



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

New archaeological investigations about some historical buildings in the city of Salamyah-Syria

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Abstract

To highlight the historical and archaeological importance of the city by counting on the most important results of recent archaeological research at Tell Ghazala (second millennium BC), at Tell al-Homsi (first millennium BC), then the Greco-Roman period, represented by rare marble columns, and the Byzantine period, where archaeological finds abound, including materials such as capitals, columns and lintels decorated with crosses. The Islamic period is more evident thanks to the discovery of a rare fresco painted on the floor of a room beneath the mihrab of the Imam Ismail Mosque, which dates back to the early Islamic period, and the construction of the Mausoleum of Imam Abdullah Al-Radhi, which dates back to the Fatimid period (late eleventh century AD). The focus will be on the results of the excavations carried out this summer, as part of a major project to revitalise the centre of the Old City, which we are leading in cooperation with the Aga Khan Foundation Trust for Culture, in the ancient bath (Hammam building) and its immediate surroundings in order to understand the historical and urban development of the ancient city and to determine the period in which it was built during the Ayyubid-Mamluk period (13th-14th century AD). To highlight the historical and archaeological importance of the city by counting on the most important results of recent archaeological research at Tell Ghazala (second millennium BC), at Tell al-Homsi (first millennium BC), then the Greco-Roman period, represented by rare marble columns, and the Byzantine period, where archaeological finds abound, including materials such as capitals, columns and lintels decorated with crosses. 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Keywords

Syria, Salamyah, Gazala hall, Antique Bath, Imam Ismaiel,Mosque

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