

## TURKEY, EGYPT, ISRAEL, IRAN, IRAQ, LIBYA, SYRIA, LEBANON

### Iraq

i – Archaeologists uncover 4,000-year-old evidence of siege warfare in ancient Mesopotamia

### Iran

i – Archaeological evidence points to ancient Parthian naval base near Strait of Hormuz

### Turkey

i – Ancient Greek Theater at Laodicea Restored to Former Glory

ii - 2,700-Year-Old Urartian Dams May Have Surpassed Early Roman Engineering

iii - Ancient 2,200-Year-Old Land Lease Contract from Amos City Details Exact Agricultural Rules—Even Tree Planting Depths

iv - 2,200-Year-Old Greek Inscription Reveals Strict Farming Rules in Ancient Anatolia

v – Perge. ‘Doors to Death’ reveal how Romans upgraded a stadium for bloodsport

vi - Archaeologists discover 1,500-year-old knife set in northern Türkiye

vii – 2 meter marble Athena statue discovered at Ancient Laodicea

viii – The Secret Tunnels Underneath the Ancient City of Troy

ix – ‘Tryphe’: How a Greek Word Found in Turkey (mosaic) Defines Ancient Roman Extravagance

x – A 2,400-Year-Old Pyramid Tomb Long Mistaken for a Shrine Opens to Visitors in Marmaris - Anatolian Archaeology

xi – Greek Inscriptions Uncover Organized Roman Business Networks in Ancient Teos

xii – How Did Romans Manage Ancient Crowds in Anatolia? A 2,000-Year-Old Theatre at Teos May Hold the Answer The building’s circulation system changed across two major construction phases, revealing how Greek architectural traditions and Roman engineering met in one of Ionia’s important coastal cities.

xiii - At the Threshold of Night — The Sacred Procession of Hecate at Miletus

xiv – Study Reveals What Caused the Rise and Collapse of Roman Anatolia

A recent interdisciplinary study tracing the Roman conquest of Anatolia reveals how centuries of imperial expansion, economic integration, and environmental transformation led to a regional system that thrived—then collapsed.

xv – Ancient ‘guillotine gate’ system uncovered in Perge Archaeological excavations at the ancient city of Perge in Antalya’s Aksu district have uncovered evidence showing that the city’s first-century stadium was converted into an amphitheater during the Roman period and used for executions involving wild animals.

xvi - A1,050-square-meter single-piece floor mosaic in Hatay, described as the world’s largest of its kind, is now welcoming visitors again at the Necmi Asfuroglu Archaeology Museum after surviving the Feb. 6, 2023 earthquakes without damage.

xvii - Monumental Tomb of an Aristocratic Woman Unearthed in Ancient Olympos

xviii - Ancient Side excavation reveals hidden street network

xix – Archaeologists find ancient matrilineal society in Türkiye’s Catalhöyük

xx – The Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism has officially declared the Granicus Battlefield—where Alexander the Great secured his first major victory against the Persian Empire—a “protected historical and archaeological site.”

xxi – 2,100-Year-Old Funerary Stele from Ancient Antioch Reveals a Woman Portrayed Like the City’s Goddess Tyche

- xxii** - Newly Deciphered Greek Inscriptions Shed Light on Ancient Termessos
- xxiii** - Sacred Temple Zone Uncovered in Ancient Greek City Founded by Alexander's Soldiers
- xxix** - Rare 1,800-Year-Old River God Mosaic Discovered in Ancient Aspendos
- xxv** - A Two-Colored Marble Dancer from Ancient Perge Still Seems to Move After 1,800 Years
- xxvi** - 1,750-year-old pithos tomb found in ancient city of Hadrianopolis in Karabuk
- xxvii** - 2,000 Year Old Library Discovered at Ancient City of Stratonikeia

## **Israel**

- i** - Plaster-making technique previously attributed to the Romans appears 8,000 years earlier in Motza
- ii** - Eight-year-old boy finds 1,700-year-old statuette fragment while hiking in Negev
- iii** - What a ceramic floor tile tells us about an ancient Roman army A Roman soldier who besieged Masada might have stood on this piece of a ceramic floor tile that was found in Jerusalem. Rome's Tenth Legion may be remembered in a floor tile made in Judaea, but the Jewish people have returned and built a new, modern country in ancient Judaea. You can lose and ultimately win, and you can win and ultimately be forgotten. This remains as true today as it was 2,000 years ago.
- iv** - 'Once-in-a-lifetime Discovery': Intact 1,700-year-old Roman Busts Found.  
Buried in a disused Roman-Byzantine winepress near Binyamina, one of the marble busts may depict Sparta's legendary founder, Lycurgus. 'There was a feeling we were about to discover something that was not supposed to be there,' an archaeologist said
- v** - Indio Pacific Shell
- a** - Archaeologists Uncover Rare Assyrian Artifact in Central Israel
- b** - Rare mother-of-pearl seal highlights movement of goods and ideas across Assyrian empire 2,600-year-old shell, used for a tiny seal stamped with an Assyrian-era religious symbol, originated in the Indo-Pacific. How did it reach the Holy Land?

## **Jordan**

- i** - Evidence from Jerash shows the Justinian plague reshaped communities, exposing hidden migration patterns and the human impact of pandemic crises. "A plague is upon us" was likely a familiar expression in ancient Jordan, where a mysterious disease claimed many lives and left a lasting mark on society.
- ii** - The Aerial Archaeology in Jordan project and APAAME have been documenting these mysterious sites for decades.

## **Egypt**

- i** - Pelusium
- a** - Remains of the Temple of the god Pelusius discovered in the ancient city of Pelusium in Egypt: a massive structure with canals connected to the Nile
- b** - Sacred Water Temple Uncovered at Pelusium Rewrites Ancient History | Ancient Origins
- ii** - A stone slab depicting the Roman emperor Tiberius was found during restoration work at the Karnak temple complex in Luxor.
- iii** - Archaeologists discovered a rare papyrus fragment from Iliad inside an Egyptian mummy at the ancient site of Oxyrhynchus, in a finding described as highly significant by Egypt's Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

#### **iv – Alexandria**

**a - Archaeologists in Alexandria Reveal Hidden Greek and Roman City Beneath Modern Streets**

**b - Bath complex and villa remains found in Alexandria**

**v – Alexandria Beyond Its Lighthouse - Biblical Archaeology Society**

**vi – Archaeologists excavating at the ancient site of Tel Kom Aziza have revealed a Greco-Roman cemetery atop much older settlements dating to the earliest days of ancient Egyptian civilisation.**

**vii – Archaeologists Unearth a Marble Aphrodite, a Pharaoh’s Cartouche and a Roman Basilica, All in One Ancient Egyptian City**

The collection of artifacts represents the layered history of Ehnasiya, an ancient Egyptian capital that became the Roman city of Heracleópolis Magna

#### **Syria**

**i – Advanced construction techniques and domestic layouts discovered in Roman-Byzantine villages of Syria**

#### **Libya**

**i - Remarkably Preserved Roman Palace Discovered in Eastern Libya**

**ii - Over 100 Game Boards Discovered Carved in the Ruins of the Ancient Greek City of Ptolemais in Libya**

**iii – An ancient city was left in ruins—but this remarkable statue was saved**

When two British explorers excavated the remnants of the ancient Greek city of Cyrene in 1861, many tombs had already been looted. But the Sanctuary of Apollo still held their greatest find yet. In the spring of 1860, Robert Murdoch Smith, an engineer and young lieutenant in the British Army serving in Malta, hatched a plan for an archaeological exploration in North Africa. He convinced a colleague from the Royal Navy, amateur artist Edwin Augustus Porcher, to join him on the adventure. Both men had already witnessed fabulous archaeological discoveries made by colleagues that had caused a major stir back home in Great Britain. Now they wished to mount their own excavation and hoped to discover some splendid treasures from antiquity for themselves.