

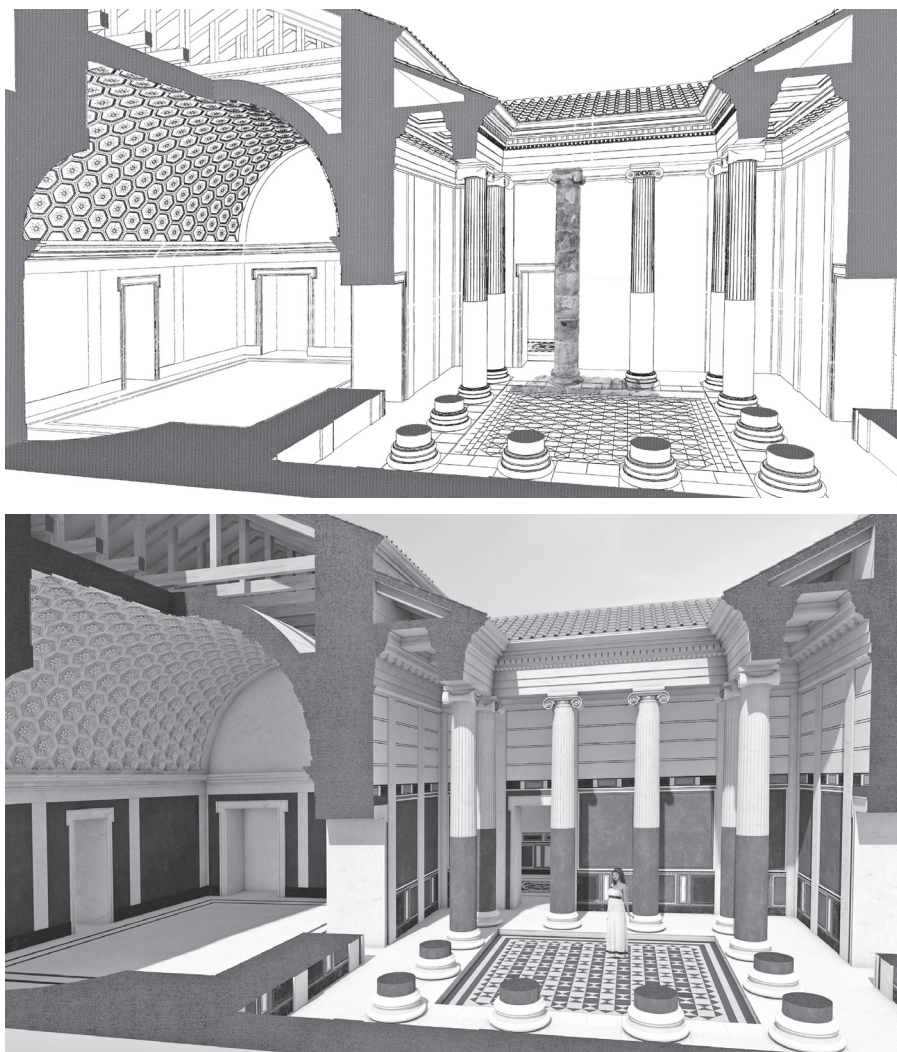


Fig. 26: Upper illustration: Hypothetical architectural reconstruction of the *caldarium* (left) and *apodyterium* halls of the Herodian royal bathhouse in Machaerus, using photomontage of the complete Ionic column, reconstructed by anastylosis restoration on the original stylobate in 2014; cutaway view from northeast. The Ionic entasis gives a vertical cigar-shape for the column-shaft. The 3D computer model *below*, with the applied colors is an improved version of the above artistic vision of the Machaerus bathhouse. The area of the cutaway architectural space presented here was excavated by the American Baptists in 1968. The rest of the area behind it, together with the entirely reconstructed colonnade, was revealed by the Italian Franciscans in 1979. Both discoveries remained unpublished until 2015.

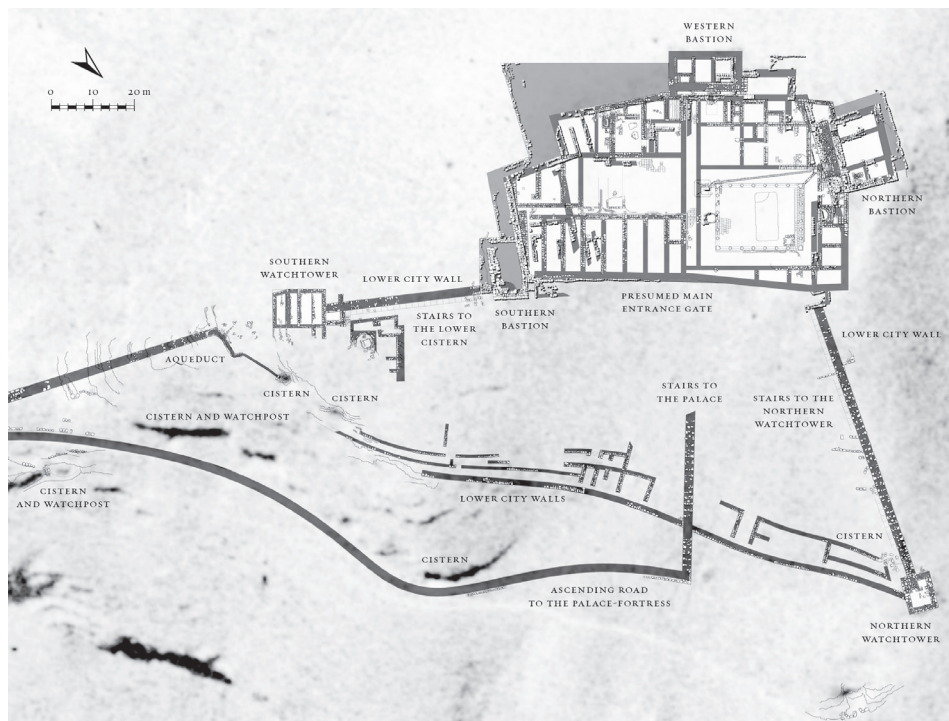


Fig. 27: The ground plan of the surviving ruins of Machaerus city and citadel (*the next illustration*) from the Herodian period (ca. 30 BC – AD 36). „When Herod came to be king, he [...] surrounded a large space of ground with walls and towers, and built a city (πόλις) there, out of which city there was a way that led up to the very citadel itself on the top of the mountain. Nay, more than this, he built a wall round that top of the hill, and erected towers at the corners, of a hundred and sixty cubits high; in the middle of which place he built a palace (βασιλειον), after a magnificent manner, wherein were large and beautiful edifices.” (Josephus, *Bel-lum Judaicum* VII, 6, 2).



Fig. 28: The reconstructed royal Herodian city of Machaerus. In our understanding, the lower city must have been the historical place where Saint John the Baptist suffered a political house arrest by Antipas, probably in the company of his disciples. The 3D architectural model is superimposed on a helicopter photograph (APAAME_20171001_REB-0071); view toward south.



Fig. 29: The above architectural 3D reconstruction is *not* a fictitious or suppositional illustration, representing the Herodian royal courtyard in Machaerus. As it is evident from the photomontage (of fig. 12) and the previous architectural illustrations, the details are all based on archaeological evidence. Not counting the floor space of the tetrastyle corridors of the porticus, less than ten percent of the column drums and pavement stones survived, with only one *in situ* column base and a single capital! However, even this highly fragmented archaeological information, including the fresco colors and the pavement stone (lithostrotos) display, provided all the necessary details for us to complete the above theoretical 3D reconstruction of the architectural space, in addition to a complete column anastylosis.



Fig. 30: Artistic vision of the Herodian royal city of Machaerus by Master Balage Balogh, titled *The Fortress of Machaerus, Jordan, in the Time of Herod Antipas and John the Baptist, Overlooking the Dead Sea and the Judean Desert*, 2020. The artist's representation is based on our theoretical architectural reconstruction. Aquarelle, 100 x 65 cm, collection of the artist; bird's-eye view from east.

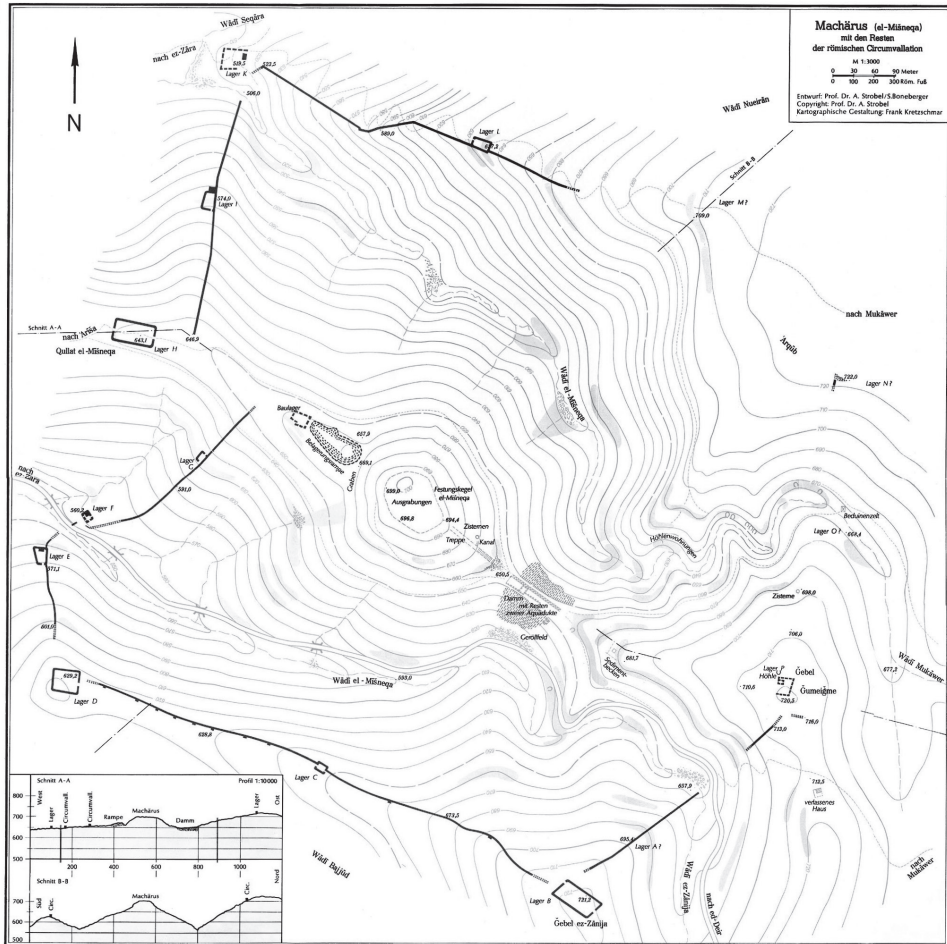


Fig. 31: The professional survey documentation of the German Protestant team on the 3.5-kilometer Roman circumvallation wall around Machaerus, led by August Strobel and published in 1974. The German survey of March 1973 incorporated the results of the American Baptists' surveys of the archaeological site, originally started by Anson Rainey in April 1965 and completed by the surveyor team of Jerry Vardaman in June 1968 (as part of their large-scale archaeological mission). Strobel had access, and referred to the unpublished 1965 and 1968 Jerusalem manuscript documentations as well. However, the German survey team neglected the mountaintop itself, just mentioning „Ausgrabungen” – Excavations.



Fig. 32: The archaeological remains of the Machaerus circumvallation monuments of the Legion X Fretensis. The archaeological and topographical interpretations are demonstrated by the superimposed topographical labels and graphics on a 2014 helicopter photograph (APAAME_20141013_ MND-0142), after the re-erection of the Herodian columns.

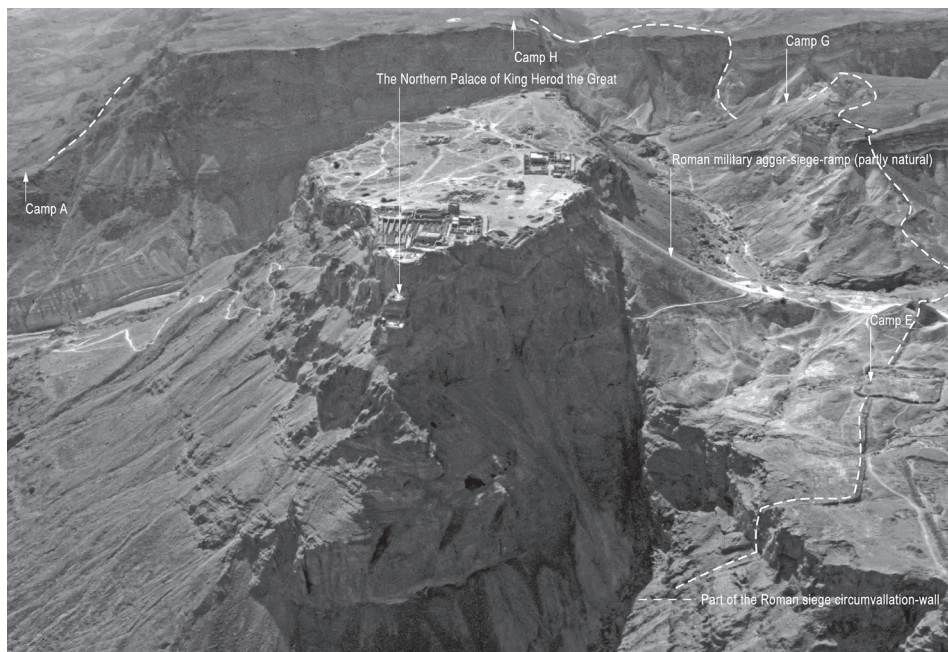


Fig. 33: During the First Jewish Revolt, the Tenth Roman Legion also built a 2.5-mile-long circumvallation wall around Masada—the Jewish rebels’ last strong- hold—in the Judean Desert. The remains of this siege wall, as well as the Roman siege camps A, E, G and H, the siege assault ramp and King Herod’s northern palace wing are marked on the classic photograph of Zev Radovan.

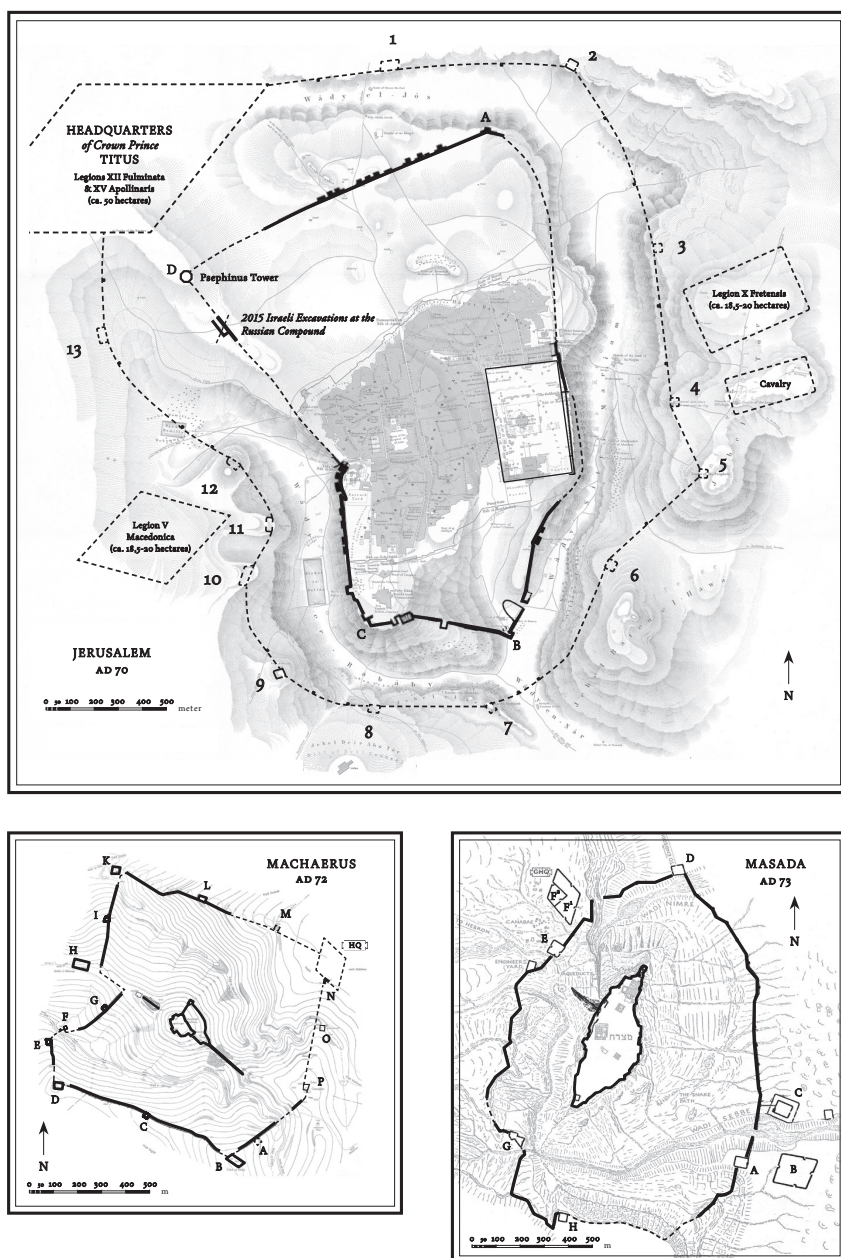


Fig. 34: The three Judean strongholds (blue) and Roman circumvallation-sieges (red) with the same scale, and the accompanying measurements (on the next two pages). The Jerusalem siege works are based on the January-July 2024 field surveys of the Hungarian Academy of Arts.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTED ROMAN CIRCUMVALLATION SIEGES IN JUDEA

The Fortified Stronghold Walls, the Circumvallation Walls, the Camps,
and the Garrisons in AD 70, 72, and 73

	JERUSALEM	MACHAERUS	MASADA
Roman Army Commander:	Heir to the Throne Titus Vespasianus	Legate-Governor Lucilius Bassus	Governor Flavius Silva
Military Force:	Legions V, X, XII, XV	Legion X	Legion X
Location in Judea, Date of Siege:	Capital, AD 70	Eastern Border City, AD 72	Southern Fortress, AD 73
Circumference of the Stronghold:	6105 m (33 stadia [*])	559 m	1529 m
Length of the indicated wall-sections in the three fortified places:	A-B: 2294.8 m B-C: 587.3 m C-D: 1683.9 m D-A: 1374 m Fall ^{**} : 165 m	1-2: 191.7 m 2-3: 178 m 3-1: 189.3 m	Western side: 762 m Eastern side: 767 m
Distances of the circumvallation wall sections between the camps and garrisons:	HQ - No.1: 564.4 m Nos. 1-2: 704.8 m Nos. 2-3: 796.5 m Nos. 3-4: 561.6 m Nos. 4-5: 286.5 m Nos. 5-6: 398.2 m Nos. 6-7: 770.7 m Nos. 7-8: 432.6 m Nos. 8-9: 369.6 m Nos. 9-10: 375.3 m Nos. 10-11: 160.4 m Nos. 11-12: 255 m Nos. 12-13: 713.4 m No. 13 - HQ: 573 m Fall ^{**} : 253 m	P-B: 406.8 m B-C: 368.5 m C-D: 352 m D-E: 151.8 m E-F: 68.7 m F-G: 189 m G-I: 432 m I-K: 174.7 m K-L: 361 m L-M: 300.8 m M-N: 192 m N-P: 452.7 m	A-D: 1255 m D-E: 567 m E-G: 940 m G-H: 530 m H-A: 857 m
Length of the entire circumvallation wall:	7215 m (39 stadia ^{***})	3450 m	4149 m

Length of the camps and garrisons within the circumvallation line:	: Camp Legions XII & XV : (Headquarters): 975 m : Camp Legion V: 0 m : Camp Legion X: 0 m : Camp Cavalry: 0 m : Garrisons : No. 1: 74 m : No. 2: 42 m : No. 3: 35 m : No. 4: 35 m : No. 5: 35 m : No. 6: 42 m : No. 7: 28 m : No. 8: 45 m : No. 9: 34 m : No. 10: 88 m : No. 11: 57 m : No. 12: 60 m : No. 13: 63 m : (Garrison Nos. 1-13: : 638 m****)	Camps A: 0 m B: 20 m C: 17 m D: 37 m E: 20 m F: 0 m G: 17 m H: 0 m I: 17 m K: 0 m L: 28 m M: 17 m N (HQ): 114 m O: 0 m P: 37 m (M-P: Reconstructions)	Camps A: 94 m B: 0 m C: 0 m D: 48 m E: 74 m F (HQ): 0 m G: 94 m H: 37 m
Total length of the camps and garrisons between the sections of the circumvallation:	1613 m	324 m	347 m
Circumference of the complete siege line, including the camps, the garrisons and the circumvallation wall:	8828 m	3774 m	4496 m

* Data of Flavius Josephus, *Jewish War*, V. 4, 3

** The data of Josephus is not provided in the form of a modern ground plan. Therefore, we included into the distances of the wall sections the calculated additional length, based on the terrain elevations..

*** Data of Flavius Josephus, *Jewish War*, V. 12, 2

**** Data of Flavius Josephus, *Jewish War*, V. 12, 2 says that the circumference of the 13 garrisons was 1850 meter (10 stadia). Meanwhile, only one side-length of those rectangles were in the siege line.



Fig. 35: Historical photograph of the German Imperial Airforce (Die Fliegertruppen des deutschen Kaiserreiches) on Jerusalem, taken on 22/11/1917 at 11 am from the north-west, and from above 2500-meter height. The Dead Sea is visible in the background. The visualized line of the fortified city-wall of Jerusalem, together with the reconstructed circumvallation-siege of Titus in AD 70, are superimposed on the archive shot.



Fig. 36: The principal gate of the holy city of Jerusalem, called Damascus Gate, with the Dome of the Rock and Machaerus (marked with an arrow) in the background. View towards south-east.