**INTRODUCTION**

Byblos (biblos) is known for its ancient port that flourished from the 9th century BC until the 2nd century AD. It was the commercial hub of the Phoenician civilization, which spanned from the 12th century BC to the 1st century AD. This civilization was responsible for the development of important cities along the Mediterranean coast, including Carthage, Cyprus, and Marseille. The Phoenicians were skilled traders and builders, and their influence is evident in the architectural styles of many later civilizations.

**HISTORICAL MAPPING**

- **3200 B.C. - Urban Settlement**: The first visible traces of settlements in the area are dated to this period, indicating the presence of early human activity in the region.
- **2400 - 3000 B.C. - Neolithic Age**: Neolithic settlements were established around the region, reflecting the first signs of agricultural development.
- **2900 - 2300 B.C. - Hellenistic Period**: The first Phoenician settlement was established, marking the beginning of a long history of trade and cultural exchange.
- **1580 B.C. - Egyptian Domination**: Byblos was conquered by the Egyptians, who built the first city walls.
- **1516 - 1292 B.C. - Mamluk and Ottoman Period**: The Mamluk and Ottoman empires ruled over the region, leaving a significant impact on the city's architecture and governance.
- **1292 - 1917 A.D.**: The period of Turkish rule saw further development of the city, including the construction of the Beiteddine Mosque and the Ottoman Castle.
- **1917 - Present**: The city has continued to grow and evolve, adapting to modern changes while preserving its rich historical roots.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 2006 – 2013: Byblos Archaeological Project, directed by Dr. F. Al-Asmi, University of Cyprus.

**CHRONOLOGY OF MAR DIETS**

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**OUTLINES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS**

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**VIEWS TO/byblos**

- **The Old Town Chateau**: Located in the heart of the Old City, the Chateau is a medieval fortification that dates back to the 13th century. It served as a defensive structure during the Crusades.
- **The Old Souk**: A bustling marketplace that dates back to the Mamluk era, offering a glimpse into the traditional trading practices of the region.
- **The Medieval Wall**: A fortification that surrounded the city, providing protection against invaders.
- **The Armenian Orphanage “Birds’ Nest”**: Established in 1924, this orphanage is a testament to the humanitarian efforts of the Near East Relief organization.
- **The Beirut-Hammana Road**: A major thoroughfare that runs through the city, connecting the Old City with modern-day Byblos.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors would like to thank the Byblos municipality, the Ministry of Culture, and the Near East Relief organization for their support in the creation of this document.

**REFERENCES**

The site is protected by the Lebanese Antiquities. The conservation and management of the site of Byblos are ensured by the Directorate General of Antiquities (DGA). Targeted conservation projects are underway within the property. All restoration and conservation works are subject to the supervision and approval of the DGA. A protection and enhancement plan is being prepared to ensure a better presentation of these unique ruins and to develop a new protection system for the site.

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

It is attractive to archaeologists because of the successive layers of debris resulting from centuries of human occupation. The greatest project to date was that of Pierre Montet, who excavated by the French School from 1921 until 1924, followed by Maurice Dunand from 1925 over a period of forty years. The temple was built around 1400 B.C. to 1200 B.C. and stood over 300 feet high, with an apsidal or semi-circular shape, is located near the center of the city. Archeologists believe that it was the main gate to the city from the north converged in the area to this time.

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