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| **Position** | **Period** | **Title** | **Subtitle** | **Left Description** | **Right Description** |
| 1 | 2nd century BC | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS | The Hasmonean Round Fortress: the *Baris* | - | A fortress called *Birah* (*Baris* in Greek) may have stood in the northern part of Jerusalem to protect the Temple Mount in the Persian period (6th-4th century BC). |
| 1 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2nd century BC | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS | The Hasmonean Round Fortress: the *Baris* | Destroyed by Anthiochus IV in **167 BC**, it was rebuilt by the first Hasmoneans in the last decades of 2nd century BC.  The *Baris* was the residence of the High Priest in this period. The liturgical vestments of the High Priest were kept there, and the fortress was connected to the Temple by an underground tunnel. | - |
| 2 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 37 BC - 70 AD | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS | The Antonia Fortress Rebuilt by Herod | After **37 BC**, Herod enlarged the Hasmonean fortress and renamed it “Antonia” in honor of Marc Antony.  Antonia became part of the new Temple’s defense system: it was directly connected to the northern portico of the Temple precinct through a passageway. Herod also connected the fortress to the aqueduct system. A large cistern was cut in the rock below it: the *Struthion* (“little sparrow” in Greek), according to Josephus Flavius. | - |
| 3 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 37 BC - 70 AD | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS | Antonia Fortress: The Trial of Jesus | The Gospels suggest that Jesus was brought before Pilate in the praetorium for his trial (Mt 27:27; Mk 15:16; Jn 18:28).  Medieval traditions generally identify this site as the Antonia Fortress. Modern scholars are more inclined to locate the praetorium in Herod’s palace, near present-day Jaffa Gate. | We do know that the Roman cohort was stationed at the Antonia Fortress and that all of them took part in Jesus’ flogging (Mt 27:27). It is very possible that Pilate chose the Antonia Fortress rather than Herod’s palace as his headquarters during the Jewish festivals so he could better supervise the Temple area. |
| 4 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 66-70 AD | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS | The Jewish Revolt | **70 AD**: The Romans concentrated their assault on the Temple where the Antonia stood. As soon as the fortress was conquered, Titus ordered it to be demolished (Josephus, War 6.1.5). | **-** |
| 5 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS |  | **135 AD**: After putting down the second Jewish revolt, Hadrian rebuilt the northeast neighborhood of Bethzeta into a monumental market place (forum).  The remains of the Antonia Fortress may have completely disappeared beneath the new buildings. | - |
| 6 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS |  | Slabs of a Roman street leading to Hadrian’s forum are still visible in the *Ecce Homo* convent and in the Franciscan chapel of the 2nd Station on the *Via Dolorosa* Street. | - |
| 7 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  | LITHOSTROTOS/ANTONIA FORTRESS |  | Pilgrims associated this pavement with the place called *Gabbatha* (Aramaic) or *Lithostrotos* (Greek) where, according to John, Pilate condemned Jesus to death (John 19:13).  At the entrance of the forum, this paved road passed under a three-gate triumphal arch built by Hadrian. | - |
| 8 [HE] |  |  |  |  |  |