

Chapter 4

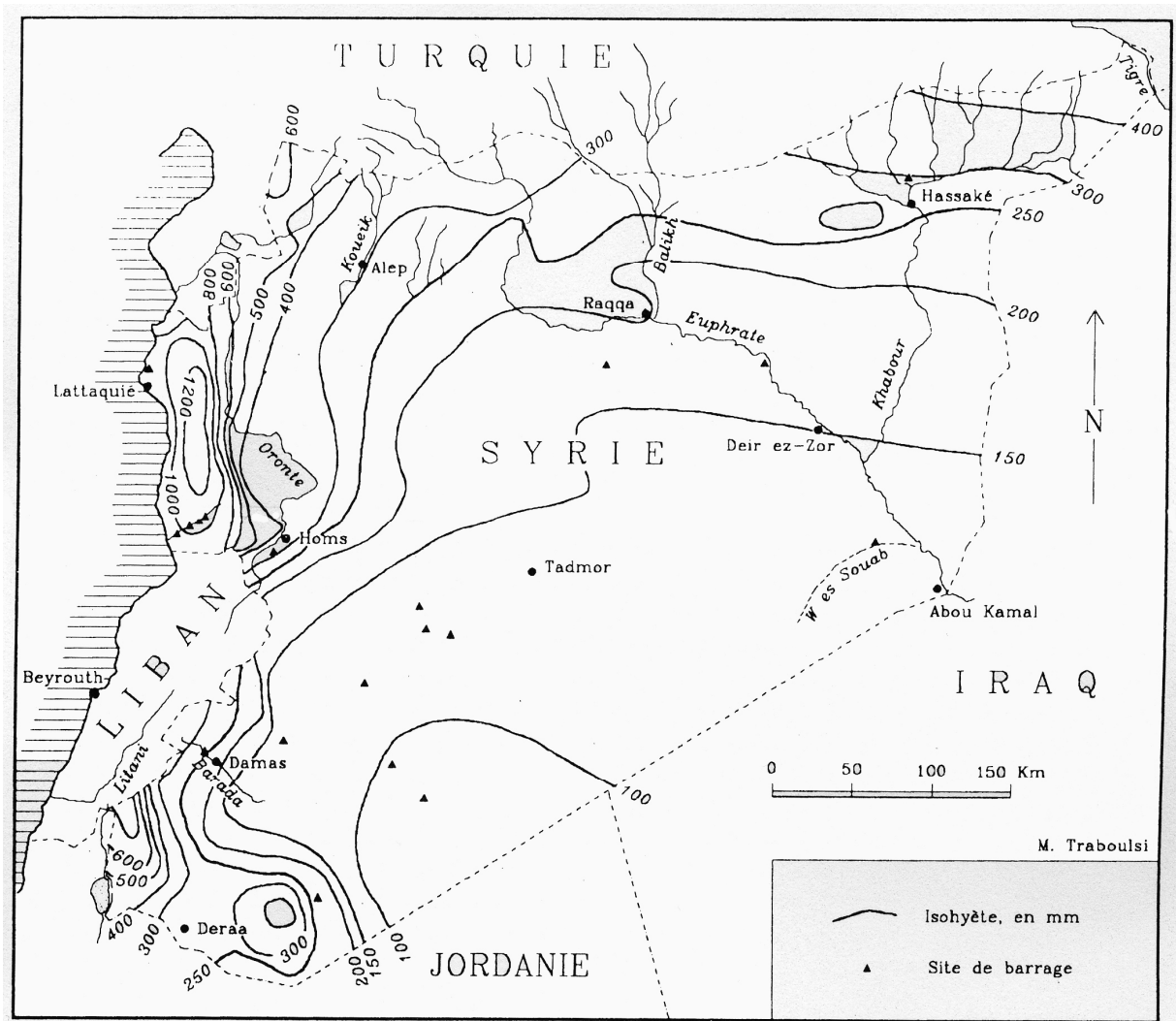


Fig. 4.1: Map of Syria showing locations of ancient dams (of all dates) in relation to rainfall in an average year [Calvet and Geyer 1992, fig. 2].

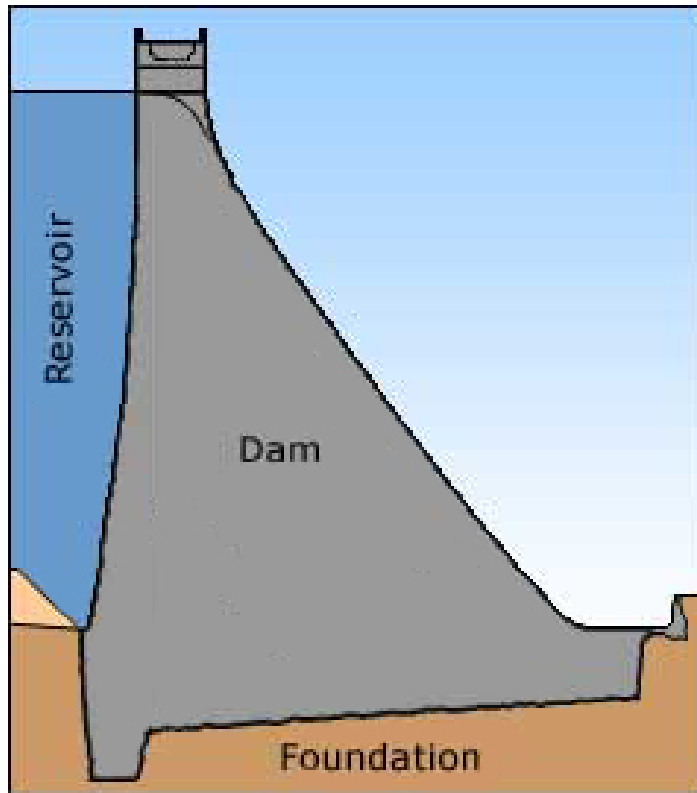


Fig. 4.2: Schematic section through a typical gravity dam
[http://www.britishdams.org/about_dams/gravity.htm].

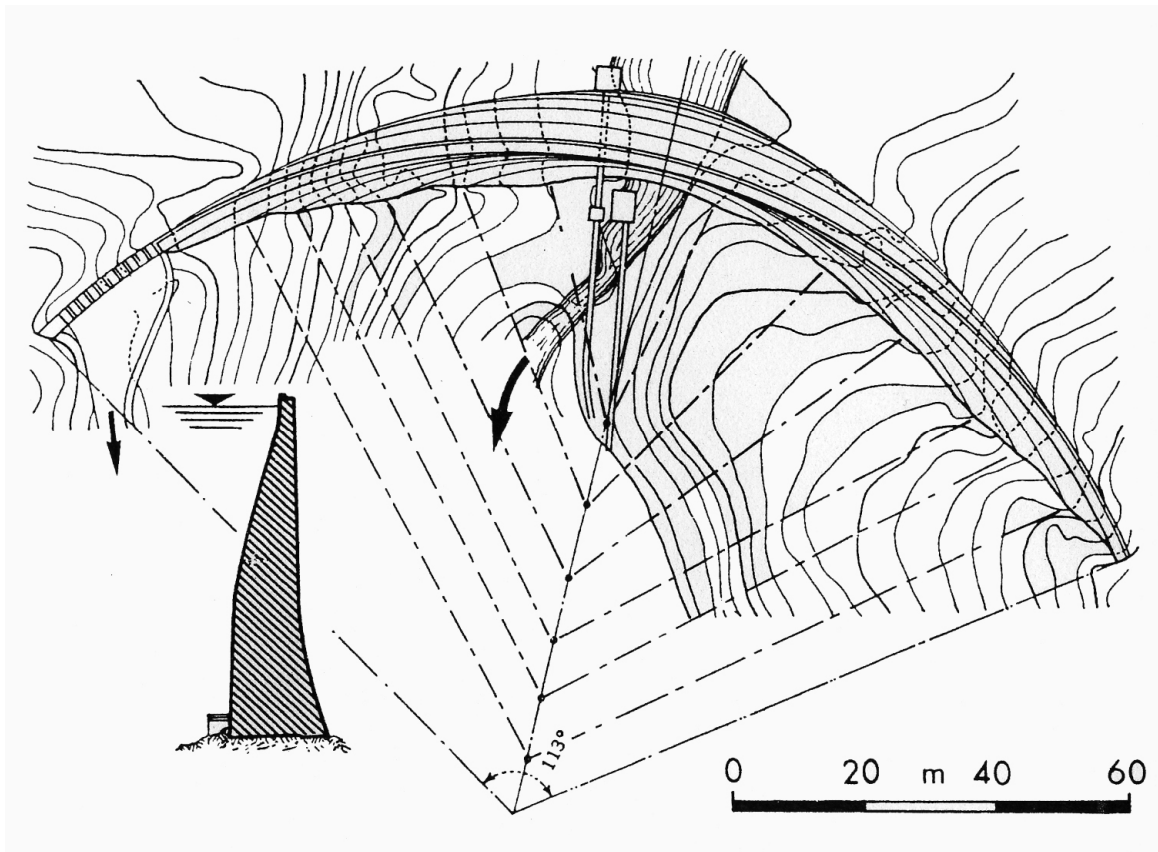


Fig. 4.3: Plan and section of the Salmon Creek arch dam, south-east Alaska [Schnitter 1987, fig. 9].

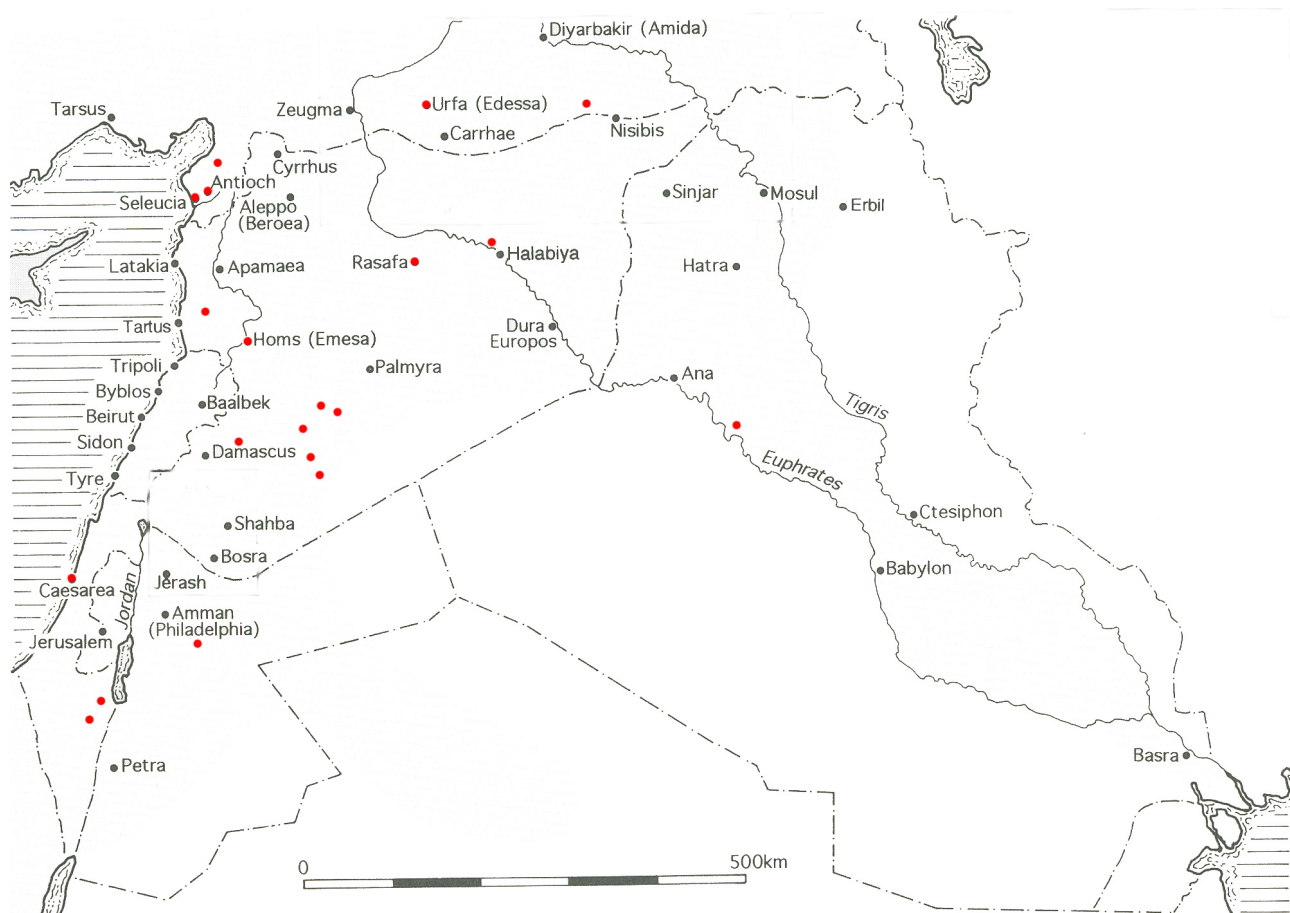


Fig. 4.4: Map of Near East showing locations of Roman and late Roman dams [drawn: author].¹

¹ Base map from Ball 2003, fig. 1.



Fig. 4.5: 'Iron Gates' dam at Antioch, south-east Turkey, in a narrow valley [photo: author].



Fig. 4.6: Harbaqa dam, Syria, spanning a broad wadi [photo: author].



Fig. 4.7: Nabataean dam near 'The Monastery', Petra, Jordan, in a narrow crevice [photo: author].



Fig. 4.8: Detail of the 'Iron Gates' dam, Antioch showing the brick courses [photo: author].



Fig. 4.9: Stepped dam at Proserpina, serving the city of Mérida, Spain [Hodge 1992, fig. 41].



Fig. 4.10: Detail of the Harbaqa dam, Syria showing the stepped lower courses [photo: author].



Fig. 4.11: Detail of the Homs dam, Syria showing the waving stepped courses [photo: author].



Fig. 4.12: The landscape in the vicinity of the Harbaqa dam, Syria, showing the silted wadi behind the dam and the ring of mountains in the background [photo: author].



Fig. 4.13: Aerial photo of the Harbaqa dam, Syria, showing the extent of the silting of the reservoir in the 1930s [Poidebard 1934, plate 34].

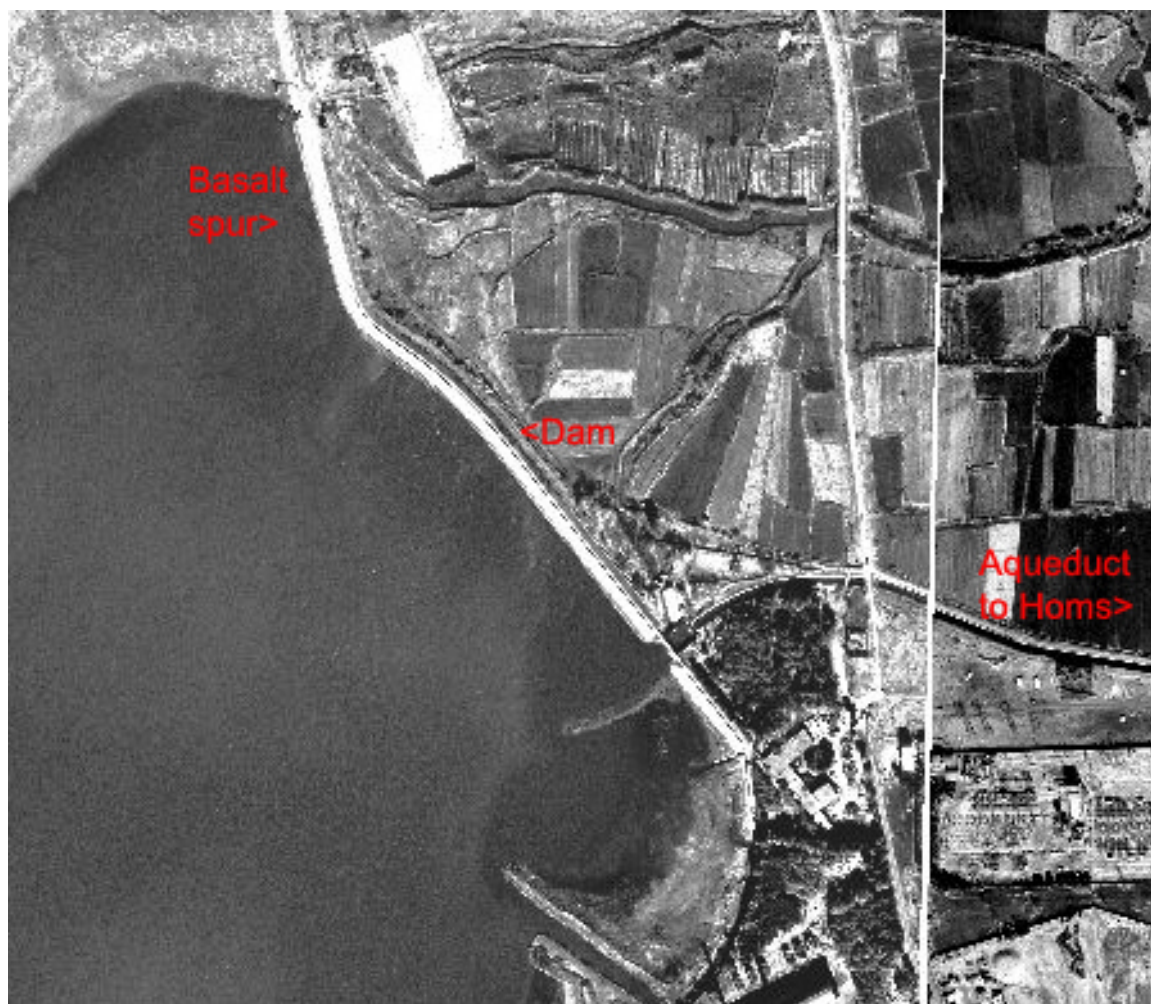


Fig. 4.14: Satellite image of the Homs dam, Syria showing the French dam (thick white band on water side), the Roman dam (black link on the air side of the modern dam) and the aqueduct to Homs. The basalt spur extends from the edge of the lake to the point where the dam changes direction.



Fig. 4.15: Detail of the Harbaqa dam, Syria, showing the two building phases [photo: author].



Fig. 4.16: The imperial building inscription at the Seleucia-Pieria dam-tunnel complex, south-eastern Turkey. The inscription may have included the emperor Domitian, whose name seems to have been erased and replaced with FC (*faciendum curaverunt*), which is in itself unusual in an inscription of this type. The Greek in the lower left-hand corner was probably a later addition. [photo: author].



Fig. 4.17: Detail of the Tell Kazel dam, Syria, showing the stepped courses [photo: author].

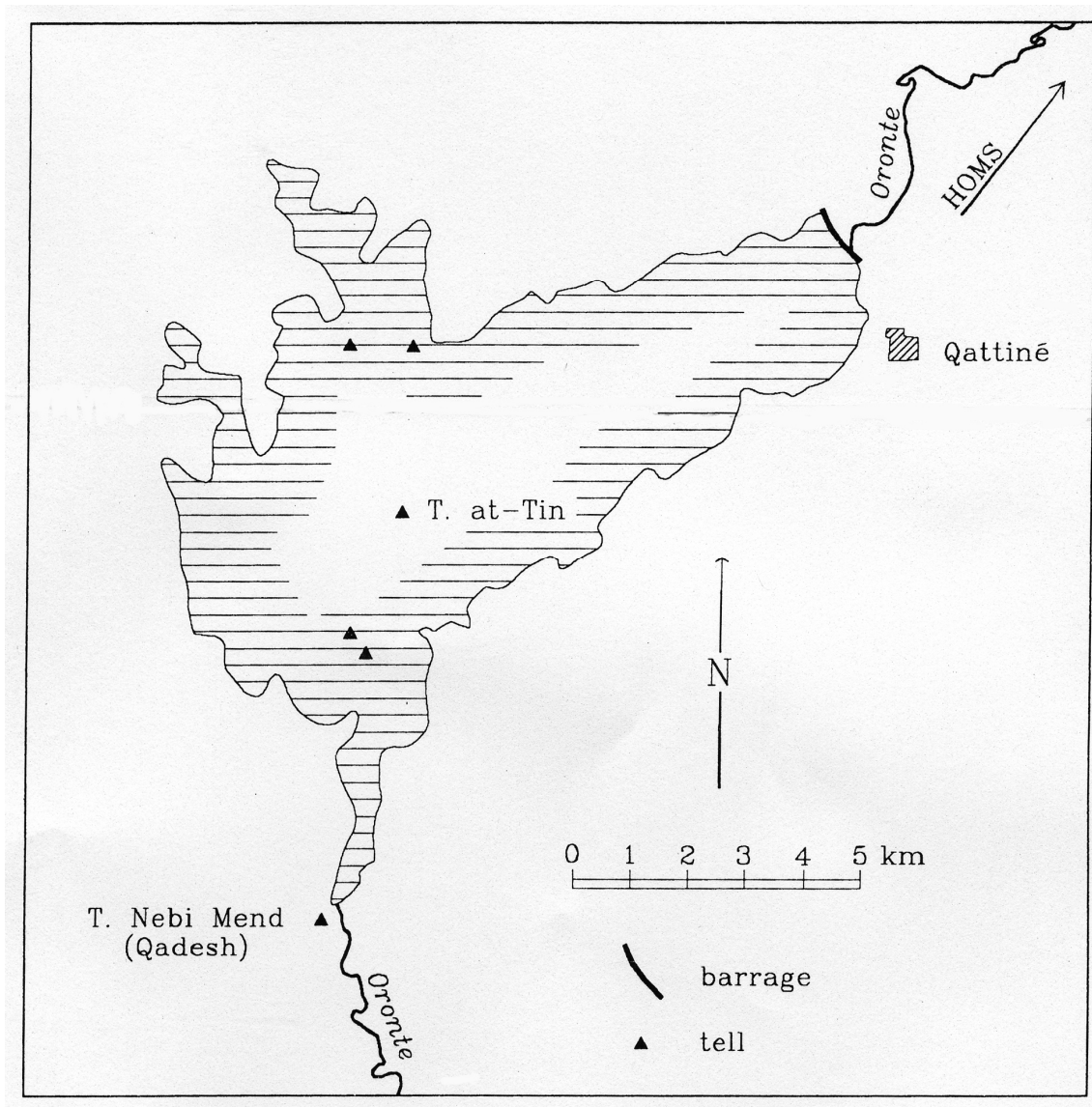


Fig. 4.18: Map of the Lake Qattine area showing the locations of the Homs dam (*barrage*) and Tell Nebi Mend (Qadesh) [Calvet and Geyer 1992, fig. 8].



Fig. 4.19: The evil eye and inscribed line at Seleucia-Peria, south-eastern Turkey [photo: author].