

ABHANDLUNGEN
DER AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN GÖTTINGEN

Judaea and the Greco-Roman World in the Time of Herod in the Light of Archaeological Evidence

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The Palaces Built by Herod – A Research Update

Research on Herod's palaces has come a long way in the last thirty years. The previously slim evidence, based mainly on the descriptions of Flavius Josephus and on some visible remains at sites such as Masada and Herodium, has given way to a fairly full and vivid picture of the extensive, elaborate network of palaces built by the builder-king, Herod the Great, during his long reign (37–4 B.C.). Significantly absent are archeological data from Herod's central palace in Jerusalem, which was apparently his largest and most magnificent one. But here too, thanks to the information supplied by Josephus, as well as by analogy to some of Herod's other palaces, the picture we have today is far more illustrative. The following is a short review of the network of palaces as they are presently known to us:

JERICHO

The intensive excavations directed by this author between 1973 and 1987 at the site of Tulul Abu el-'Alayiq in the western plain of Jericho¹, in addition to earlier excavations carried out by other scholars, especially J. L. Kelso and D. C. Baramki in 1950 and J. B. Pritchard in 1951², have disclosed a superb picture of a site. It became clear that Tulul Abu el-'Alayiq served both as a winter resort and as a palatial center from the days of the first Hasmonean king, John Hyrcanus I (132–104 B.C.), and up to the mid-first century A.D., in the Herodian period. The

1 E. Netzer, The Hasmonean and Herodian Winter Palaces at Jericho, *IEJ* 25, 1975, 89–100; idem, The Swimming Pools of the Hasmonean Period at Jericho, *Eretz-Israel* 18, 1985, 344–352 (in Hebrew; English version published in: *Mitteilungen des Leichtweiss Instituts Braunschweig*, Heft 89, 1986); idem, Architecture in Palaestina Prior and During the Days of Herod the Great, *Akten des XIII. Internationalen Kongresses für Klassische Archäologie Berlin 1988* (1990) 37–50; idem, The Winter Palaces of the Judean Kings at Jericho at the End of The Second Temple Period, *BASOR* 228, 1977, 1–13; idem, Preliminary Report on the Joint Jericho Excavation Project (with E. M. Meyers), *BASOR* 228, 1977, 15–27; idem, *Miqvaot* (Ritual Baths) of the Second Temple Period at Jericho, *Qadmoniot* 11, 1978, 54–59 (in Hebrew); idem, Recent Investigations in the Winter Palaces at Jericho, *Qadmoniot* 15, 1982, 22–29 (in Hebrew); idem, Water Channels and a Royal Estate from the Late Hellenistic Period in the Western Plains of Jericho, *Mitteilungen des Leichtweiss Instituts Braunschweig*, Heft 82, 1984, 1–12; idem, The Hasmonean Building Projects, in: A. Kasher et. al. (eds.), *Greece and Rome in Eretz-Israel* (1989) 212–229.

2 See: J. L. Kelso and D. C. Baramki, *Excavations at New Testament Jericho and Khirbet En Nitla*, *AASOR* 29/30, 1949–1951 (1955); J. B. Pritchard, *The Excavations at Herodian Jericho*, 1951, *AASOR* 32/33, 1958.

size, that was almost completely floored in *opus sectile* (figs. 9, 10). Its shape was identical to that of the first palace and similar in style to an "Corinthian oikos". This wing also had a Roman-style bathhouse (fig. 11).

Three of the palace's wings were located on the southern side of the wadi: a lavish, formal garden (the "Sunken Garden", figs. 7, 12); a huge pool (40 × 90 m) for swimming and boating; and a unique structure built on top of an artificial mound (fig. 7). At the top of this mound, specially constructed for that purpose, stood a circular hall, about 16 m in diameter, shaped like the Temple of Mercuri in Baiae. Beneath this circular hall was a small bathhouse in Roman style, recalling in its location the bathhouse of the lower terrace of Masada's Northern Palace. The ascent to this hall was via a staircase built over arches, like a bridge (fig. 7).

The planning of this palace complex, covering an area of about three hectares, is outstanding. Harmoniously laid out with Wadi Qelt in its centre, all its lines are parallel and perpendicular, taking into account the wadi with its seasonal flow of water. Special care was given to the design of a series of colonnades on the northern shore, some flanking the northern wing and some the hill to its side, an architectural echo to the imaginative sunken garden on the wadi's southern shore (figs. 6, 7). The southern artificial mound with the rounded hall on its top, served as an outstanding architectural focal point for the new complex as well as for the whole compound. This building, if the author's reconstruction is correct (fig. 7), is one of Herod's most exciting innovations, unique in its kind and characteristic of Herod's original architecture.

The unique complex of Jericho's *Hippodrome*, known today as Tell es-Samarat, will be included in this survey although it is not a palace⁵. It is directly related to the palaces, in light of the special character of Jericho as a winter resort for Jerusalem's aristocracy (in addition to its functions as a garden city and a substantial agricultural center). A hippodrome, theater and amphitheater in Jericho, all mentioned by Josephus in relation with political events close to Herod's death⁶, were apparently part of one outstanding building project which included an artificial mound, today's Tell es-Samarat (fig. 13). In the excavations carried out here by the author in 1975-76, the tell and the boundaries of a large leveled course (320 × 83 m in size, fig. 14), stretched beside and to the south of the tell, were studied.

Tell es-Samarat (10-12 m high) proved to be artificial. This mound in fact consists of the remains of the substructure (consisted of mud-brick walls and fills) of a building which has practically disappeared. The southern part of the mound is shaped in the form of a theater's *cavea*, 70 m in diameter (fig. 13); all the benches, which could have accommodated some 3000 spectators, have disappeared. Behind the *cavea* was a building measuring about 70 × 70 m, which apparently consisted of a large peristyle courtyard and rooms to its north. Only a few ashlar

5 See: E. Netzer, The Hippodrome that Herod built at Jericho, *Qadmoniot* 13, 1980, 104-107 (in Hebrew); idem, Herod's Building Program: State Monuments on Regional Needs in The

tradition of building winter palaces here was first crystallized by the Hasmoneans. Moreover, they should be credited with introducing to Palestine, and perhaps even beyond its borders, the intensive use of bathing and swimming pools which comprised one of the most outstanding features of the Hasmonean palaces here, and later in Herod's palaces as well.

In Jericho of Herod's time we can number three palaces, which apparently eventually functioned as a single winter palace compound:

1. *The first palace*, built around 35 B.C., excavated by Pritchard and interpreted by him as an *Gymnasium*³.
2. *The second palace*, built around 25 B.C., above the ruins of the Hasmonean palace, and discovered and excavated by the author.
3. *The third palace*, the "*opus reticulatum*" palace, built around 15 B.C., and excavated partly by Kelso and Baramki and partly by the author.

The *first palace* was a rectangular structure, 87 × 46 m in size, built around three sides of a peristyle courtyard (fig. 1). The building included, amongst other elements, a large *triclinium*, a Roman-style bathhouse, and a ritual bath.

The *second palace* was built as a multi-leveled complex (fig. 2). Built upon the ruins of the Hasmonean palace compound, it made use of some of its swimming-pools (fig. 3). Two of these, first built by Alexander Jannaeus (103–76 B.C.), were now combined into one pool, 32 × 18 m in size, surrounded by formal gardens.

The palace's main structure, to its east, was divided into two parts. The upper level included various rooms built on three sides of a peristyle courtyard. To the north was a group of rooms with an *exedra* at the centre, opening into the courtyard through a *diastylis in antis*. To the south of the courtyard were a large room, probably a *triclinium*, and two groups of rooms, apparently dwelling compartments, on each side. All the rooms to the south were originally covered with frescoes, best preserved in the *triclinium* (fig. 4). Flanking the upper level, to the south, was a veranda, probably roofed to form a portico.

The lower level included a swimming-pool measuring 20 × 12.5 m, first built by the Hasmoneans but now surrounded with colonnades. Adjacent to it, various rooms were now added, some probably serving as dressing rooms. Close to the pool, on the fringe of a small garden, a Roman-style bathhouse was also built (fig. 5). The garden, located just under the veranda mentioned above, included a 7 × 7 m pool built as a swimming pool during the Hasmonean period, but now apparently used only for decorative purposes.

The *third palace* was the largest and most elaborate of the three (figs. 6, 7). Architects, artisans and builders from distant countries undoubtedly took part in its construction⁴. The palace was built on both sides of Wadi Qelt, with a bridge connecting them. The main wing was north of the wadi (fig. 8) and included a variety of rooms and halls. It had an outstanding grand *triclinium*, 19 × 29 m in

³ See: Pritchard (note 2) 57–58.

Herodium consists of two parts, the mountain and the area at the foot of the mountain (fig. 16). The "Mountain Palace-Fortress", situated on the summit, was a most original circular structure, partially buried immediately upon completion by an artificial cone-shaped mountain. The circular building functioned mainly as an intimate, exotic palace wing (fig. 17), yet also served as a fortress, intended to protect the king and his guests while residing in this site. In addition, it was also meant to serve as a monument (perhaps even a kind of giant tomb monument (*refesh*)) that would be visible from a great distance, in particular from sections of Jerusalem.

The circular building was surrounded by four towers, three of which were semi-circular and the fourth, eastern one, fully circular (fig. 18). This last tower was the tallest (40–45 m in height), and, in our opinion, belonged to the series of multi-storied towers built by Herod, the most outstanding among them being Phasaël, Hippicus and Mariammne, towers built adjacent to the king's palace in Jerusalem (fig. 33). These towers are amongst the most imaginative innovations introduced by Herod in his many building projects. They combined the functions of observation and defence with royal residential units. They may also have given expression to a desire for vertical elements¹².

In Lower Herodium extensive palace wings were built, along with service wings and the living quarters of those who administered the Toparchy. It is most likely that here too was Herod's place of burial, though the tomb itself has not yet been discovered. The major palace wing was, it seems, an enormous building, (the "large palace"), 130 × 55 m in size, located north of the mountain and along the same axis. However, very little has remained of this large building, but for foundations and substructures.

At the very centre of Lower Herodium was a huge pool, 70 × 46 m in size (fig. 19). This pool apparently served several purposes: for swimming; for sailing small boats; and as a water reservoir. It also served as a landscape element that to a great extent determined the entire character of Lower Herodium. The pool stood in the middle of a large formal garden, 145 × 110 m in size, surrounded by colonnades along three of its sides (fig. 19, 20). Along two ends of the garden, (east and west), elongated halls in the nature of galleries, each measuring about 110 × 9 m, were constructed.

This "pool complex" was surrounded on three sides (to the south, the west and especially the north), by closely spaced buildings. Only future excavations will provide us with a more detailed picture of these wings. In the meantime, we can point only to a few structures known so far:

1. A bathhouse, in Roman style, situated south-west of the pool complex; it is the largest of the bathhouses exposed to date in Herod's palaces, and had mosaic floors and frescoes (fig. 21).
2. A storeroom and service area, discovered north-west of the complex.
3. Two residential buildings, which most likely were some of the Toparchy administrative buildings, each contained a small bathhouse in the Roman style.

12 See Netzer, *Qedem* 13, 1981, 79–84.

stones and one column drum, the latter decorated with fresco, have survived from the building itself. Unlike the two artificial mounds in Tulul abu el-'Akyiq, this mound-shaped ruin was originally surrounded by vertical ashlar walls. The function of the vanished building may only be surmised – either a palatial edifice (such as a reception wing) or a *gymnasium* (fig. 15).

The rectangular course south of the tell, sharing its axis with the *cavea* as well as the building behind, was bounded by walls. No evidence was found for any benches around this course, though it may have been surrounded by colonnades, in the manner of the contemporary stadium exposed at Sebasteia-Samaria. The area between the *cavea* and the course might have been originally elevated, functioning when necessary as a stage (perhaps with movable wooden walls).

This unique combined structure was apparently built to serve as a site suitable for horse and chariot races, athletic games, wrestling and music, as noted by Josephus in reference to the games established by Herod in honour of Augustus at Jerusalem and Caesarea Maritima⁷. It may be the only structure in the classical world that combines a hippodrome, a theater and perhaps even a *gymnasium*, reflecting the unique approach of Herod towards building projects. In any event, in the author's opinion, all the above mentioned events took place in this outstanding edifice.

HERODIUM

Intensive excavations have been carried out at this site, first by father V. Corbo, who excavated the summit in 1962–67⁸, and later, during 1972–87, by the author, who worked mainly at Lower Herodium, at the foot of the mountain, to its north⁹.

Herodium, situated on the edge of the Judean desert, one of the builder-king's most outstanding sites and the only one bearing his name, was a multi-purpose complex. Its use as a palace was undoubtedly its most obvious function in the everyday life. However, as one may learn from Flavius Josephus, the basic concept of Herodium stemmed from Herod's desire to immortalize himself and be buried there, following the fateful events that took place here in the year 40 B.C.¹⁰. In any event, this extensive, elaborate palace formed the framework for the site as a whole. Herodium also served as the capital of Toparchy, which Herod apparently transferred from Beit-Zur in order to populate the site with loyal citizens¹¹.

7 See: Ant. XV 8, 1; XVI 5, 1.

8 See: V. Corbo, L'Herodium di Giabal Fureidis, *Liber Annus* 13, 1963, 219–277; idem, L'Herodium di Giabal Fureidis, *Liber Annus* 17, 1967, 5–121; idem, Gli edifici della reggia-fortezza (Herodium I 1989). Some additional excavations on the mountain were carried on in 1968 by G. Foerster, *Herodium*, *IEJ* 19, 1969, 123–124 (Notes and News).

9 See: E. Netzer, Greater Herodium, *Qedem* 13, 1981; idem, *Herodium – An Archaeological Guide* (1987).

10 See: BJ I 13, 8; Ant. XIV 13, 9.

11 See: Netzer, *Qedem* 13, 1981, 104–5.

rooms and a staircase, close to the entrance of the building. The central room, 12 × 8 m in size, built on the same axis as the large pool, apparently served as a *trichlinium*. This room contained a rich mosaic floor, imitating *opus sectile* (fig. 24), not the original one of the room, which should probably be dated to the first century A.D. The swimming pool was apparently surrounded by colonnades on three sides, with rectangular "boxes" out into the bedrock between the columns, most likely serving as flowerpots.

This palace, no doubt, is one of the palacial buildings mentioned by Josephus, at the very beginning of his rather detailed description of Caesarea (fig. 25)¹⁶. The Promontory Palace continued in use for a long period, apparently housing the Roman governors of the province¹⁷.

THE DESERT FORTRESSES

We will now briefly review the complex of palaces which comprised the network of fortified-palaces, also known as the "desert-fortresses", which ran along the Jordan valley and the shores of the Dead Sea¹⁸. Here again, historical evidence, mainly supplied by Josephus, has been reinforced by the archaeological research. All of these sites, from Alexandrium in the north to Masada in the south, were probably first built by the Hasmonean kings and later rebuilt or expanded by Herod.

Masada

Masada is the largest and the best-known amongst the desert-fortresses. Here, three stages of building were exposed, all of them probably dating from Herod's time¹⁹, though the structures of the first stage, built around 35 B.C., reflect Hellenistic-Hasmonean elements and are strikingly similar to the twin palaces built at the Hasmonean winter palace in Jericho around 75 B.C. To this category we assign the nucleus of the Western Palace and the three small palaces, Nos. 11, 12 and 13. All four were built according to the same prototype and each contained an inner court, an open hall reached through a *diastylos in antis* south of the court (fig. 26), and a reception room east of the open hall.

The Northern Palace, which apparently served as the central ceremonial palace on Masada, (as well as Herod's private isolated residence), was built during the second and main stage in approximately 25 B.C. The palace was built on three rock terraces at the northern end of the mountain, that resembles the prow of a

16 See: BJ I 21, 5; Ant. XV 9, 3.

17 See: Burrell-Glendon-Netzer, *op. cit.* 57.

18 See: Y. Tsafrir, The Desert Fortresses of Judea in the Second Temple Period, in: The Jerusalem Cathedra 2, Wayne State University Press (1982) 120-145.

19 See: E. Netzer, Masada III, Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963-1965, The Buildings: Stratigraphy and Architecture (1991).

Different structures, which most likely belonged to Herod's burial site, were exposed between the pool complex and the remnants of the large palace. These structures consisted of:

1. A leveled course.
2. The "monumental building".
3. A ritual bath.
4. An unknown building which has so far yielded only large high-quality ashlar stones.

The leveled course, measuring 350×30 m, was situated parallel to and north of the large palace, and was most likely built especially for the funeral procession (this also fits in with Flavius' Josephus' description). In the everyday life of the palace it may have served as a formal garden.

The monumental building was a structure 15×14 m in size, a hall surrounded by niches and pilasters, very much like the famous "Triclinium" at Petra¹³ and probably serving a similar purpose. Not far from the monumental building a large ritual bath with two entrances was exposed.

West of the latter structure a Byzantine church, together with adjacent structures, were uncovered. Integrated into this complex were large hewn stones, some of them ornamented, clear-cut evidence of an additional monument nearby which in our assumption may have been the main facade to the tomb itself, still undiscovered (fig. 22). The ornamented stones are typical of Jerusalem's burial monuments. The burial site itself was most likely hewn into the rock or built into the ground.

Herod's Herodium had an abundance of water, partly collected from the rains that fell at the site, but mostly brought via an aqueduct from springs near Bethlehem. There is no doubt that in addition to the garden in the pool compound, mentioned above, Herodium and its environs boasted many other gardens.

CAESAREA MARITIMA

Excavations carried out by the author in 1976¹⁴ and again in 1990 and 1992¹⁵ (the last two seasons with the participation of Petru University), on a promontory west of the theater built by Herod in Caesarea, revealed the remnants of a palace. Part of this building, "the Promontory Palace", measuring about 110×55 m, were visible even prior to the excavations. A major feature evident at the center of this unique building, was a swimming pool, 35×18 m in size (fig. 23).

The excavations were carried out in the eastern part of this structure, the only area not exposed to the effect of the waves. Here were uncovered several large

13 See Netzer, *Qedem* 13, 1981, 45.

14 See L. I. Levine-E. Netzer, *Excavations at Caesarea Maritima*, *Qedem* 21, 1986.

15 See B. Burrell-E. Gleason-E. Netzer, *Uncovering Herod's Seaside Palace*, *BAR* 19, No. 3, 1993, 38-57, 76.

and in Jericho (as he implies)²⁴, one hall was named after Augustus, and the other after Marcus Agrippa. It is possible that in their shape as well, the halls in Jerusalem were similar to one of Jericho's halls, the large rectangular one, covered with *opus sectile* paving²⁵. The formal gardens of the central palace were probably also similar to the gardens at Jericho and Herodium.

SUMMARY

All of the above evokes a very rich picture: a network of palaces spread over many parts of Herod's kingdom, the largest among them being at Herodium, large in scale even for the Roman world at the time. It is safe to assume that these structures, *inter alia*, derived from ancient Hellenistic traditions and the palaces of Alexandria, Antioch, Pella and other cities. On the other hand, from an architectural viewpoint, one can clearly detect the drive, daring and the wide scope so characteristic of King Herod, which found expression, for example, in: the Northern Palace at Masada; the palace jutting into the sea at Caesarea; the palace built in Jericho on both sides of Wadi Qelt; and the monumental, palatial complex at Herodium which perfectly blended together a palace, a capital of toparchy, a fortress, monument to immortalize his name, and last but not least, his tomb²⁶.

24 See: BJ I 21, 4.

25 See: E. Netzer, The Herodian Triclinia: A Prototype for the Galilean-Type Synagogue, in: L. J. Levine (ed.), *Ancient Synagogues Revealed* (1981). A fuller Hebrew version was published in: *Jerusalem in the second Temple Period* (A Schalit Memorial Volume, 1981) 108-118.

26 See E. Netzer, Herod's Building Projects: State Necessity or Personal Need? in: *The Jerusalem Cathedra*, Wayne State University Press (1981) 48-80.

ship (figs. 27, 28). It contained bedrooms and guest rooms, and a small Roman-style bathhouse that was built in the basement of the lower terrace (see fig. 29). The palace's main, large bathhouse was adjacent to the upper terrace, thus serving not only the residents of the Northern Palace, but also residents of the other palaces. Another wing built alongside the palace, at the north-eastern tip of the storage compound, apparently fulfilled service and storage functions. During the second and third stages, the nucleus of the Western Palace was significantly expanded. The expansion included service and storage wings that most likely served all of the palaces at Masada.

Cyprus

Cyprus is strategically located south of Wadi Qelt, on the highway leading from Jericho to Jerusalem, also offering a breathtaking view of the Jordan valley's landscape. During excavations carried out in 1974-75, by the author together with A. Damani, it became clear that most of the remains at the site could be categorized as belonging to palatial wings (fig. 30)²⁰. The site was divided into two, the higher section (the smaller of the two) located on the summit and the lower section spreading along a plateau covering about one acre, about 30 m beneath the summit. At this site, many palatial rooms decorated in fresco and stucco were exposed, as were two bathhouses in the Roman-style, one located on the summit and the other on the plateau (figs. 31-32).

Machaerus

The excavations at Machaerus headed by father V. Corbo in 1978-82, exposed remains, though badly preserved, of fortifications as well as a palace wing²¹. The most prominent structure is the Roman-style bathhouse, probably intended for the king or his men during their stay at this site.

Alexandria

Among the very few remains exposed here in 1980-81 by Y. Magen and Y. Tsafir, was a courtyard surrounded by colonnades²².

Jerusalem

The palace in Jerusalem, like the palace in Jericho, contained two rich reception halls (fig. 33)²³. In our opinion, both in Jerusalem (as clearly stated by Josephus)

20 See: E. Netzer, *Cyprus*, *Qadmoniot* 8, 1975, 54-61 (in Hebrew).

21 See: V. C. Corbo, *Macheronte, la reggia-fortezza erodiana*, *Liber Annuus* 29, 1979, 315-326; idem, *La fortezza di Macheronte (Al Mishnaqa)*, *Liber Annuus* 30, 1980, 365-376; V. C. Corbo-S. Loffreda, *Nuove scoperte alla fortezza di Macheronte*, *Liber Annuus* 31, 1981, 257-286.

22 See: Y. Tsafir-Y. Magen, *Qadmoniot* 17, 1984, 26-32 (in Hebrew).

23 See: BJ I 21, 1; V 4, 4 and Ant. XV 5, 3.

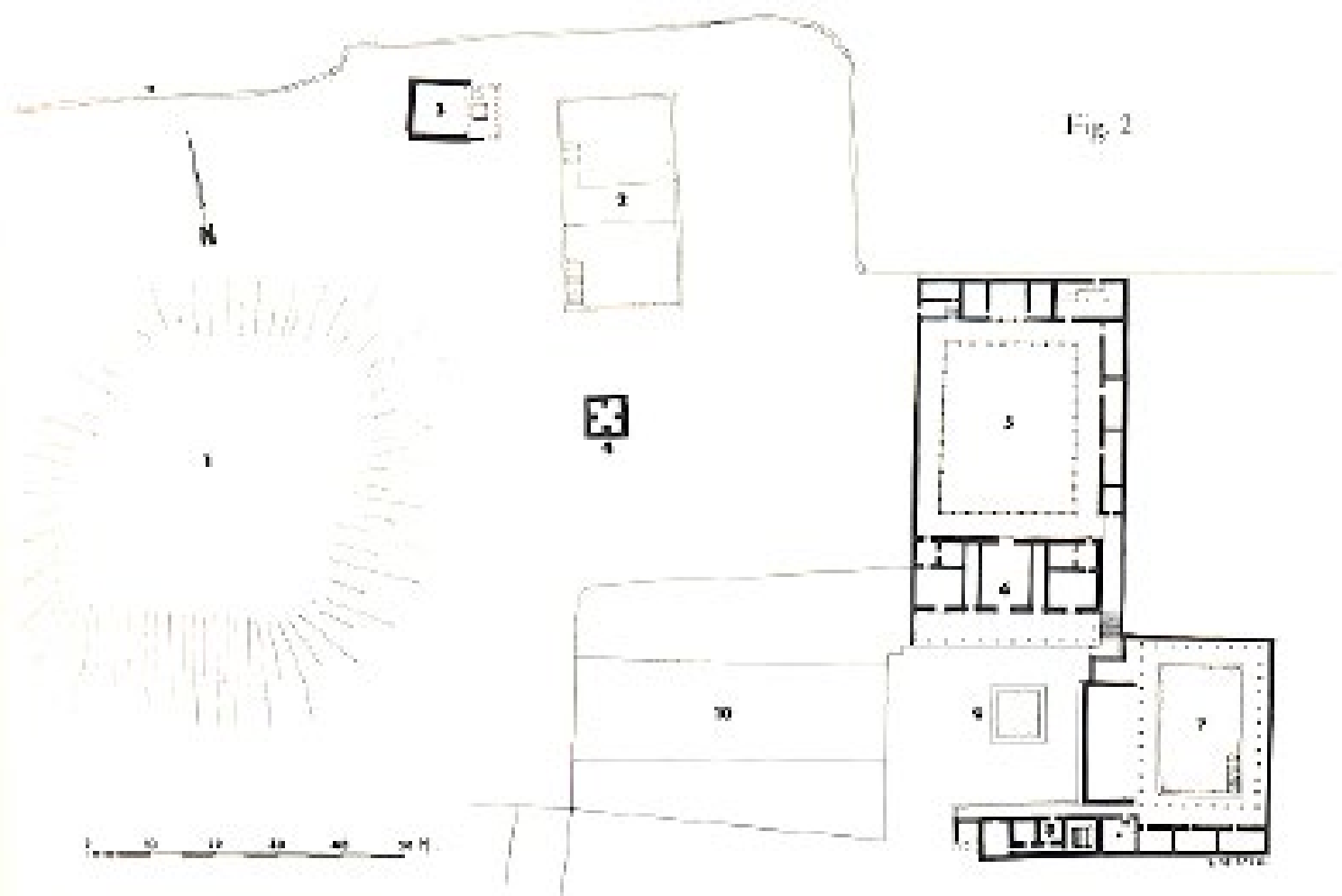


Fig. 2

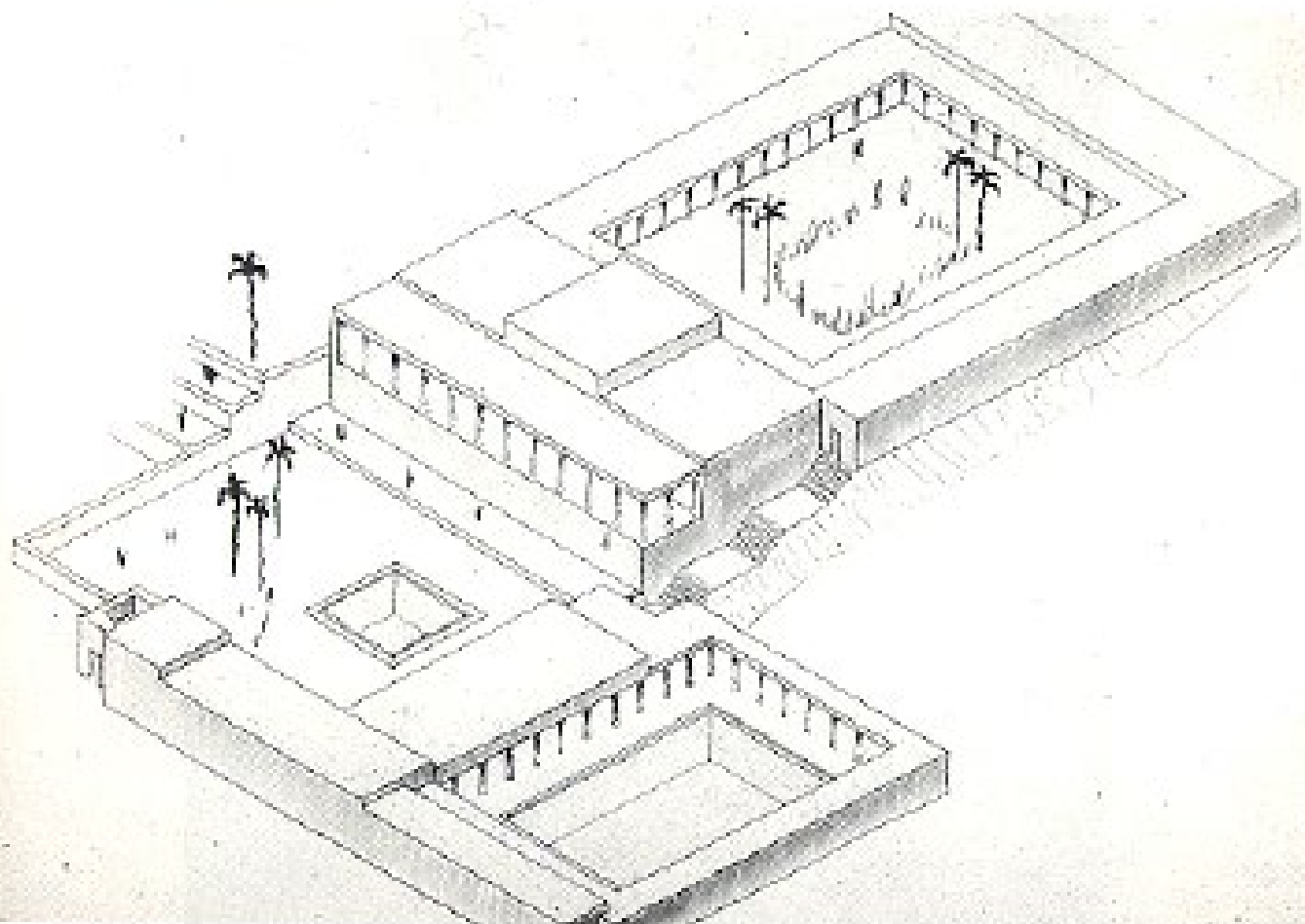


Fig. 3: Restored isometric view of the eastern wing in Herod's second palace at Jericho.

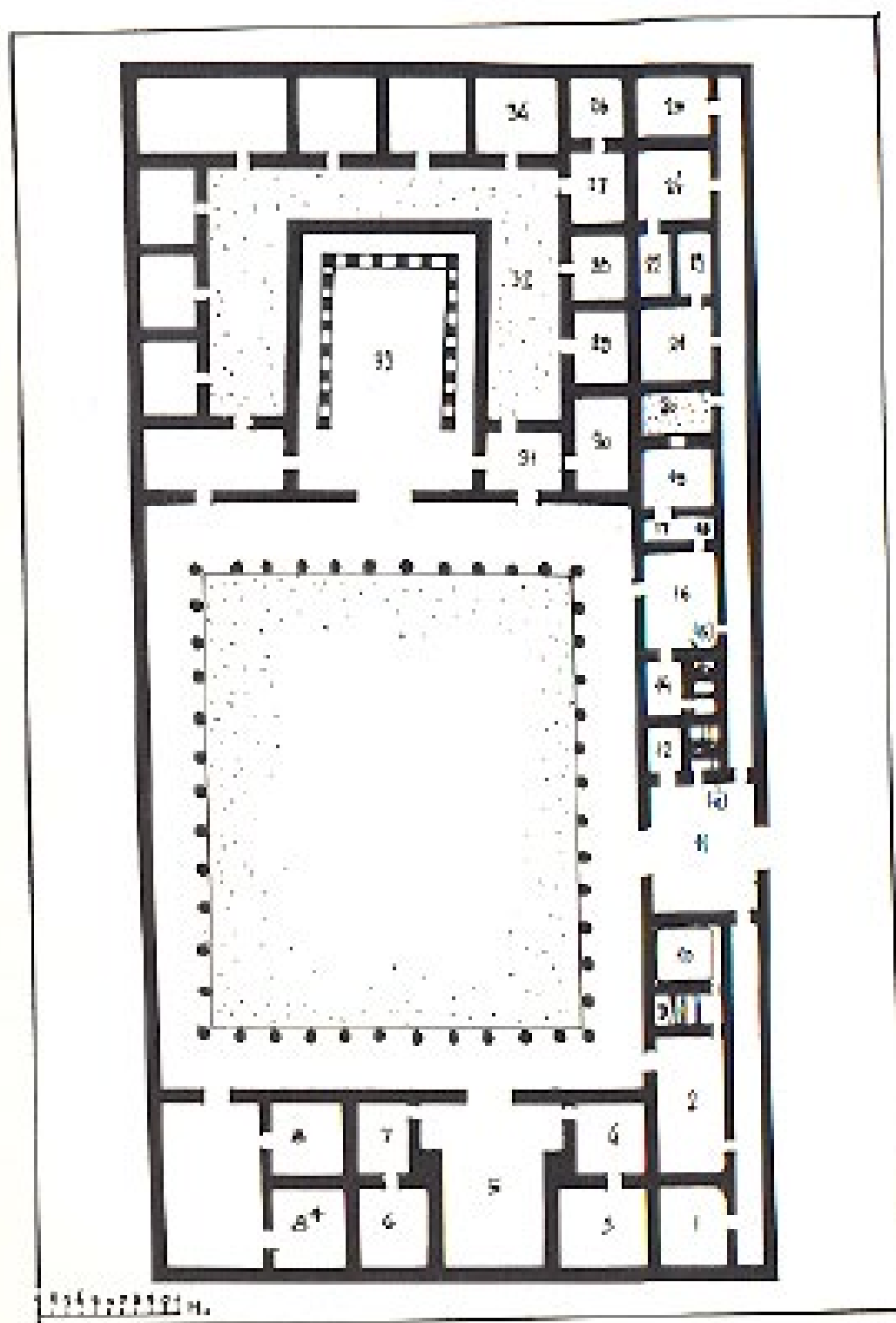


Fig. 1: Restored plan of Herod's first palace at Jericho.

Legend to Fig. 2:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Hasmonean winter palace's main building. | |
| 2. Swimming pool combining two Hasmonean pools. | |
| 3. Wine press. | |
| 4. <i>Colonnarium</i> . | Eastern wing - lower level: |
| | 7. Swimming pool surrounded by colonnades. |
| Eastern wing - upper part: | 8. Bathhouse. |
| 5. Peristyle courtyard. | 9. Small pool. |
| 6. <i>Thelinson</i> . | 10. Formal garden, built on terraces. |

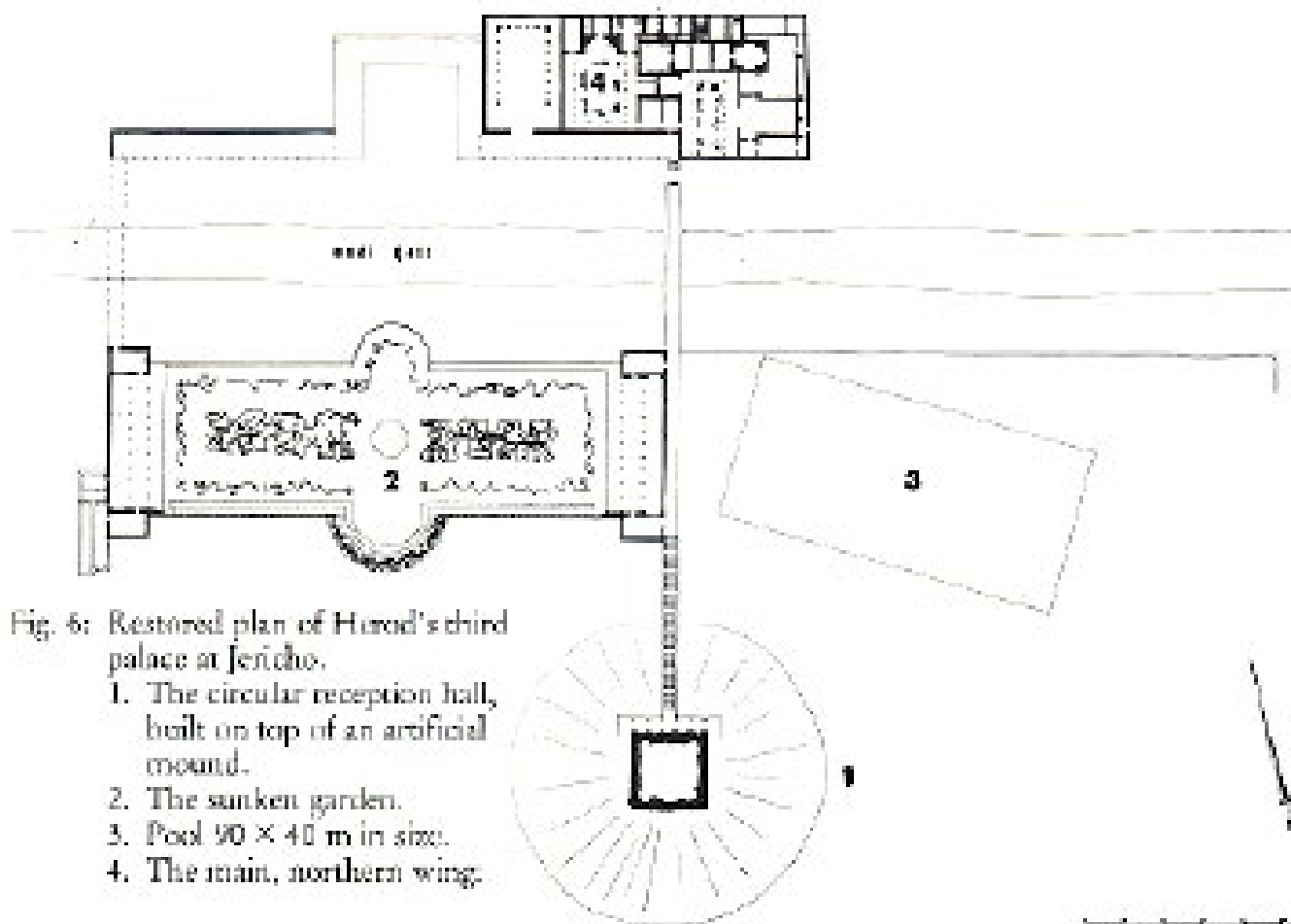


Fig. 6: Restored plan of Herod's third palace at Jericho.

1. The circular reception hall, built on top of an artificial mound.
2. The sunken garden.
3. Pool 90 x 40 m in size.
4. The main, northern wing.

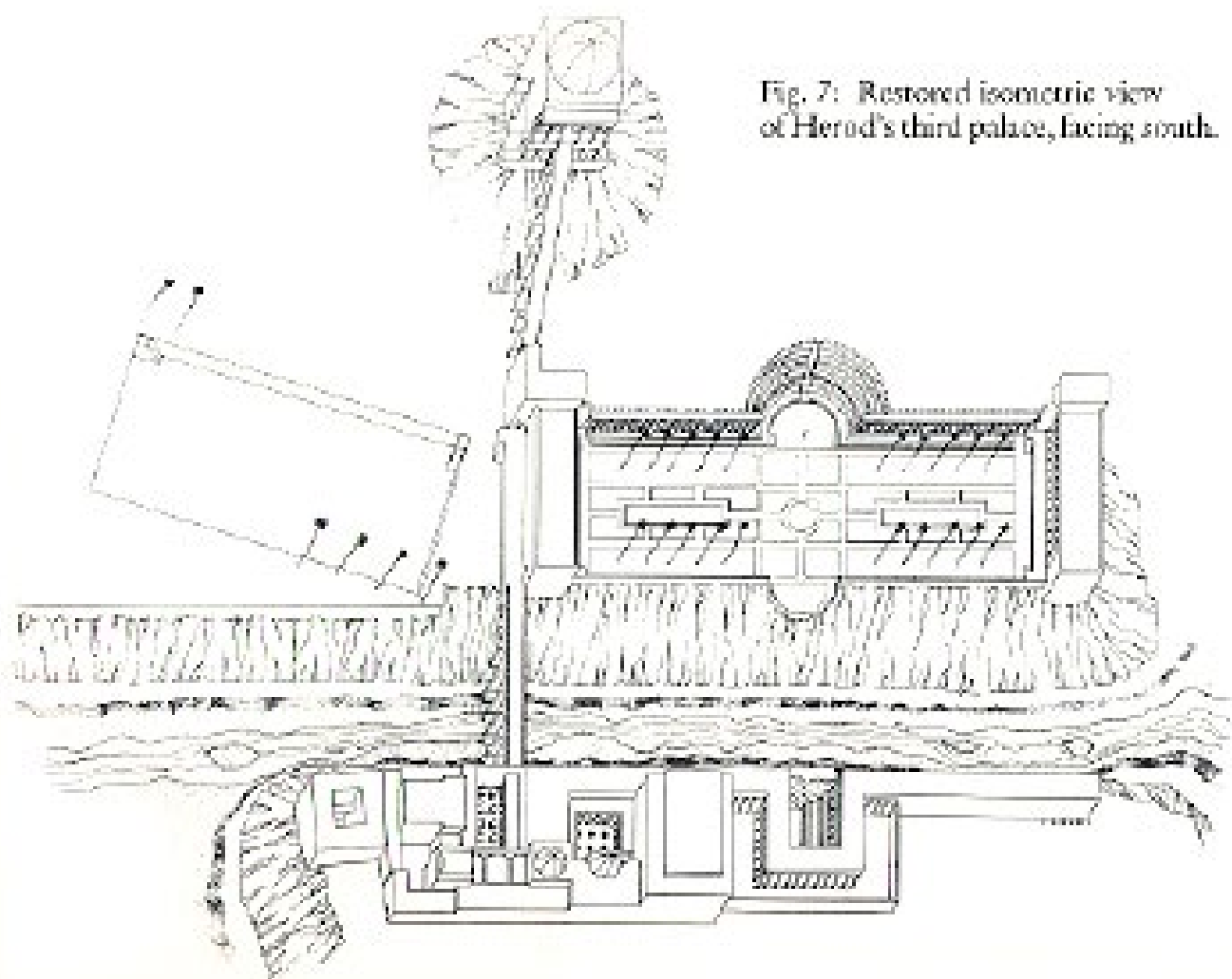


Fig. 7: Restored isometric view of Herod's third palace, facing south.

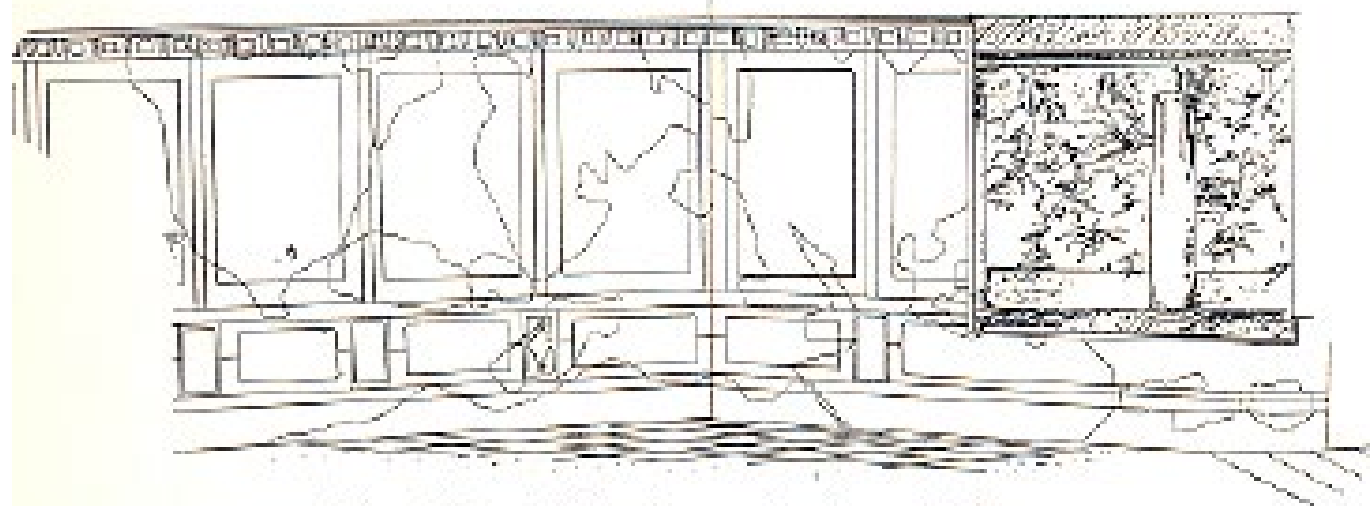


Fig. 4: Restored section of the *triforium* in Herod's second palace at Jericho.



Fig. 5: The bathhouse of Herod's second palace at Jericho, facing west.



Fig. 10: Detail of the *triclinium's opus sectile* floor.



Fig. 11: The round *lacus* in the bathhouse of Herod's third palace.



Fig. 8: Aerial view of Herod's third palace northern wing, facing north.



Fig. 9: The inclination of Herod's third palace, facing south.



Fig. 14: The hippodrome's leveled course, facing south.

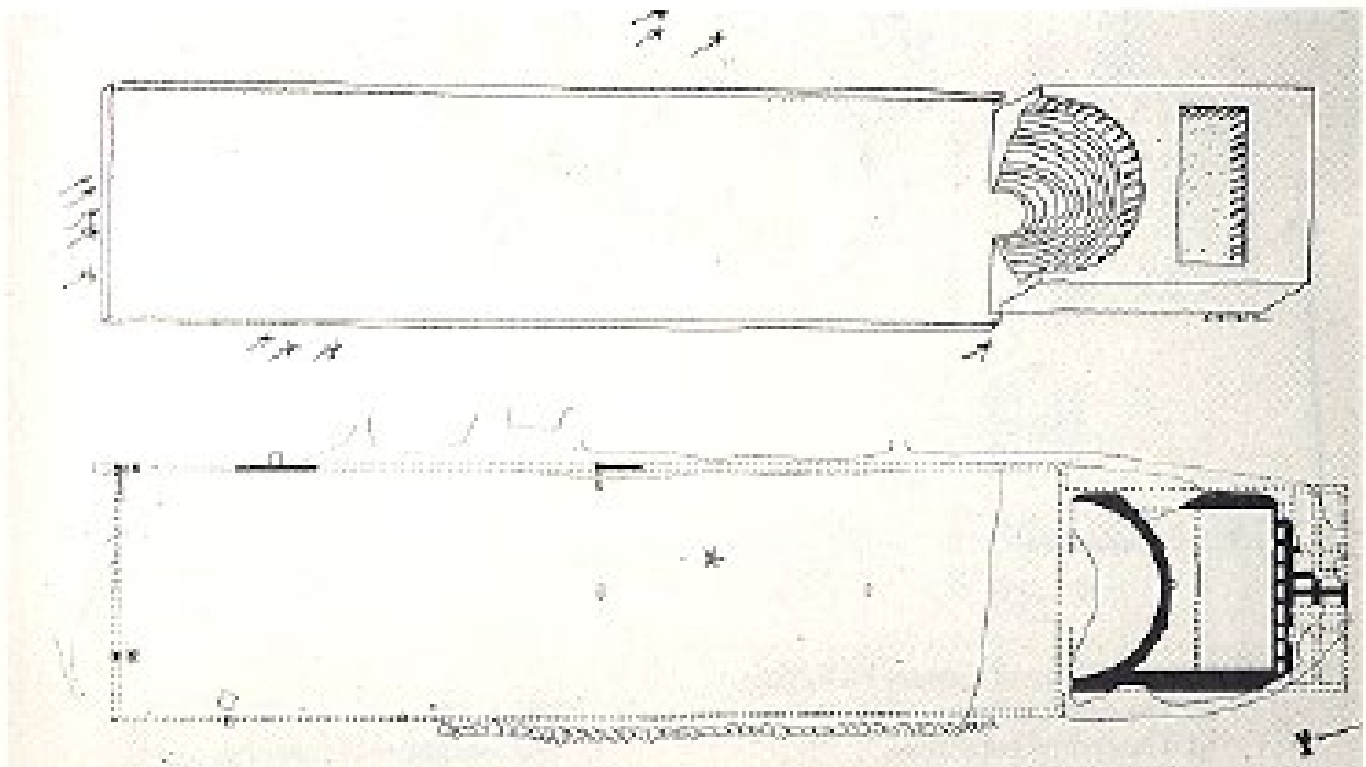


Fig. 15: The hippodrome at Jericho: top, restored plan; bottom, plan of the existing remains.



Fig. 12: Niches in the sunken garden of Herod's third palace.



Fig. 13: Aerial view of Tell es-Samarat (the hippodrome) and the adjacent course, facing northwest.



Fig. 17: A general view of the mountain palace-fortress, facing south.

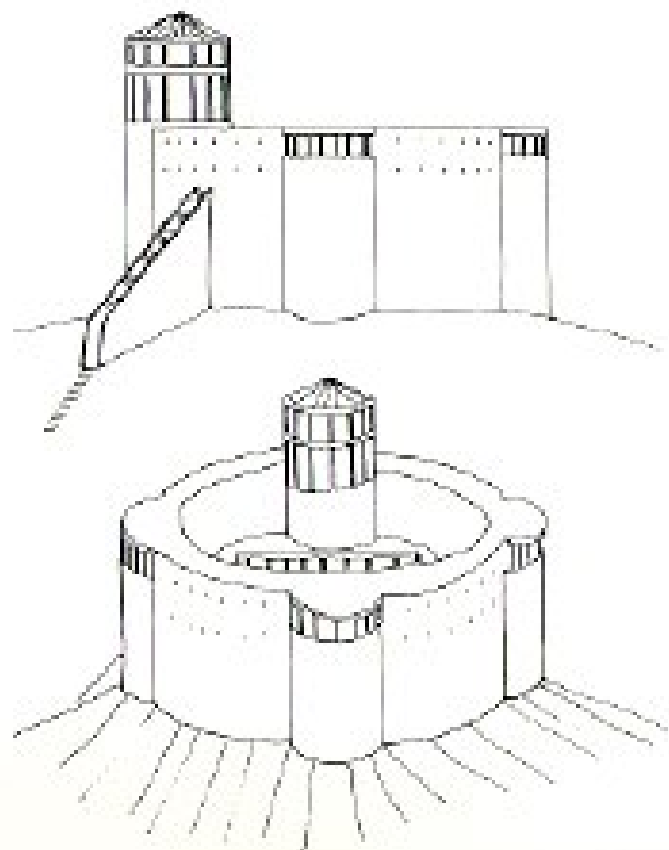


Fig. 18: Isometric restored view of the mountain palace-fortress before its partial cover by a massive fill.

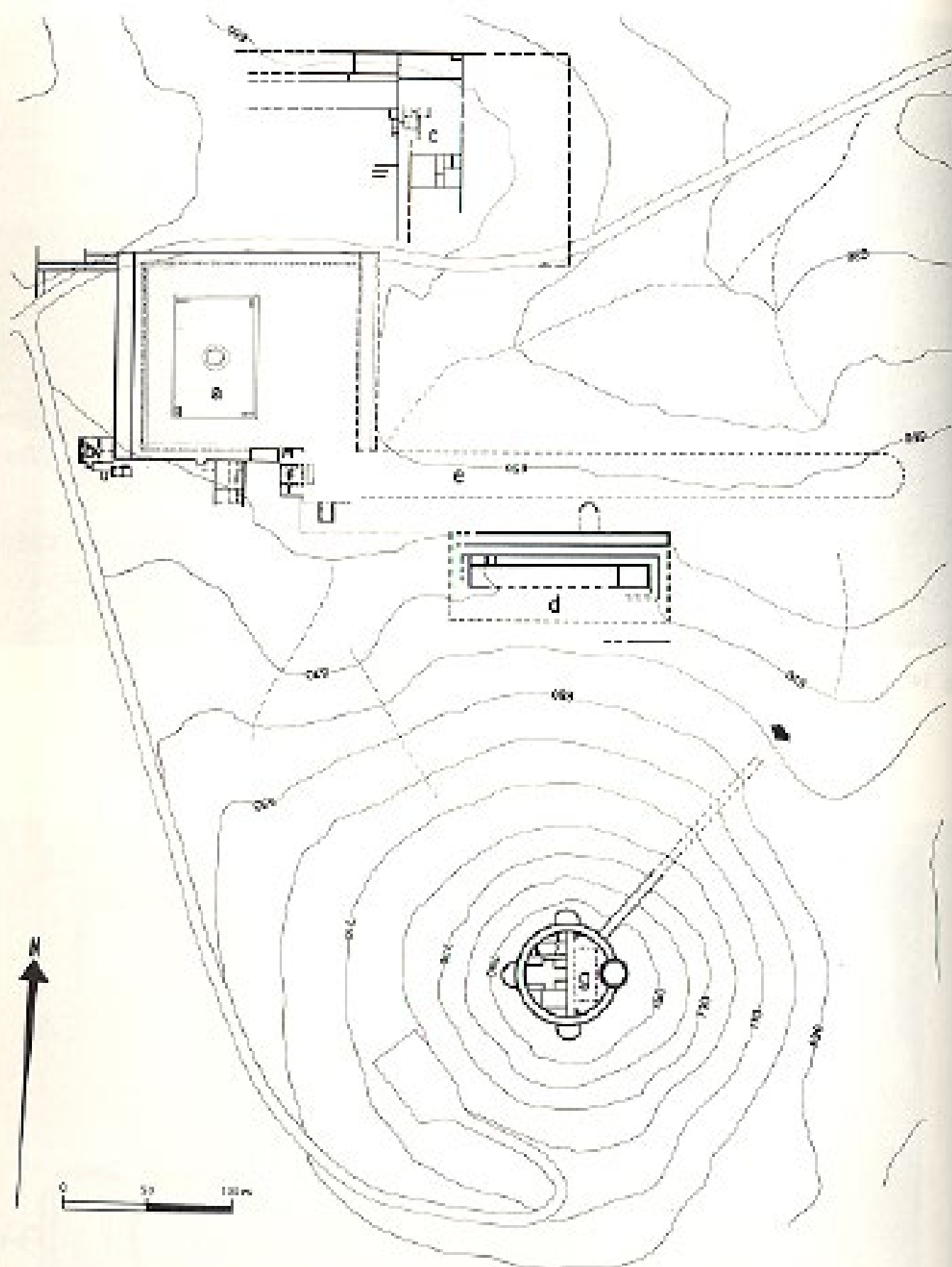


Fig. 16: A general plan of Greater Herodium.

- a) The pool complex.
- b) The central bathhouse.
- c) The northern area.
- d) The large palace.
- e) The course.
- f) The monumental building.
- g) The mountain palace-fortress.



Fig. 21: One of Lower Herodium's bathhouse mosaics.



Fig. 22:
One of the ornamented
stones revealed near the
Monumental Building.

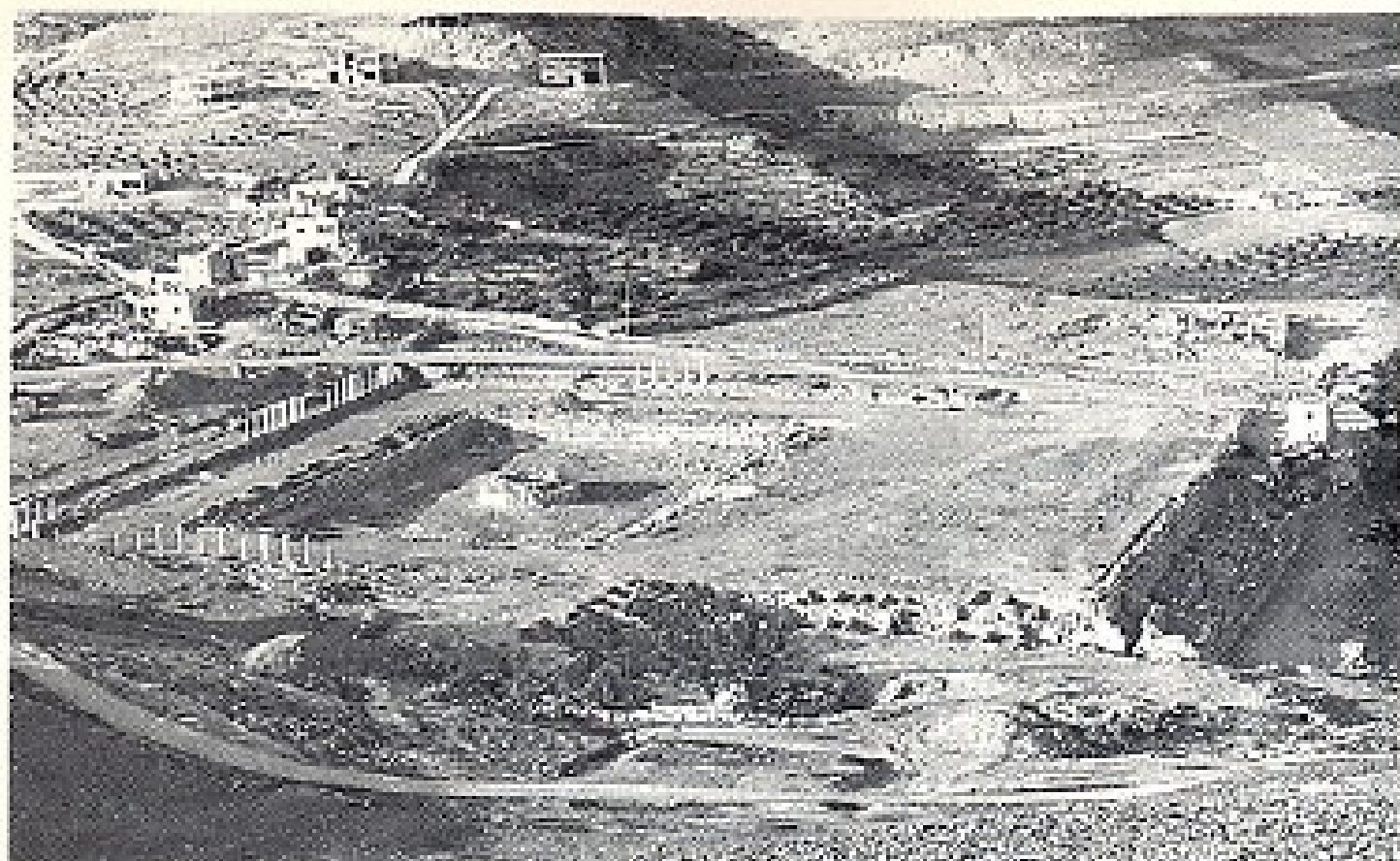


Fig. 19: A general view of the pool complex at Lower Herodium (partially restored), facing north.



Fig. 20: A detail of the colonnades in the pool complex (before the restoration), facing south.

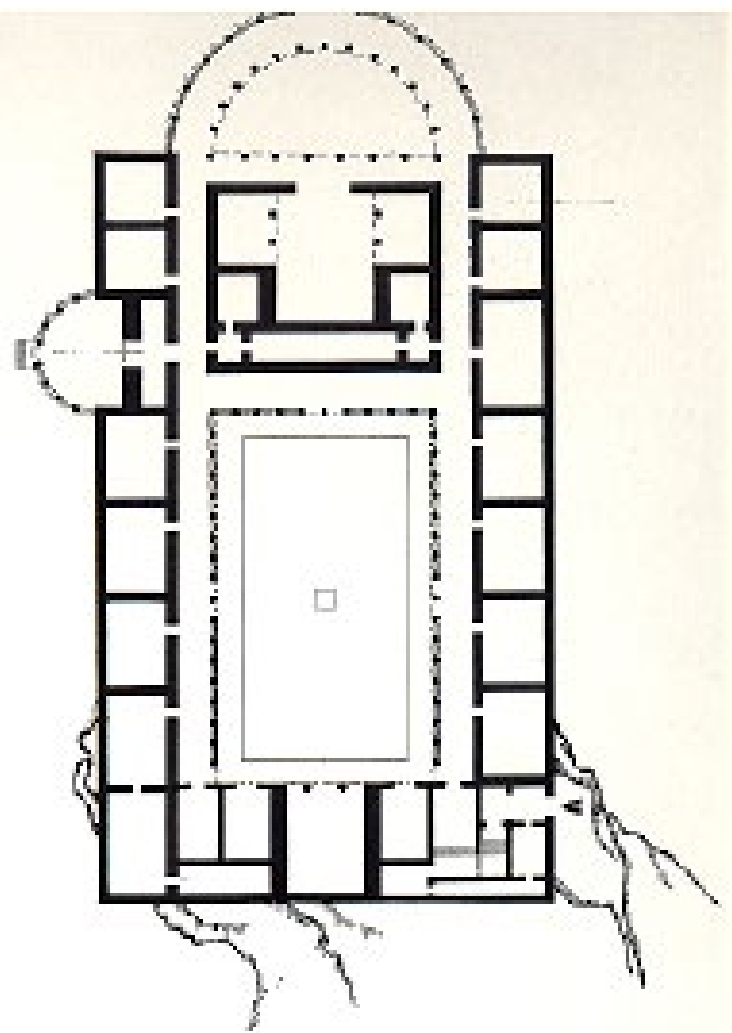


Fig. 25: Restored plan of the Promontory Palace at Caesarea.

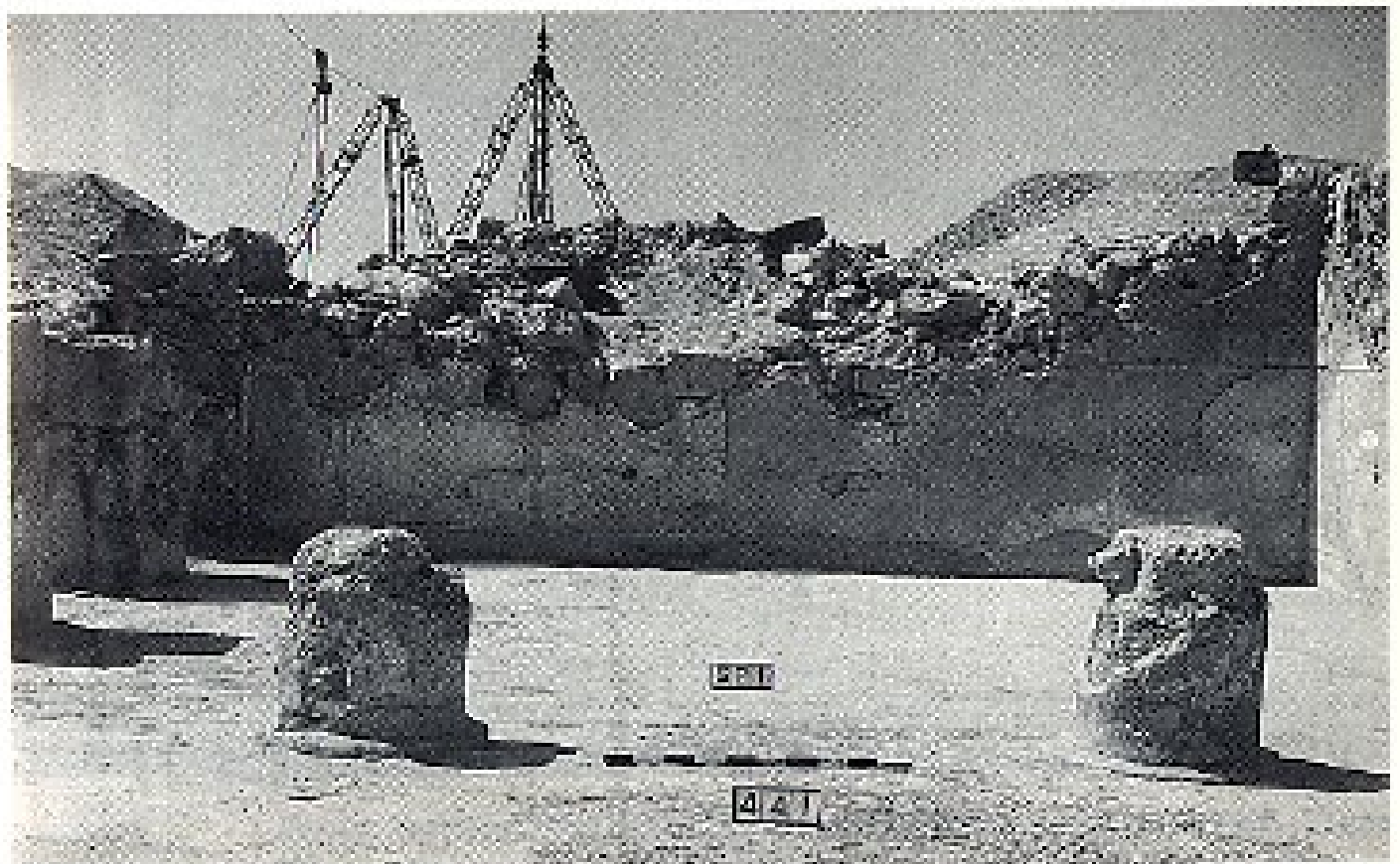


Fig. 26: Open hall in the core of the Western Palace at Masada, facing south.

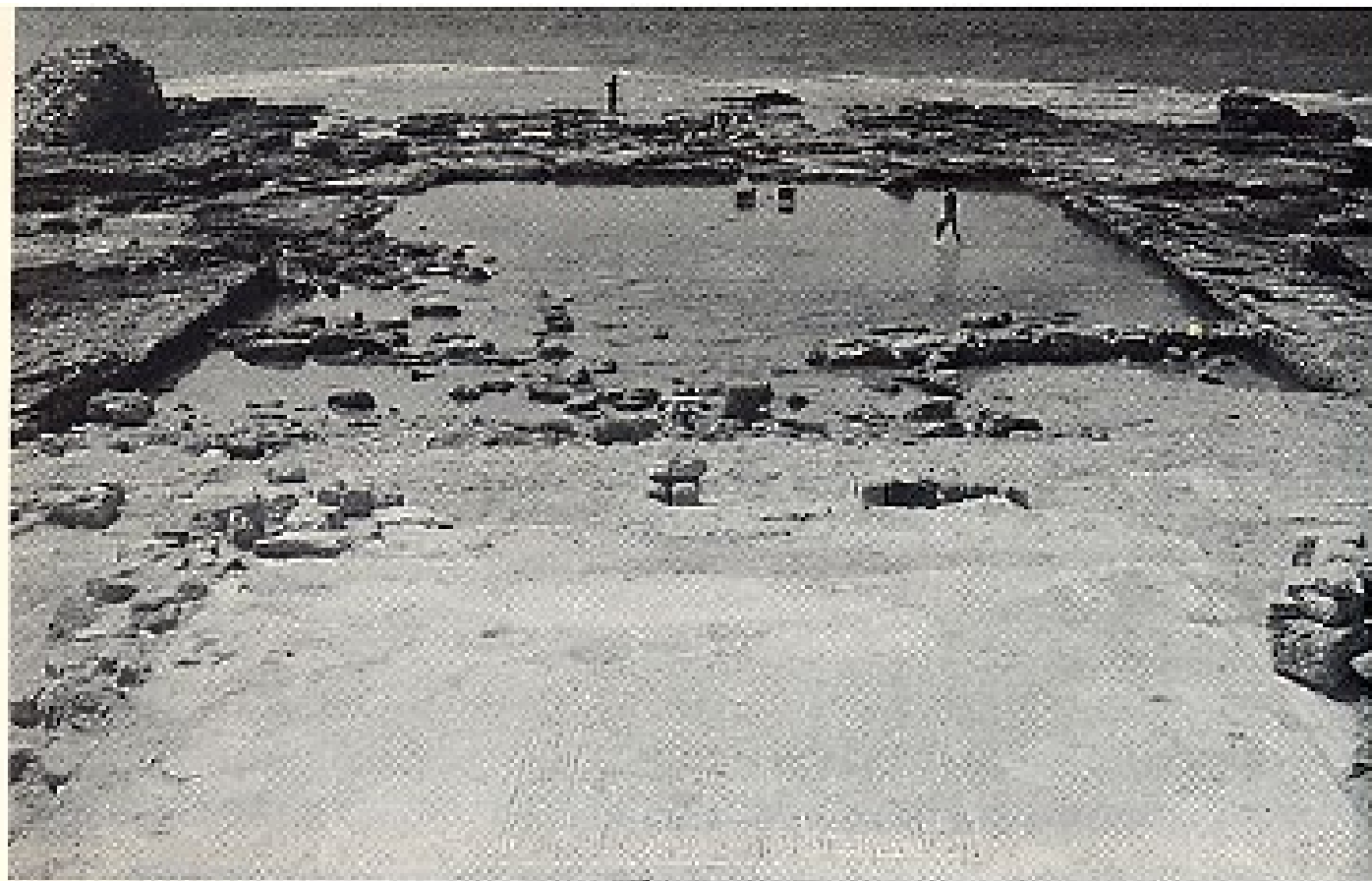


Fig. 23: A general view of the Promontory Palace at Caesarea, facing west.

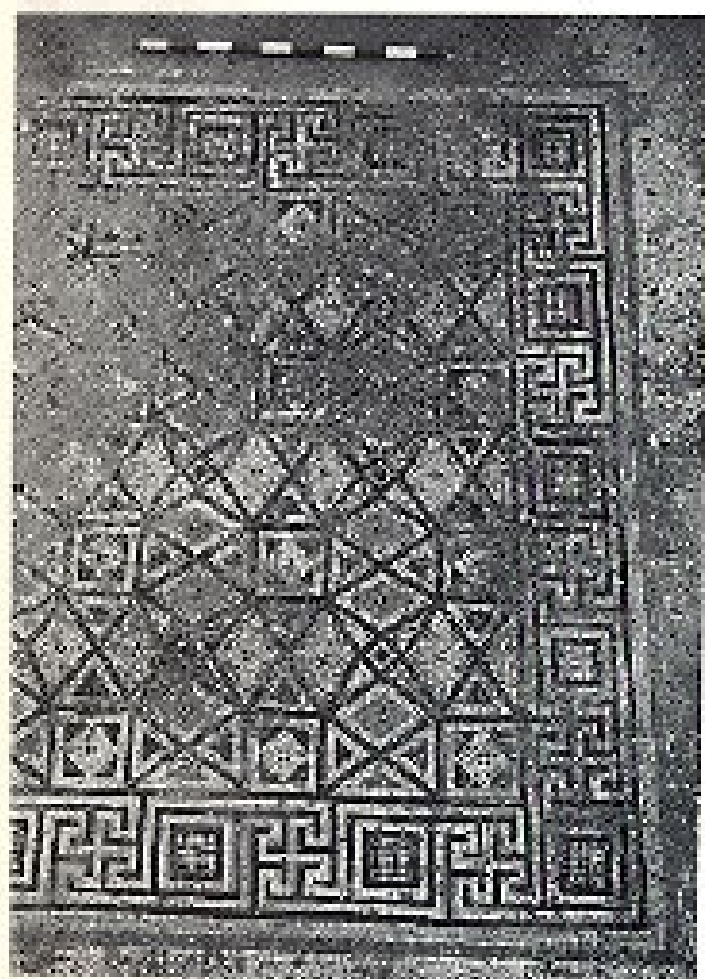


Fig. 24: The mosaic floor imitating an *opus sectile* floor, in the Promontory Palace's *triclinium*.

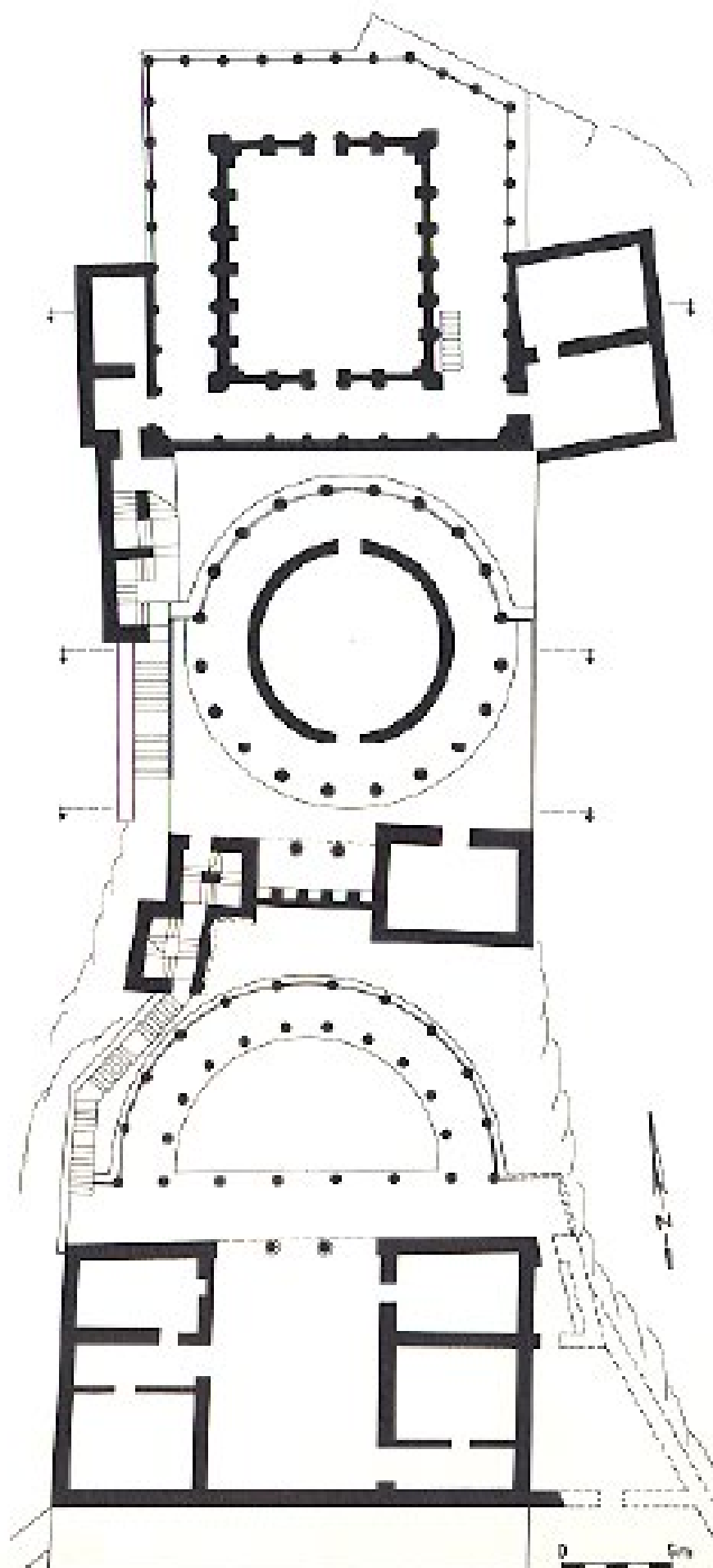


Fig. 28: A restored plan of the northern palace.



Fig. 27: Masada's Northern Palace, facing south.



Fig. 31: Cypros upper-bathhouse's *caldarium*.



Fig. 32: Cypros lower-bathhouse,
facing south.



Fig. 29: Roman-style bathhouse in the basements of the lower terrace.

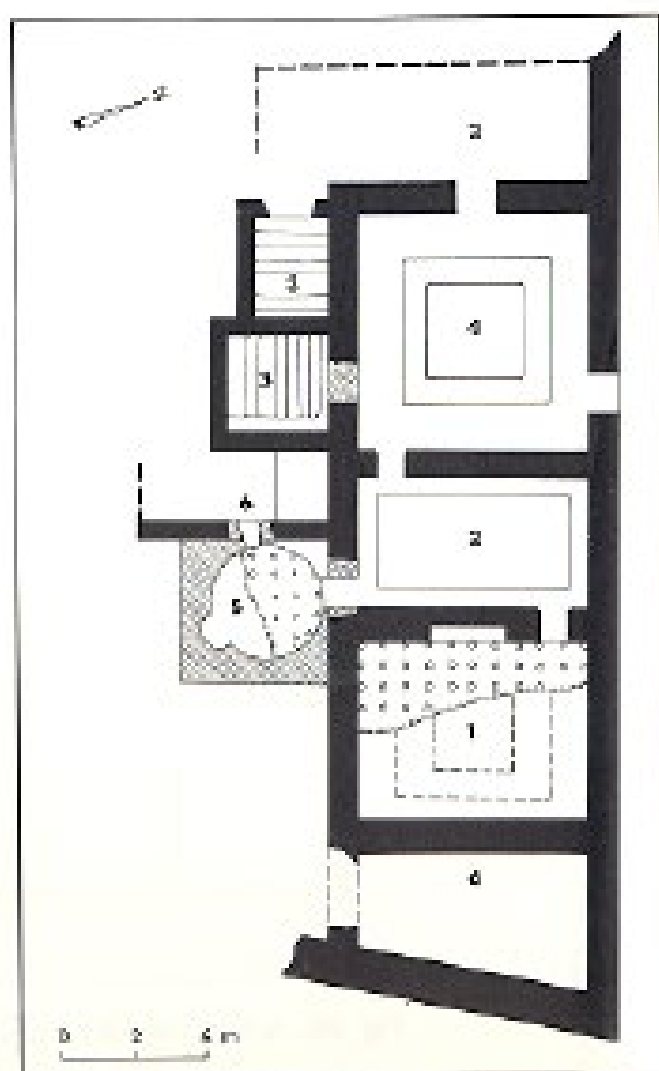
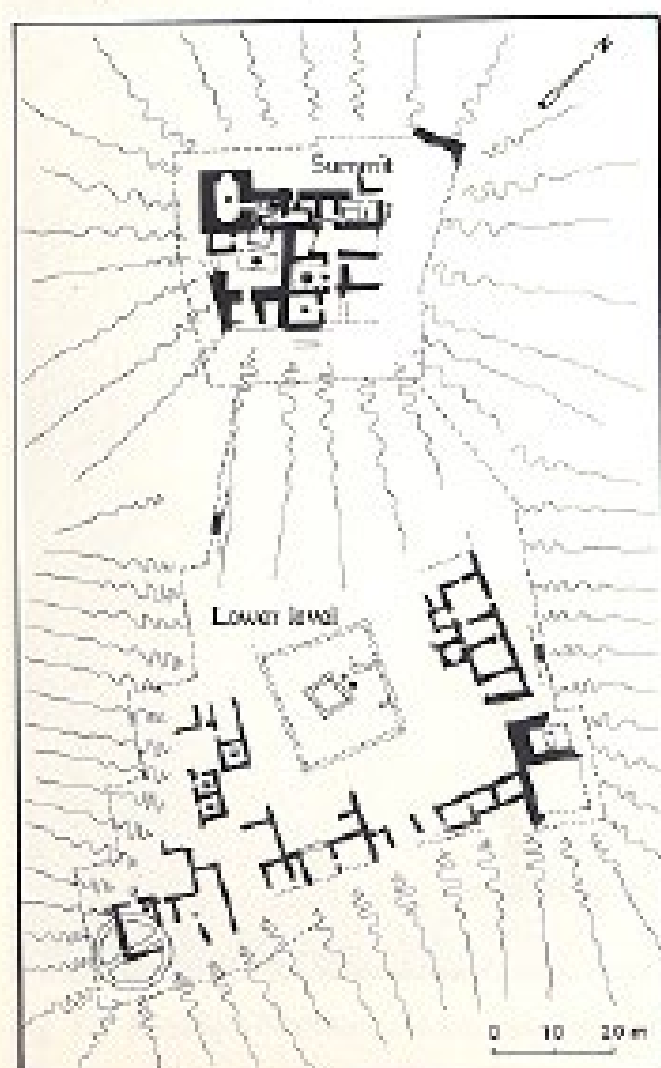


Fig. 30: General plan of Cyrrus.

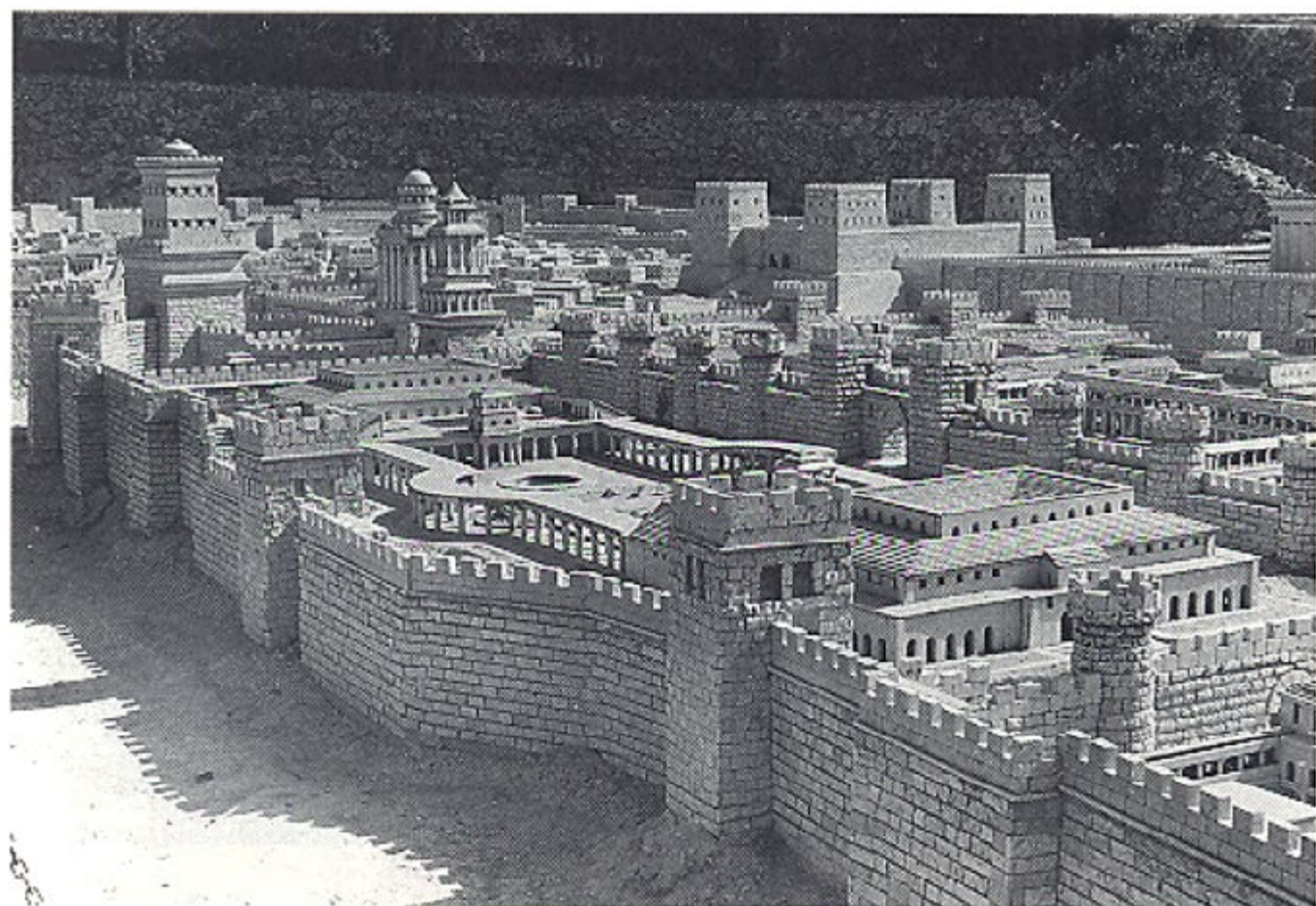


Fig. 33: A model of Herod's palace at Jerusalem; designed by M. Avi-Yonah. (The three multi-storied towers at the background.)