
Syria's Palmyra: UN satellite images confirm destruction of famed Temple of Bel

01/09/2015



"We can confirm destruction of the main building of the Temple of Bel as well as a row of columns in its immediate vicinity," the UN training and research agency UNITAR said, providing satellite images from before and after a powerful blast in the ruins of the ancient city on Sunday.

The blast had already raised fears on Monday that [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant \(Isil\) had damaged another of the Middle East's most treasured heritage sites](#).

UNITAR said its satellite programme put to rest any doubts that the 2,000-year-old Temple of Bel had been destroyed in the blast.

A shot taken on August 27 clearly shows an erect, rectangular structure surrounded by columns, while a shot taken on Monday showed there was little left besides a few columns in the very outer edges of the site.

BEFORE:

A close-up of a satellite-acquired image with the Temple of Bel seen in Syria's ancient city of Palmyra on August 27, 2015. Photo: UNITAR-UNOSAT/AFP/Getty

AFTER:

A close-up of a satellite-acquired image, with rubble seen at the location of the Temple of Bel in Syria's ancient city of Palmyra, on August 31, 2015 Photo: UNITAR-UNOSAT/AFP/Getty

Isil already destroyed the smaller Baal Shamin temple at Palmyra last week, confirming the worst fears about their intentions for the site, which they seized from Syrian regime forces in May.

UNITAR on Friday also presented satellite images confirming the destruction of the Baal Shamin temple, which the UN's cultural agency UNESCO called a "war crime".

The jihadists have carried out a sustained campaign of destruction against heritage sites in areas under their control in Syria and Iraq, and in mid-August beheaded the 82-year-old former antiquities chief in Palmyra.

The [extremist group's interpretation of Islam considers statues and grave markers to be idolatrous](#), but it has also been accused of destroying heritage sites to loot items for the black market and to gain publicity.

Palmyra, Syria: Isil has seized one of the world's most fascinating sites Photo: ALAMY

Known as the "Pearl of the Desert", Palmyra, which means City of Palms, lies 130 miles northeast of Damascus.

Before the Syrian conflict erupted 2011, more than 150,000 tourists visited Palmyra every year.

Before the arrival of Christianity in the second century, Palmyra worshipped the Semitic god Bel, along with the sun god Yarhibol and lunar god Aglibol.

Khaled Asad, the Director of Antiquities and Museum in Palmyra Photo: Marc Deville/Gamma-Rapho/Getty Images

Syria's antiquities chief Maamoun Abdulkarim described the Temple of Bel as Palmyra's most important site, and also the most important temple in the Middle East along side Baalbek in Lebanon.

Construction on the temple began in 32 BC and ended in the second century, and it later served as both a church and a mosque.