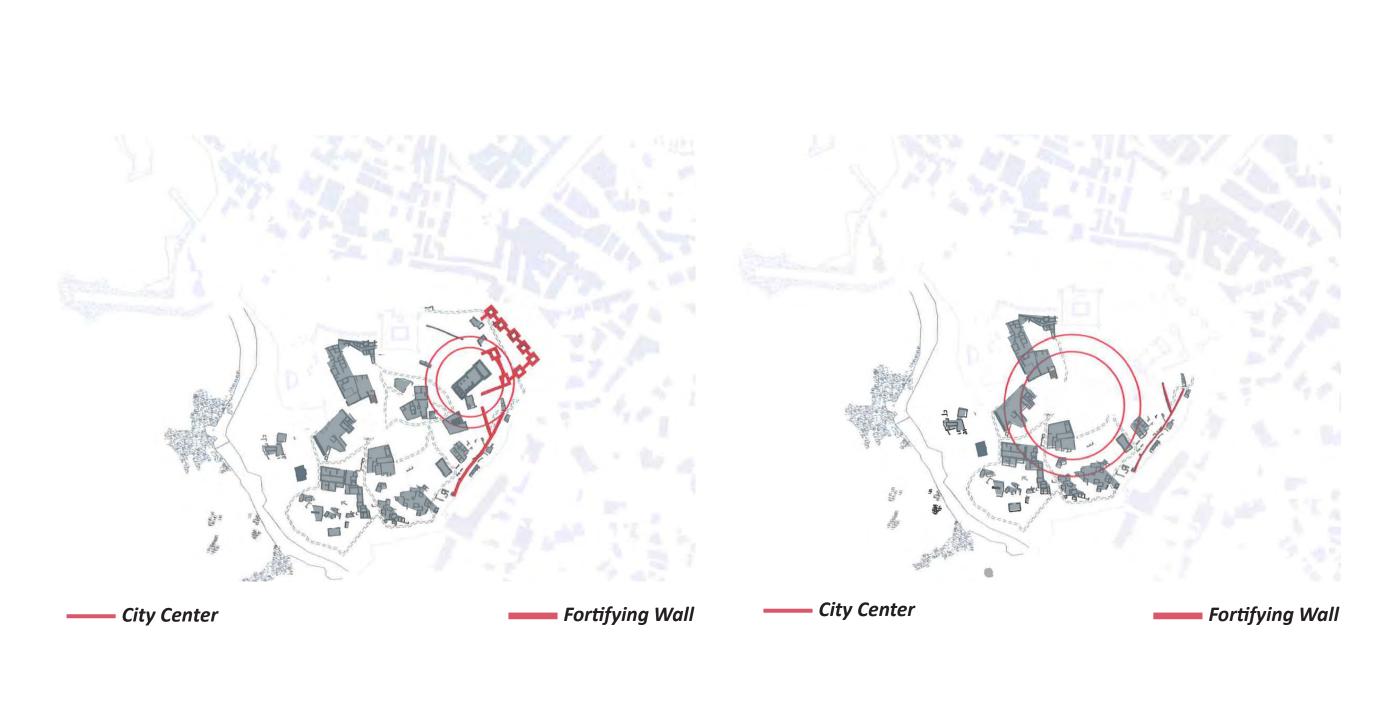
## HISTORY OF THE CITY AND BYBLOS CITY STRUCTURE

	Neolithic - Phoenician	Persian	Hellinistic Roman	Byzantine Islamic	Crusadors	Mamluk Ottoman	
9		1200 BC 550 BC	64 AD	636 AD	1108 AD	1516 AD	<b>├ →</b>
5000	0 BC	33	0 BC 33	O AD	1289	AD 191	18 AD

7000 years ago, the Neolithic fishing community was the first people to settle on the shores of Byblos, which was the first settlement of the Phoenicians. This Phoenician settlement was then taken by the Persians who extended the city and its walls.



By 550 BC, the Persian empire

extended the city walls, and had its

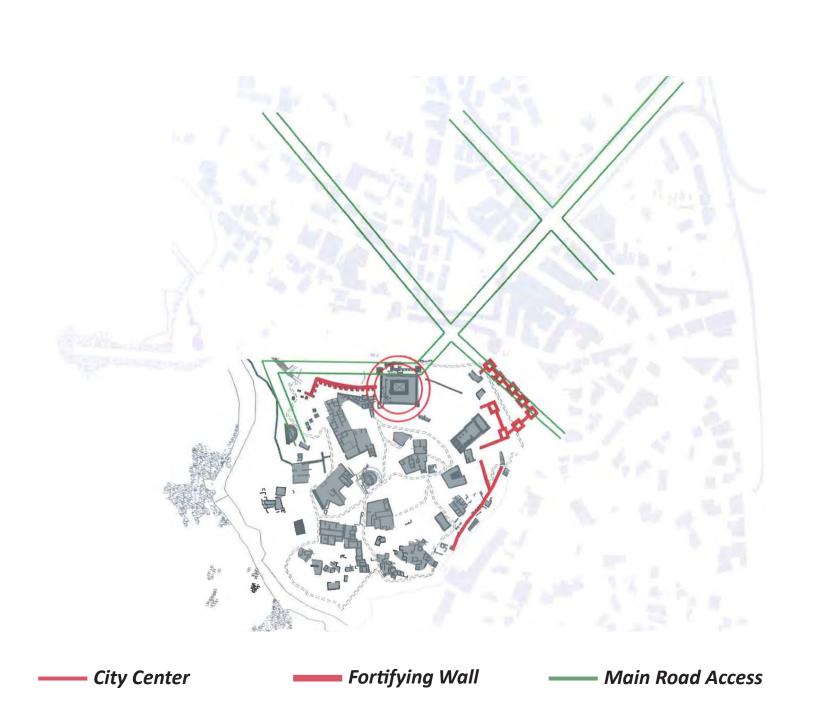
main element, which was a temple,

located near the wall and created the

city center.

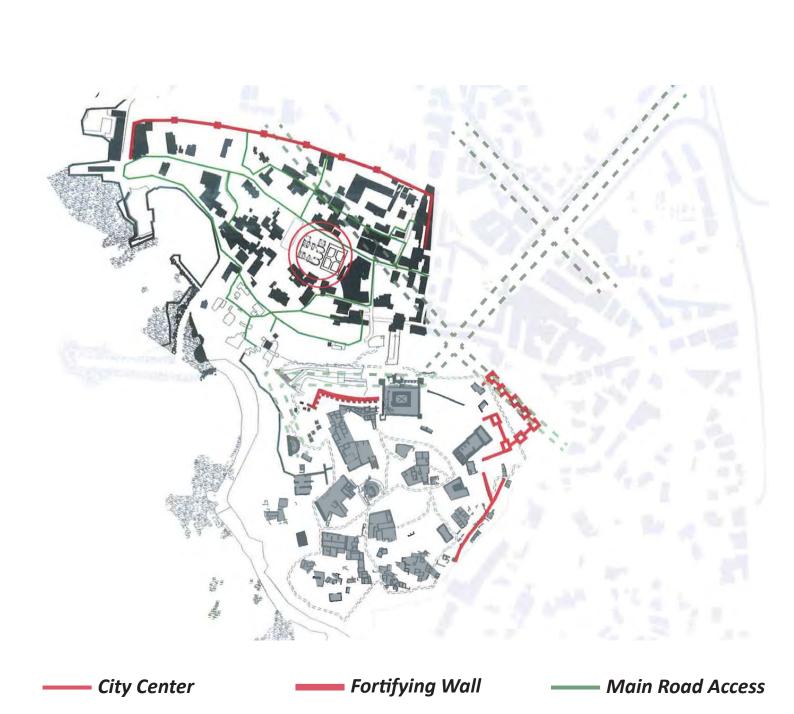
In 6000 BC the first wall was built by the Phoenicians. The city did not have any specific center, but it had its own important landmarks such as temples and trading centers distributed within the city walls.

The city encountered its first huge attempt of extension in the age of the Romans. They left the hill and fortified the lower side of the city. This brought more prosperity to the city.



The Romans (64 - 330 AD) moved the wall to the opposite side, and built their own temple. They extended the city's main roads through one straight path leading directly to the temple, and two perpendicular roads connecting two opposit sides of Byblos. At that time, the temple was the center of the city.

By the end of the Islamic era, Byblos was left uncared of, and it started to extend randomly ruining the grid left by the Romans. Through this era, Byblos was trying to recover and prosper, but the continuous war at that time made it slow.



In the Medieval Era (636 - 1289 AD), the old city was left as it was and the new city extended to the northern side fortifying itself with a new wall and creating the city's port. At this time the cathedral became the new city center.

By the end of 1919 AD, the Ottomans strengthened the city's economy by building the Khan and the Souk.



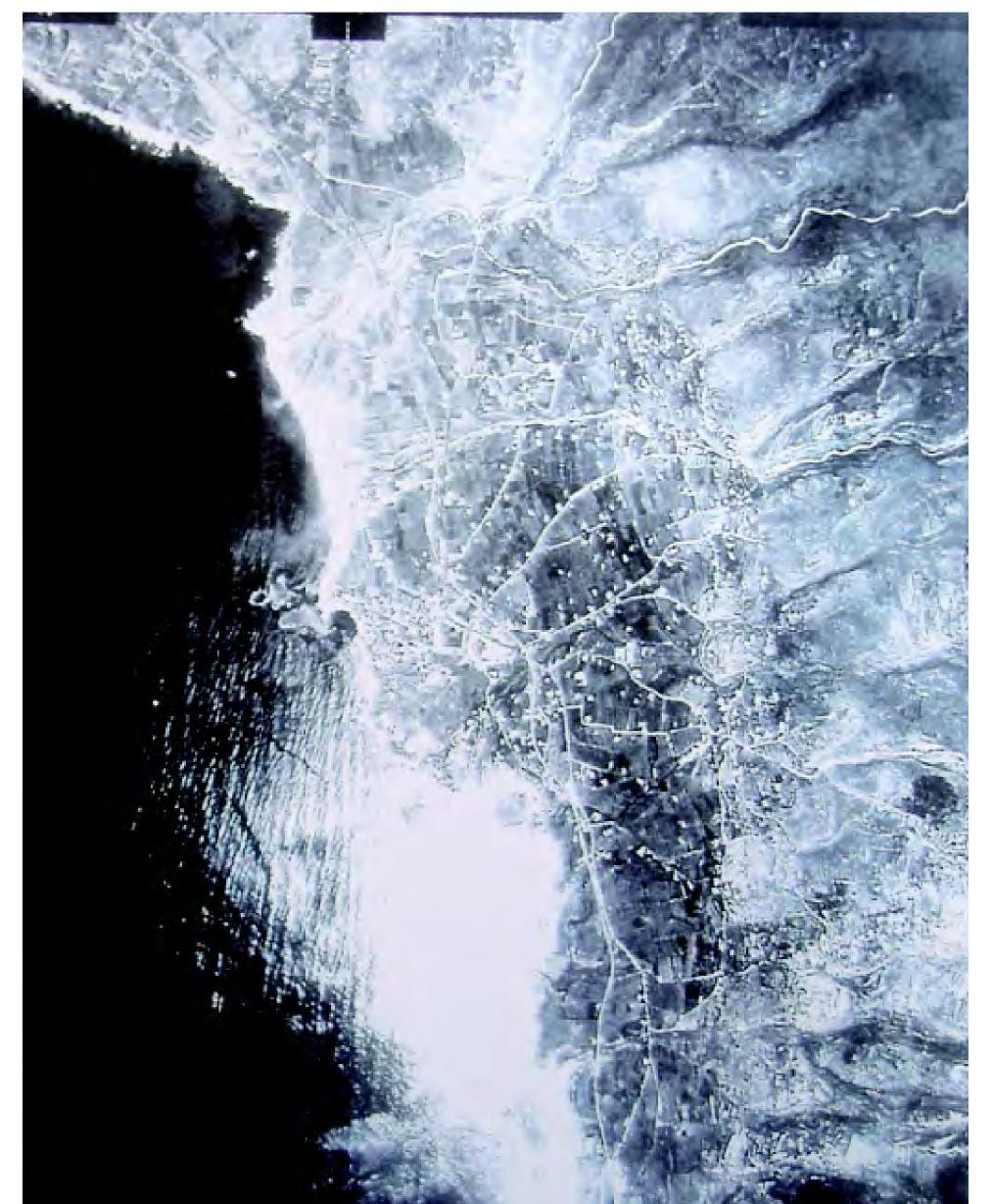
The Ottoman Empire (1516 -1918 AD) changed the whole rhythm of expansion that the city was following. They kept the medieval wall, and extended the city beyond it. The concept of the center changed from being based on a religious element to becoming the most economically viable part of the city, containing the Souk and the Khan.

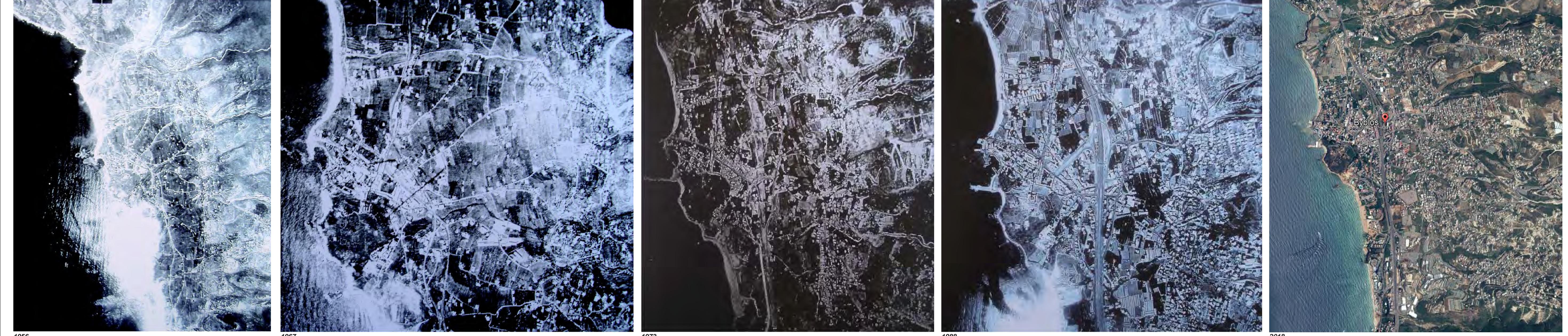
## BYBLOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND SURROUNDING



### MORPHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT/AERIAL PHOTOS

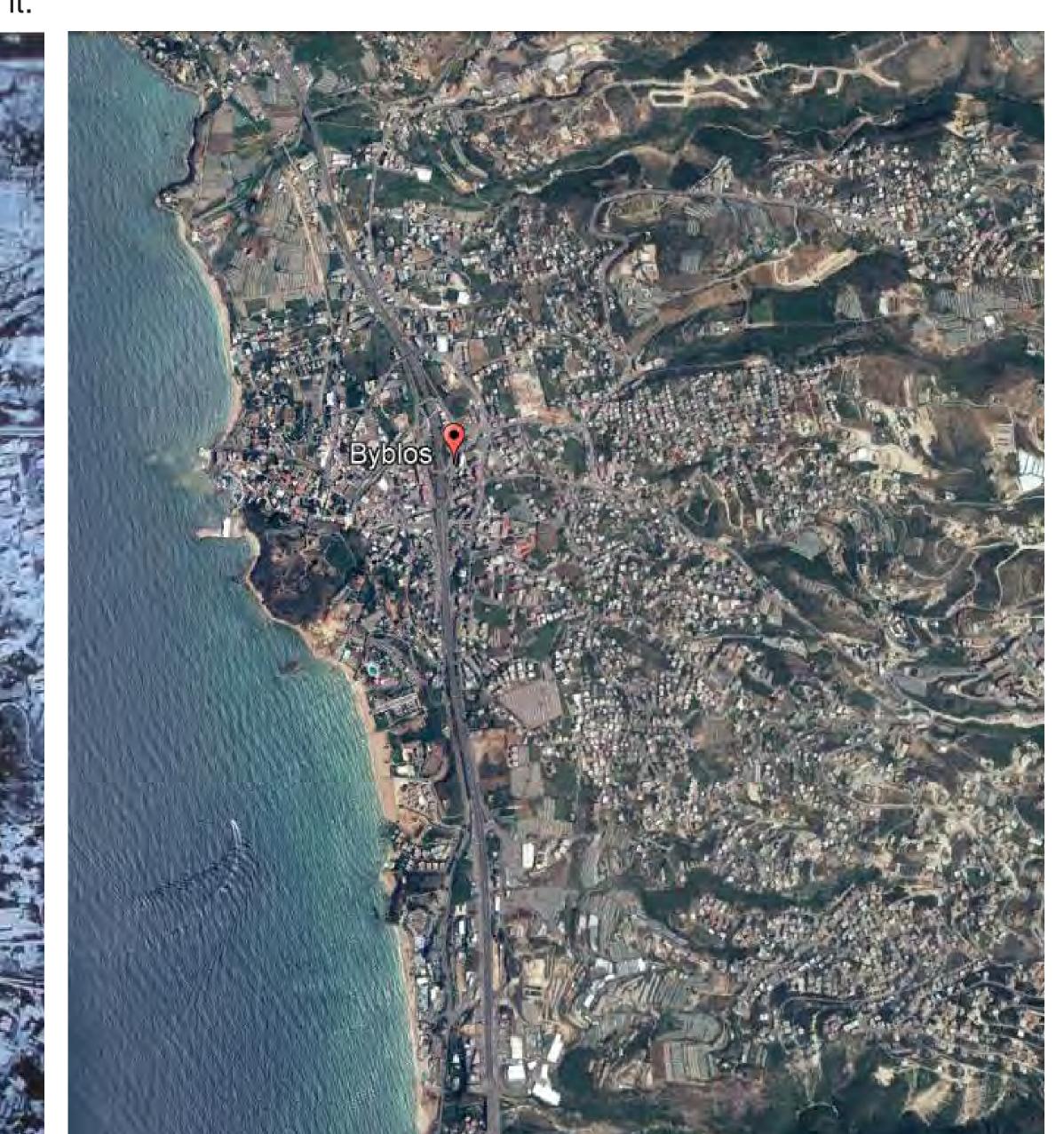
For the French (1920 -1943), the center created by the Ottomans was a smart attempt, therefore they kept it as it is, and placed their own governmental and institutional buildings as an expansion to this old center. To give it more importance, the railway was placed near the center to enhance it.











# PHASES OF PREHISTORIC PHOENICIAN SETTLEMENTS

According to Maurice Dunand the Prehistoric Phoenician settlements at Byblos is divided into the following 3 stages/5 periods:

#### 1- Neolithic Phases

a. Ancient Neolithic (Early Phase): represented by plastered doors and naviforme technology, 8800-7000 BC.

b. Ancient Neolithic (Late Phase): represented by pottery, sickle blades, gurines and small points, 6400-5800 BC.

#### 2- Middle Neolithic

Represented by pottery, 5800-5300 BC.

#### 3- Late Neolithic

Represented by pottery, stone vessels, silos, chamber tombs and seals, 5300-4500 BC.

#### 4- Ancient Chalcolithic

Represented by jar burials, pierced int, churn and a violin gurine, 4500-3600 BC.

#### 5- Late Chalcolithic

Represented by architecture and cylinder, seal impressions, 3600-3100 BC.