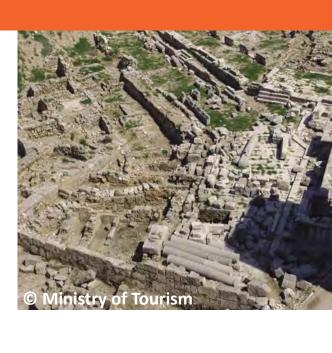
BYBLOS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE AND MEDIEVAL CITY

1- THE ROMAN ROAD

These vestiges are the remains of the Roman road that once led to the Roman-era city of Byblos. Today, about 300m of the road can be seen, including some of the old paving stones and columns that once lined the road.



2- A BRONZE AGE CITY GATE

The remains of a city gate dating from the Early Bronze Age (third millennium B.C.) are located on the left side of the castle. This gate appears as a wide opening between two ancient stone ramparts. Traces of fire are visible, possibly from the Amorite invasions around 2300-1900



3- OLD FORTIFICATION WALL

This primitive wall was built before 2500 B.C. It is the oldest fortification on the site.





socalled "L-shaped Temple," erected around 2700 B.C. / section of charred stone at the entrance of the temple's sacred court (4A) is evidence that the temple was destroyed by fire, probably at the time of the Amorite invasions around 2300-1900 B.C. Terracotta basins set in a bench of masonry behind the entrance (4B) probably held water for ritual cleansing ceremonies.



Originally built on top of the "L-shaped temple" (4), the remains of the Temple of the Obelisks were moved by archaeologists to their present location. The temple dates from the Late Bronze Age (1600-1200 B.C.). The many small obelisks found in this temple were used as religious offerings. Altogether, over 1,306 offerings have been uncovered in this temple, including human figurines made of bronze covered with gold leaf.

6- AIN EL-MALIK

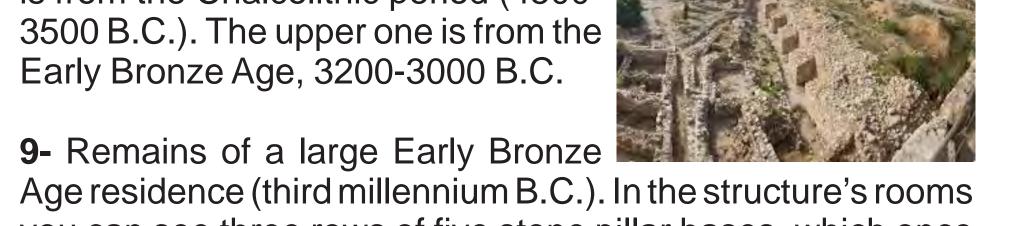
who excavated the site, this "spring" was the main source of water for Byblos in ancient times.



7-11- HOUSES

7- The archaeological vestiges in this area are the remains of an enclosure and the foundations of houses dating from the Early Bronze Age, about 3200-3000 B.C.

8- Foundations of two houses, one built on top of the other. The lower one is from the Chalcolithic period (4500-3500 B.C.). The upper one is from the Early Bronze Age, 3200-3000 B.C.



you can see three rows of five stone pillar bases, which once held the wooden pillars used to support the structure.

10- Early Bronze Age building foundations, third millennium

11- Early Bronze Age house foundations, dating from the period of the Amorite conquest 2150-2000 B.C.

2-15- NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC

Settlements dating back to the Stone Age (fifth and fourth millennia B.C.) are the remains of several mono-cellular huts with crushed limestone floors. They are situated in the area between the Early Bronze Age residence (9) and the seashore. Archaeologists have



found cultic installations or temples in two of the structures the first one (14), with an apsidal or semi-circular shape, i located at the northern edge of this area, and the second one (15) is located southeast of the first one.

16- AMORITE QUARRY

This large excavation in the rocks, (18), dates from the period of the Amorite invasions (2300-1900 B.C.). The stones extracted from this quarry were used to construct buildings in the Ministry of Tourism Byblos area.



17- BRONZE AGE HOUSE

This Early Bronze Age house is located near the quarry (16). Most of its walls are preserved, with more than three courses of stones remaining today. Its seaside façade has especially well-built, thick walls.

18- TEMPLE OF BAALAT GEBAL



of Baalat Gebal (2700 B.C.). This temple was dedicated to th "Lady of Byblos," the patron goddess of the city for over two millennia during the Canaanite/Phoenician era. Constructed when Byblos had close ties with Egypt, this large and important temple was rebuilt a number of times. It remained in use until the Roman period, when it was replaced by a Roman-style structure, which was dismantled during the excavations of the site in the early 20th century.

19- RECONSTRUCTED ROMAN THEATER

The Roman theater, which has only five tiers remaining, was built around 218 A.D. It was moved from its original site between the city gate (2) and the Great Temple (4) to its present location near the seaside.

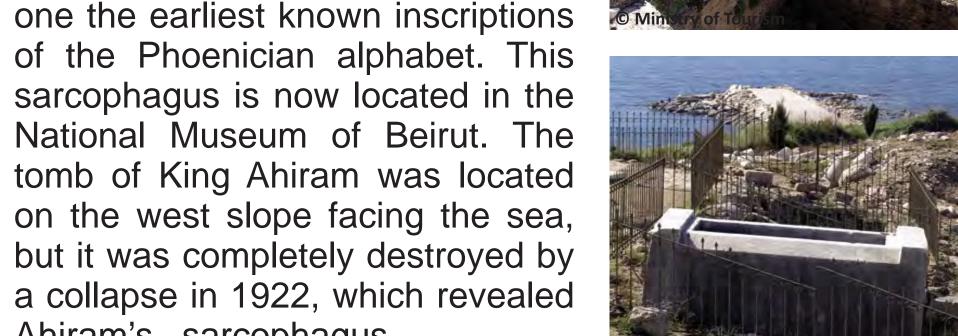


The black pebbles in the center of the theater mark the location of a mosaic that has been

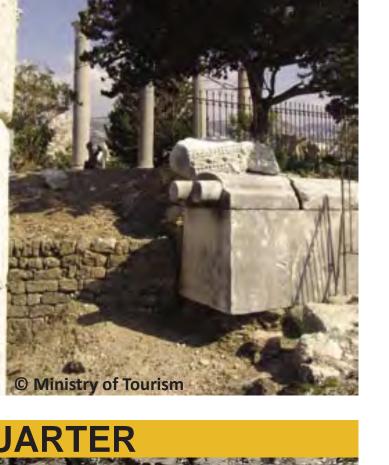
preserved in the National Museum of Beirut.

The necropolis dates to the second millennium B.C. and contains nine underground tombs of the Byblos kings. The most important tomb is that of King Ahiram (10th century B.C.), whose sarcophagus bears one the earliest known inscriptions of the Phoenician alphabet. This sarcophagus is now located in the National Museum of Beirut. The tomb of King Ahiram was located on the west slope facing the sea, but it was completely destroyed by

Ahiram's sarcophagus.





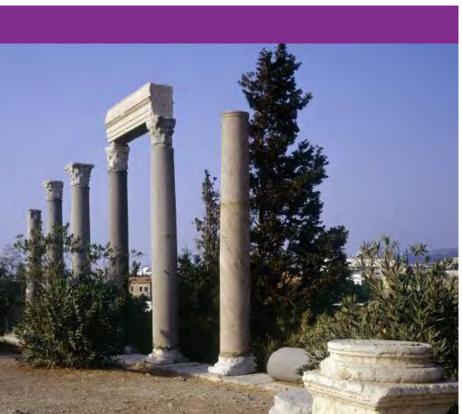


to the Bronze Age. The foundations of several houses can be seen, giving the visitor a sense of the general layout of a residential area during this period.



30- ROMAN COLONNADE

These six standing columns once lined a north-south street, built by the Romans in 300 A.D., which led to the Temple of Baalat-Gebal.



31-32- BRONZE AGE CITY FORTIFICATIONS

These Bronze Age ramparts, walls, and fortifications are located inside the modern wall on the right side of the Castle entrance. The structures The indented wall (31) belongs to the fortifications built in the Early Bronze Age (third millennium B.C.), while the terraced slopes o glacis made of large blocks (32) date from the end of the Middle Bronze Age (1725-1580 B.C).



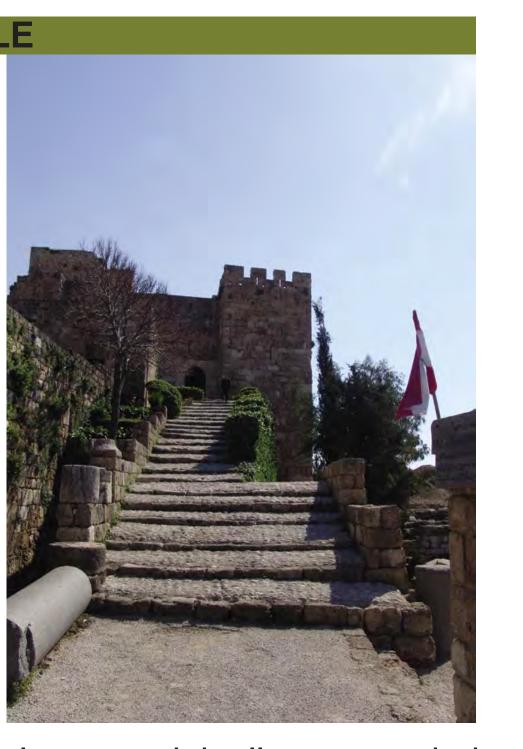
Located to the left of the Castle

entrance are the foundations of a Roman-era nympheum. The nympheum was once decorated with fountains and a niche filled with statues. The roads coming into the city from the north converged in the area in front of the nympheum.



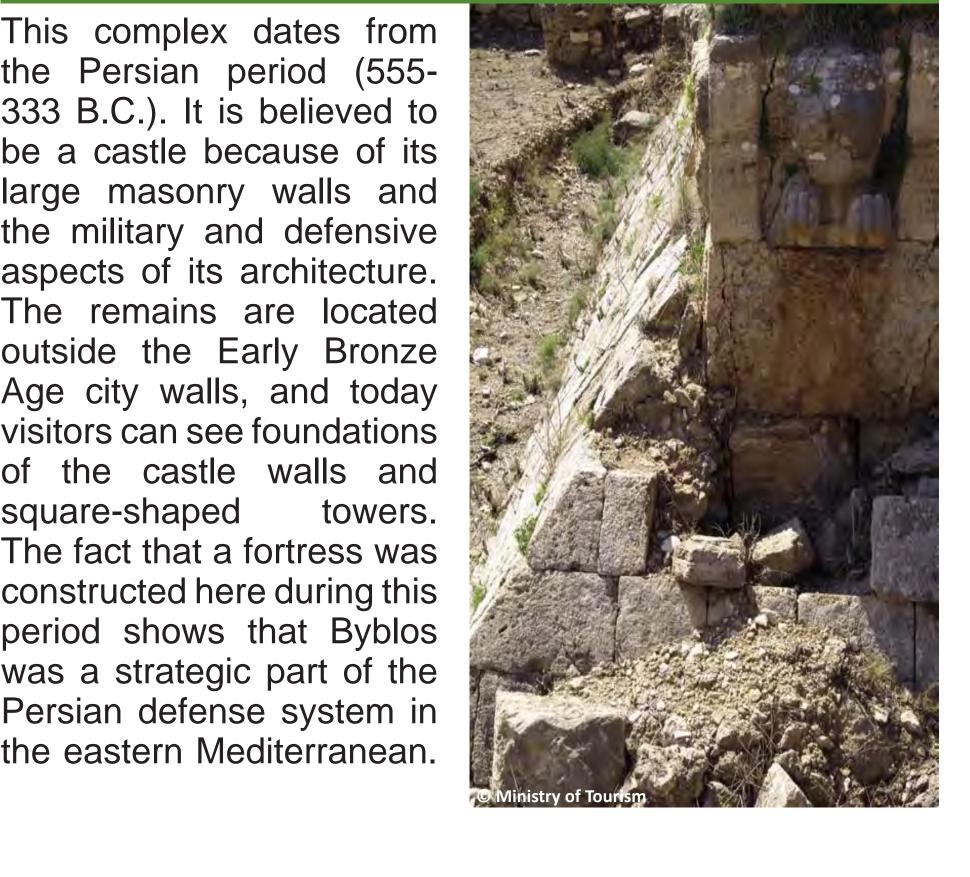
4-THE CRUSADER CASTLE

The site of the Crusader occupied by an earlier fortification dating from the Fatimid period (969-1169 A.D.). In the beginning of the 12th century A.D., the Crusaders built a strong fortress, reusing Roman stonework from the site and cutting new stones to match the old ones. The castle consisted of a courtyard, an enclosure with four towers at each corner of the building, and a fifth tower in the middle of the north wall to defend



the entrance. The whole castle was originally surrounded by a moat. In Mamluke and Ottoman times, the castle was reused and some parts of it were restored. Climbing to the top of the castle offers an excellent vantage point for taking in a panoramic view of the ruins and the Mediterranean Sea.

the Persian period (555-333 B.C.). It is believed to outside the Early Bronze Age city walls, and today of the castle walls and 🖁 period shows that Byblos the eastern Mediterranean



	The Site	الموقع
1	The Roman Road	الطريق الرومانية
2	Bronze Age City Gate	بوابة المدينة
3	Old Fortification Wall	السور القديم
4	Great Temple	المعبد الكبير
5	Temple of the Obelisks	معبد الانصاب
6	Ain el-Malik	عين الملك
(7)	Residential complex	بیت
8	Foundations of two houses	بیت صغیر
9	Early Bronze Age residence	بیت
10	Early Bronze Age building foundations	بیت صغیر
11	Early Bronze Age house foundations	بیت صغیر
12	Oval house	بیت
(3)	Monocellular house	كوخ ذات حجرة واحدة
14	Apsidal house	كوخ ذات حنية
15	Monocellular house	كوخ ذات حجرة واحدة
16	The Amorite Quarry	مقالع الفترة الامورية
(11)	Bronze Age house	بیت
(18)	The Temple of Baalat Gebal	معبد البعلة
(4) (19)	The Roman Theater	المسرح الروماني
20	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
21	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
22	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
23	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
24	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
25	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
26	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
27	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
28	Royal Tomb	مدفن ملكي
29	Bronze Age Residential Quarter	الاحياء السكنية
30	Roman Colonnade	رواق روماني
31	Fortificatrion Wall	سور مستن
32	City Fortification	زلاقات
33	Roman Nympheum	سبيل الماء الروماني
34	The Crusader Castle	القلعة الصليبية
35	Persian Castle	القلعة الفارسية



A thriving modern town with an ancient heart, Byblos is a mix of sophistication and tradition. The old harbor is sheltered from the sea by a rocky headland. Nearby are the excavated remains of the ancient city, the Crusader castle and church, and the old market area. The area of excavations is surrounded by a wall with the entrance at the Crusader castle. To get a good view of this large, somewhat complex site, either climb to the top of castle or walk around the periphery from outside the wall to identify the major monuments. With its many restaurants, cafés, souvenir shops, and hotels, Byblos is well prepared to welcome tourists.