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The Colonnaded Streets of Roman Palestine

At the height of the Roman Empire, between the late first and early third century CE, the Southern Levant experienced a vast process of major monumentalization of the urban landscape. The cities of the region, some ancient, dating hundreds or more years back, and some newly founded, were outfitted with major monuments such as temples, theatres, bathhouses and public buildings, all in Roman manner. However, the primary monuments of the cities were the colonnaded streets, broad paved avenues flanked by running colonnaded sidewalks. These colonnaded streets remain, to date, the most noticeable structures in the archaeological sites in the Near Eastern region, such as the streets of Gerasa in Jordan or the streets of Apamea and Palmyra in Syria. This study focuses on the colonnaded streets of Provincia Iudaea/Palaestina, in the cities Tiberias, Hippos, Sephoris, Gadara, Scythopolis, Sebaste and Aelia Capitolina. Did the colonnaded streets in Judaea/Palaestina share a common appearance? Did they share a common blueprint? By analysing the different elements of the streets and comparing them, the research questions are answered. The study shows that the colonnaded streets in each city varied in the micro, but in the macro, in the appearance of the street, they must have appeared very similar to each other.

Daniel Leviathan holds an MA in Archaeology and the Ancient Near East and a BA in Archaeology and Egyptology from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. His research focuses on the development and influences of Roman period architecture and urban planning in the Southern Levant, with a greater focus on the development and evolution of architecture in the region. He has conducted archaeological fieldwork at different sites in modern day Israel, mainly at the northern metropolis of Tiberias, a city with remains from the Roman through Islamic period.

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