

## **TURKEY, EGYPT, ISRAEL, IRAN, IRAQ, LIBYA, LEBANON, TUNISIA, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SYRIA – Attachment I**

### **Lebanon**

#### **i – Baalbek**

**a - Baalbek: The Ancient Sun City in Lebanon Rebuilt by Alexander the Great**

**b - Baalbek, the Lebanese city from the era of Alexander the Great under bombardment – protothema at the ancient temples**

### **Libya**

**i – Nel porto romano scoperto un cimitero di navi antichissime. Sub e archeologi trovano relitti, ancora e la villa con cisterne misteriose sotto la città di Tolemaide. Perché volti misteriosi e strani riti? E cos'era la stanza dei regali? Rispondono gli espe**

A graveyard of ancient ships discovered in the Roman port. Divers and archaeologists find shipwrecks, anchors, and a villa with mysterious cisterns beneath the city of Ptolemais. Why the mysterious faces and strange rituals? And what was the gift room? Experts answer.

**ii - Libya. A citizen in Shahat delivers the head of an archaeological statue to Antiquities Control**

### **Saudi Arabia**

**i - Why the Floor Around the Kaaba in Mecca Stays Cool in Scorching Heat**  
How Thassos Marble Became Part of Masjid al-Haram

### **Egypt**

**i – Lighthouse of Alexandria Rises Again as Giant Blocks Resurface After 2,000 Years**

**ii - The NEW Graeco-Roman museum in Alexandria - highlights**

**iii – A Two-Thousand-Year-Old Papyrus with Thirty Unpublished Verses by Empedocles, the Philosopher Who Threw Himself into Etna, Found in Cairo**

**iv – The Shatby Necropolis: Resting Place of Alexandria’s First Greek Settlers**

### **Iraq**

**i - Archaeologists Rediscover Alexandria on the Tigris, a Lost City Founded by Alexander the Great**

### **Israel**

**i - Dear Judah, This is Not a Bill, Except It Really Is, Signed, Assyria; or, The Iron Age Tax Man Cometh**

**ii – 2,000-year-old Pilgrimage Road to Temple Mount opens to public after years of digging**

**iii – Two years after collapse, Caesarea aqueduct to be restored in joint project**

**iv – A Jerusalem gem: Rediscovering the Rockefeller Museum’s treasures in Israel's capital. New tours of the Rockefeller Museum showcase artifacts ranging from First Temple-period jewelry to Egyptian pharaohs.**

**v - Archaeological breakthrough: Uncovered ancient projectile inscribed with 2,000-year-old sarcastic quip** “Sling lead bullets of this type are well known in archaeological research from many sites dating to the Hellenistic period, particularly from the second century BCE.

"At Hippos alone, 69 such projectiles have been identified so far, but this is the first in the world to bear the inscription 'Learn'.

**vi** – Mystery widens: Researchers find Israel’s ‘Stonehenge’ in the Golan is not unique Remote sensing and AI help identify 28 sites similar to Rujm el-Hiri, challenging theories about the ancient stone circle’s purpose and pointing to a wider regional phenomenon

**vii** – Ancient coins from Hasmonean kingdoms, Jewish revolts seized after suspected smuggling

**viii** –

**a** - A mass grave of young children and infants from the Persian period in Tel Azekah and its importance for the understanding of burial practices of unweaned infants

**b** - Persian-era mass grave of children found during excavations in Israel’s Tel Azekah - study  
Simply made pottery jars, beads, copper jewelry, and stone and mortar hammers were discovered within the cistern alongside the remains.

**ix** - Iron from a 2,600-year-old shipwreck off Israeli coast may rewrite the history of war. The first evidence that iron was traded as a semifinished product has been found off the coast of northern Israel. It may have been intended for weaponry among rival empires in an era of upheaval

## **Turkey**

**i** - Unique 1,850-Year-Old Roman Thermal Structure Unearthed in Antalya’s Ancient City of Myra

**ii** – Roman Hospital Turned Byzantine Church Unearthed at Ancient Kaunos

**iii** – A Roman Unguentarium Found in Pergamon Reveals the First Direct Evidence of the Medicinal Use of Human Feces in Antiquity

**iv** – The Apollo Khresterios Oracle, at Aigai, Manisa to be restored. The majority of its original architectural elements remain intact, making it one of the most mysterious belief centers of antiquity and a site of major cultural tourism potential.

**v** – Ancient city of Pisidia Antiokheia holds unanswered secrets

“The Temple of Men was as significant in antiquity as the Vatican is today. There is no other example like it anywhere in the world,”

**vi** – Seljuk-Era Bronze Amulet Discovered During Excavations at Ancient Lystra

**vii** – Hidden world beneath Cappadocia begins to surface after new discovery

**viii** – Aktaştekke village

**a** - Villagers Used Stones from a Zeus Temple to Build Their Homes

**b** - Roman temple stones used in village houses

In a village on the Paphlagonia Route in the northern province of Kastamonu, stones from a 1,750-year-old Roman temple adorn the walls and foundations of many homes.

**ix** - Aigai Bouleterion to be restored

**x** – Untwisting Beycesultan Höyük: the earliest evidence for nålbinding and indigo-dyed textiles in Anatolia

**xi** - 3,000 Ancient Hydriskoi Unearthed at the Demeter-Kore Temple in Aigai Ancient City

**xii** – Laodikeia’s Roman Asopos Bridge Carries Water Again After 1,300 Years

**xiii** – Ancient Roman ‘Mars’ statue unveiled, up close at Zeugma Museum

**xiv** - Global Collaboration Unearths the Secrets of the Ancient City of Sardis

**xv** – Rare Roman underground tunnel discovered during construction in Türkiye

**xvi** – Ancient Greek Woman Led Major Olive Oil Industry in Pamphylia.

The ancient settlement of Lyrboton Kome, located near modern-day Antalya in southern Turkey, has been identified as one of the most significant olive oil production centres in the ancient Mediterranean world, dating back more than 2,200 years.

**xvii** – How Troy Became an Ancient Tourist Trap

**xviii** – Archaeologists Discovered the Hidden History of an Underwater Ancient City  
Recent discoveries have made it clear that Juliopolis—most of which is now underwater—was a powerful urban hub nearly 2,000 years ago.

**xix** - Ancient Medusa mosaic at Kibyra accessible to visitors again

**xx** – Khresis Mosaic Reveals the Hidden Wealth of Ancient Troy in Hatay

**xxi** - A team of archaeologists has unearthed at the site of Küllüoba, in Anatolia, a charred bread dating between 3200 and 3000 BC. The discovery reveals that our ancestors were already mixing cereals and legumes and making possibly fermented breads for ceremonial purposes.

**xxii** - Archaeologists working in the ancient city of Syedra, located near Alanya on Türkiye's Mediterranean coast, have uncovered a remarkably well-preserved mosaic floor dating back approximately 1,500 years. The mosaic, featuring geometric and floral motifs along with two intriguing Greek inscriptions, has drawn attention for its surprisingly playful messages: "Use it with joy" and a phrase roughly translating to "May the envious burst with jealousy."

**xxiii** - Experts had no idea that a large Roman-era water channel was hiding beneath the historic streets of Trabzon, Türkiye. But when construction crews working on a restoration project in the city center came upon a nearly 1,300-foot-long tunnel made of interlocking stones

**xxiv** - The Goddess of Many Faces — Unravelling the Mystery of Ephesian Artemis

**xxv** – Remarkable images captured beneath the waters of the Dicle Dam lake in southeastern Türkiye have revealed a hidden archaeological landscape dating back approximately 2,400 years.

**xxvi** - Why the Temple of Artemis Was the Greatest Wonder of the World

**xxvii** - One of world's largest Ionic temples endures in Türkiye's Sardis

A monumental sanctuary shaped by geography, early cult traditions

**xxviii** – A team of archaeologists has discovered remains of Roman Emperor Hadrian's statue, which is believed to be 1,900 years old, during their excavation in the Alabanda, SWAydin.

**xxix** - The Theodosian Walls of Constantinople: A Millennium of Impenetrable Defense

**xxx** – Historic tower, walls restored at Türkiye's Sillyon ancient city

## **Tunisia**

**i** - How Carthage Organized the Construction of Its Great Wall in Hispania: A Unique Case in the Ancient Mediterranean

**ii** – Nature Strikes—and History Answers: Could lost Punic-Roman city of Neapolis Be Resurfacing in Tunisia?

**iii** – Excavations at Henchir Matriya: Roman and Byzantine mosaics, columns and statues unearthed in Tunisia

**iv** - Harvard Study Finds Ancient Carthaginians Were Genetically Closer to Greeks Than Phoenicians

**v** – At Numluli, Archaeology Meets Training

## **Jordan**

**i** – Ancient Jordan mass grave reveals human impact of first known pandemic

'A plague is upon us" may have been a common phrase in ancient Jordan, where countless people perished from a mysterious malady that would shape both a society and an era of civilization.

**ii** – Rare Lead Pipe Reveals Petra's Advanced Ancient Aqueduct Engineering

**iii** – A New Research Project on the Amman Citadel

**iv** - The third Franco-Jordanian steering committee on the Temple of Zeus project in Jerash convened Thursday in Amman, marking a key step in the partial reconstitution of the temple's monumental staircase.

## **Iran**

**i** – Two rare 5th millennium BC fetal burials in Iran reveal variable prehistoric practices

**ii** – Previously Unknown 2,500-Year-Old Achaemenid Cemetery Discovered in Northern Iran—Includes Woman Buried with Horse Gear

## **Syria**

**i** – Greek inscription indicates that the Great Mosque of Homs

**a** - A mysterious Greek inscription reignites debate on whether a Syrian mosque stands atop Roman Emperor Elagabalus' Temple of the Sun

**b** - Newly analyzed Greek inscription indicates that the Great Mosque of Homs likely stands on the site of the Roman Temple of the Sun, revealing a layered history of pagan, Christian, and Islamic worship in ancient Emesa.

**c** – How the Sasanians Used Chemical Warfare to Beat Rome at Dura-Europos

The Sasanians, under Shapur I, besieged and destroyed Dura Europos in 256 CE using one of the first recorded instances of chemical warfare in history.