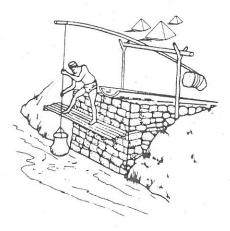
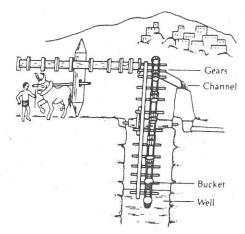
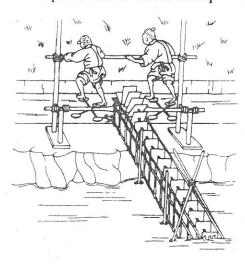
4. Shaduf



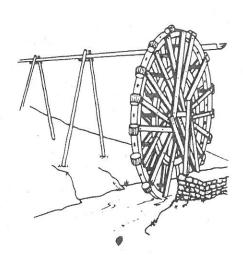
5. Saqiya



6. Square-Pallet Chain Pump



7. Noria

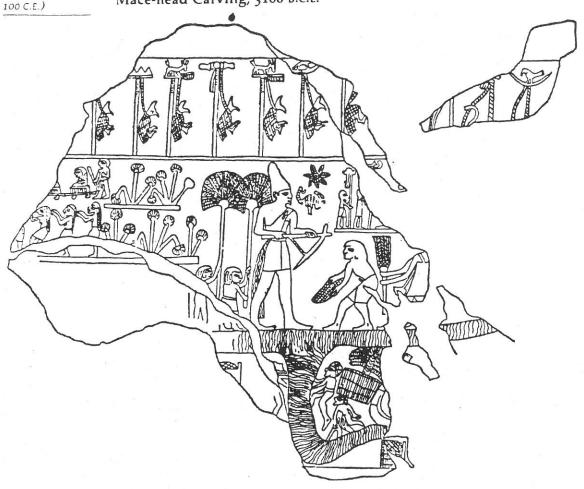


Chapter 1
The Need for
Water in
Ancient Societies

(3100 B.C.E.-

Source 3 from Walter B. Emery, Archaic Egypt (Baltimore: Penguin, 1961), p. 43.

3. Early Egyptian King Cutting an Irrigation Ditch, Drawn from Mace-head Carving, 3100 B.C.E.



8. Sections from the Code of Hammurabi Referring to Irrigation, 1750 B.C.E.

- 53. If a man neglects to maintain his dike and does not strengthen it, and a break is made in his dike and the water carries away the farmland, the man in whose dike the break has been made shall replace the grain which has been damaged.
- 54. If he is not able to replace the grain, they shall sell him and his goods and the farmers whose grain the water has carried away shall divide [the results of the sale].
- 55. If a man opens his canal for irrigation, and neglects it and the water carries away an adjacent field, he shall pay out grain on the basis of the adjacent field.
- 56. If a man opens up the water and the water carries away the improvements of an adjacent field, he shall pay out ten *gur* of grain per *bur* [of damaged land]. . . .
- 66. If a man has stolen a watering-machine from the meadow, he shall pay five shekels of silver to the owner of the watering-machine.