



THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS



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- Questions:
- Where to find specific aqueduct structures
- What do we know about them?
- How good are the data
- Which structures are in danger?

Maps of the aqueduct channels



Aqueductus010911


Browse

Layout: Aqueduct

Record: 178

Total: 1339

Unsorted



ROMAQ

Aqueducts

References **Elements** **NEMAUSUS**

Contacts

target code **NEMAU** aqueduct number **178**

aqueduct code **NEMAU_x**

Aqueduct number 178 **NEMAUSUS** France

modern name Nîmes **age** roman

non-latin script **period**

other names (Mod/Clas) **destn** town

aqueduct name pont du Gard **Mean Gradient(‰)**

length (km) **specus size (m)** **(m³/day)** **(m/km)**

Width		depth (incl vault)		
				0.2

source	specus	tunnels	walls	siphons	bridges	basins	regards	dropStruct	destination
A	S	T	W	I	P	B	R	D	Z

GeneralDescription

footnotes

ref code		title	journal	total pages	relevant pages	where?	mark
bailhache1983	Go	Etude de l'évolution du débit des aqueducs gallo-romains	Journées d'Etudes sur les Aqueducs Remains, June 26-29, 1977			PDF	
Benoit1994	Go	Recherches le long de l'aqueduc de Nîmes dans la basse vallée	Les Campagnes de la France	151-162		PDF	
bessac2002	Go	Im Schatten des Pont du Gard. Zu den jüngsten Ausgrabungen in Steinbruch	Antike Welt	153-162		PDF	
Blanc2000	Go	La séquence des laminae carbonatées de la tranchée du chemin de fer au Grès	L'aqueduc de Nîmes et le Pont du Gard	249-261		Cees	
bossy2000	Go	Sur le fonctionnement d'un ouvrage de grand hydraulique antique, l'aqueduc	Comptes Rendues de l'Académie	767-775		PDF	
bromwich2003	Go	The Roman Remains in Northern and Eastern France				PDF	
chanson2002a	Go	Hydraulics of large culvert beneath Roman aqueduct of Nîmes	Journal of Irrigation and Drainage	326		PDF	
chanson2004	Go	Some aspects of the hydraulic design of Roman Aqueducts	La Houille Blanche	43-57		PDF	
ellis1996	Go	Systems of water control: The evidence of some African castellae	Cura aquarum in Campania : monuments of the Nîmes			PDF	

Aqueduct page

Aqueductus010911

Browse

Layout:

RefList

References Aqueducts Find

Contacts

LibraryCees

Record: 158

Total: 4185

Unsorted

Refcode: chanson2004

authors: Chanson, H

name or URL: Some aspects of the hydraulic design of Roman Aqueducts

year: 2004 volume: 6-7 Pages: 43-57

editors:

publisher /Town: La Houille Blanche

in: book or journal:

and again in:

Mark

ISBN

ISSN

translated title

aqueduct code

Go LUGDUNUM	Lyon	France
Go FORUM JULII	Frejus	France
Go NEMAUSUS	Nîmes	France
Go DIVODURUM MEDIOMATRICORUM	Metz	France
Go		

TA ☒ Copy PDF Detail: scanned PDF

MapsIncluded language: French

from Traianus website

also english version under "Chanson2004Eng"

Cees

Driek

Wilke

Mario

find Library

Modified: 07.01.2011 11:37:52

Drick

TurkeyLit sinter

ShortName: Some aspects of the hydraulic design of Roman Aqueducts

Relevance

Reference page



ROMAQQ intro
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THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS (ROMAQ)

The project aims to localize and collect all publications on ancient aqueducts within the borders of the Roman Empire, focusing on roman aqueducts built in the period 400 BC to 400 AD. By necessity, we concentrate our attention on the large aqueducts that served cities and towns, although we also include interesting small aqueducts that served villas and sanctuaries. We have started this initiative because of the following reasons:

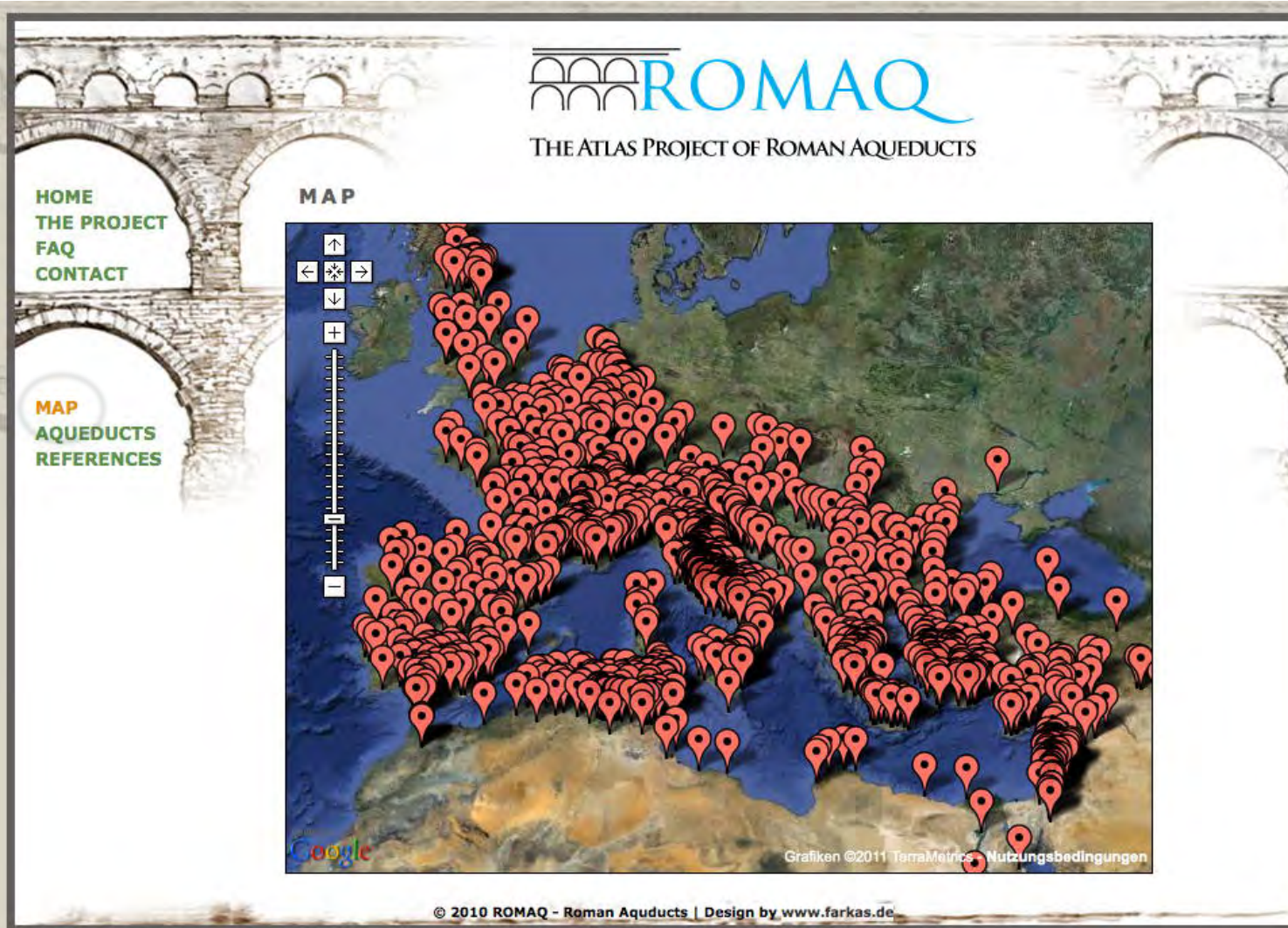
1. Ancient aqueducts are a valuable element of the joint cultural heritage of all people in the Mediterranean basin
2. They are a unique source of scientific data. Aqueducts give information on knowledge levels in hydrology and civil engineering in the ancient world, and on the social life and history of cities; aqueducts can also give unique information on earthquake activity in the Mediterranean basin which can help us to understand the dangers posed by specific geological faults in the Earth's crust. Finally, travertine deposits in aqueducts carry information on land use, deforestation, and the climate in roman times.
3. Aqueducts are vulnerable and much more likely to suffer damage and destruction than the remains of towns or sanctuaries which can be fenced in. Aqueducts are harder to protect because they are narrow, ribbon-like structures in the topography, commonly away from centers of habitation and (apart from the bridges) not preserved as attractive and photogenic ruins.

One important reason that aqueducts are commonly damaged or destroyed is that there is no central database of the location of their remains. ROMAQ aims to improve this situation in the following manner:

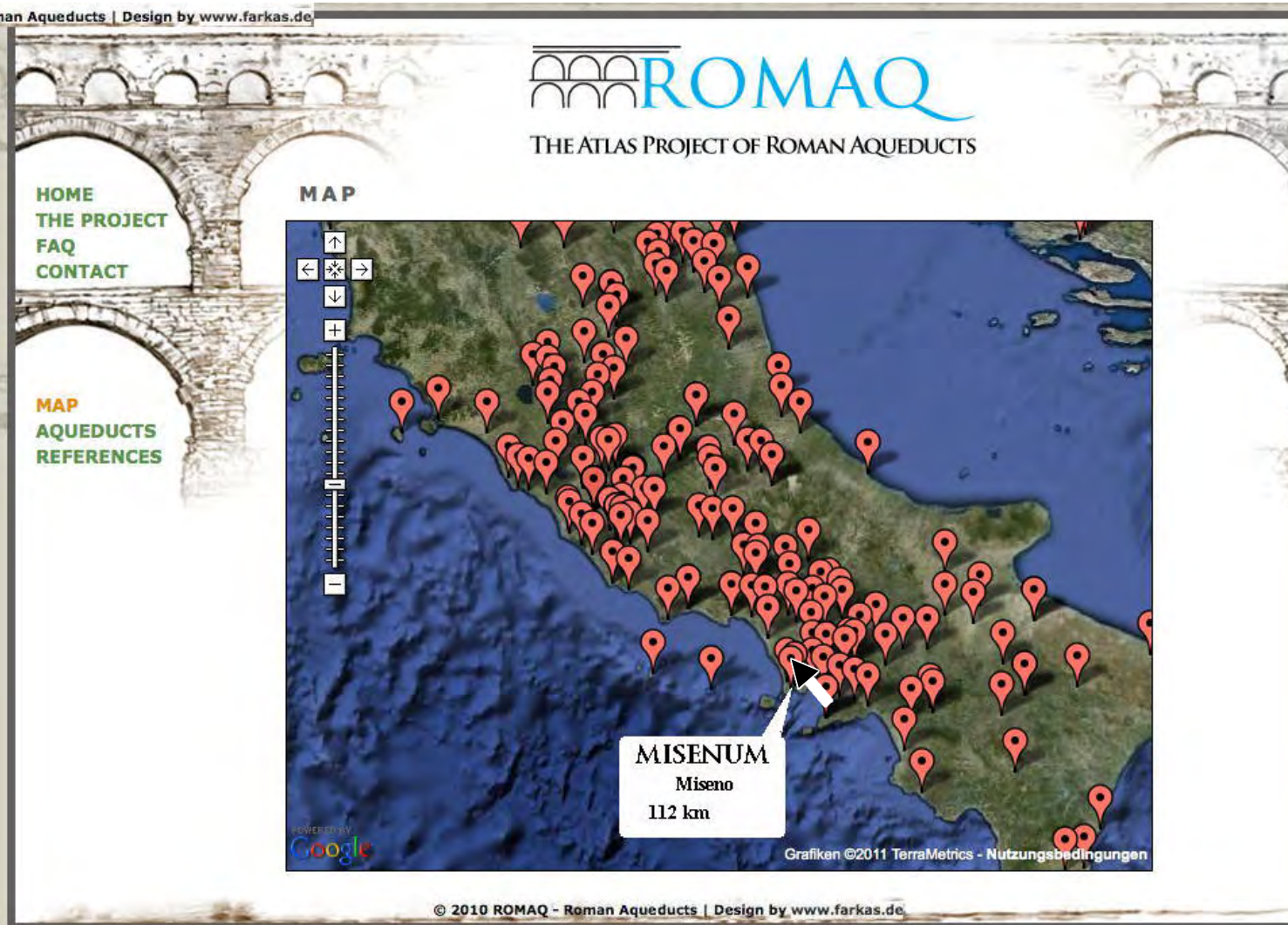
1. By setting up this database of the presently known roman aqueducts and the corpus of published literature on roman aqueducts. We presently have localized over 4000 publications in 23 languages describing over 1300 aqueducts. We aim collect pdf's of all publications in our Thomas Ashby Digital Repository (TADIR). We presently have over 2000 pdfs stored.
2. By collecting all published topographic data on aqueducts and storing this information in a GIS platform
3. By publication of a printed atlas of the known roman aqueducts, including photographs, maps and detailed information

REQUEST FOR HELP

Although our team builds and administers ROMAQ, we heavily rely on the help of ROMAQ users to improve and expand the database. Please [send us](#) references to publications that have not been included yet, or even copies or pdf's, and point out any errors in the database.



general map of all 1360 aqueducts presently in the database



Zooming in, it is possible to see the ancient name and modern name of each aqueduct site, and link to the relevant page

The screenshot shows the ROMAQ website, titled "THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS". The background features a faint image of a Roman aqueduct. The website has a navigation menu on the left with links: HOME, THE PROJECT, FAQ, MAP, AQUEDUCTS (highlighted), REFERENCES, THE ROMAQ TEAM, CONTACT, and LINKS. The main content area is titled "AQUEDUCTS" and includes a search bar with a "search" button. Below the search bar is a table listing aqueducts with their IDs, ancient town names, and modern town names. The table is paginated, showing page 6 of 67.

ID	ANCIENT TOWN NAME	modern town name
519	TOMIS	Constanta
210	TOLOSA	Toulouse Guilheméry
209	TOLOSA	Toulouse Lardenne
1318	TOLOANA	Qasr et-Telah
576	TOLETUM	Toledo
1296	TOCOLOSIDA	
41	TIPASA	Tipasa
1144	TINGI	Henchir Tengar
51	TILURIUM	Gardum
34	TIGAVA MUNICIPIUM	El Kherba
955	TIFERNUM TIBERINUM	Città di Castello
462	TIBUR	Tivoli
341	TIBERIAS	Tiberias
610	THYSDRUS	El Djem
721	THYATEIRA	Akhisar
461	THURRII	Thurio
1108	THUGGA	Dougga
627	THUGGA	Dougga
37	THUBURSICUM NUMIDARUM	Khemissa
977	THUBURNICA	Henchir-Sidi Ali bel Gassem

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Under “aqueducts”, the full list of (presently 1360) roman aqueducts is visible, with ancient and modern names

The “search” function helps to find aqueducts



“References” shows the full list of ROMAQ references on roman aqueducts; presently, there are more than 4000 references in the database in 24 languages. The “search” option allows search in the reference database

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THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS

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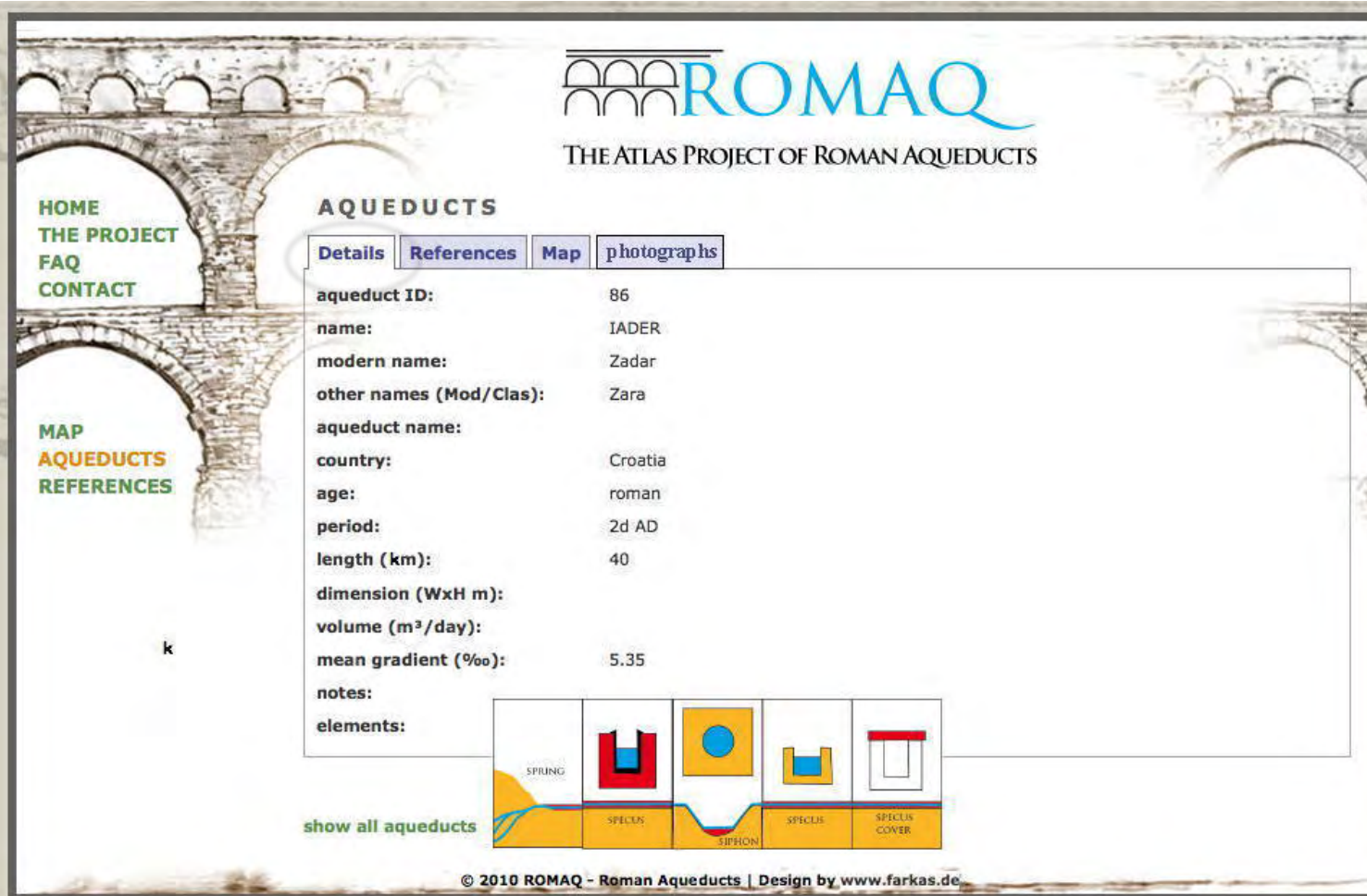
search

ID	ANCIENT TOWN NAME	modern town name
1047	BARGYLIA	Yarköy - Güllük
1044	KNIDOS	Yazıköy - Datça
808	GAGAI	Yenice
679	METROPOLIS	Yeniköy
86	IADER	Zana
13	DIANA VETERANORUM	Zaorejas
800		Zaragoza
584	CAESARAUGUSTA	Zeltingen-Rachtig
1307		Zemmer
1309		Zerk
713	SELGE	Zerk
1280	SELGE	Zuglio
924	IULIUM CARNICUM	`En Boqeq
1217		`En Boqeq
1218		`En Qobi
1331		

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Under “aqueducts”

Clicking on one of the aqueducts gives the page with details of that aqueduct



For each aqueduct (here Zadar), the aqueduct main page gives its details, as obtained from the literature. Small pictograms with the main elements of the aqueduct will be added

Most of this content has not yet been implemented

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THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS

AQUEDUCTS

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aqueduct ID: 86

name: IADER

modern name: Zadar

other names (Mod/Clas): Zara

aqueduct name:

country: Croatia

age: roman

period: 2d AD

length (km): 40

dimension (WxH m):

volume (m³/day):

mean gradient (‰): 5.35

notes:

elements:

[show all aqueducts](#)

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Clicking on “references” now gives the list of references for this particular aqueduct

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AQUEDUCTS


[Details](#) [References](#) [Map](#) [photographs](#)

ID	RefCode	title	pages
2074	Ilakovac1976	Rimski vodovodi zadarskog područja	
2049	Ilakovac1980	Kameni žljebovi akvadukta Biba-Jader	327-340
349	ilakovac1982	Rimski akvedukti na području sjeverne Dalmacije	
672	talbert2000	Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World	
870	TIRtergeste1961	Tabula Imperii Romani - Tergeste	
3697	Vilimonovic1965	A Contribution to the study of groundwater intake recharge in karst	
734	wilkes1969	Dalmatia, history of the provinces of the roman empire	

[show all aqueducts](#)

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For each aqueduct, “references” shows the literature which discusses this aqueduct



The ROMAQ website features a header with the logo and the title "THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS". A left sidebar contains navigation links: HOME, THE PROJECT, FAQ, CONTACT, MAP, AQUEDUCTS, and REFERENCES. The main content area is titled "AQUEDUCTS" and includes tabs for Details, References, Map, and photographs. A table lists various aqueducts with columns for ID, RefCode, title, and pages. The entry for "Kameni žljebovi akvadukta Biba-Jader" is highlighted. A "show all aqueducts" link is at the bottom, along with a copyright notice for 2010 ROMAQ.

ID	RefCode	title	pages
2074	Ilakovac1976	Rimski vodovodi zadarskog područja	
2049	Ilakovac1980	Kameni žljebovi akvadukta Biba-Jader	327-340
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show all aqueducts

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...and clicking on a reference gives its details

The image shows a screenshot of the ROMAQ website. The background features a faint, repeating pattern of Roman aqueduct arches. The website layout includes a header with the ROMAQ logo and the text 'THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS'. On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with links: HOME, THE PROJECT, FAQ, MAP, AQUEDUCTS, REFERENCES (highlighted in orange), THE ROMAQ TEAM, CONTACT, and LINKS. The main content area is titled 'REFERENCES' and includes a '<< back to overview' link. Below this, there are two tabs: 'Details' (selected) and 'Aqueducts'. The 'Details' tab displays a list of metadata for a specific reference, including reference ID, code, title, translated title, authors, editors, journal, publication details, year, volume, pages, publisher, language, and repository status. At the bottom of the page, a copyright notice reads '© 2011 ROMAQ - Roman Aqueducts | Design by www.farkas.de'.

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REFERENCES
<< back to overview

Details Aqueducts

reference ID:	2049
reference code:	Ilakovac1980
title:	Kameni žljebovi akvadukta Biba-Jader
translated title:	stone grooves in the biba-Jader aqueduct
authors:	Ilakovac, B
editors:	
journal:	Diadora
in (book or journal):	
year:	1980
volume:	9
pages:	327-340
publisher:	
language:	Croatian
copy in repository:	PDF
notes:	

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For each reference, the main page shows its details.

Original language spelling of the title and author names is used where possible, also in Greek, Hebrew and Cyrillic

“copy in repository” indicates whether we have a pdf in our digital library

The image shows a screenshot of the ROMAQ website. The background features a faint, repeating pattern of Roman aqueduct arches. The website layout includes a header with the ROMAQ logo and the text 'THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS'. On the left, there is a vertical navigation menu with links: HOME, THE PROJECT, FAQ, MAP, AQUEDUCTS, REFERENCES, THE ROMAQ TEAM, CONTACT, and LINKS. The 'REFERENCES' section is active, displaying a list of references. A specific reference is highlighted, showing details such as reference ID, code, title, authors, and publication information. The 'AQUEDUCTS' link in the navigation menu is circled in blue.

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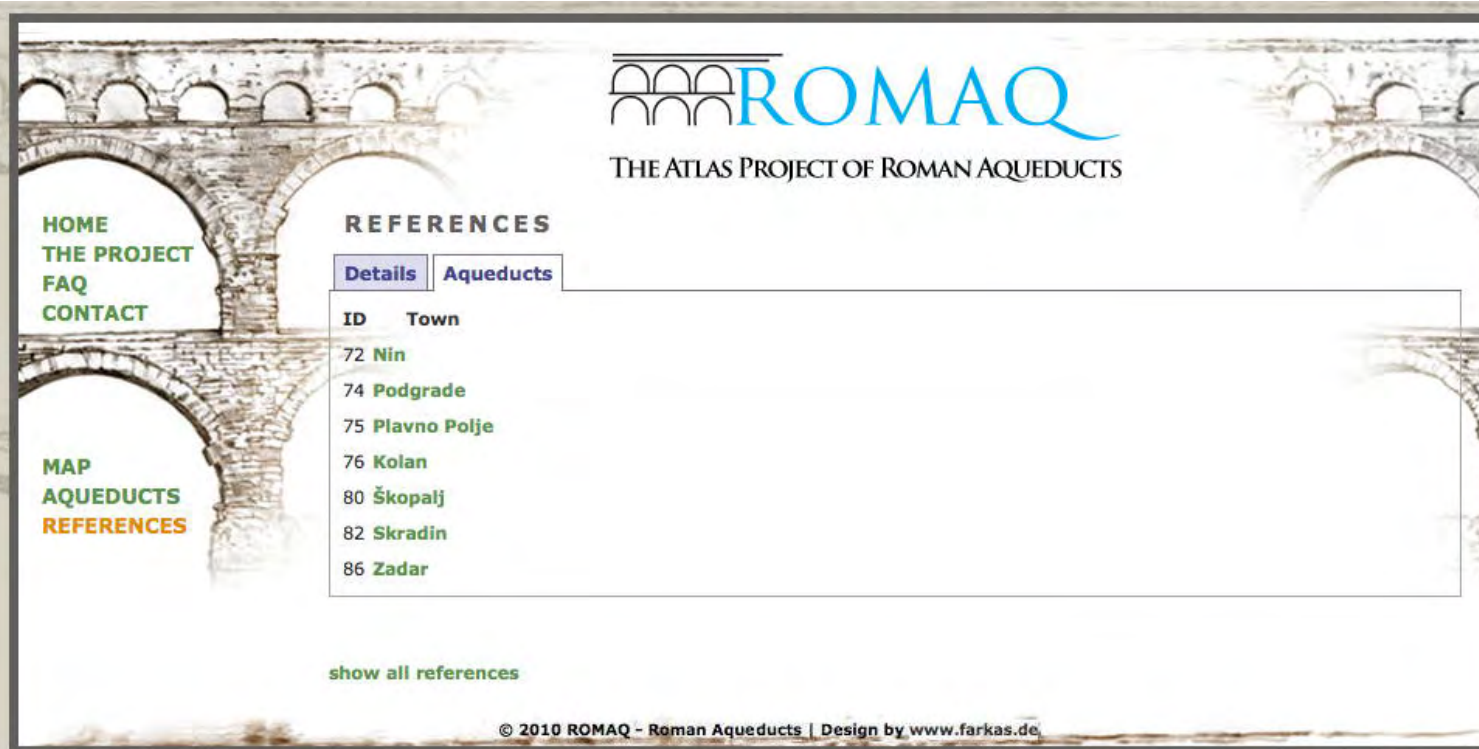
REFERENCES
<< back to overview

Details **Aqueducts**

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notes:	

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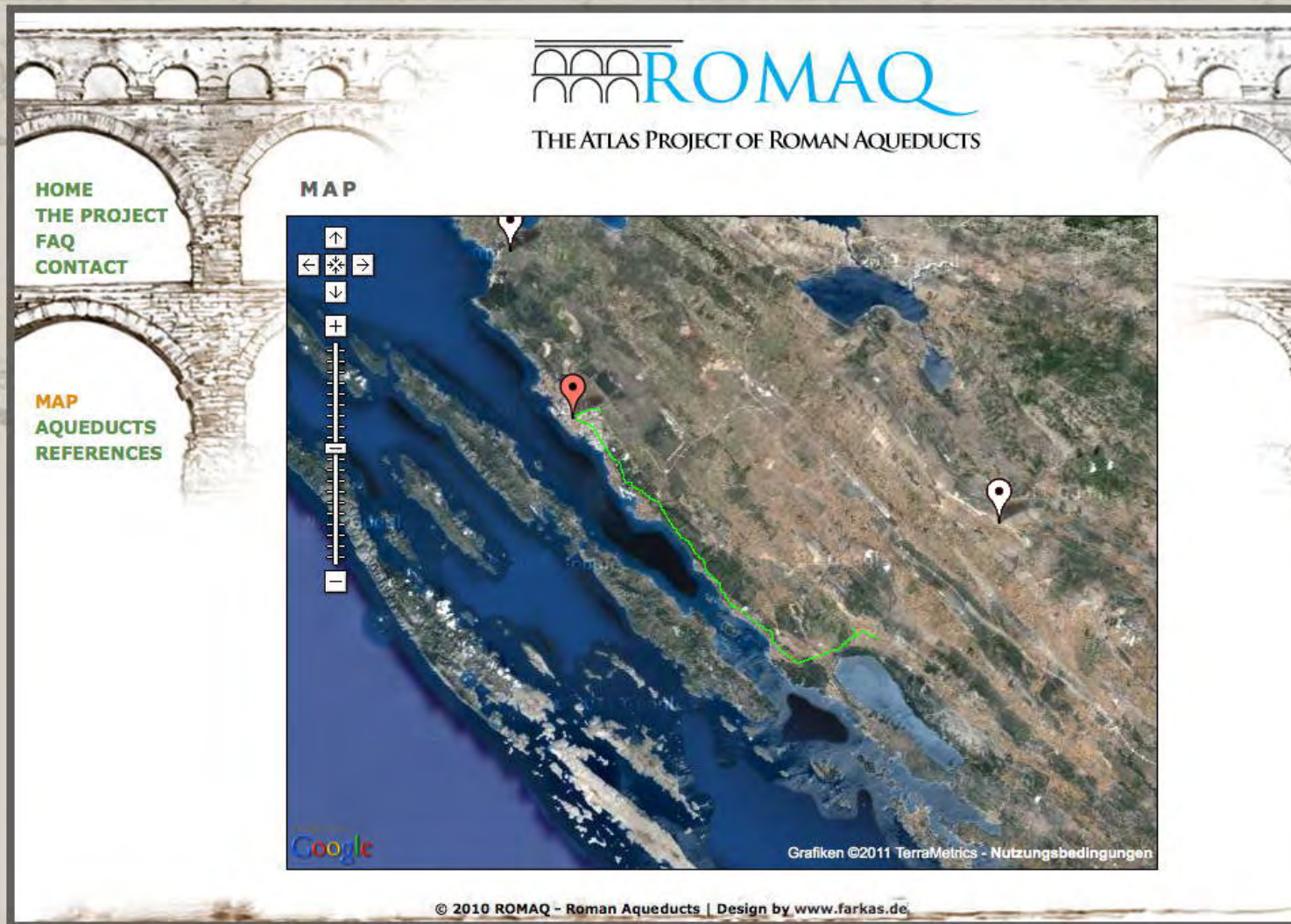
Clicking on "aqueducts" gives the list of aqueducts which are described in this publication



Under “aqueducts”, all aqueducts are shown which are being treated in this particular publication
Clicking on them, brings the user to that aqueduct again



Under “map”, the position of the aqueduct in the Roman Empire is shown



Enlarging this, the position of the target (red marking) and the trace of the aqueduct (if known) are shown



The photograph page gives photographs of elements of the aqueduct, if available



ROMA

THE ATLAS PROJECT OF ROMAN AQUEDUCTS

Fréjus (Frank) FORUM IULII

	Item	Info
Length	19.4 km	
Cross section	0.60 m x 1.2 m	
Volume	32,500 m ³	
Full	12 m	
Period	Middle of the 1st AD	
Features		

Forum Iuli was founded by Caesar in 49 BC and Augustus established here the remains of the Villa Iulia in a colony. Part of the fleet sailed from Augusta Augusta in the battle of Actium, where he was defeated with Cleopatra, was established in Fréjus as a military fleet. A number of fine buildings were erected such as temples, an amphitheatre, a theatre and a harbour. Unfortunately, but there is some evidence that the port area where the remains were added.



The aqueduct

The aqueduct of Fréjus was built in the middle of the first century after the remains were in place. It has been for 400 years since the 18th century. It is 19 km long, with a difference in altitude between the highest spring of redaction and the castrum aquae at the city of all up. The aqueduct rises slowly in a constant course for 30.4 km and for 1.3 km on bridges and 300 m on walls. Large parts of the aqueduct are well preserved. In 1874 a corridor of 26,000 m³ of masonry was given for widening the falls in the area of Collat and Fontaine by raising the Roman aqueduct. Thirty years later the system was partly reconstructed to supply Fréjus, with a capacity of 27,000 m³ of masonry. In 1904, the system was further expanded to 27,000 m³ of masonry.

Originally, an aqueduct of 26 km long was built from spring of La Four, at 100m altitude over Fontaine, to the city. Until recently the capacity of the spring was 200 m³ of masonry but the spring of La Four had to be improved. In 1904, the system was probably insufficient for Fontaine, and the aqueduct was extended by 12.2 km to the more abundant redaction spring at

the Sagette valley below Fontaine at 210 m. Apparently, the La Four source was then abandoned.



The redaction Spring has on the left bank of the Sagette de la Four creek, 200m below the city of Fontaine. Nothing is preserved of the variations at the source, but undoubtedly the aqueduct conduit was built of large cubic blocks connected with metal clamps and covered by the stone. A long stone wall on the left bank of the creek. A bridge over the Sagette river, the bridge of the aqueduct crosses over to the right bank on a bridge of large masonry blocks, of which only one bridgehead is preserved on the left bank of the creek. The conduit then runs the right bank of the creek for some kilometers to the city.

as a broad channel covered by the stone. There is a small bridge at Saint-Thomé and 1.3 km from the source the aqueduct reaches a vertical limestone cliff which is passed by means of a rock of the Roman. The bridge is built of large cubic blocks connected with metal clamps and covered by the stone. A long stone wall on the left bank of the creek. A bridge over the Sagette river, the bridge of the aqueduct crosses over to the right bank on a bridge of large masonry blocks, of which only one bridgehead is preserved on the left bank of the creek. The conduit then runs the right bank of the creek for some kilometers to the city.

For the next 2.2 km the aqueduct follows the left bank of the Sagette river and crosses the Sagette river on a bridge of large masonry blocks, of which only one bridgehead is preserved on the left bank of the creek. The conduit then runs the right bank of the creek for some kilometers to the city.

land, but emerges in two low aqueduct bridges, the La Four bridge and the La Four bridge.



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the La Four spring. A 400 m long section of the Sagette aqueduct is exposed. The overburden and the overburden are well preserved, but the conduit arches have collapsed. The aqueduct is 400 m long and 1.4 to 1.2 m high. The masonry of the conduit is built of large cubic blocks connected with metal clamps and covered by the stone. A long stone wall on the left bank of the creek. A bridge over the Sagette river, the bridge of the aqueduct crosses over to the right bank on a bridge of large masonry blocks, of which only one bridgehead is preserved on the left bank of the creek. The conduit then runs the right bank of the creek for some kilometers to the city.



Caryatide bridge Fontaine south of the city of the Sagette de la Four creek.

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How can we use ROMAQ ?



Using ROMAQ we can research on locations of certain elements, for example



Inverted siphons....

Using ROMAQ we can research on locations of certain elements, for example



Drop shafts

Using ROMAQ we can research on locations of certain elements, for example



Water lifting devices

Roman Aqueducts

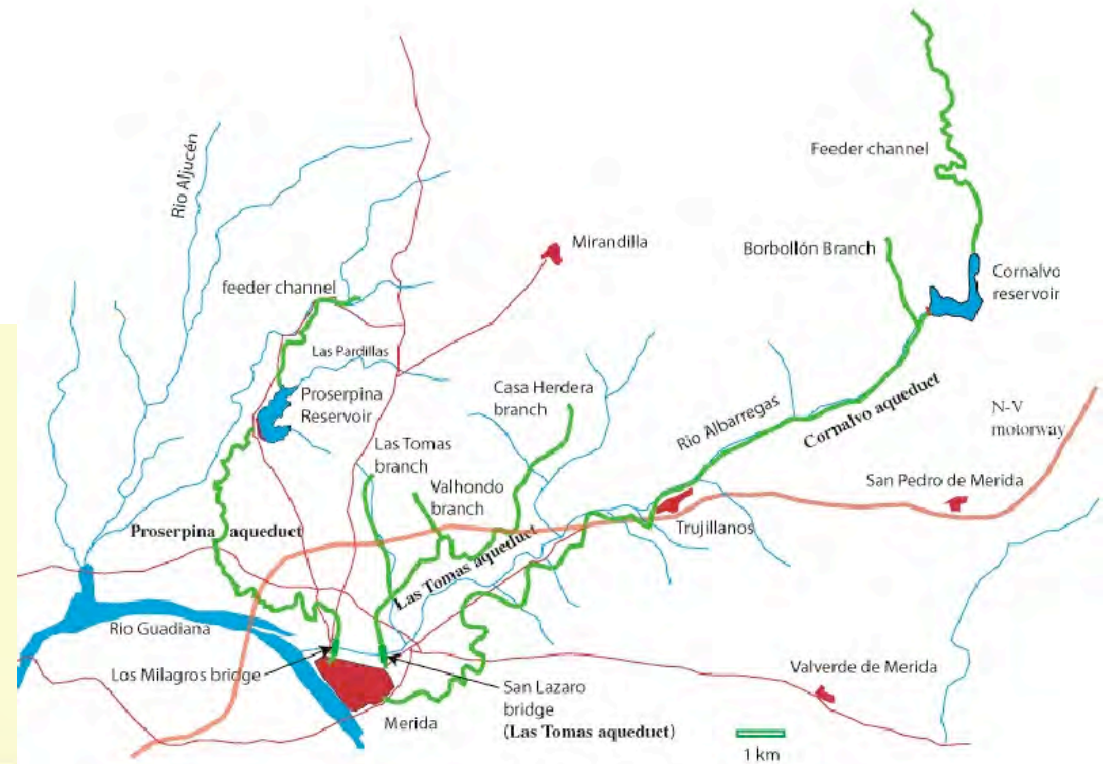
Wilke Schram

Cees Passchier

The Roman aqueducts site

Köln (Cologne) - COLONIA CLAUDIA ARA AGRIPPINENSIIUM

Item	Info
Length	95,4 km / in total 130 km
Cross-section	0,5 x 0,9 m
Volume	20.000 m3/day
Fall	0,15 %
Period	1 / 2 c AD
Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaning basins • putei (shafts) • double channel on top of each other • over a water shed



Recommended literature : Atlas der römische Wasserleitung nach Köln (1986). K. Grewe

Recommended website : none

How to visit : Apart from the Atlas (see above) dr. K. Grewe published an very informative and detailed itinerary 'Der Römerkanal-Wanderweg, ein archäologischer Wanderführer' from the start of the aqueduct near Nettersheim to Köln (Cologne)

[HOME](#)

[More literature on more aqueducts](#)

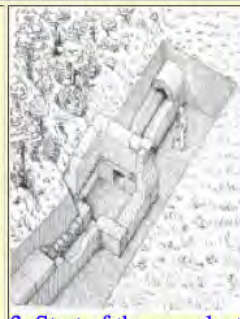
Last modified: March 25, 2005 - Wilke D. Schram (wilke@cs.uu.nl)



1. Overview of the Köln area



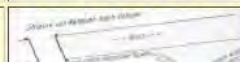
2. Catchment area



3. Start of the aqueduct



4. Spring tank at Grüne Pütz



[The Aqueduct Atlas Project](#)

New in July 2012:

[Annotated web portal on aqueducts](#)

[Aqueduct statistics](#)

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[FAQ: Questions and Answers](#)

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[Historical introduction](#)

[Technical introduction](#)

AQUASITE:

[Information on 50 selected Roman aqueducts](#)

AQUALIT:

[Literature on 600 aqueducts](#)

AQUASTAT:

[Ancient Aqueduct Statistics](#)

AQUABIB:

[Bibliographies on bibliographies](#)

AQUAPUB:

[Some selected papers](#)

AQUAWEB:

[The best external websites](#)

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[Basins / castella - drawings](#)

[Siphons in Greek and Roman aqueducts](#)

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[Under construction](#)

Mission

This website on Roman aqueducts aims to show what marvellous work has been done by engineers and architects of the Roman empire.

Water is a commodity that all humanity needs, and we dedicate this website to the builders of the Roman aqueducts and to all people who now live in the same lands, and who need the water just as much as our ancestors 2000 years ago.

We hope that this website will show what unites us in this beautiful part of the world around 'our sea', MARE NOSTRUM.

[Wilke Schram](#)

[Driek van Opstal](#)

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AQUAEDUCTUS

Language	Translation	Alternative
Latin	AQVÆDVCTVS	
English	aqueduct	(aquaduct)
Welsh	dyfrffosydd	traphont dwr
Dutch	aquaduct	waterleiding
German	Wasserleitung	Aquädukt (aquaedukt)
French	aqueduc	
Catalan	aqüeducte	
Spanish	acueducto	
Portuguese	aqueduto	
Gallego	acueduto	
Basque	akueduktu	
Swedish	akvedukt	
Italian	acquedotto	(aquedotto)
Hungarian	vízvezeték	
Slovenian	ackvadukt	
Croatian	akvadukt	
Serbian	акведукт	akvadukt
Albanian	ujësëlles	
Bulgarian	акведукт	akvedukt
Ukrainian	акведук	akveduk
Romanian	apeduct	conductă de apă
Greek	υδραγωγείο	
Turkish	su kemeri	kemerli su yolu
Hebrew	אמת מים	ammat myim



Thank you

Please help us to expand and correct the database

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