

Table of Contents

About the Israeli Institute of Archaeology	1
Community Archaeology	2
The Ancient Lod Project	3
Monuments	3
Khan al- Hilu	3
The Arches Building	4
Hasuna's Oil Press	4
Adopting a monument	5
Heritage Education Projects	5
School enrichment project	5
Educational plan for adopting a site by school children	6
Professional Training of youth and the unemployed	6
The Lod Conference and the "Lod - Diospolis City of God" Journal	6
The Multi-color Lod project	7
'Tagliot' – Archaeology for all	8
'Tagliot' centers in the periphery	8
Archaeology Week	10
Tagliot Annual Archaeology Conference	10
Publications	11
Archaeological Expeditions	11
"The Fourth Sector" – Synergy between Business and N.G.O.	12
Hotels in ancient Khans	12
The Assyrian Fortress in Rishon LeZion	13
The Source - The Foundation for the Development of Israeli Archaeological Heritage	14



About the Israeli Institute of Archaeology

For many years, archaeology has been an integral part of Israel's cultural Identity. Over the past decades we have witnessed dramatic changes in the society core values. Individuals and communities began to question the bond to their homeland. Simultaneously, the academic world has turned away from the public, focusing on distributing its research primarily in English on the international stage. As a result, Archaeology's spotlight and the Archaeologist's profession are in decline.

The Israeli Institute of Archaeology (IIA) was founded in 2002 to make archaeology accessible to the Israeli public through educational, experiential and community activities. These activities range from public lectures and school enrichment programs to community archaeology, and the development of heritage sites.

The IIA is the only Israeli nonprofit organization of its kind that works with professionals of the highest order in research, conservation, preservation and education. It is a leading advocate and contributor for community archaeology projects in Israel, as a means of cultivating the connection between Israelis and their heritage, as well as teaching the value of archaeology to the general public.

Visit our site www.archeo-logic.com for more information regarding the following:

- Study of Israel's heritage.
- Educating students in Local heritage.
- Making the archeological heritage accessible to the general public.
- Planning, preserving, restoring and developing antiquity sites.
- Supporting archeological research with emphasis on junior researchers.
- Management of community archaeology projects with multi-cultural communities.



We invite you to be our partners in one of these projects



The Apollonia Expedition ©



Community Archaeology

Community archaeology utilizes the ancient sites and archaeological research as a means to achieve its main goal - community empowerment. The Israeli Institute of Archaeology is very experienced in this field, and our community archaeology project in Ancient Lod is one of the most prominent projects of its type in the world.

The Ancient Lod Project

A little bit on the history of Lod

Lod, one of the world's most ancient cities, was founded ca. 8000 years ago. Since then, it has been populated throughout every historical period, and is the only known city in the world which has maintained such population stability. Lod became an important center for the Jewish community from the Persian era and onwards. During the times of the Mishna, Lod was an important center for Jewish spiritual and literary creativity.

Under the Roman Empire, Lod became a central crossroads. Seven imperial roads connected Lod with all the important centers in Israel. During this time, Lod was given the name *Diosopolis* - the city of God. Excavations within the city revealed the most impressive mosaic floors ever found in Israel, and one of the most impressive worldwide.

One of the most prominent figures of Christianity, St. George, was born and raised in Lod. Many believers from around the world visit Lod to see the church in his name in which he was buried.

In the 7th century, after the Muslims conquered the land of Israel, Lod became the civil capital of "Jund Palestine".

The Crusaders reestablished Lod's grandeur with the construction of a luxurious cathedral. However, under the Mamluk invasion the cathedral was destroyed and the El-Omari Mosque was built on its ruins where it stands to this day.

During the Ottoman Period, the city of Lod was a principal production center of the olive oil industry and its by-products. Khan al-Hilu and the olive presses are a monument of this remarkable phase of the city's history. The centrality of Lod was maintained throughout the British Mandate, as the city housed the largest train station in Palestine, and the international airport - known today as Ben Gurion Airport.

Over 75,000 people live in Lod today. The city's population is a unique multi-cultural mosaic of Jews and Arabs, secular and religious, natives and immigrants who have come from dozens of countries.



The Lod mosaic - IAA©



Developing the ancient city of Lod as an internationally renowned tourist destination will generate a dramatic change in the city's public image, the local economy, social dynamics, urban planning and development. These changes will aid in creating a future for the city which matches its magnificent past.

However, to achieve this, millions of shekels of governmentally funded investments are needed. For over a decade much effort has been made to secure these funds, and though some government resolutions were made, the budget for these projects has yet to be allocated. Meanwhile, Lod's Old City continues to suffer from neglect. What is currently needed is the initiation of a long-term archaeological course of action that will allow to unveil the city's splendor.

Monuments

The Israeli Institute of Archaeology's experts have prepared several conceptual ideas for the renovation of ancient buildings with the objective of transforming them into active and vibrant community centers of tourism and culture. Preserving ancient monuments and operating them as a public generating attraction can serve as **unique commemorative enterprises**. Following are a few examples of plans for the restoration and reconstruction of Lod's ancient monuments.

Khan al- Hilu

Khan al-Hilu was founded in the beginning of the 19th century. It served as a financial anchor for the citizens of Lod and the adjacent villages, as well as an Inn for the merchants who visited the city. The Khan was active until 1948. Then, after decades of neglect, The IIA has excavated the structure and invested in its preservation and stabilization.

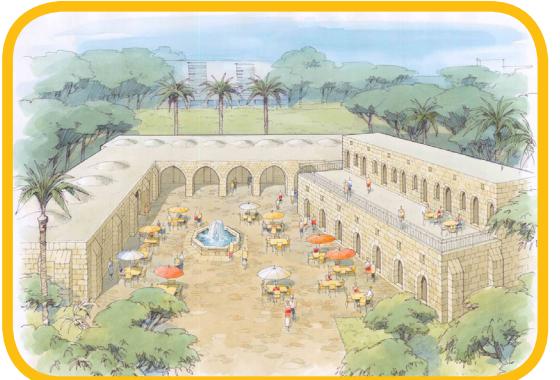
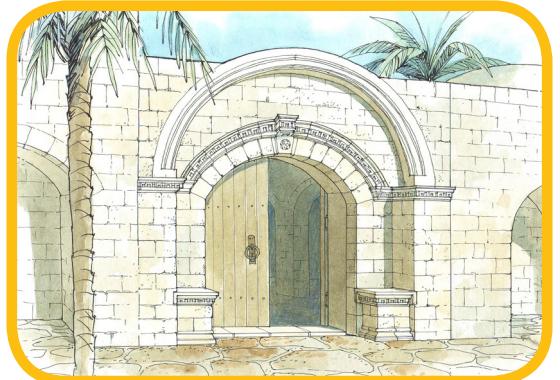
Mosaic - The center for ancient Lod's multicultural heritage

The Mosaic center will operate in Khan al-Hilu, and will include:

- **An Educational Center:** which that will operate educational programs focused on the city's history, traditional crafts, ancient architecture etc. The activity will be based on experiential and active learning.
- **A Cultural Center:** The Khan will host shows and community events.
- **A Multi-Cultural Market:** Every Friday, a market will open in the Khan that will function as a lively public space as well as a unique tourist attraction.
- **A Tourist Information Center:** The Mosaic Center team will guide tourists in the city and advise individuals or groups.

Project Goals:

1. Converting the Old City into a lively tourist center.
2. Preserving the heritage and imparting it to children, youth and adults.
3. Encouraging tolerance and multiculturalism.
4. Preserving the Khan, one of the Old City's central monuments.
5. Creating an employment center for the city's residents.



Preparing Khan al-Hilu for the Center's operation, Tasks and costs

Over the last few years, the IIA has raised significant funds for preservation and restoration activities in the Khan. To prepare the Khan for activity, there are a number of additional tasks that must be completed, including:

Completion of reconstruction, Drainage work in and around the structure, installing bathrooms, supplying water and a sewage infrastructure, connecting the structure to electricity and installing lights in the rooms, and around the building.

In addition to the reconstruction work, an initial investment is required for purchasing basic equipment to operate the center.

Another significant expenditure that will be needed for the Center's foundation is preparing training and educational programs in addition to advertisement campaigns to the Center's activities.

Structure restoration costs: 3,544,400 NIS

Equipment costs: 273,400 NIS

Business planning and programs development costs: 180,000 NIS

Assistance in funding for first year: 300,000 NIS

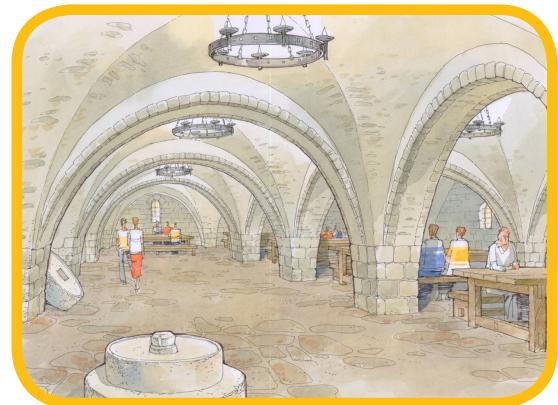
Total costs for Center's preparation: 4,297,800 NIS

The Arches Building

The Arches building is a stone building that served as one of the olive presses in Lod. The building is constructed on wide pillars that bear crossed arches. The structure's ceiling is built of flattened domes.

The IIA's planners have prepared a conceptual design for the building that includes:

- ✓ **An auditorium for lectures and shows** that can contain approximately 100 seats.
- ✓ **A meeting room.**
- ✓ A small **Café**.
- ✓ **Bathrooms.**
- ✓ **Offices** which will be used as an entrepreneurship incubator for the city's youth.



Structure restoration costs: 2,775,000 NIS

Equipment and furniture costs: 335,000 NIS

Assistance in funding for first year: 300,000 NIS

Hasuna's Oil Press

The Hasuna family's olive press functioned in Lod until 1948. The place served as a traditional factory that included an oil press, a sesame grinding factory for Tehina products, and a factory for olive oil based soap. Although the building stands desolate, most of the traditional industrial facilities remain in the building to this day.

The IIA designed a plan to restore the structure and all industrial assembly lines within. The goal is to create a Man and Labor museum, one of a kind in Israel and one of the rare few of its kind in the world, which will allow its visitors to experience the traditional industry methods. Visitors could also purchase products made in the facility, such as: Olive oil, Tehina, Halva and soap.



Structure restoration costs: 3,350,000 NIS

Industrial facilities restoration costs: 650,000 NIS (Initial evaluation)

Equipment and visualization tools costs: 180,000 NIS

Production costs: 160,000 NIS

Adopting a monument

Israel is the richest country in the world regarding archaeological sites. Unfortunately, National resources for Restoration, Preservation and Development of archaeological sites are still very limited.

The Israeli Institute of Archaeology creates unique development plans for sites of both national and international interest which may be integrated in economic ventures as well. Adopting a site and presenting it as an attraction to the public is a unique opportunity for people wishing to commemorate relatives or loved ones. The Israeli Institute of Archaeology offers donors the opportunity to adopt the following monuments:

- Ancient Synagogues, Churches and Tombs
- Biblical period masonry and public buildings
- Magnificent mosaics and Roman empire period public buildings
- Ancient Khans (inns)
- Archaeological public gardens
- Ancient industry installations including wine presses, olive presses, lime kilns etc.

Heritage Education Projects

“A people that doesn’t remember its past - its present is uncertain and its future is unclear” (Yigal Allon)

School enrichment project

In 2007 - 2017, over 5,000 students in Lod received the opportunity to participate in one of the IIA's educational programs. This young generation's perception of Lod emphasized poverty, neglect, crime and drugs. The students finished the program with in-depth knowledge of the city's glorious heritage, a recognition that strengthened their belief in the city's future.

The IIA's Pedagogical staff developed educational programs for both elementary and high school students.

The programs are annual and are presented once a week by archaeological graduate students with experience in instruction and teaching. As a part of the program, the students are exposed to their city's heritage, the principles of archaeology, and to research methods in the field. The students learn the basic methods of documentation, preservation and restoration of ancient structures. During the school year the students go on an extensive tour to learn about the Old City. The program's peak is the integration of the students in excavations or preservation tasks in the Old City. The program is executed in Jewish and Arabic schools in Lod. An effort is made to collaborate between the schools.

The IIA's team has extensive experience in the field, and the program can be adjusted to fit cities and settlements across the country.

The cost of operating two groups for one year: 55,000 NIS



Educational plan for adopting a site by school children

Program goals:

- Bonding by working for a common goal.
- Learning the city's heritage and past.
- Taking responsibility of the city's quality of life and creating a better future for its inhabitants.
- Cultivating students' local patriotism.



The "Adopt a Site" program is implemented in both Jewish and Arab Junior High schools in Lod. Our professional guides, both Jewish and Arab, lead the program with complete cooperation from the schools. The annual program is developed around a central site which is chosen with the teachers and students.

The students study their city's history and archaeology, its ancient monuments, and preservation methods for ancient structures etc.

The students actively participate in various tasks for preserving and developing the adopted site, including cleaning, exposing ancient complexes, maintenance of fences, signs and facilities. In addition, the students participate in Community Archaeological excavations.

The students are encouraged to evolve from being "passive complainers" to becoming socially involved partners. For example, the students learn to contact the relevant municipal departments to request assistance in preserving the site and its environment.

Basic budget for one class, for one school year: 20,000 NIS

Professional Training of youth and the unemployed

Our past experience with community projects indicates that many of the unemployed, which belong to the lower socioeconomic levels, are often provided with unattractive jobs thus perpetuating their lower status, and increasing their resentment and estrangement from society.

Employing this population in preservation projects may enable them to become active participants in developing the cultural heritage of their community and provide them with a job they can be proud of. This change may help diminish their estrangement from their community, sometimes after years of poverty and unemployment.

Experts believe that the field of preservation is about to grow substantially. Professional training in preservation will also enable easier integration in the profession of building construction, which offers many well-paying job opportunities.

We encourage contributors to collaborate with us in opening preservation courses for the unemployed, as well as for ex-convicts. Courses will be held according to a 610 hour curriculum, including internship. During the six-month course, students will take part in an attractive preservation project, which will receive extensive public exposure.

A group of 12 students is required for complete training. The cost of group training is 840,000 NIS

The Lod Conference and the "Lod - Diospolis City of God" Journal

The Lod history conference takes place annually in a large and central auditorium in the city. Top experts in archaeology and history present their research regarding the city's history. The conference lectures and the annual journal which summarizes the proceedings are key tools for publishing the city's glorious past and its rich heritage. The conference contributes to the residents' local pride, strengthening the city's standing among state officials, academics and others, and thus promotes touristic development.

Cost of conference production: approx. 20,000 NIS

Cost of annual journal production: approx. 30,000 NIS

The Multi-color Lod project

The Inspiration for the project

Edi Rama, the Prime Minister of Albania, was once the mayor of the country's capital, Tirana. Rama, who was previously an artist, decided to use color to change the city's rough and gloomy appearance following years under the Communist regime. After the first house was painted, the neighborhood underwent a revolution, from a difficult and dangerous neighborhood, to a safer and more vibrant environment. The residents attest that the color and beauty gave them a sense of security.

A similar project was carried out in a small town in Mexico called Las Palmitas.

Since 2005, the Dutch artists Haas and Hahn work in a Favela at Rio de Janeiro painting the houses of one of the most notorious neighborhoods in Brazil. The project succeeded in reviving the city's declining areas, encouraging dialogue between members of the communities and their surroundings, creating employment opportunities and developing the residents' self-image.

The IIA wishes to create a similar change in the buildings surrounding the Old City of Lod. These houses are inhabited by Arab and Jewish residents who cannot afford to invest in such a project. We were able to acquire the assistance of the Tambour Paint Company as well as local business owners who are willing to assist us in the project. We are convinced that after we paint the first apartment building in a variety of striking colors, we will be able to recruit additional partners to help rejuvenate the entire neighborhood. Thus, we will significantly improve the residents' quality of life while creating an attractive environment for tourists visiting the Old City.



'Tagliot' – Archaeology for all

Tagliot operates under the IIA and is the only organization in Israel which specializes in presenting archaeology to the public and providing updated and reliable information. Tagliot holds Lectures, conventions and guided archaeological tours, led by leading professional archaeologists and researchers in history and cultural heritage.



Tagliot centers in the periphery

Instilling archaeological heritage should not be limited to affluent audiences. The real test is being able to reach the periphery and present the heritage to the local population. It is much more difficult to succeed in these activities in the periphery. Life in the periphery affects the population's priorities and the public has limited awareness and access to activities of this kind.

In addition, most of the professional researchers, lecturers and instructors live in the central region and the cost of employing them in the periphery is very high and sometimes impossible due to transportation costs. .

We believe that we should take it upon ourselves to deal with this complex challenge and establish Heritage centers in the periphery with the aid of municipal leaders, The Ministry of Development for the Negev and The Galilee, The Ministry of Culture, The Ministry of Heritage and additional contributors.

Our program is based on establishing Regional Enrichment Centers which will connect various communities, e.g. A center in Sderot, alongside one in Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Council and the Sapir college.



Peter Pan Stephansky ©





Apollonia - France in the Levant



Operating a Regional Enrichment Center

Regional Enrichment Centers will operate in cultural or educational institutions, in locations accessible to the community. Each center will have an activity organizer from the community. The organizer will offer the residents a high quality, annual series of lectures and an archaeological tour program. The organizer will advertise the center's activities in every possible media.

The lectures and tours will be presented by expert archaeologists in the field. In addition, the Enrichment Center will host a **Regional Annual Conference**, dealing with the history of the surrounding region.

As a nonprofit organization that requires donations, **the center will conduct an ongoing fundraising effort**, primarily among entrepreneurs and businesses in the community. Fundraising will allow expanding activities, reaching additional participants, and less reliance on government budgets.

Cost of operating a Tagliot center

On the basis of discussions we had with many authorities in the Negev and the Galilee, it was made clear to us that we would need to subsidize the activity for approximately 3 years until we can present it to the general public, who will be able to pay for the activity. Due to the economic state of the authorities, we will not be able to receive their funding. Therefore, a budget of approximately 80,000 NIS is required to operate a Heritage Center for each year of activity.

Archaeology Week

The Goal of this program is to concentrate effort towards increasing the positive exposure of archaeology within the Israeli populace and enhance public curiosity regarding the country's past and cultural heritage.

Tagliot's program for the Heritage and Archaeology Week

- The event will receive media exposure, direct advertising and PR several weeks in advance.
- During the preparation months, we will contact local authorities and offer them a chance to host large conferences presenting the historical and archaeological heritage of their environment.
- During the week we will host free guided tours for approx. 20,000 students, IDF soldiers, and the public in various sites across the country.

The cost of producing the Archaeology Week in 8 peripheral centers as well as a central conference in Jerusalem is 1.6 million NIS. We are certain that a major sponsor, who will help us fund part of the budget, will allow us to persuade other parties to join the initiative and ensure its existence for years to come.

Tagliot Annual Archaeology Conference

Tagliot organizes an annual archeological symposium. Each year, the conference focuses on a main topic, such as: Ancient jewelry, Milestones in ancient architecture, Ancient medicine, Wine and breweries, The Temple Mount etc. Tagliot's annual conference hosts leading lecturers and is the most attended archeological conference in Israel.

**We would like to request your sponsorship for the Tagliot Conference
which will provide quality exposure of the highest standards**



Publications

Currently, the archeological community publishes its research almost entirely in English. Books and Reports are published among researchers across the world, and English publishing promotes the researchers' academic status.

However, the lack of Hebrew publications is the main reason for the estrangement between the archeological community and the Israeli public. The results of this schism are reflected in the decline of the archaeological profession's prestige, the dramatic decline in the number of university students, and in the archaeological community's weakness in managing public conflicts related to the country's heritage.

If you are avid readers, and care about the country's heritage, we ask for your support in publishing popular literature in a variety of archeological topics.

Books, Booklets, Journals and Digital publications will all be a part of the publishing project. Among the preferred topics are: Catalog of the ancient Synagogues in Israel, a book displaying the First Temple Period and the Kingdom of Israel and Judea, books regarding recent key excavation sites etc.

"Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the present controls the past."
(George Orwell)

Archaeological Expeditions

The IIA manages many archaeological expeditions across the country.

We would like to request your sponsorship for one of our excavation expeditions at the forefront of archaeological research in Israel and the entire world:

Apollonia – Headed by Prof. Oren Tal – A crusader fortress on top of a spectacular cliff overlooking Herzliya's beach

Ashdod Yam – Headed by Dr. Alex Fantalkin – A beach site founded by the Assyrian Empire

Herodium – Headed by Roy Porat, Yaakov Kalman and Rachel Chachi – King Herod's citadel palace and burial site

Masada – Headed by Guy Stiebel – The Masada expedition returns to the site that gained publicity following prof Yadin's excavations

City of David – Headed by Prof. Yuval Gadot – Excavations and research in Biblical Jerusalem

Tel Azekah – Headed by Prof. Oded Lipschits – A Biblical site on the borders of Emek Ha'ella

Timna – Headed by Prof. Erez Ben-Yosef – Copper Mines north of Eilat



“The Fourth Sector” – Synergy between Business Ventures and Contribution to the Community

In recent years we have witnessed the development of “The Fourth Sector” which represents joint ventures of nonprofit organizations with socially responsible private entrepreneurship. The idea is based on an attempt to minimize non-profit organizations’ dependence on philanthropy and create projects that will ensure their stability over time while generating profit for partners from the entrepreneurial business sector. The IIA’s staff, alongside the assistance of the “Minga” company which specializes in enterprise consultation, developed a variety of projects tailored to you: **Entrepreneurs seeking to develop businesses with social responsibility and involvement.**

Hotels in ancient Khans

All over the world, ancient structures have become the most sought after sites for luxury hotels. Castles in England, Paradores in Spain, Chalets in France, Maharaja’s Palaces in India and Khans in Turkey were successfully renovated into hotels.

Although Israel is recognized among international tourists as the land of the Bible and the birthplace of Christ, tourism entrepreneurs still haven’t managed to take advantage of the country’s potential and create an ancient hotel environment that will excite its guests and enhance their appreciation of their vacation.

As a professional organization capable of performing archaeological excavations, designing ancient sites, executing conservation and restoration work, developing tourist attractions and involving the community in these projects, we have dedicated the last few years to study and develop this issue.

Following are two sites that have great potential for development of tourism:

Khan al-Tujjar – The biggest Khan remaining in the country – located on the road north of Mt. Tabor, one of two main roads to the Sea of Galilee and the Upper Galilee – and a main axis on Israel’s tourist map.

The Advantages of this site

1. The Khan is very large and allows for an extensive hotel complex in its area.
2. Location on a main road.
3. The scenic landscape of Mt. Tabor.
4. The Khan can be seen from the main road and after its renovation will attract passersby.
5. Support for the project is expected from the nearby communities.

The Disadvantages

1. The Khan is poorly preserved.
2. The size of the Khan is also a disadvantage - a great deal of investment is required to restore it.

Khan Joseph’s Well (Jubb Yussef)

The Khan is located near Amiad Junction on the road to the Upper Galilee. It was established in the middle of the 15th century at the site which was traditionally identified as the pit that Joseph was cast into by his brothers.



The Advantages of this site

1. The Khan is excellently preserved, requiring a smaller investment for its restoration compared to **Khan al-Tujjar**.
2. Its geographic location is on the only axis to the Upper Galilee.
3. Christian tourism in the area surrounding the Sea of Galilee is expected to develop extensively in the following years. Most of the hotel infrastructure in the area is of an average standard. The proposed hotel may be positioned as a unique, higher standard hotel.
4. An impressive view of the Sea of Galilee.
5. The location is remote, allowing an intimate, quiet stay.
6. A large area, owned by the Israel Land Administration, is located next to the Khan.
7. The adjacent water reclamation reservoir will allow a very large allocation of water to the site for landscape development.

The Disadvantages

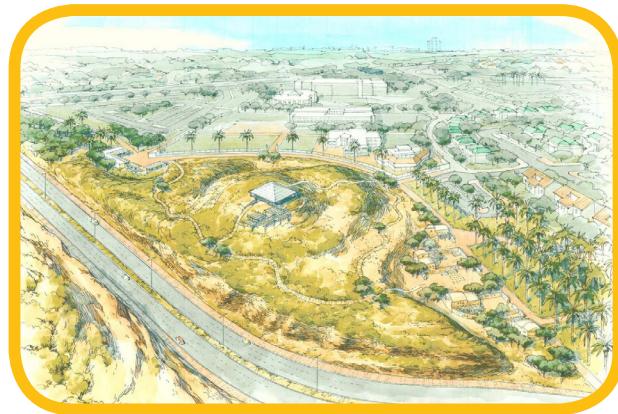
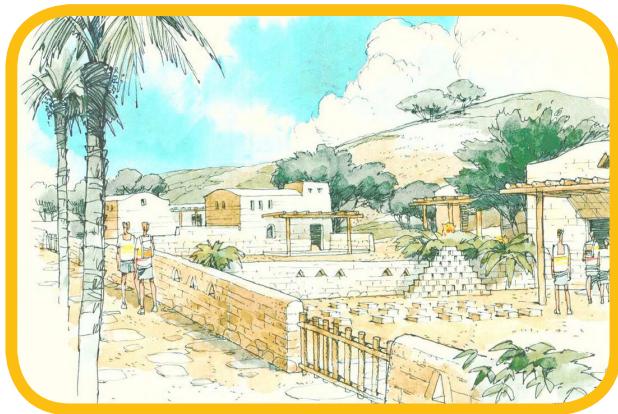
1. The need to regulate right of way, probably in the territory of Kibbutz Ami'ad.
2. Near the Khan is a wastewater recycling reservoir. However, the reservoir is blue and impressive, and does not emanate any smell.
3. Kibbutz Ami'ad currently holds about 20 B&B accommodations and intends to build a basic hotel on the road. Although this may be perceived as competition, it is intended for an entirely different segment of the market – therefore does not pose a significant problem.
4. The Khan can't be seen from the main road.

The Assyrian Fortress in Rishon LeZion

West of the city of Rishon LeZion, an impressive brick fortress was unearthed. According to the excavation team it was built by the Assyrians who conquered the area at the end of the 8th century BCE. The fortress is located adjacent to a large education campus and next to the College of Management. It is easily accessible and has an impressive scenic view from the top of the fortress. At the request of Rishon Lezion's Municipality, The IIA staff collaborated with the architect Amnon Bar-or, one of the leading conservation architects in Israel, to design a development plan for the park surrounding the fortress according to two central themes:

- An Assyrian Park – a unique site presenting the heritage of the Assyrian civilization and its contribution to humanity.
- An Earth Village – which will include teaching areas made of mud bricks, inspired by the ancient brick fortress. The village will serve as an educational and experiential center in which visitors can study the importance of brick construction in ancient times, as well as during the modern era, as part of an ecological sustainability perspective, the raw materials for a brick building require very little energy, and at the end of the structure's lifespan, they return to nature without polluting it.

Under the guidance of the mayor of Rishon LeZion we have prepared a detailed work plan to carry out the project. The municipality agreed to fund a significant part of the construction.



It is possible to create a business plan according to which the Israel Institute of Archaeology will manage the site as an educational and tourist attraction, and the profits from operating the site will serve as a return to the social entrepreneur willing to invest in the project.

The Source - The Foundation for the Development of Israeli Archaeological Heritage (inspired by James Michener's book)

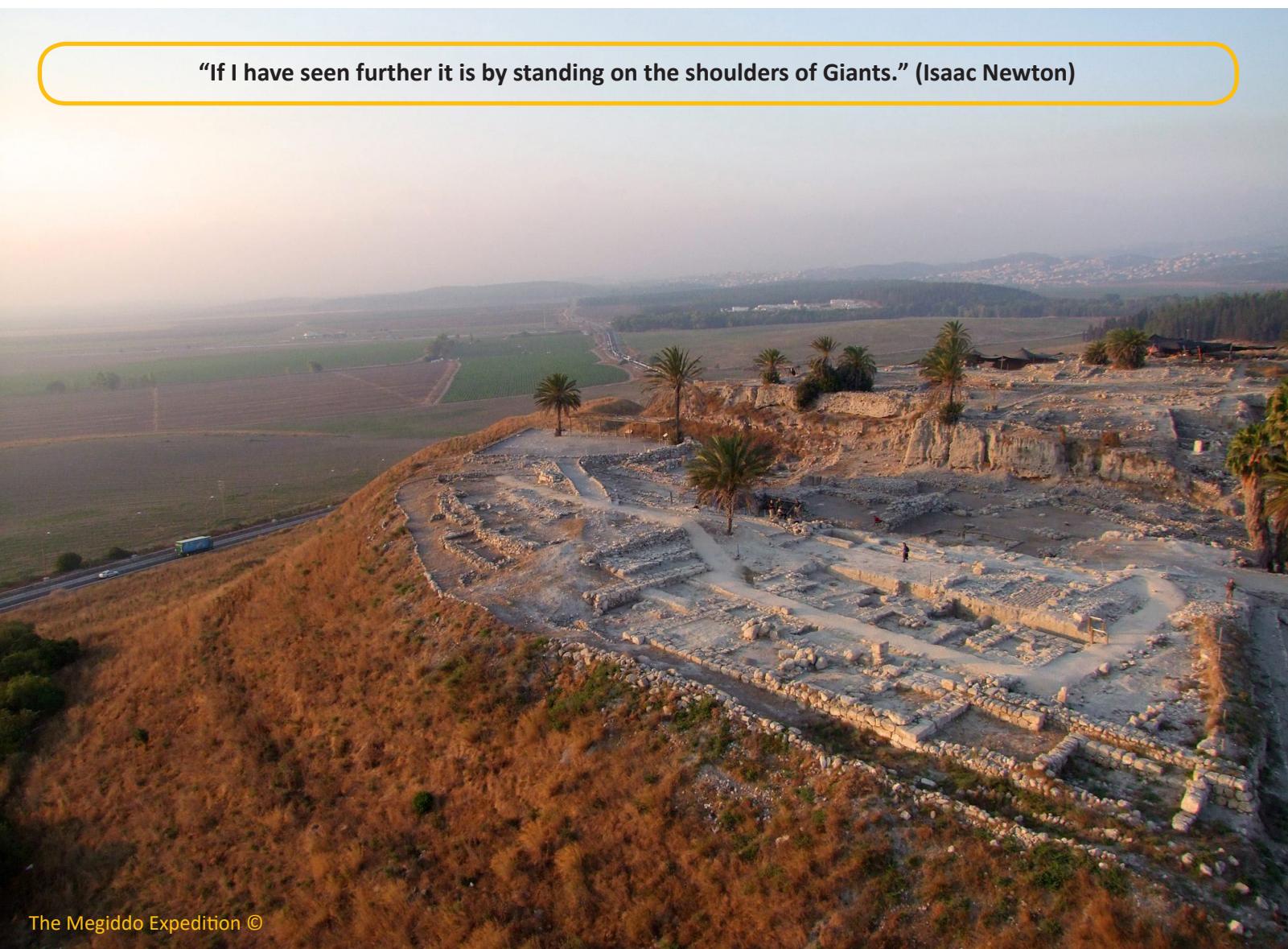
Intensive activity is undertaken to preserve and develop historical heritage in Israel. However, there are many government ministries, authorities and organizations involved in the work, sometimes lacking adequate coordination between them.

The Israeli Institute of Archaeology seeks to place a leading team of experts in tourism, archaeology, planning, conservation, content and marketing, in order to formulate a national master plan for heritage preservation.

Your assistance in establishing the Heritage Preservation Foundation in Israel, will enable you to put your mark on the land for generations to come. The foundation will employ teams to design programs for preserving and presenting the heritage to Israeli residents as well as tourists. We will construct a coherent plan to present the heritage of the Bible, the Second Temple period, Christianity in the holy land etc. The planning teams will deal with all aspects of implementation, including conceptual planning, formulating a narrative, designing site maps, preparing plans for the development of specific sites etc. in order to attract visitors, develop tourist programs, train professionals in various fields, create educational programs and more.

The Foundation will attempt to lead the Government of Israel, the municipalities and the business sector to join the project, constituting a financial multiplier for each donation to the Foundation. We are convinced that the more established and stable the foundation is, the better we can leverage it to create dramatic change in the country's landscape, and leave a meaningful mark on the preservation efforts for Israel's heritage.

"If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants." (Isaac Newton)



The Megiddo Expedition ©





Egyptian Scarabs from the Moshe Dayan collection