









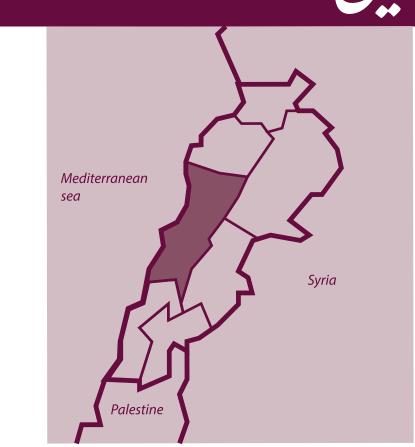


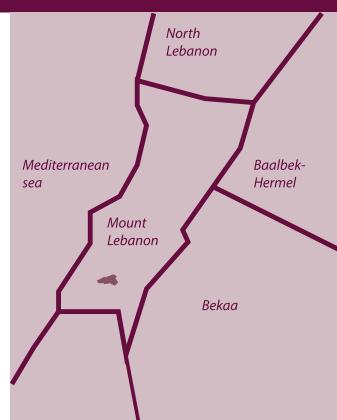


# DEIR EL-QAMAR & BEITEDDIN

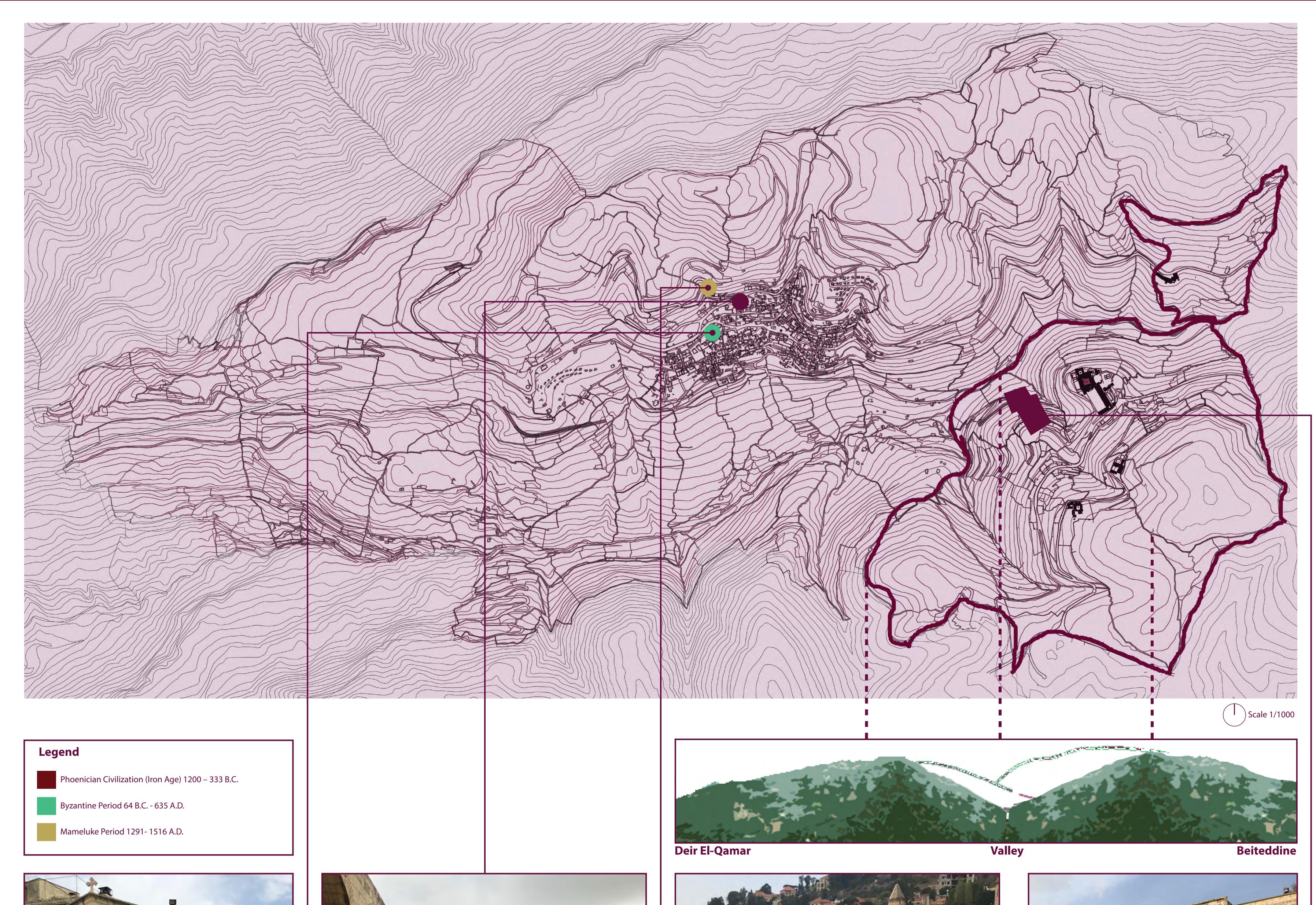
# THE PHOENICIANS' ROUTE

INTRODUCTION Deir El-Qamar is the heart of Lebanon and historically speaking, Lebanon is known and valued for its rich rainwater collection and nourishment. This is how the story of Deir El-Qamar begins. It starts with a water spring that spring that brought in life and history known today. It holds a strong cultural heritage that springs from the unknown and yet still serves the public with the purification it needs.





### HISTORICAL MAPPING



### THE CRESCENT-MOON STONE - CHURCH BUILT IN PHOENICIAN'S PERIOD STONES - SHALLOUT **SPRING - WATER CHANNEL SOURCE - AL-KHARAJ**

**The Crescent-Moon Stone** 

Saidet El-Talleh Church



riod - Stones

Built in the fifth century by the Monk Nicolas Smisaati over the ruins of an old Phoenician Temple dedicated to the Goddess Astarte, the church was destroyed by an earthquake in 859 A.D., then reconstructed by the Order of the Templars during the Crusaders occupation of the region. It was again destroyed by the Saracens and rebuilt once more during the reign of Fakhreddine First Maan (1518-1544). In 1673, Sheikh Abu Fares Karam of Ehden, Emir Ahmed Maan's secretary, and his brother Sheikh Abu Nader enlarged the church by building a solid main structure and vault. Later, under the reign of Bachir II Chehab (1789-1840), more work was carried out to enlarge and restore the edifice leaving it very much as it appears today.





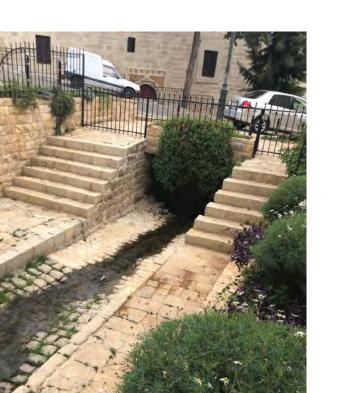
The Kaissariyeh

Church built in Phoenician's pe-

"Early on in the 16th century, there was a well-known comedian in Deir El-Qamar, named Akhwat Shanay who owned a dog, named "Shallout", who dug up water from a well that generates from an unknown source yet to this date. That said, it springs purified and clean water which supplies the area."

**Shallout Spring** 

Fadi Chinyara

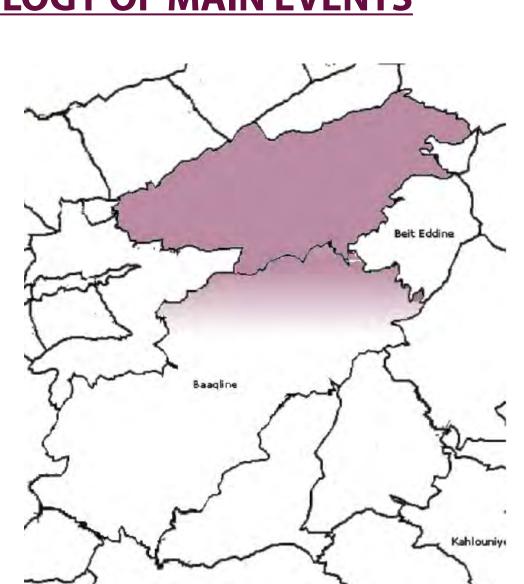


**AL-Kharaj** 

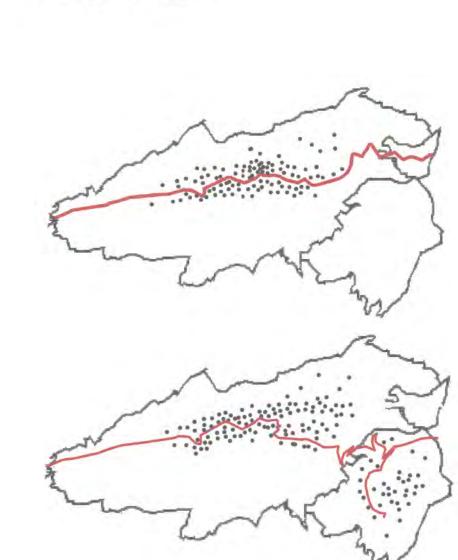
During the Ottoman period, this was the roof top of the Kaisarriye called the "Kharaj", where soldiers would go up to distribute the goods like flour, wheat, etc...

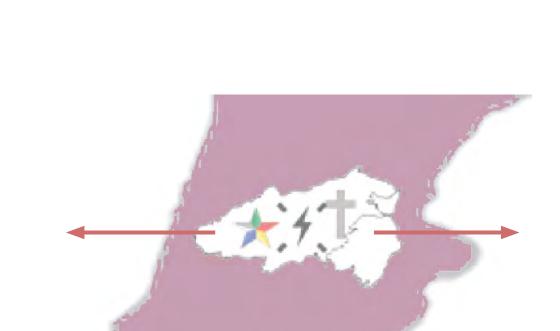
# **CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS**

**Emir Fakhreddine First Mosque** 











### 1516 - 1917 A.D. - Ottoman Period Water Shortage in Baakline:

Beiteddine

In 1517, after the Ottomans won the battle against Emir Fakhreddine the First, it was a turning point for Deir EL-Qamar, giving the power to the Emir in Chouf, which was deserted due to earthquakes and prior wars.

He was posted in Baakline, but due to water shortage, he had to move to Deir El-Qamar which became the capital of Mount Lebanon, and thus Lebanon.

# • Economic Boom in Deir El-Qamar:

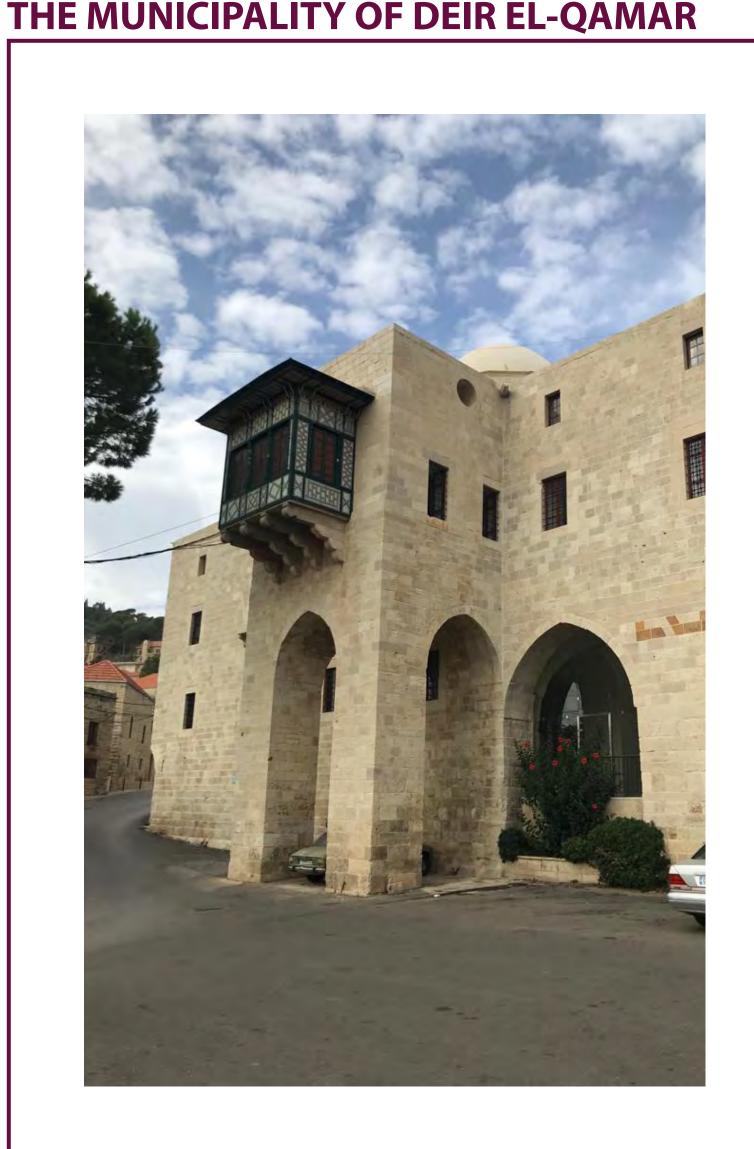
Emir Fakhreddine the Second was a revolutionary man who earned himself a reputation of an honorary legend. He ameliorated Lebanon and specifically, Deir El-Qamar's economic, political and commercial state. He implemented huge infrastructural projects, one of them is Port Saida. Where, it helped him trade with Tuscany, Italy, selling a portion of the agricultural outcome, in exchange for half the price of rice, sugar and other missing necessities Lebanon lacked. This international business relationship boosted Deir El-Qamar's economic growth tremendously, bringing youth further to live there.

 Moving to Beiteddine: After the death of Emir Fakhreddine the Second in 1635, there was not an heir to the throne to carry out this legacy. However, the closest family friend relationship to their next in role line was the Shehabiyeen. When Emir Bachir Shehab, became the prince, same time around then the Ottoman Empire was getting too involved within the people, creating conflict and interfering within the Lebanese government. Therefore, he moved to Beiteddine and built his Beiteddine castle for 12 years. Since then, the main road has been redirected from the above to the bottom diagram. In which, new inhabitants have come to live in Beiteddine, in the vicinity of Emir Bachir Shehab. Keeping Deir El-Qamar the cosmopolitan for commercial goods.

 Religion Revolution Feud: In 1860, a revolutionary feud broke between two religious groups, the Druze and the Christians, which ended up in a hazard, emigrating abroad to Egypt and Australia.

## 1943 - Lebanese State Beirut became Deir El-Qamar for opportunities:

With new job opportunities opening up in Beirut and better standard of living, Deir El-Qamar's famous occupation of agriculture and artisana has diminished tremendously starting from 1943. Which created a youth migration to the capital city of Lebanon, Beirut. What further endorsed this tragic loss of inhabitants is the 1983 slaughter feud which further dilapidated the economy.





The Municipality is originally a castle made by Emir Fakhreddine II, which its function has changed over the years. One through which was a fabrication lab at the ground floor and a soap and silk factory at the lower levels. These two productions were very much popular back in the Ottoman Period since it brought them great revenue, especially, when they were trading abroad. Up until the French Mandate the lower levels' function has changed to a prison. Where it used to hold 250 prisoners. That said, the prisoners' time in jail was treated well as they were also working and crafting accessories and other goods, when their family came to see them, to sell what they have made to them. This stimulated the economy in Deir El-Qamar.

# **EVALUATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS**

Deir El-Qamar is the heart of Lebanon, but regarding where Dany Chamoun monument is located (originally "Midane Square") it is the heart of Deir El-Qamar. It is the dynamic infrastructure that brings people together; economically, politically and religiously (since it holds all four religions).

Looking at it, historically, it holds a vital role how all the legendary historical and religious buildings. Especially, as a square, back in the Ottoman Period. As a function, it used to hold equestrian games, and in the early 20th century, it became a commercial center for selling and trading goods, and now it is a touristic site for gathering and events.

This is the first spot encountered upon entering Deir El-Qamar. It is the starting point where it branches out into a fortified form since it is an empirical.

