In approximately one decade (c. 23-15 BCE), local and Roman builders working for King Herod of Judaea constructed at Caesarea Maritima (today’s Caesarea, Israel) the largest artificial harbor ever built in the open sea up to that point. The scale and complexity of this project, along with the rapidity of its execution, are remarkable even if judged by modern standards. It ranks as one of the most impressive engineering accomplishments of the Augustan Age. The construction of the harbor was made possible through the use of Roman hydraulic concrete, a building material developed in Campania (Southern Italy) c. 200 BCE and then employed extensively beginning in the Augustan Age (27 BCE – 14 CE). Underwater excavation and exploration have been carried out in the submerged ruins of Herod’s vast harbor complex almost continuously since 1960.