater transmissivity in Jordan. Shaded areas indicate shallow aquifers with more transmissive groundwater flow (>0.1 million cubic metres per year per km flow width) [Lightfoot 1997, fig. 7].
- 5.7 Relationship between qanat sites (of all dates) and average annual rainfall in Syria [Lightfoot 1996, fig. 4].
- 5.8 Interior of the Efca spring flow tunnel, Palmyra, Syria [photo: author].
- 5.9 Section (below) and topographic plan (above) of the Amsareddi qanat, Syria [Mouterde and Poidebard 1945, plan 2].
- 5.10 Cross-section through the Ghor al-Kibid qanat, Jordan [lonides and Blake 1939].
- 5.11 Plan of the landscape in the vicinity of the Qdeym qanat, Syria, also showing the irrigated areas [Mouterde and Poidebard 1945, plan 3].
- 5.12 Umm al-Omi qanat, Palmyra, Syria [Wood 1753, plate 27].
- 5.13 Plan of the terminal reservoir on the Qdeym ganat [Mouterde and Poidebard 1945, plan 5].
- 5.14 Plan of Qnaye, Syria showing the terminal reservoir (*birke*) and the irrigated area (*enceinte*) [Mouterde and Poidebard 1945, fig. 16].
- 5.15 General topographic map of surveyed areas, Jabal Harun, Petra [Lavento and Huotari 2002, fig. 1].
- 5.16 Topographic map showing the main and tributary wadi walls in the southern part of the survey area, Jabal Harun, Petra [Lavento and Huotari 2002, fig. 2].
- 5.17 Topographic model showing juxtaposition of tributaries and main wadi in Area C, Jabal Harun, Petra [Lavento and Huotari 2002, fig. 8].
- 5.18 The Wadi Faynan field system WF4, showing the fields as numbered in the survey project design [Barker *et al.* 1998, fig. 2].
- 5.19 Field system WF4, Wadi Faynan, showing the principal surviving parallel-wall channels associated with water management and floodwater farming, probably mainly Roman and late Roman in date [Barker *et al.* 1999, fig. 19].
- 5.20 The southern side of WF4. Floodwater enters this system from three side wadis en route to the main Wadi Faynan [Barker *et al.* 1998, fig. 4].
- 5.21 The field systems and water catchment area at Nakhl, Jordan; note the cisterns on the lower slope [Mattingly *et al.* 1998, fig. 2].
- 5.22 The Sbeiteh/Shivtah area, Israel, showing the location of Wadi Lavan in the valley [Kedar

- 1957, fig. 1].
- 5.23 The Wadi Lavan field system, showing the main channels feeding the lower fields and the locations of the spillways [Kedar 1957, fig. 2].
- 5.24 Conical mounds running parallel to the Wadi Isderiyeh, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 2].
- 5.25 Ridge mounds near Sbeiteh, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 3].
- 5.26 Flowerpot mound near Sbeiteh, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 4].
- 5.27 Modern *teleilat al-anab* near Ashalim, Israel. A sapling is planted in the centre of the depression near the stick [Mayerson 1959, pl. 6].
- 5.28 Plan of the En Boqeq water distribution building, showing single channel entering and two (possibly three) channels exiting towards the fields [Fischer and Shacham 2002, fig. 12].
- 5.29 The Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel and its irrigated gardens [Damati 2002, fig. 1].
- 5.30 General plan of the eastern garden, Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel [Damati 2002, fig. 3].
- 5.31 View to the west of channels 7 and 8 and pool C in the eastern garden, Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel [Damati 2002, fig. 4].
- 5.32 Aerial view of At-Telah field system [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 8.9a].
- 5.33 Map showing the differential distribution of ganats and irrigation channels [drawn: author].
- 5.34 Wadi Mansur water control system (Mn99), UNESCO Libyan Valleys Survey [Barker 1996, fig. 7.3].

- 6.1 Distribution map of aqueducts in the Near East [drawn: author].
- 6.2 The subterranean spring installation at Emmaus, Israel [Hirschfeld 2002a, fig. 11b].
- 6.3 Cross-sections through the Banias aqueduct, Israel [Hartal 2002, fig. 3].
- 6.4 Cross-sections through the Caesarea High-Level aqueduct, Israel: east of Beth-Hananya, 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].
- 6.5 Flat stone slabs covering the Hippos/Susita High Level aqueduct, Israel [Ben David 2002, figs 5 and 6].
- 6.6 Flat stone slabs covering the Shechem-Samaria aqueduct, Israel [Frumkin 2002, figs 7 and 8].
- Pitched stone slabs covering the Ramat Hanadiv aqueduct, Israel [Hirschfeld 2002b, fig. 9b].
- 6.8 Rock cut tunnel: En Ami tunnel, Caesarea, Israel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 4a].
- Tunnel section of the Eleutheropolis aqueduct, Israel, showing a built-up section to support the tunnel roof [Sagiv *et al.* 2002, fig. 8].

- 6.10 Cross-section of shaft 1, Nahal Snunit tunnel, Caesarea, Israel showing steps down into tunnel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 13b].
- 6.11 Shaft 1, Nahal Snunit tunnel, Caesarea, Israel [Siegelmann 2002, fig. 14b].
- 6.12 Protrusions in a shaft of the Beirut tunnel, Lebanon [Davie et al. 1997, pl. 12].
- 6.13 Vaulted covers over the tunnel shafts, Beirut, Lebanon [Davie et al. 1997, pl.11.2].
- North section through the Abila upper tunnel showing the location of the Greek inscription [Fuller 1986, fig. 3].
- 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].
- 6.16 Brick pier on Antioch- south bridge, south-eastern Turkey [Wilber 1938, fig. 5].
- 6.17 View of the Beirut bridge, Lebanon [Davie et al. 1997, fig. 1].
- 6.18 Schematic diagram of a typical siphon (h = loss of head) [Hodge 1992, fig. 102].
- 6.19 Channel B with triple pipeline on the Caesarea High Level aqueduct, Israel [Porath 2002b, fig. 4].
- 6.20 Circular opening (left-hand side, without scale) on a block of the Tiberias, Beth Yerah branch pipeline, Israel [Winogradov 2002, fig. 6].
- 6.21 Hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline, view from south west [Porath 2002b, fig. 15].
- 6.22 Hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline, view from above [Porath 2002b, fig. 17].
- 6.23 Plan and sections of hydraulic device on the Caesarea southern pipeline [Porath 2002b, fig. 16].
- 6.24 Plan and section of the inverted siphon (*colonnes d'équilibre*) on the Aleppo aqueduct, Syria [Mazloum 1936, fig. 1].
- 6.25 Manhole in the Ramat Hanadiv aqueduct, Israel: view, plan and section [Hirschfeld 2002b, fig. 11a and b].
- 6.26 Inscriptions from the Jerusalem aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 2.].
- 6.27 Inscriptions from the Jerusalem aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 3].
- 6.28 Inscription from the Caesarea High Level aqueduct, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 4].
- 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].
- 6.30 Limescale incrustation on an aqueduct bridge in Antioch, south-eastern Turkey [photo: author].
- 6.31 Late Roman edict for the preservation of the aqueducts from Bethlehem, Israel [Di Segni 2002, fig. 8].

- 7.1 Plan of castellum divisorium, Nîmes [Hodge 1992, fig. 198].
- 7.2 Elevation and plan showing distribution arrangements inside *castellum divisorium*, Pompeii [Hodge 1992, fig. 197].
- 7.3 Plan and elevation (looking east) of the terminus and *castellum divisorium* of the Caesarea High Level aqueduct [Porath 2002b, fig. 19].
- 7.4 Castellum structure, Apamea, Syria [Lacoste 1941, fig. 6-6].
- 7.5 North Gate area of Apamea, showing the aqueduct as it enters the city and heads towards the probable main *castellum divisorium* [photo: author].
- 7.6 Plan of the Banias aqueduct, Israel showing the probable locations (A-E) of the distribution pools [after Hartal 2002, fig. 2].
- 7.7 Distribution pools, Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 10].
- 7.8 Distribution pools with *calices*, Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 13].
- 7.9 The conical side of the calices; lead pipes (left); carved holes (right), Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 14].
- 7.10 Iron grille set into the opening of one of the terracotta pipes, Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 18].
- 7.11 Iron grille set into opening of a terracotta pipe, Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 19].
- 7.12 Terminal pool with ceramic pipes exiting, Banias [Hartal 2002, fig. 20].
- 7.13 *Kalybe* in the forum, Shohba, Syria [photo: author].
- 7.14 Plan of the *nymphaeum* [#300], Petra, Jordan [Bachmann et al. 1921, fig. 28].
- 7.15 Street fountain, Apamea [photo: author].
- 7.16 Street fountain, Scythopolis [Fahlbusch 2002, fig. 7].
- 7.17 Plan of the *macellum*, Jerash showing locations of fountains [Uscatescu and Martin-Bueno 1997, fig. 1].
- 7.18 Elagabalus coin from Pella showing a building identified on the coin as  $N\Psi M\Phi(E\Omega N)$  'nymphaeum' [Meshorer 1985, fig. 251].
- 7.19 Plan of the *nymphaeum*, Jerash, Jordan [Fisher 1938, plan 28].
- 7.20 Commodus inscription, Jerash [Welles 1938, pl. 122a].
- 7.21 Attidius inscription, Jerash [Welles 1938, pl. 106b].
- 7.22 Holes in ceilings of 'Dome Reservoir-Cistern' (top) and 'North-western Cistern' (bottom), Resafe [Brinker 1991, fig. 45 a and c].
- 7.23 Holes in the ceiling of the 'Big Reservoir-Cistern', Resafe [photo: author].
- 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].
- 7.25 Plan of the reservoir-cistern under Nea Church, Jerusalem [Avigad 1983, fig.279].
- 7.26 Plan of the 'Big Reservoir-Cistern', Resafe [Brinker 1991, fig. 4].

- 7.27 The reservoir-cistern at Dara [Preusser 1911, fig. 57].
- 7.28 Plan of the 'Small Reservoir-Cistern', Resafe [Brinker 1991, fig. 6].
- 7.29 Plan of the 'small cistern' at Dara [Preusser 1911, fig. 58].
- 7.30 Plan showing the location of the tunnel reservoir-cistern at Capitolias (shown as a black line running around the south-eastern corner of the wall circuit) [Schumacher and Le Strange 1890].
- 7.31 Plan showing the course of the Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern [Ohlig et al. 2002, 313].
- 7.32 Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern (interior) [Tsuk 2002a, fig. 12b].
- 7.33 Lead pipe in Sepphoris tunnel reservoir-cistern [Tsuk 2002a, fig. 18].
- 7.34 Bronze stopcock, Humayma [Oleson 1998, pl.7].
- 7.35 Pool with water jars in the piazza at Dor [Berg et al. 2002, fig. 10].
- 7.36 Plan of Sbeiteh showing the locations of water management installations [Tsuk 2002c, map 1].
- 7.37 Network of late Roman pipelines, Antioch [Lassus 1983, fig. 9].
- 7.38 Ceramic pipeline network and cylindrical stone junction box, Antioch [Lassus 1983, fig. 9].
- 7.39 Stone pipeline, Palmyra [photo: author].
- 7.40 Holes in the stone pipeline at Hippos/Susita [Tsuk et al. 2002, fig. 1].
- 7.41 Rosette drain cover, Palmyra [Michalowski 1960, fig. 7].
- 7.42 Plan of drain intersection at Caesarea showing manhole access point [Wiemken and Holum 1981, fig. 8].
- 7.43 Drain, in foreground, leading into sump in street, Dor [Berg et al. 2002, fig. 18].
- 7.44 Plan of Apamea showing main water management installations [after Ball 2000, fig. 26; installations added by author].
- 7.45 Network of ceramic pipelines to west of *cardo* in North Gate area, Apamea [photo: author].
- 7.46 Plan of Jerash showing main water management installations [after Ball 2000, fig. 37; installations added by author].
- 7.47 Plan of Caesarea showing main water management installations [after Ball 2000, fig. 31; installations added by author].
- 7.48 Dedicatory inscription from Nea Church reservoir, Jerusalem [Avigad 1983, fig. 288].

- 8.1 Plan of latrine #210 showing *impluvium* design and holes for affixing seats in north-eastern corner, Apamea [Schmidt-Colinet 1984, fig. 1].
- 8.2 Latrine #702, Apamea, showing the drain, gutter and basin in floor [photo: author].
- 8.3 Detail of basin in latrine floor, Apamea showing gutter entering from top and pipeline leaving at base [photo: author].
- 8.4 Latrine #217, Zeugma [Early and Humphrey 2003, fig. 48].
- 8.5 Geometric mosaic from latrine #210, Apamea [Balty 1981, fig. 79].
- 8.6 Distribution map of sites with latrines in the Near East [drawn: author].
- 8.7 Latrine from Herod's Second Palace, Jericho, showing 'channel' under seating on right [Netzer 2001, fig. 303].
- 8.8 Plan of Herod's Third Palace Northern Wing; black walls are concrete faced with *opus* reticulatum [Netzer 2004, plan 34].
- 8.9 Plan of the Cypros (shoulder) bathhouse [Netzer 2001, plan 35].
- 8.10 Plan of Cypros bathhouse [#712] [Netzer 2004, plan 33].
- 8.11 Isometric (A) and plan (B) view of *caldarium* with tub, Cypros [Netzer 2001, figs 296-297].
- 8.12 Plan of the Ramat Hanadiv aqueduct, pool/reservoir and bathhouse complex (all phases) [Hirschfeld 2002b, fig. 3a].
- 8.13 Plan of the main bathhouse area, Ramat Hanadiv [after Hirschfeld 2000, fig. 180].
- 8.14 Reconstructed plan of Antioch #240 [Yegül 2001, fig. 3].
- 8.15 Schematic plan of En Gedi bathhouse [Mazar and Dunayevsky 1967, fig. 3].
- 8.16 Comparative plans of Dura Europos bathhouses E3 [#243], M7 [#245] and C3 [#246] [Rostovtzeff *et al.* 136, pl. 4].
- 8.17 Distribution map of thermal spas in the Near East [drawn: author].
- 8.18 Plan of Antioch #238 [Elderkin and Stillwell 1934, plate 3].
- 8.19 Plan of Antioch #239 [Elderkin and Stillwell 1934, fig. 7].
- 8.20 Plan of the Hammat Gader baths [after Hirschfeld 1997, fig. 39].
- 8.21 Lead pipe network feeding fountain at the edge of the pool in Area D [Hirschfeld 1997, fig. 45].
- 8.22 Lead pipe in fountain base (possibly a reused altar or statue base), Bosra [photo: author].
- 8.23 Plan of the Toprak an-Narlidja bathhouse, near Antioch. Scale 1:100 [Stillwell 1941, plan 5].
- 8.24 Plan of the Jekmejeh bathhouse, near Antioch. Scale 1:200 [Stillwell 1941, plan 6].
- 8.25 Channel running around exterior of the bathhouse at Serjilla [photo: author].
- 8.26 Apsidal pool inside the Serjilla bathhouse fed by the external channel entering through the window-sill [photo: author].

- 8.27 Successive building phases in the Beirut bathhouse [Thorpe 1998-1999, fig. 13].
- 8.28 Plan of Antioch showing locations of baths excavated by the Princeton expedition and hypothetical locations of baths mentioned by Malalas [Yegül 2001, fig.1].
- 8.29 Opus reticulatum in bathhouse at Herod's Third Palace, Jericho [Netzer 2002, fig. 1].
- 8.30 Relief of a religious procession from the Temple of Bel, Palmyra with two groups of figures fully swathed in veils on the right-hand side and top left-hand corner [Colledge 1976, fig. 20].
- 8.31 Marble statue of Hygieia from Bath F, Antioch [#723] [Vermeule 2001, p. 90].
- 8.32 Plan of Bath F, Antioch [#723] showing location of Tethys and fishes mosaic [Stillwell 1941, plan 2].
- 8.33 Bath tub with painted inscription, Ashqelon [Stager 1991, 46].
- 8.34 Map of the Near East showing sites in Table 8.7 [drawn: author].
- 8.35 View of Palmyra showing extent of excavation, largely restricted to the main streets [photo: author].
- 8.36 Topographic plan of Zeugma showing the (limited) extent of excavation on the site [Early and Humphrey 2003, fig. 1].
- 8.37 Plan of Dura Europos showing locations of city blocks [Rostovtzeff et al. 1936, pl. 1].

- 9.1 Plan of house #379 from Dura Europos showing typical location of cistern in courtyard [Hopkins 1936, plan II].
- 9.2 Plan of house #424, Petra [Amr et al. 1997, fig. 2].
- 9.3 Plan of house #405, Zeugma [Ergeç 1998, fig. 5.3].
- 9.4 Plan of house #413, Zeugma [Abadie-Reynal et al. 2001, fig. 2.2].
- 9.5 Plan of the Palace of the *Dux Ripae*, Dura Europos, showing the locations of the bathhouse and latrines [after Detweiler 1952, fig. 7].
- 9.6 Plan of the House of Iphigenia [#451], Antioch [Stillwell 1941, plan 3].
- 9.7 Plan of house #425, Petra [Kolb *et al.* 1999, fig.1].
- 9.8 Plan of the House of Menander [#431], Antioch, showing locations of the fountains and latrine [Dobbins 2001, 50].
- 9.9 Fountain in room 1 in the House of Menander [#431], Antioch [Dobbins 2001, fig. 8].
- 9.10 Plan of house #438, Antioch; note pipe feeding fountain in centre courtyard [Levi 1947, fig. 85].
- 9.11 Plan of the Yakto Complex [#440], Antioch; note the multiple pipelines [Levi 1947, fig. 110].
- 9.12 Cistern no.17, Sbeiteh/Shivta [Tsuk 2002c, fig. 3].

- 9.13 Plan of the House of the Console Capitals [#376], Apamea; reservoirs at 'R' and fountain at 'I' [Balty 1987, fig. 135].
- 9.14 Fountain with reservoir behind in the House of the Console Capitals [#376], Apamea [photo: author].
- 9.15 Plan of house #378, Apamea; reservoir at 'R' [Balty 1987, fig. 138].
- 9.16 Late Roman reservoir inserted into peristyle of house #378, Apamea [photo: author].
- 9.17 Stone basin (not *in situ*) in peristyle of house #438, Apamea [photo: author].
- 9.18 Plan of typical water supply network in a Pompeian house showing lead pipelines (with junction box) feeding fountain spouts (\*); Casa dell'Orso, Pompeii [Jansen 2001, fig. 3.13].
- 9.19 Bronze tap found during excavations at Zeugma [photo: author].
- 9.20 Plan and section of the En Ya'el villa [#371], near Jerusalem [Edelstein 1990].
- 9.21 Partial plan of the House of Menander [#431], Antioch, showing sightlines towards fountain in room 1 [Dobbins 2001, fig. 7].

- 10.1 Schematic drawing of vertical-wheeled, undershot mill [Wikander 2000b, fig. 1].
- 10.2 Schematic drawing of horizontal-wheeled mill [McQuitty 1995, fig. 2].
- 10.3 Schematic drawing of *arubah* penstock mill [McQuitty 1995, fig. 2].
- 10.4 The square building abutting the dam at Caesarea. The two vertical Roman shafts are at A.

  The two cuttings between A and B are Turkish [Schiøler 1989, fig. 1].
- 10.5 Plan and section of dam and mill complex, Caesarea [Schiøler 1989, fig. 2].
- 10.6 Reconstruction of the turbine mill, Caesarea [Schiøler 1989, fig. 3].
- 10.7 Plan of field systems at Wadi Faynan showing the mill complex and its associated evacuation channels through WF4.2 into the main wadi [Barker *et al.* 1999, fig. 21].
- 10.8 Plan of the remains of the sawmill, Jerash [Seigne 2002, fig. 3].
- 10.9 Section through sawmill, Jerash [Seigne 2002, fig. 4].
- 10.10 Reconstruction of the sawmill, Jerash [Seigne 2002, fig. 8].
- 10.11 Map of Antioch in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD showing the proposed location of the fullers' canal and the find spot of the inscription [Lewis 1997, fig. 31].
- 10.12 Cisterns in *taberna* 10, *officina tinctoria*, Jerash [Uscatescu and Martin-Bueno 1997, fig. 10].
- 10.13 Reconstruction of the Jerash officina tinctoria [Uscatescu and Martin-Bueno 1997, fig. 11].
- 10.14 Interior of fullery showing rinsing vats and treading tubs, Ostia [photo: author].
- 10.15 Industrial installation in a cave with tanks and rock-cut channels, Zeugma [Abadie-Reynal et al. 1997, fig. 6].

- 10.16 Industrial installation in a cave, Cyrene [photo: author].
- 10.17 Plan of industrial installation, Ain Feshka [De Vaux 1959, planche 2].
- 10.18 Plan and section of jar installation, Khirbet Sabiya [Ayalon 1979, fig. 1].
- 10.19 Plan of jar installation, Tel Tanninim [Stieglitz 1998, fig. 8].
- 10.20 South-eastern reservoir, Andarin. Arrow points to recesses at the base of the wall [Mango 2002, fig. 3].