



*Fig. 510:* The architectural reconstruction of the Herodian citadel and lower city with the aqueduct on a helicopter shot, based on the three-dimensional computer-modeling of the surviving monument.





*Fig. 511:* The theoretical architectural reconstruction of Machaerus city in the first rays of the rising Sun.





## THE ROMAN PERIOD

*Fig. 512:* The architectural legacy of the Early Roman fortress. The building masonry of the post-Herodian period is characteristically different, than the Hasomonean and Herodian ones. The Early Roman period was datable on architecture-stratigraphical, numismatic and ceramological evidences, and on the bases of the inscribed ostraca. The layout we received from the post-Herodian walls resulted a polygonal surrounding wall, that we reconstructed into the ground plan. The northern and western towers were evidently already in ruins (as a result of the 36 AD war of the Nabataean King Aretas IV against Tetrarch Herod Antipas), and in the Early Roman period (most probably the Zealots) superimposed their surrounding wall on the ruined Herodian fortified palace.





*Fig. 513:* The architectural reconstruction of the Zealots' fortress on a helicopter shot. The interior is highly theoretical (as in the case of the Hasmonean fortress), however we know similarly very little on the lower city as well.





*Fig. 514:* After the Legio X Fretensis captured the fortress under the command of Lucilius Bassus in 71 AD, they destroyed the citadel, together with the lower city. On this 1953 aerial shot a huge amount of debris can be seen to the north-east from the citadel and the lower city in the valley.