

LAU-Louis Cardahi Foundation Promotes Smart Ways – Lebanon

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President of the confederation of The Phoenicians' Route

<http://fenici.net/en/contact-2/> <http://lcf.lau.edu.lb/contact/>

Lebanon’s history has been shaped by its strategic location at the crossroads of culture between the East and the West. Homeland of the Canaanites/Phoenicians, the inventors of the alphabet, their civilization thrived on the east coast of the Mediterranean. The country has witnessed the rise and fall of multiple civilizations whose mark can be felt today in Lebanon’s rich cultural heritage.

Canaanites & Amorites: 2300 BC,
Egyptians-Hittites: 1350 BC,
[Phoenicians](#) 1100 BC,
Assyrians-Babylonian Empire: 877 BC,
Persian Empire: 539 BC,
Roman Empire: 64 BC,

Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire: 395,
The Islamic World: 635,
The Umayyad: 661,
The Abbasids: 750,
The Rein of the Fatimids: 969,
The Seljuks and the First Crusades: 1090,

Latin Crusader States: 1150,
The Mameluke States 1291,
The Ottoman Empire 1516,
The French Mandate 1920,
The Independent State, 1943



The Phoenicians’ Route refers to the connection of the major nautical routes, which, since the twelfth century BC were used by the Phoenicians as essential routes for trade and cultural communication in the Mediterranean. The confederation of the Phoenicians’ Route encompasses over 100 associations and partners to include Italy, Spain, France, Lebanon, Tunisia, Greece, Croatia, Malta, Cyprus, Portugal and the Governorate of Jericho in Palestine.

Map of the Phoenicians’ Route

[Website](#)

[Brochure](#)

[Banner](#)



ITINERARY 1
Coastal Line
Route Towards
North



ITINERARY 2
Interior Route,
from North to
South



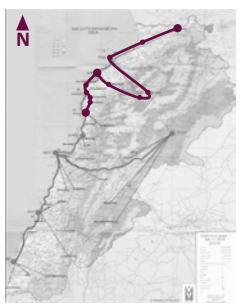
ITINERARY 3
Coastal Line
Route Towards
South



ITINERARY 4
Interior Route,
from South to
North



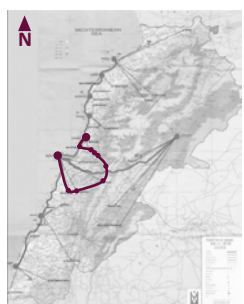
ITINERARY 5
Coast, Interior,
and Back to the
Coast Route



ITINERARY 6
Coast Towards
the Mountains
then North Route



ITINERARY 7
Coast to Interior



ITINERARY 8
Coast, Interior,
and Back to the
Coast Route



ITINERARY 9
South Itinerary

Instructions:

- Click on the [blue text](#) in order to take you to the desired slide (itinerary – details of a specific temple), poster of a specific city, webpage link, panoramic views, videos, google maps, etc...
- Click on [the map of Lebanon](#) to take you back to this slide, where the options of several itineraries are shown.

Recommendation:

- Watch the video [“Rise Above Lebanon”](#) to get a general picture of Lebanon before starting with the Lebanese itinerary.

ITINERARY 1	Beirut – Nahr El-Kalb – Jounieh – Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – El-Heri – Anfeh – Tripoli
ITINERARY 2	DAY 1: Tripoli – Arqa – Menjez – Al-Qoubaiyat – Hermel/Beqaa Valley – Baalbek DAY 2: Baalbek – Niha – Ferzoul – Zahle – Chtaura – Anjar – Kamid Al-Lawz – Mount Hermon/Rashaya DAY 3: Mount Hermon/Rashaya – Arnoun – Tebnine – Qana – Tyre – Umm Al-Amad
ITINERARY 3	Beirut – Echmoun – Sidon – Maghdouche – Sarafand – Tyre
ITINERARY 4	DAY 1: Tyre – Qana – Tebnine – Arnoun – Mount Hermon/Rashaya DAY 2: Mount Hermon/Rashaya – Kamid Al-Lawz – Anjar – Chtaura – Zahle – Ferzoul – Niha – Baalbek DAY 3: Baalbek – Hermel/Beqaa Valley – Al-Qoubaiyat – Menjez – Arqa – Tripoli
ITINERARY 5	DAY 1: Batroun – Bziza – Douma – Yanouh – Afqa – Baalbek DAY 2: Baalbek – Niha – Zahle – Sannine – Baskinta – Faqra DAY 3: Faqra – Faitroun – Harissa – Bkerki – Jounieh
ITINERARY 6	DAY 1: Jbeil – Mebaaj Grotto – Smar Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – Anfeh DAY 2: Anfeh – Amioun – Bcharri – Wadi Qadisha – Tripoli – Arqa – Menjez
ITINERARY 7	Jbeil – Adonis Valley – Yanouh – Afqa – Baalbek
ITINERARY 8	Jounieh – Nahr El-Kalb – Bikfayya – Bolonia – Mtein – Hammana – Barouk – Beiteddine – Deir El-Qamar – Beirut
ITINERARY 9	Sidon – Echmoun – Chhim – Jezzine – Arnoun – Maghdouche – Sarafand – Tyre – Umm Al-Amad
ITINERARY 10	From the Lebanese city ports of Lebanon, the cultural tourism journey of the Phoenicians' Route will continue to Cyprus – Greece – Europe



Rise Above Lebanon (video)

Commissioned by the Lebanese Ministry of Tourism, this video is about filming Lebanon from above, including its rural, urban, cultural touristic and historical location, as well as the amazing number of festivals.

This video covers several parts of Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, Southern Lebanon, the Beqaa, Baalbek and North Lebanon. Amazing support was received from the Ministry of Tourism, as well as the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Defense, the Lebanese Air Force and the Lebanese Army Intelligence.

The idea is to show ***Lebanon's beauty, diversity and wealth from another angle***, in order to encourage and ***promote international and domestic tourism***.

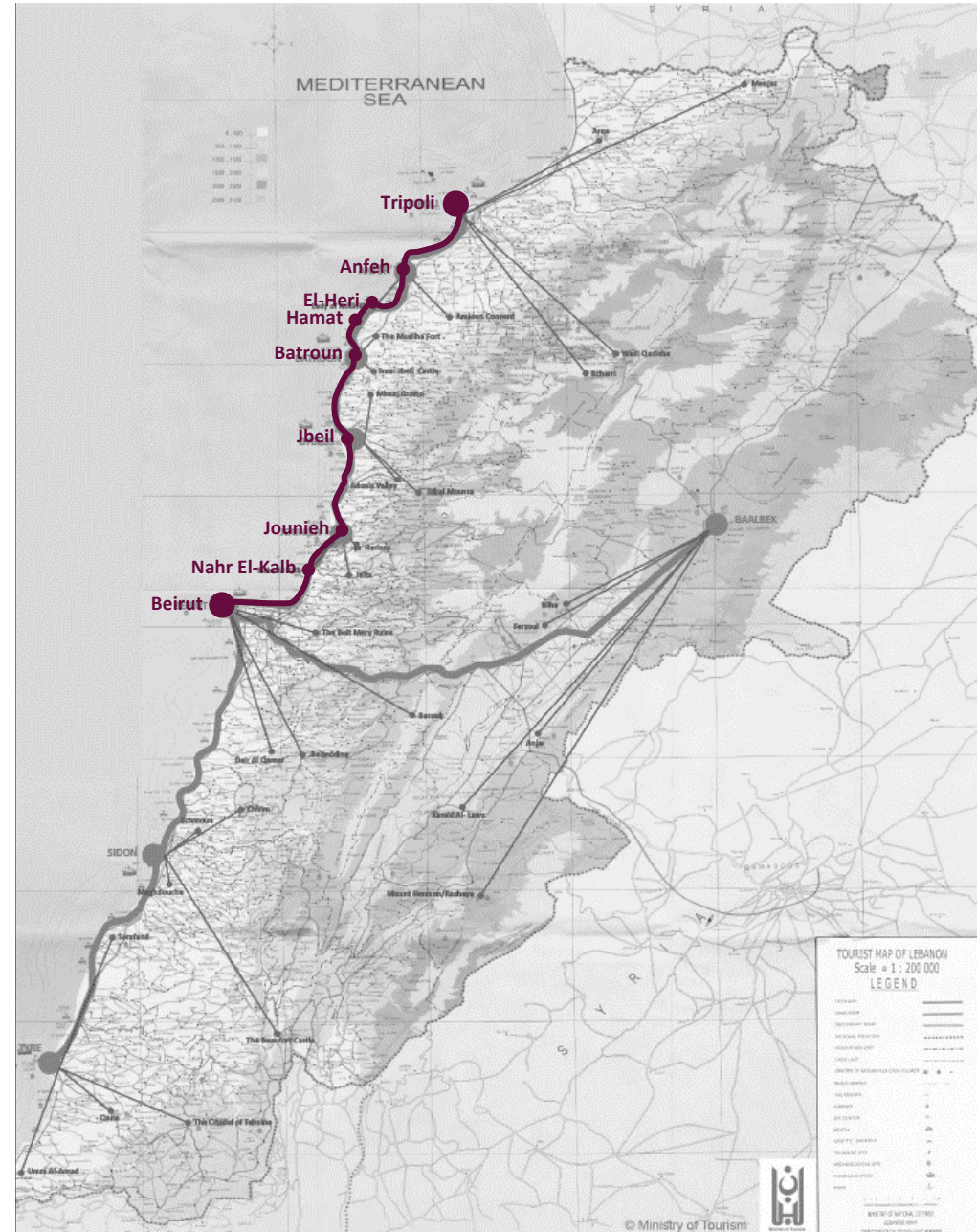
Producer: Two Wheels Across
Director/DOP: Christian Ghammachi
Editing: Sebastien Leclercq
Music and Sound Design: Karim Khneisser

The video “*Rise Above Lebanon*” is © Ministry of Tourism, Lebanon



[Back to “Phoenicians’ Route – Smart Ways – Lebanese Itineraries”](#)

Views taken from the video “Rise Above Lebanon”



ITINERARY 1 starts from the capital of Lebanon, Beirut, towards the north ending in Tripoli. This itinerary is characterized by being a coastal line route passing by Nahr El-Kalb – Jounieh – Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – El-Heri – Anfeh.

You can discover several places such as:

- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Religious landmarks
- Historical places
- Memorials
- Grottos

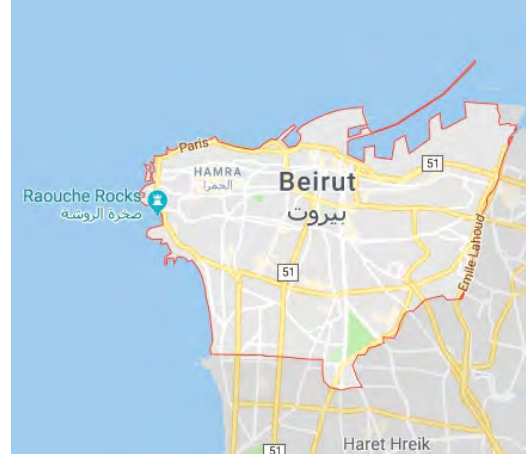
ITINERARY 1

Beirut – Nahr El-Kalb – Jounieh – Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – El-Heri – Anfeh – Tripoli



BEIRUT

BEIRUT, the capital and the largest city of Lebanon, has hosted successive historic periods of major powers and civilizations in the Mediterranean and West Asia. It has layers of Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Mameluke, Ottoman and French mandate periods. Today's archaeological highlights include a Phoenician port, several Roman remains of a hippodrome, baths and temples.



Map of Beirut



Location of Beirut



Beirut Aerial View



Beirut National Museum



Rawsha Rock

BEIRUT

Visits

- Al-Umari Mosque of Beirut – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Beirut National Museum – interior panoramic views: [1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#)
- AUB Archaeological Museum
- Heliopolis
- Lebanese Prehistoric Museum
- Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum – [exterior panoramic view](#)
- The Grand Serail (interior panoramic view – [exterior panoramic view](#)) / Roman Baths Garden – [panoramic view](#)
- Amir Assaf Mosque
- Al-Omari Mosque/St. John The Baptist Cathedral
- Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque - [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint George Maronite Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint Georges Greek Orthodox Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Nejme Square/Abed Clock Tower
- Martyr's Square/Statue of the Martyr's
- Wadi Abu Jamil and The Maghen Abraham
- A Walk in Gourand Street
- Garden of Forgiveness, Archaeological Area

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum



Al-Omari Mosque



Roman Baths

NAHR EL-KALB

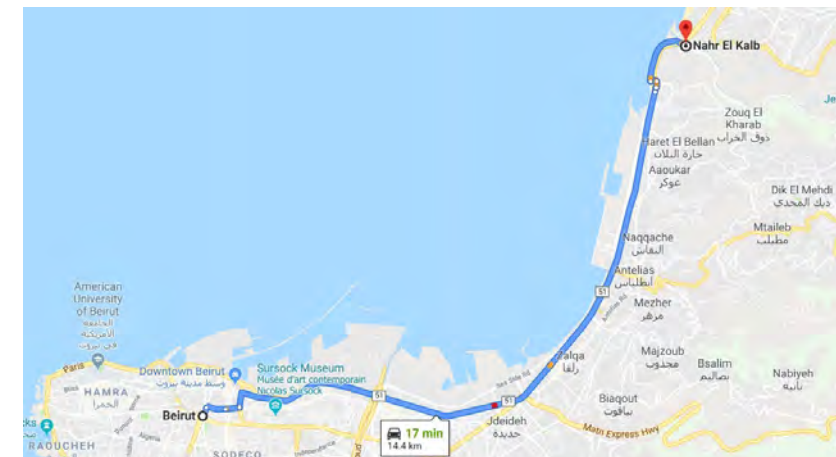
NAHR EL-KALB is the ancient Lycus River. Past generals and conquerors have traditionally built monuments at the mouth of the Nahr El-Kalb, known as the Commemorative stelae of Nahr El-Kalb. In 2005, the stelae at the river were listed in the UNESCO Memory of the World initiative.

Panoramic views:

- [Nahr El-Kalb – the river](#)
- [Nahr El-Kalb – the steles](#)



[Location of Nahr El-Kalb](#)



[Road map from Beirut to Nahr El-Kalb](#)



Commemorative stelae of Nahr El-Kalb

NAHR EL-KALB

Visits

- Runs from a spring in Jeita near the [Jeita Grotto](#) to the Mediterranean Sea.

Jeita Grotto panoramic views:

- Lower cave ([1](#))
- Upper cave ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))



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Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Lower Cave

JOUNIEH

- JOUNIEH**, during the Phoenician period, the bay of Jounieh was an important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos; hence, its name Palaebyblus (literary before Byblos). It is mentioned in the geography described in Strabo.

[The Geography of Strabo by Strabo](#)

- Jounieh panoramic views:**
 - [The bay of Jounieh](#)
 - [The bay of Jounieh as seen from the sea](#)
 - [The Old Souk](#)
 - [The Sea Road](#)
- [General video about Jounieh](#)

Panoramic views & the video are
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Map of Jounieh



Location of Jounieh



Road map from Nahr El-Kalb to Jounieh



Jounieh Old Souk

© DiscoverLebanon

JOUNIEH

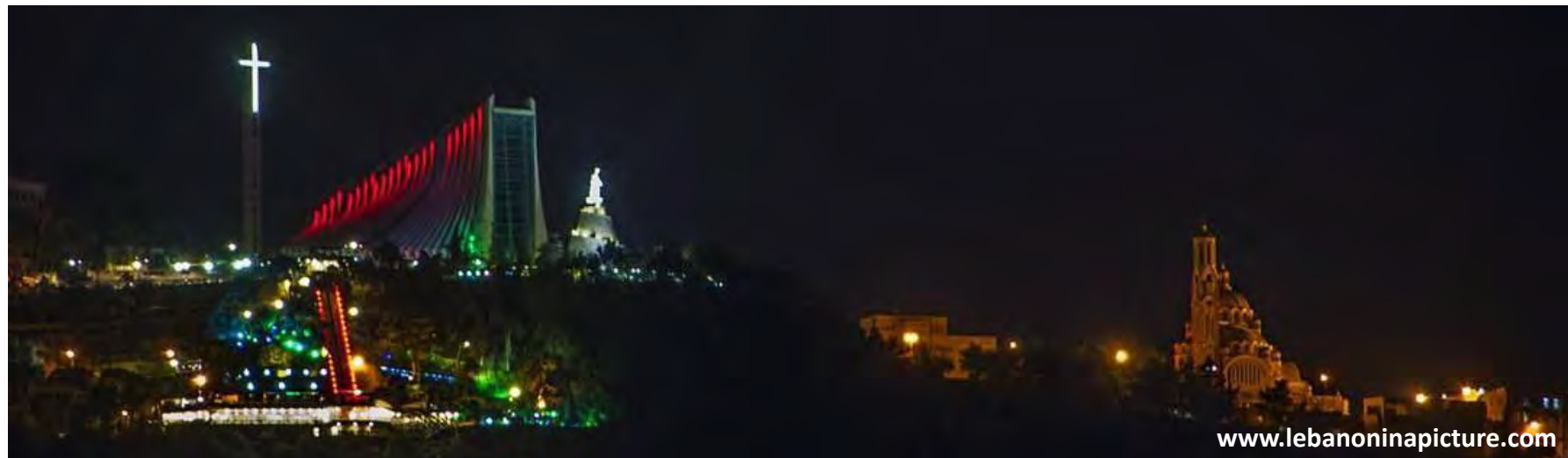
Visits

- The Phoenicians' Museum: The Municipality of Jounieh, as active member of the Phoenicians' Route, donated a historical building in the old souk of Jounieh that will be transformed into a Phoenicians' Route Museum. It is a project in process ([watch video](#))
- Important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos.
- St. Georges Garden
- St. Savior Orthodox Convent (Phoenician temple).
- [Archaeological Museum of USEK](#).
- [Jeita Grotto](#).
- Jeita Grotto panoramic views:
 - Lower cave ([1](#))
 - Upper cave ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))
- Ancient Lycus River (Nahr El-Kalb).
- Harissa panoramic views:
 - [Harissa interior view of the cathedral](#)
 - Harissa outdoor views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



St. Georges Garden



Harissa and St. Paul Cathedral at Night

JBEIL

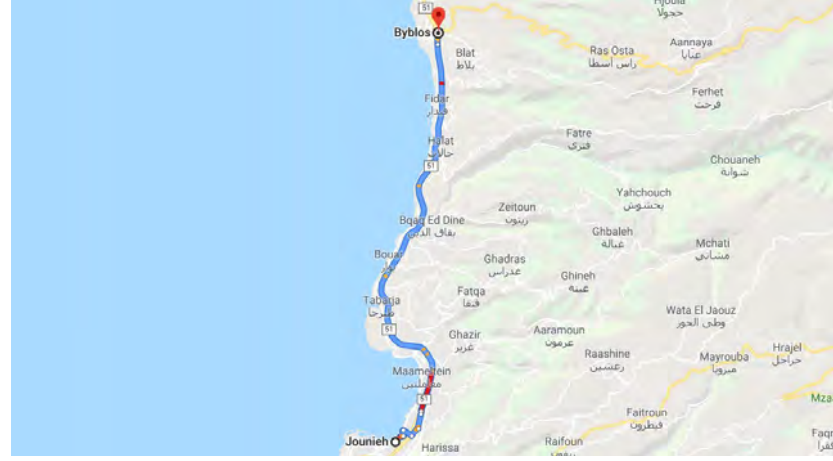
JBEIL is believed to have been first occupied between 8800 and 7000 BC and continuously inhabited since 5000 BC, making it one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Map of Jbeil



Location of Jbeil



Road map from Jounieh to Jbeil



Jbeil Harbour

JBEIL

Visits

- Archaeological site – [panoramic view](#)
- Old Souk – [panoramic view](#)
- St. John the Baptist Church – [panoramic view](#)
- Medieval City Wall
- The Harbour & Harbour Towers – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Al Sultan Ibrahim Adham Mosque
- Roman Road – panoramic view ([Christmas 2014](#) – [Christmas 2016](#))
- Roman Nymphaeum
- Saydet Al Bouebbeh Church
- Sultan Abd Al Majid Mosque
- Byblos Site Museum
- [Umayyad Museum](#)

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© LAU-LCF

Bronze Age City Fortification



© LAU-LCF

The Roman Theater

BATROUN

BATROUN, derives from the Greek Botrys, is founded by the Phoenicians on the southern side of the promontory called in Antiquity, Theoprosopon (*Râs ach-Chaq'a'*) and during the Byzantine Empire, Cape Lithoprosopon.

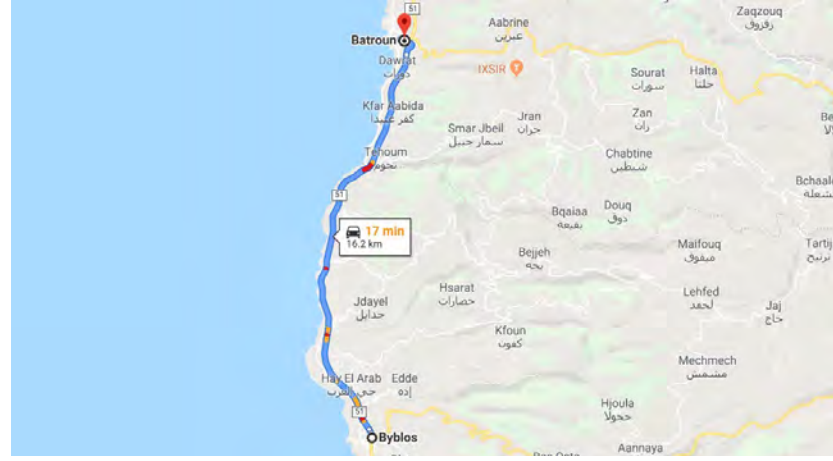
The city was under Roman rule to Phoenicia Prima province, and later after the region was Christianized became a suffragan of the Patriarchate of Antioch.



Map of Batroun



Location of Batroun



Road map from Jbeil to Batroun



Batroun General View

BATROUN

Visits

- Phoenician wall – [panoramic view](#)
- The Roman Theater – [panoramic view](#)
- St. Estephan Church
- The Old Souk
- Miraculous Lady of the Sea



The Old Souk



Makaad El-Mir Ruins

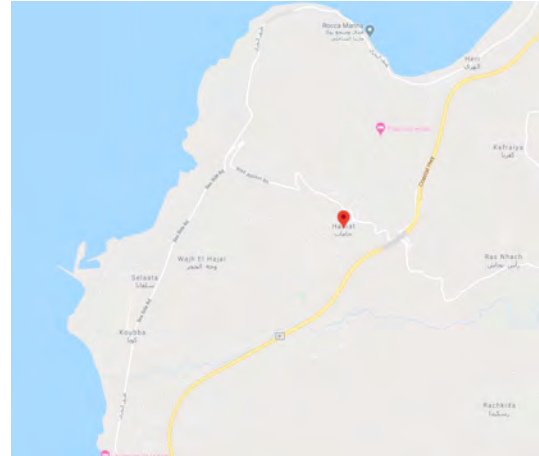


Phoenician Wall

HAMAT

THE MSEILHA FORT is a fortification situated 5.5km north of the city of Batroun in Lebanon. The current fort was built by Emir Fakhreddine II in the 17th century to guard the route from Tripoli to Beirut. The fort is built on a long, narrow limestone rock near the Nahr el-Jawz River.

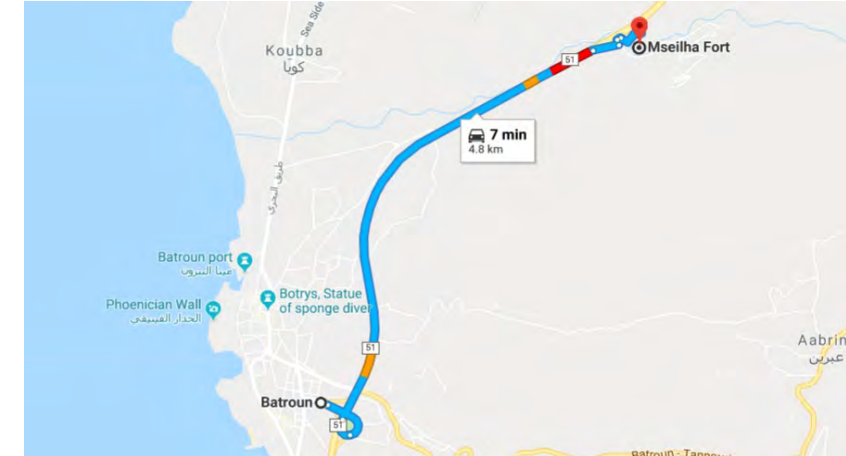
Its walls are constructed with small sandstone blocks quarried from the nearby coast and built onto the edge of the limestone rock.



Map of Hamat



Location of Hamat



Road map from Batroun to Hamat (Mseilha Fort)



The Mseilha Fort

HAMAT

Visits

- The Mseilha Fort is a fortification situated 5.5 km north of the city of Batroun – [panoramic view](#)
- Lady of Nourieh, a Marian shrine called the Lady of Light – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))



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Lady of Nourieh Interior Interior Courtyard



© Ministry of Tourism



View from Lady of Nourieh

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

EL-HERI

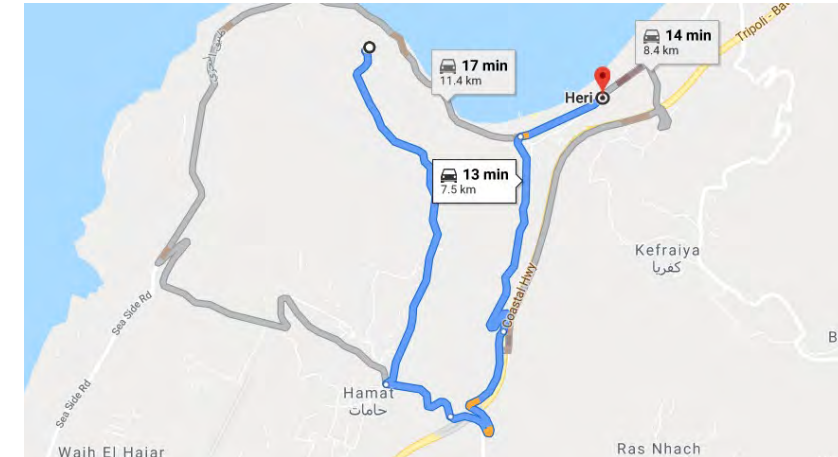
THE NABU MUSEUM permanent collection provides a view of the extended history of the Levant and Mesopotamia, it also provides a comfortable working space for practicing artists. It is designed to act as an institution for preserving and promoting Lebanese culture, reaching out to local and wider communities through educational programs, tours, public lectures, and guided permanent and visiting exhibitions.



Map of El-Heri



Location of El-Heri



Road map from Hamat (Mseilha Fort) to El-Heri



Nabu Museum (view from the sea)



Nabu Museum (main view)

EL-HERI

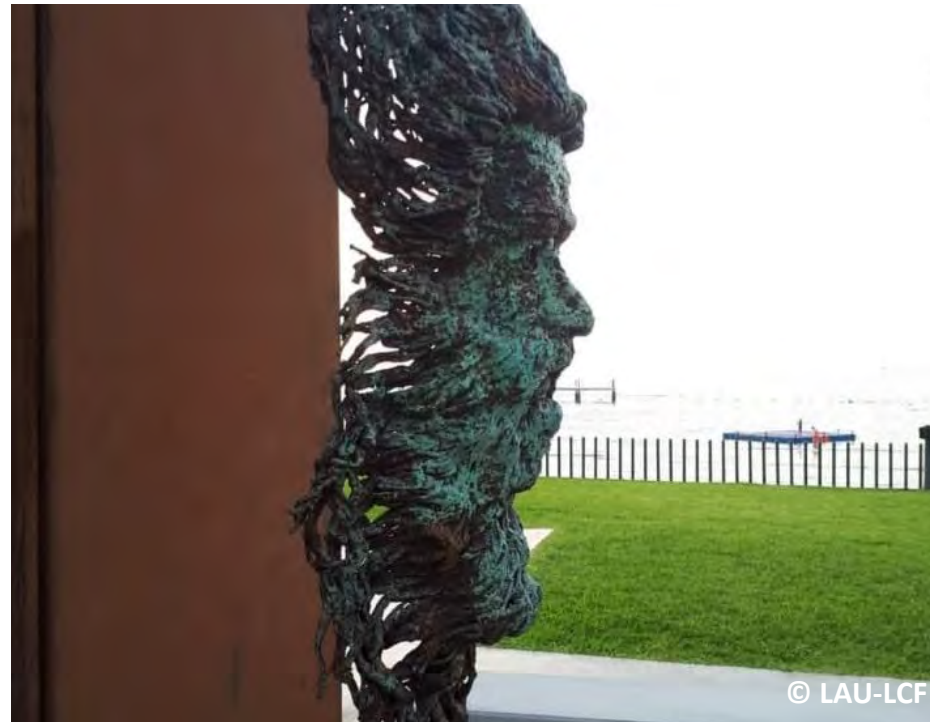
Visits

- [Nabu Museum](#): The Nabu Museum permanent collection provides a view of the extended history of the Levant and Mesopotamia, it also provides a comfortable working space for practicing artists. It is designed to act as an institution for preserving and promoting Lebanese culture, reaching out to local and wider communities through educational programs, tours, public lectures, and guided permanent and visiting exhibitions.



© LAU-LCF

El-Heri Mountain



© LAU-LCF

Nabu Museum (outdoor artifact)



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ANFEH

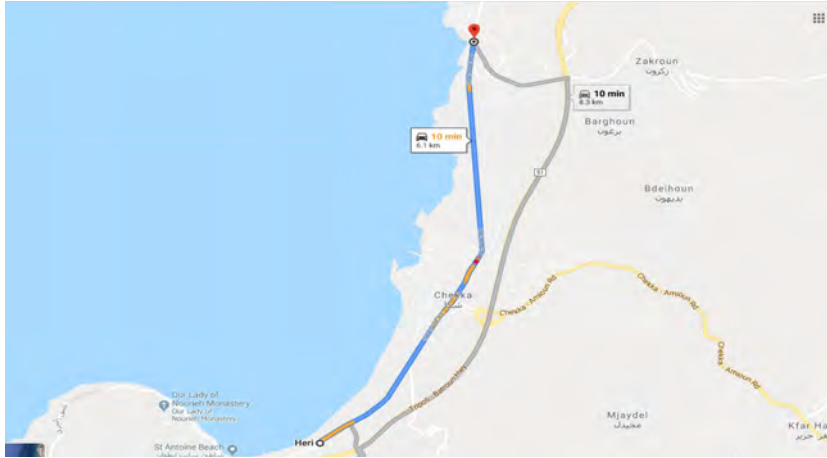
ANFEH is among the coastal Phoenician cities and towns that still exist today in Lebanon. Prior to the recent excavation, Anfeh was thought to have been founded around 1300 BC, but the pottery, which dates to 3200 BC, provides compelling evidence that the town was once a much older and significant city in antiquity. The remains of these civilizations include Phoenician and Roman walls, wine presses, mosaics, places of worship, caves, water tanks, and steps.



Map of Anfeh



Location of Anfeh



Road map from El-Heri to Anfeh



The Phoenician Reservoir



Anfeh Aerial View

ANFEH

Visits

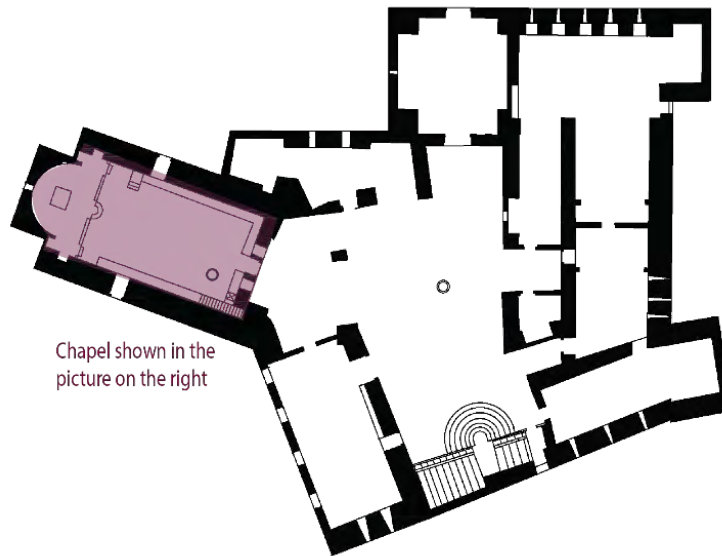
The remains of the civilizations include Phoenician and Roman walls, wine presses, mosaics, places of worship, caves, water tanks, and steps.

- Our Lady of the Wind
- St. Catherine Church
- Al-Qalaa (the Citadel) – [panoramic view](#)
- Deir Al-Natour and sea salt bassins – [panoramic view](#)



© Ministry of Tourism

Anfeh Beach



Chapel shown in the picture on the right

© LAU-LCF

Deir Al-Natour Plan



www.lebanoninapicture.com

Deir Al-Natour

TRIPOLI

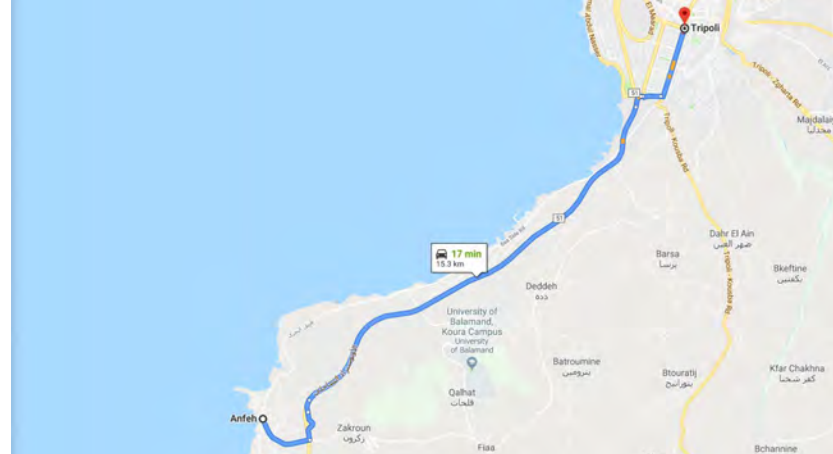
TRIPOLI, founded by the Phoenicians around 800 BC is today the second largest city and main port in Lebanon. Like Beirut, the city witnessed the presence of various Mediterranean cultures and empires including the Canaanites/Phoenicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Umayyad, Abbasid, Crusaders, Ayyubid, Mamluks, Ottoman and French. Facing the shores of the city there are the Palm Islands, which known for its green turtles, and which was declared a Protected Nature Reserve by the UNESCO in 1992.



Map of Tripoli



Location of Tripoli



Road map from Anfeh to Tripoli



Souk Al-Khayatin



The Citadel of Tripoli

TRIPOLI

Visits

- The Taynal Mosque – [exterior panoramic view](#) – interior panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Saint-Gilles Citadel
- St. John of Mont-Pelerin Church
- Al-Mansouri Great Mosque
- Al-Bourtassi Mosque and Madrassa – [panoramic view](#)
- Abd El-Wahed Mosque
- Al-Ouwaissiya Mosque
- Al-Attar Mosque
- Al-Muallaq Mosque
- Arghoun Shah Mosque
- Al-Qartawiyya Madrassa
- Al-Tawashiyah Madrassa
- Al-Saqraqiyah Madrassa
- Khan Al-Saboun (Soap) – [panoramic view](#)
- Khan Al-Khaiyatine (Tailors)
- Khan Al-Askar (Soldiers)
- Souk Al-Haraj
- Hammam Al-Nouri
- Hammam Izz Eddine
- Hammam Al-Jadid
- Clock Tower/Manshieh Park
- The Lion's Tower
- The Train Station

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Khan Al-Saboun

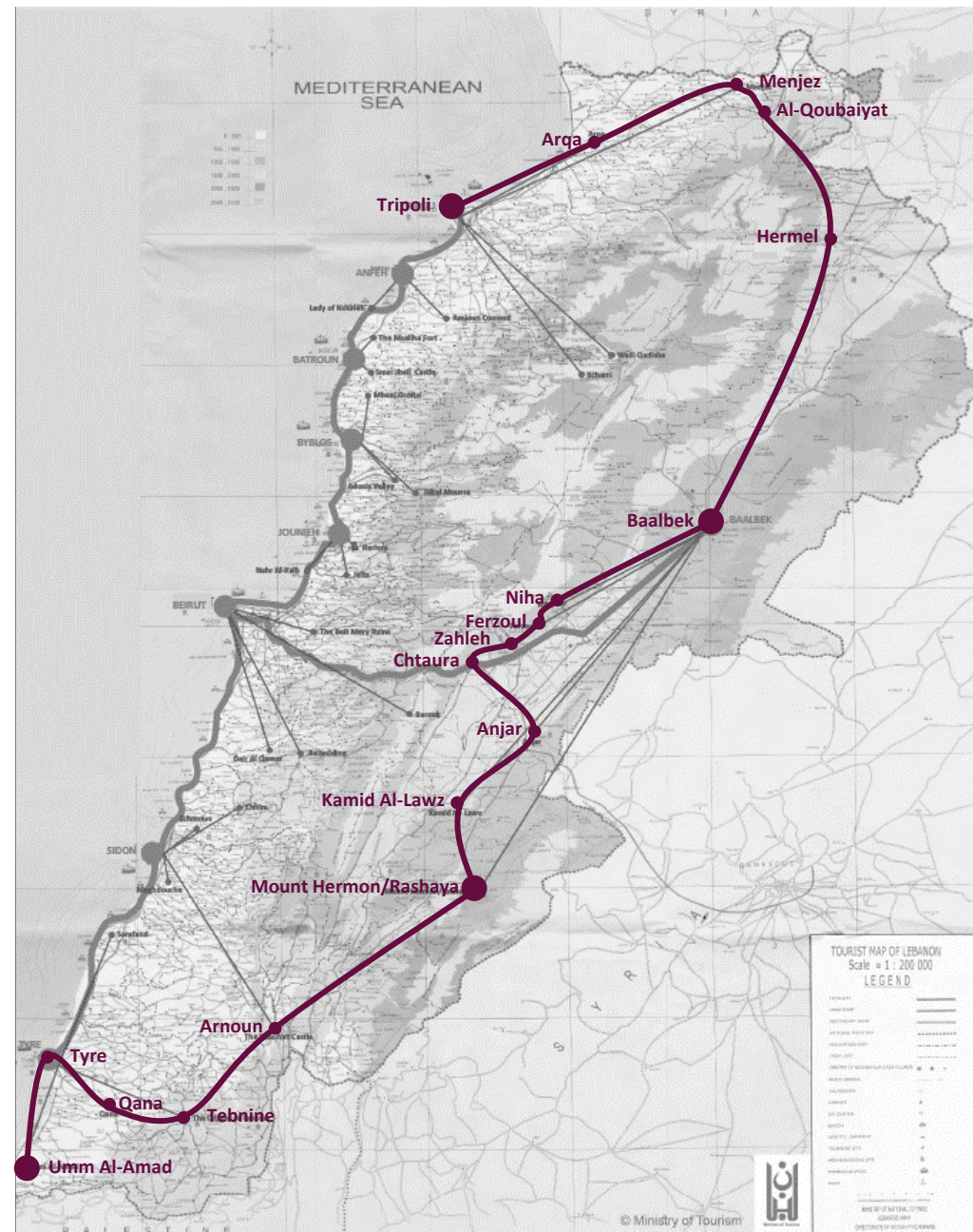


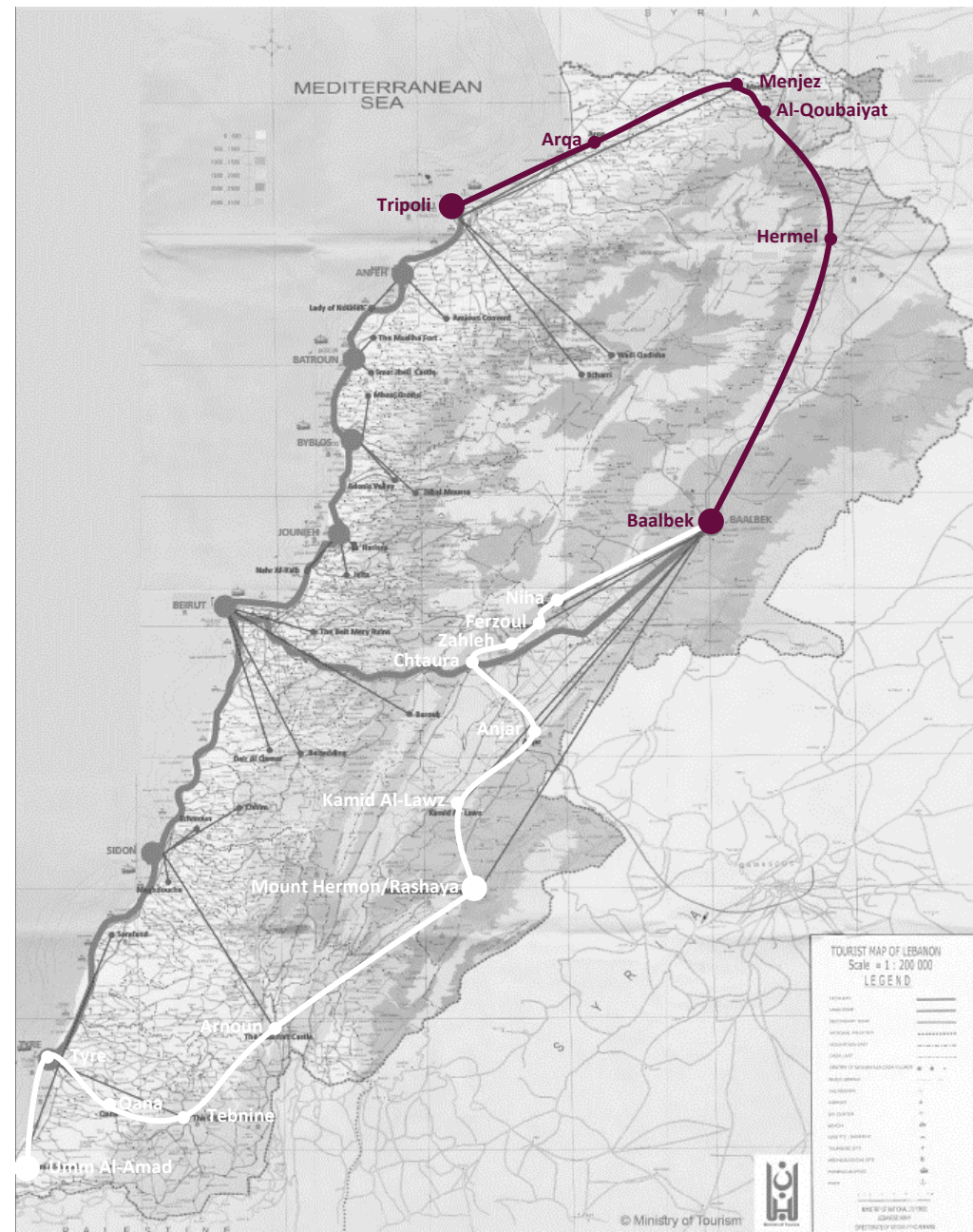
Al-Mansouri Great Mosque

ITINERARY 2 is composed of discovering Lebanon on the Interior Path; starting from Tripoli (North Lebanon), passing by Baalbek (East Lebanon) and ending in Umm Al-Amad (South Lebanon).

It is an itinerary composed of 3 days, as the below table.

ITINERARY 2	<u>DAY 1:</u> Tripoli – Arqa – Menjez – Al-Qoubaiyat – Hermel/Beqaa Valley – Baalbek
	<u>DAY 2:</u> Baalbek – Niha – Ferzoul – Zahle – Chtaura – Anjar – Kamid Al-Lawz – Mount Hermon/Rashaya
	<u>DAY 3:</u> Mount Hermon/Rashaya – Arnoun – Tebnine – Qana – Tyre – Umm Al-Amad





After spending the night in Tripoli (as per ITINERARY 1), **ITINERARY 2- DAY 1** starts from Tripoli to Baalbek, passing by – Arqa – Menjez – Al-Qoubaiyat – Hermel/Beqaa Valley, in order to discover:

- Several religious landmarks
- Natural places
- Historical landmarks
- Archaeological sites

[Go back to ITINERARY 2 table](#)



ARQA

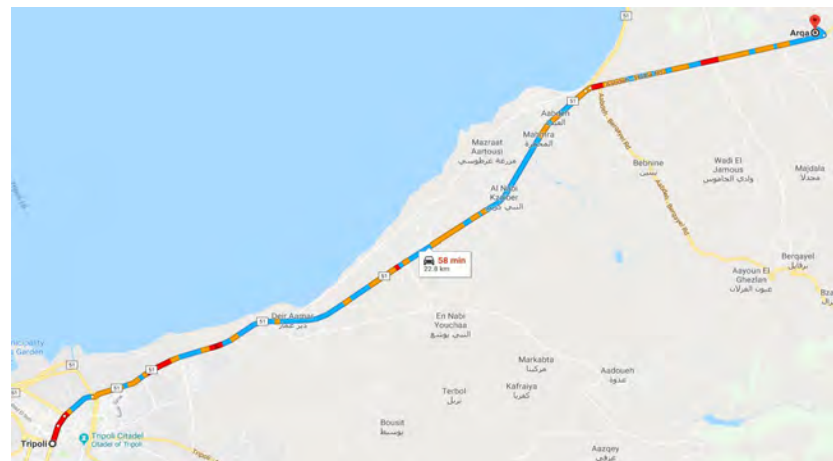
ARQA (Phoenician: *Irqata*; 'Arqat' in the Bible) is a village near Miniara in Akkar Governorate, Lebanon, 22 km northeast of Tripoli, near the coast. The former bishopric became a double Catholic titular see (Latin and Maronite). The Roman Emperor Alexander Severus was born there. It is significant for the Tell Arqa, an archaeological site that goes back to Neolithic times, and during the Crusades there was a strategically significant castle.



Map of Arqa



Location of Arqa



Road map from Tripoli to Arqa



Archaeological Site

ARQA

Visits

- Tell Arqa archaeological site: *“excavation works carried out by the French expedition since 1972 in the archaeological site, overlooking the Akkar Plain, revealed the remains of lodgings, temples, wells, burial jars, brick, pottery, jewelry and mosaic plates, all dating back to several periods starting from pre-historical ages. Those archaeological remains testify the succession of several civilizations in the Canaanite Phoenician city of Arqa”.*

“History of the Lebanese Worldwide Presence, the Phoenician Epoch”
by Dr. Antoine Khoury Harb



Ruins



Mound (Tell) Arqa



Archaeological Site

MENJEZ

The village of **MENJEZ** is the home to a number of interesting historical, archaeological and religious sites, including: Beit Jaalouk temple (or “*Maqam ar-Rabb*”, an ancient roman temple and worship site for the goddess Nemesis, dating from the first century AD); a crusader castle ruins “*Qalaat Felis*” inhabited by the Chevalier de St. Jean de Jerusalem or what is also known as Ordre de Malte, the castle belonged to the Comté de Tripoli; the Maronite Monastery of our Lady of the Fort “*Deir Saydet El Qalaa*” built by the Jesuits Order in the 19th century; remains of a roman canal; and 180 pre-historic tombs dating back to 5,000 years BC. This archaeological diversity and richness gives Menjez the possibility to become and archaeological park for research, education, and tourism.



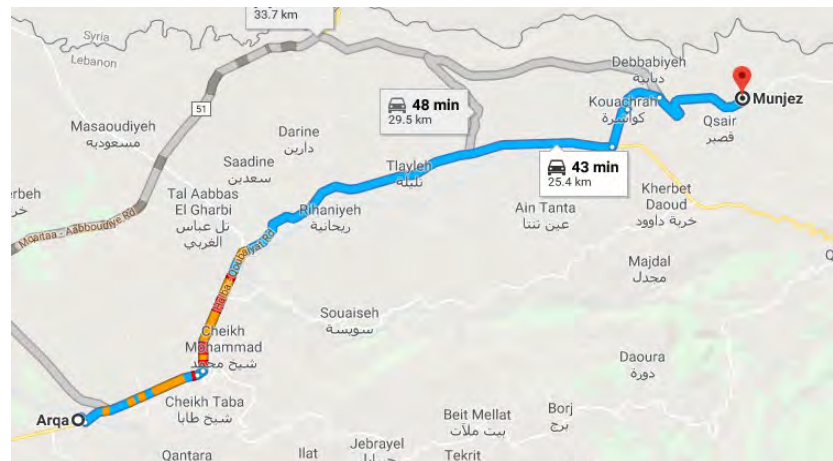
Map of Menjez



Megalithic Tombs



Location of Menjez



Road map from Arqa to Menjez



Menjez Site

MENJEZ

Visits

Architectural Heritage:

- Roman basalt temple called Maqam Er-Rabb or Beit Jaalouk
- Qalaat Feliz
- Saydet El-Qalaa (Lady of the Fort) – [panoramic view](#)
- Megalithic Tombs 87 [megalithic dolmens](#) marking the site of historic graves dating from about 3000 BC
- The ruins of a Crusader castle, the Felix or the Felicium of the Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem

Natural Heritage:

- Menjez river characterized by its natural pools
- Nahr el-Kebir river running through the border valley between Lebanon and Syria
- El-Horsh el-Assouad, a forest of laurels and oaks that stretches over 485.000 m2

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Ruins in Menjez



© LAU-LCF

Megalithic Tombs



© LAU-LCF

Maqam Er-Rabb

AL-QOUBAIYAT

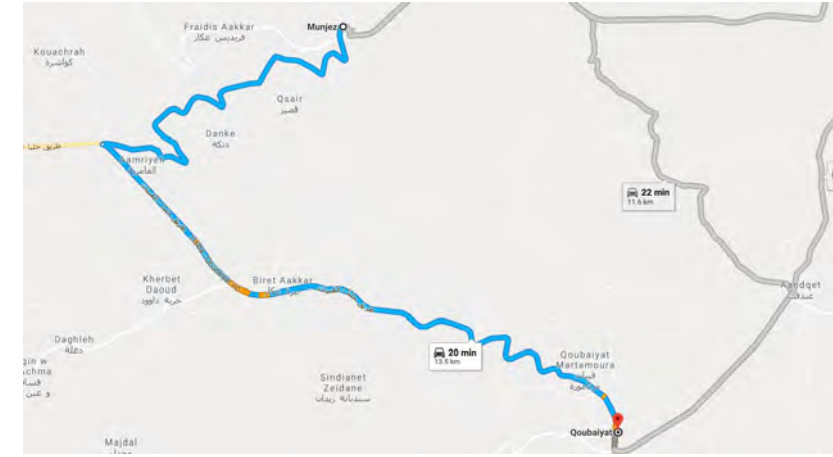
The origin of the name "**AL QOUBAIYAT**" is Aramaic. The word "Qbayya" means the big pool of water, and "Qbayyat" is the plural of it. That region was called "Qbayyat" for being rich in water sources.



Map of Al-Qoubaiyat



Location of Al-Qoubaiyat



Road map from Menjez to Al-Qoubaiyat



Mar Artimos Challita Monastery

AL-QOUBAIYAT

Visits

- A region rich in water source.
- Al-Qoubaiyat Forest – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))
- Mar Artimos Challita Monastery – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))



Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Al-Qoubaiyat Forest

HERMEL/BEQAA VALLEY

KAMOUH EL-HERMEL, the pyramid has been suggested to date to the first or second century BC due to similarities with architecture of tower tombs of the late Seleucid era at Palmyra in Syria.

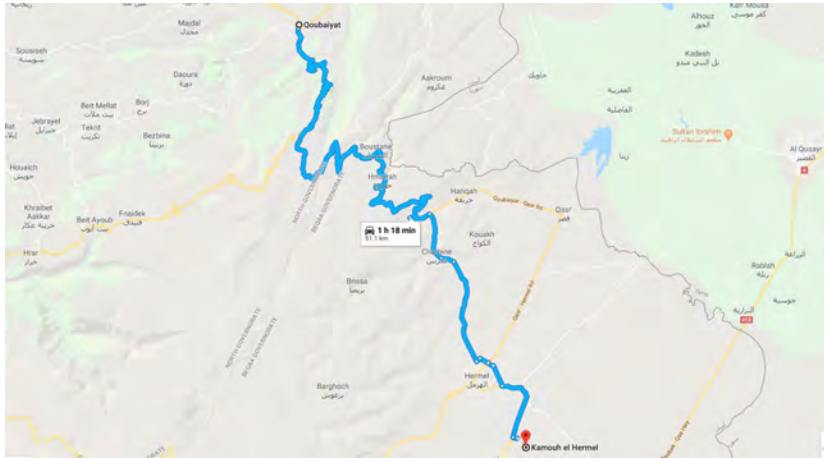
The pyramid sits on top of a hill that is clearly visible from a distance and has been fenced off to prevent damage.



Map of Hermel



Location of Hermel



Road map from Al-Qoubaiyat to Hermel/Beqaa Valley



Ancient Pyramid

HERMEL/BEQAA VALLEY

Visits

- An ancient pyramid located 6 Km south of Hermel – [panoramic view](#)
- St. Maron Monastery – [panoramic view](#)
- Scenic road trip
- Several temples located in the area of Beqaa such as (Qasr Banat, Iaat, Ferzoul Habis, Temnin El-Foka and Nahle).
- A Cuneiform Inscription at Wadi Brissa – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#)). It relates the deeds of Nabuchodonosor, king of Babylon, who came to Lebanon to procure cedar wood in order to worthily embellish his palace and the temple of the god Mardok (604 and 562 B.C.).
- Nahr el-Assi, the Orontes River – [panoramic view](#).



St. Maron Monastery

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

- 1 [Iaat](#): Corinthian column
- 2 [Nahle](#): Roman temple
- 3 [Temnin el-Foka](#): Roman temple
- 4 [Qasr Banat](#): ancient temple (probably Roman)
- 5 [Ferzoul Habis](#): Hermit caves

TYPOLGY OF TEMPLES

The typology of the temples has been studied and they are generally divided into [Antae](#), [Prostylos](#) or [Peripteral](#) types.

- [Antae](#) temples have side walls that extend to form a porch at the front or rear (or both) and terminated in pilasters that were called the *antae*.
- If columns were placed in advance of the walls or antae, the temple was termed [Prostylos](#)
- If columns surrounded the temple it was termed [Peripteral](#). The peripteral type is thought to be the most perfect form of temple and the best preserved of this type is the Temple of Bacchus at Baalbek.



Location of temples in Beqaa



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

1 IAAT

The location of the Pillar is 4 miles (6 km) northwest of the Baalbek ruins, between the towns of Baalbeck and Chlifa.

At one point a plaque was installed on the northern side of the monument; however, it has been removed and no other history is known of the column, which is believed to be a funerary monument. The column is also widely believed in local legend to be related to St. Helena, but it is most likely a funerary monument.

Whilst technically not being a temple, Taylor suggested that the column might have been placed where it is as a victory column to mark the site of a great ancient battle. He also noted a cartouche on the sixth cylinder of the column.



Location of the Temple of Iaet

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

2 NAHLE:

Situated northeast of Baalbeck above a deep and very pretty valley, the slopes of this village are studded with the familiar burial chambers often found near Roman/Byzantine sites.

The massive foundation stones of Nahle's Roman temple suggest that a mighty structure once stood here.

This sanctuary consisted of two parts: an open air court and a large room with a ceiling where notches for the wooden beam still exist. Only a few courses of stone are still standing, but the temple maintains its dignity despite crowding by modern village residences.



[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)

[Location of the Temple of Nahle](#)



© Lévon Nordiguian "Temples de l'époque romaine au Liban"



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SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

3 TEMNIN EL-FOKA:

The village of Temnin el Fawqa is located at the lower eastern part of Mount Sanin. The numerous springs of the region explain human settlement there, and the development of the flowing water goddess cult. In this area apart from the Nymphaeum Sanctuary in Temnin.

Hadad and Atargatis are the water cult god and goddess. They were particularly worshiped during the Roman period. Temnin el-Foka is a nymphaeum is close to the spring of Ain el Job. The nymphaeum is an arched watercourse built of large stones that has been constructed 4 metres deep into a hill. It leads to a cistern underground. A gully has formed at the outflow, where a boundary pillar is carved with the image of a goddess. It resembles a similar cippus at Kafr Zabad.

[Back to the slide “SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA”](#)



[Location of the Temple of Temnin El-Foka](#)



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SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

4 QASR BANAT:

An ancient temple (probably Roman) situated 1.5 Km east of Chlifa in the Baalbek District of the Beqaa Governorate in the city of Qsarnaba.

It is believed the site was called the *Castle of Virgins* and was the residence of virgins in Roman times. Indeed the arab world "Qasr" comes from the latin "castra" (meaning in English: "castle").

George F. Taylor classified Qasr el Banat among a group of ancient Roman Temples of the Beqaa Valley. It is suggested to date to Ancient Roman, but it is possible that was originally built as a very small temple- during Ancient Greek eras or earlier.

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



[Location of the Temple of Qasr Banat](#)



© Antoine Khoury Harb



© Antoine Khoury Harb

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

5 FERZOUL HABIS:

The historic caves of Habis were used as a hideout back in Roman and Byzantine eras.

Back then, reaching the caves was a difficult feat. But once inside, it's possible to reach any cave through interconnecting tunnels.

Now, the caves are a pleasant place to sit and enjoy a sunny day in the shade.

A spectacular landscape framed by the caves overlooks Wadi el Habis, Bekaa valley, and Anti Lebanon mountains.

[Panoramic view of Ferzoul Habis](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



[Location of the Temple of Ferzoul Habis](#)

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



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BAALBEK

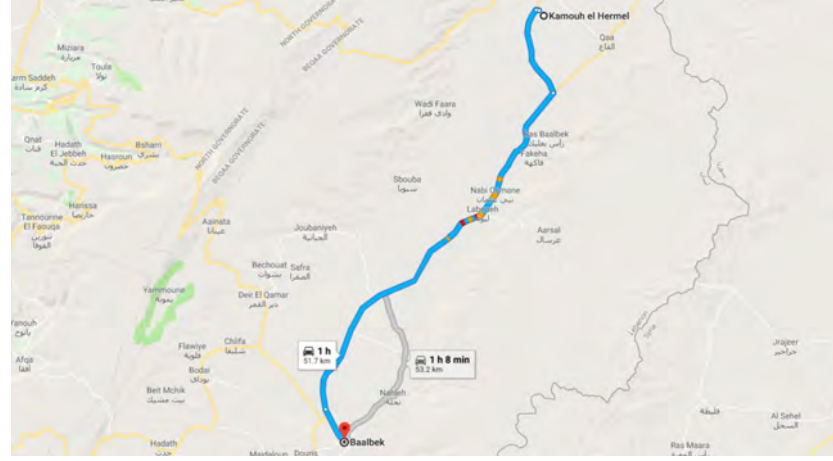
BAALBEK, Founded by the Phoenicians, it was later conquered by the Macedonians who called it Heliopolis (always the City of the Sun) for assimilation between the god Sun and the Phoenician divinity Baal. Then it became a Roman colony under Augustus, preserving the new name. Today you can see three main buildings: the temple of Jupiter, the temple of Bacchus and the circular temple of Venus. A fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury is located on the hill of Sheikh Abdallah. inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



Map of Baalbek



Location of Baalbek



Road map from El-Hermel to Baalbek



Temple of Jupiter



Cella of the temple of Bacchus

BAALBEK

Visits

- Three main buildings: the Temple of Jupiter, the Temple of Bacchus and the circular Temple of Venus and a fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury. Panoramic views of several monuments ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#) – [4](#) – [5](#) – [6](#)) and stone of the pregnant woman – [panoramic view](#)
- Heliopolis
- The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque
- Qubbat Al Sa'idayn
- Qubbat Douris
- Ras El Ain Spring
- Ras Al Imam Al Hussein Mosque
- Al Barbara Mosque
- The Shrine of Al Sayyida Khawla - [panoramic view](#)
- Cathedral of Fakieh – [panoramic view](#)
- Our Lady of Beshwet – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Temple of Bacchus



Temple of Venus



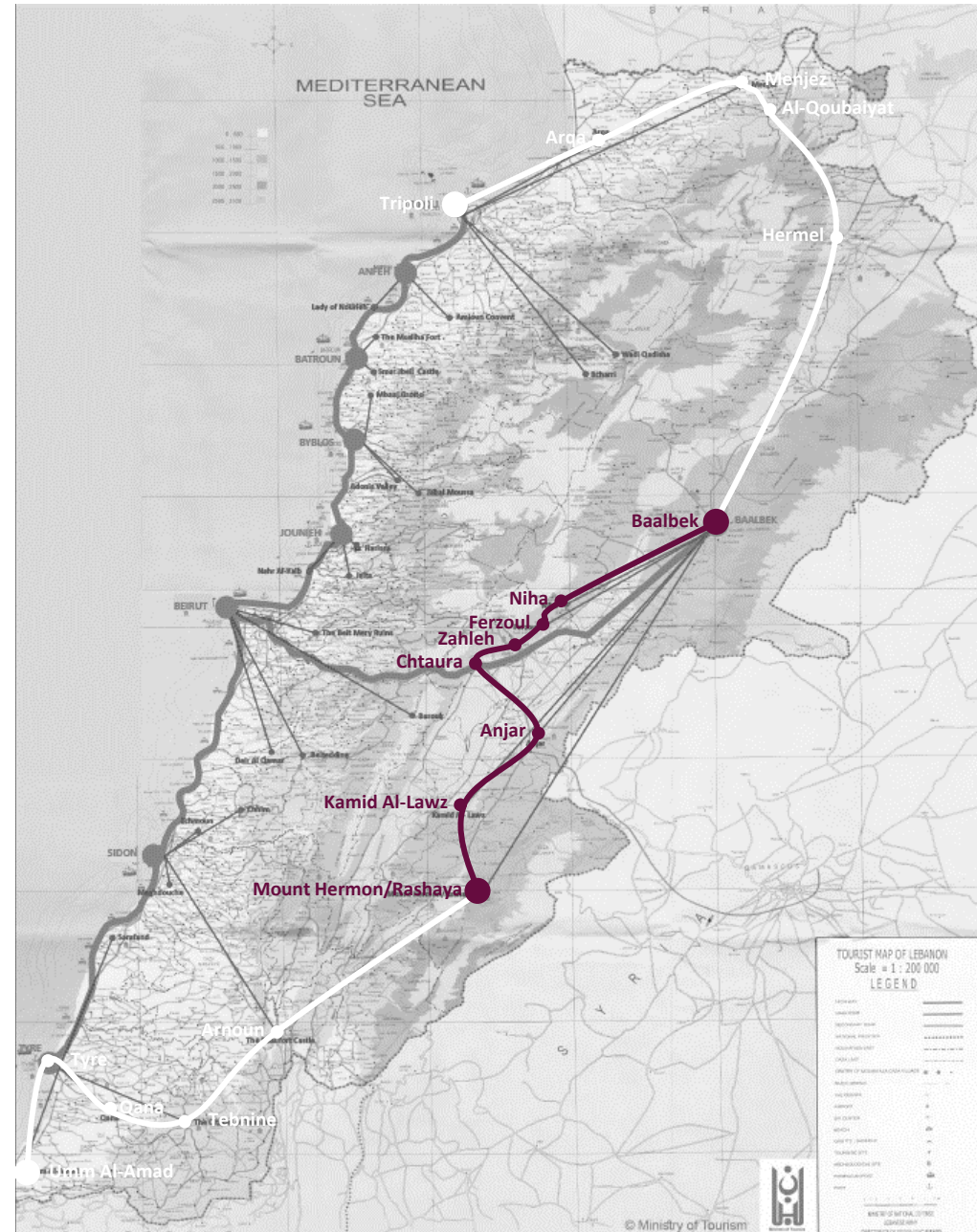
The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque

After spending the night in Baalbek, **ITINERARY 2 - DAY 2** starts from Baalbek and ending in Mount Hermon/Rashaya, passing by Niha – Ferzoul – Zahle – Chtaura – Anjar – Kamid Al-Lawz.

Several places are worth visiting:

- Archaeological sites
- Caves
- Temples
- Wineries

[Go back to ITINERARY 2 table](#)



NIHA

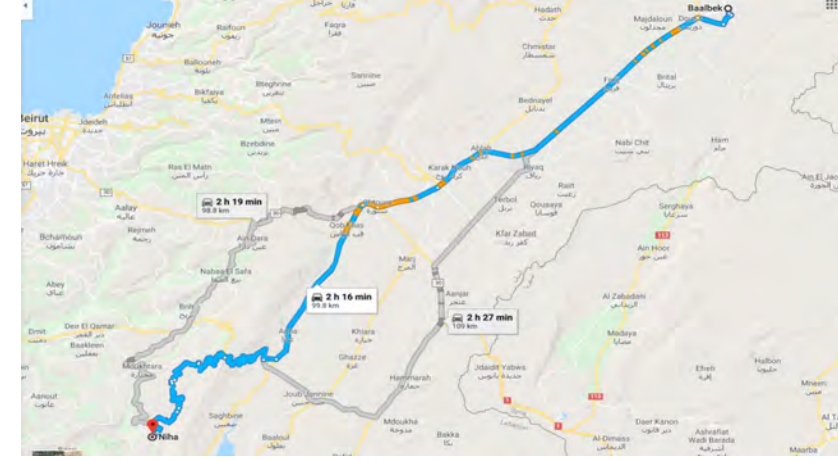
NIHA Roman Temples are two temples dedicated to the Canaanite goddess of fertility *Atargatis* (Phoenician Astarte) the god of thunder lightning and rain, *Hadaranes*, and their son. It is also known for *Hosn Niha*, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small a Byzantine Basilica.



Map of Niha



Location of Niha



Road map from Baalbek to Niha



© LAU-LCF

The Big Roman Temple



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© Ministry of Tourism



NIHA

Visits

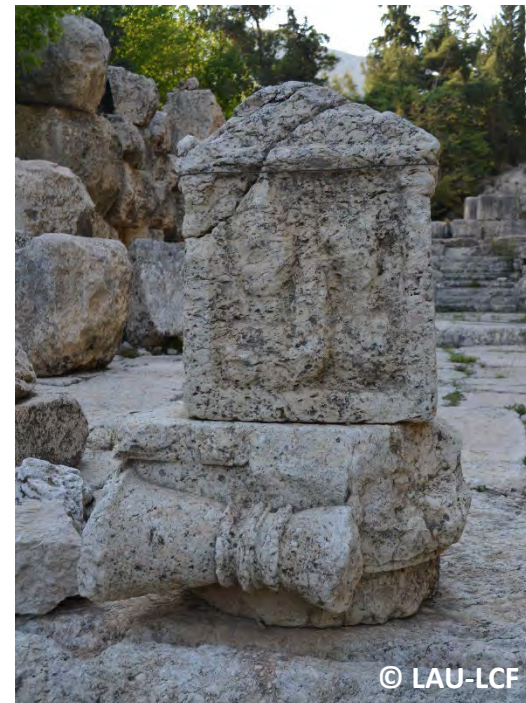
- Big and Small Roman Temples: Niha Roman Temples also known for Hosn Niha, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small Byzantine Basilica – [panoramic view](#).
- The Roman Fountain
- Roman Stone Quarry



Detail of Niha Temple



Niha Small Temple



Detail of Niha Temple



Upper Grand Roman Temple

FERZOUL

FERZOUL, a presence of foundations of a Roman temple dedicated to Apollo; many sculptures and engravings; a throne of kings or queens, etc.

There are many caves on a hill in the north-east of the village in the time of the Byzantines, they were transformed into hermitages for the anchorites; a whole region is known as the plural: The caves of the hermits.

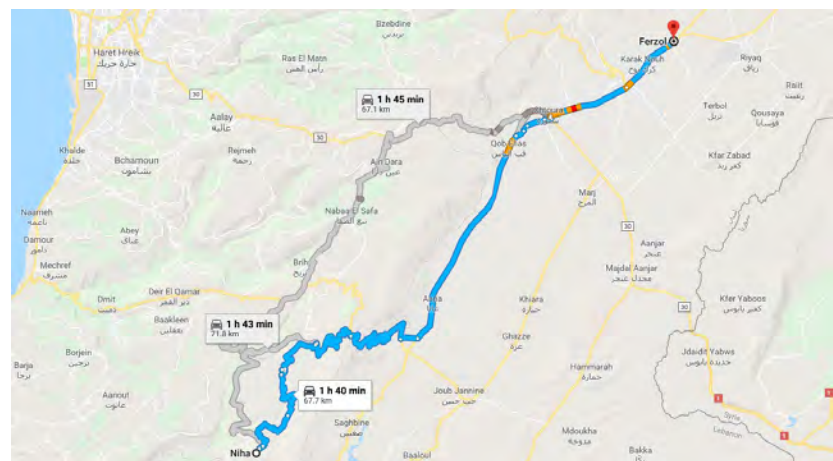
[General panoramic view of Ferzoul.](#)



Map of Ferzoul



Location of Ferzoul



Road map from Niha to Ferzoul



FERZOUL

Visits

- Caves transformed into hermitages (habis). The caves are a group of Byzantine, Roman, and Canaanite tombs and stone temples. They occur at regular intervals and are partly natural, partly man-made. All are cut in the shape of a dome and most of them have a reservoir dug in the center, a niche with a carved cone-like shape inside it. This probably represents a god sculpted in an archaic way according to local Semitic tradition.



Ferzoul Habis

ZAHLE

ZAHLE is known as the "Bride of the Beqaa" for its geographical location and attractiveness, but also as "the City of Wine and Poetry".

It is famous throughout Lebanon and the region for its pleasant climate, numerous riverside restaurants and quality arak.

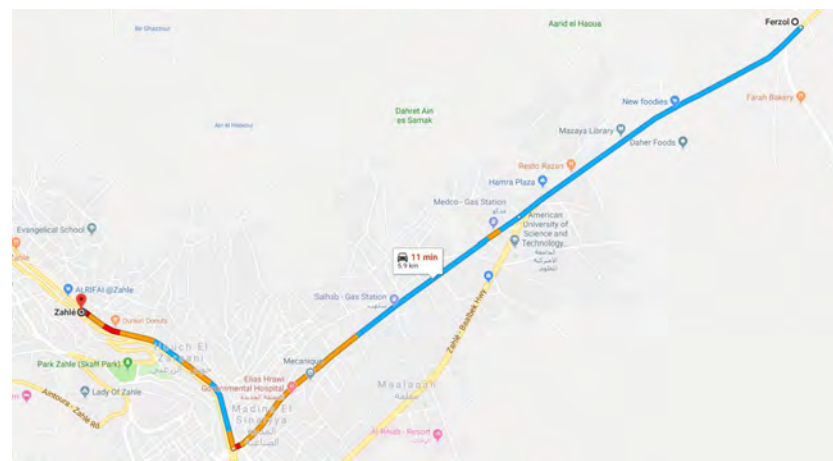
[General panoramic view of Zahle](#)



Map of Zahle



Location of Zahle



Road map from Ferzoul to Zahle



General View of Zahle

ZAHLE

Visits

Zahle is known for being the “City of Wine and Poetry”

- [Chateau St. Thomas](#): Château St Thomas estate is a vineyard spreading over 65 hectares and a wine storehouse for fermentation and ageing. On this very land of the Beqaa valley, the Romans had once created the Temple of Bacchus, a tribute to the Roman god of wine. Throughout history, this land still shows unlimited potential to produce great wines.
- [Chateau Ksara](#): was founded in 1857 by Jesuit Priests who produced the country's first dry red wine. Château Ksara is Lebanon's oldest, largest and most visited winery, attracting some 70,000 visitors per year ([Chateau Ksara panoramic view](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Ksara Wineries

© Ministry of Tourism



Shrine of Our Lady of Zahle

© Ministry of Tourism



Chateau Ksara

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CHTAURA

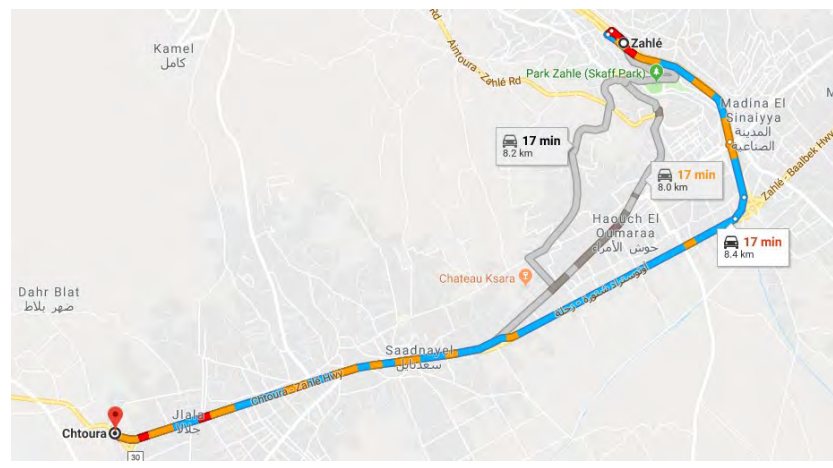
CHTAURA is the valley's hub for banking, transportation, and commerce, hotels, restaurants and (wineries since 1868).



Map of Chtaura



Location of Chtaura



Road map from Zahle to Chtaura



Chtaura Wineries

CHTAURA

Visits

Wineries and factories since 1868:

- Domaine des Tourelles Winery
- Chateau Nakad
- Chateau Khoury
- Arak Tuma Factory



© DomaineWines&Spirits

Domaine des Tourelles



© YellowPages

Chateau Nakad



© TripAdvisor

Chateau Khoury

ANJAR

ANJAR, was founded by Caliph Walid Ibn 'Abd al-Malak around 705 AD. The Umayyads built it and turned it into an important commercial center as it linked Damascus, Homs, Baalbek and the Palestinian plains. It shone for only 20-30 years. Anjar displays a good example of early Islamic architecture and its influence by Roman-Byzantine architecture. This is clearly visible in the various construction techniques and decorations in the city.

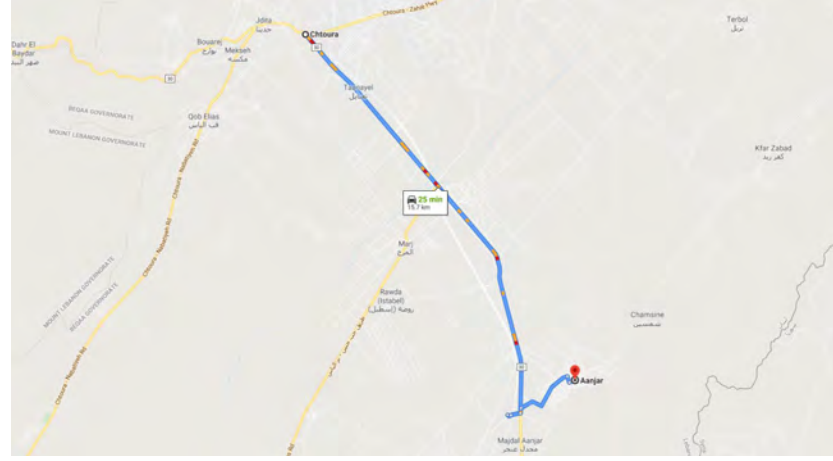
Anjar is a heritage site inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



Map of Anjar



Location of Anjar



Road map from Chtaura to Anjar



Umayyad city of Anjar

ANJAR

Visits

- Important commercial centers built by the Umayyads – [panoramic view](#)
- Early Islamic architecture monuments
- Bathhouse
- Little Palace
- Main Streets, colonnades and walls
- Mosque
- The Great Palace
- Qalaat Al-Hosn

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



The market arcades



The souks



The Great Palace

KAMID AL-LAWZ

KAMID AL LAWZ is one of the most important sites in Lebanon where archaeologists found and recorded many spectacular buildings, which are very important to the history of the region. Paleolithic material was found alongside Heavy Neolithic on through to the late Neolithic period, becoming a seat of state in the Bronze age and continuing until the Byzantine era, a German team from the University of Freiburg has conducted more recent excavations and studies.

Panoramic views of Kamid Al-Lawz ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Kamid Al-Lawz



Location of Kamid Al-Lawz



Road map from Anjar to Kamid Al-Lawz



Kamid Al-Lawz General View

KAMID AL-LAWZ

Visits

- Archaeological site containing ruins from Paleolithic and Neolithic eras, Early, Middle and Late Bronze ages, Iron (I-II-III) ages and from different civilizations (Roman and Byzantine and French Mandate)



Agricultural Land



Kamid Al-Lawz Archaeological Tell



MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA

MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA region is a significant cultural heritage site in the eastern mountain terrain. The temples which circled Hermon were oriented to the cone-shaped tip of Kasr Es-Sebayb, the highest point of the mountain and the site of a sacred enclosure in Roman and pre-Roman time. The temples which circle Hermon are, from the south: Hebbariya, Ain Harsha, Ain Libbaya, Nebi Safa , Akbeh, Aiha, Beka, Khirbet el-Knese, Yanta, Deir el-Ashayr, Rahle, Burkush, and Er-Rime.

[More info](#)

- [Panoramic view of Mount Hermon](#)
- [Panoramic view of Rashaya](#)

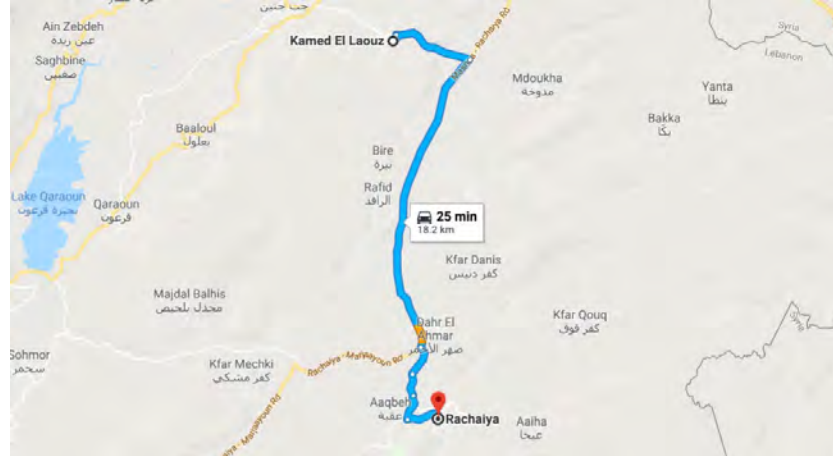
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Mount Hermon/Rashaya



Location of Mount Hermon



Road map from Kamid Al-Lawz to Mount Hermon/Rashaya



General View of Mount Hermon

© DiscoverLebanon

MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA

Visits

- Significant cultural heritage site, temples circled Hermon (Hebbariya, Ain Hirsha, Ain Libbaya, Nebi Safa, Akbeh, Aiha, Bakka, Khirbet el-Knese, Yanta, Deir el-Ashayr, Rahle, Burkush, and Er-Rime).
- Abel Sarcophagus
- Mar Moussa Al-Habashi Church
- Rashaya Old Souk – [panoramic view](#)
- Independence Citadel of Rashaya – [panoramic view](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Rashaya Old Souk



Mar Moussa Al-Habashi Church



Rashaya Old Souk



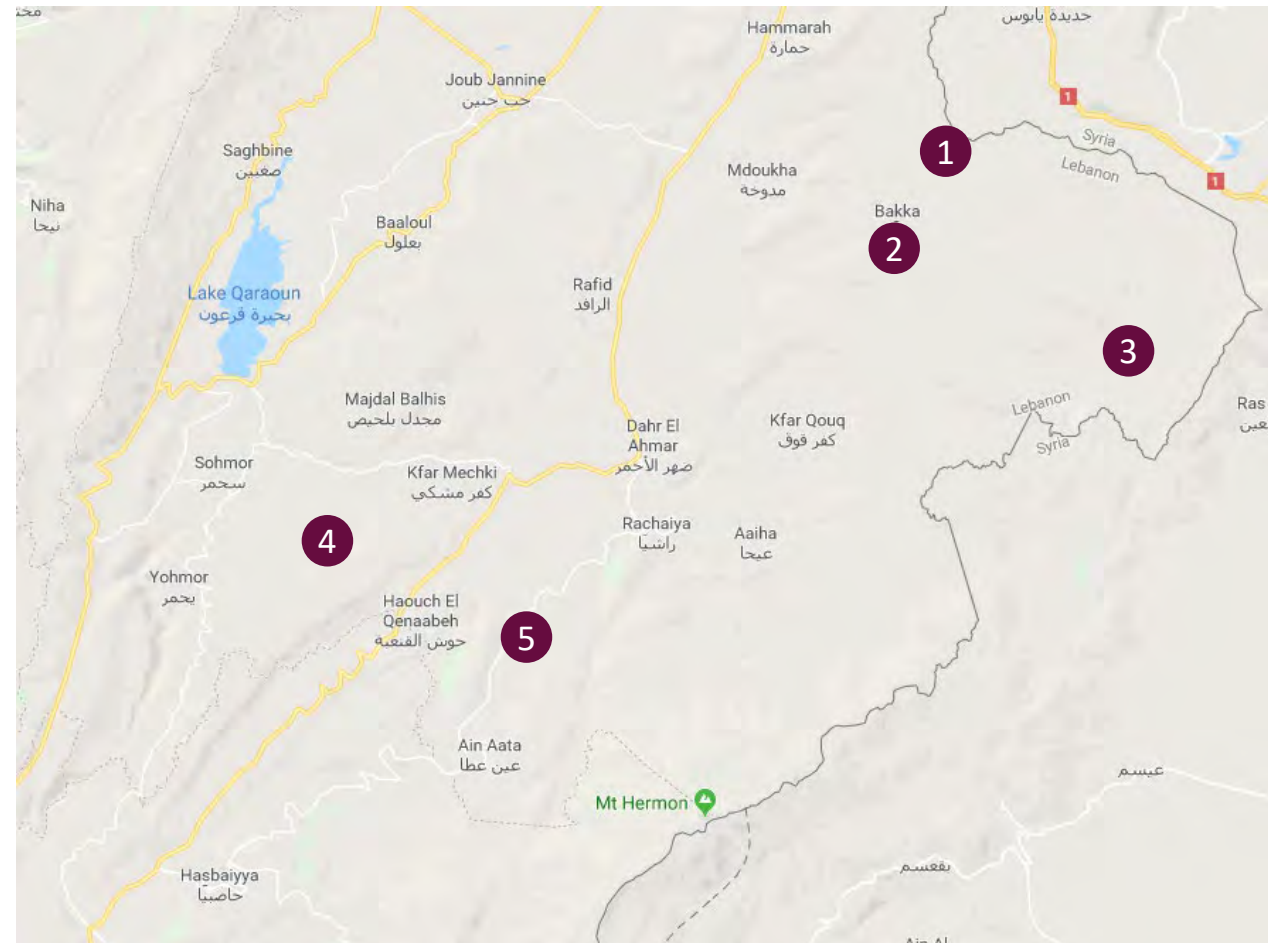
General View of Rashaya

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

- 1 The Temple of Yanta: Roman Temple
- 2 The Temple of Bakka: Roman Temple
- 3 The Temple of Deir El-Ashayer: Greco-Roman Temple
- 4 The Temple of Nabi Safa: Roman Temple
- 5 The Temple of Ain Harsha: Roman Temple

“Mount Hermon has the largest number of temples ever to be found in any region in the world. Among the temples located in the western slope of the mountain, there is one in a place called Jabal Khan, another near the village ‘Aqbe, in addition to temples found in the villages of Hebbariyeh, Nehi Safa, Bakka Yanta, ‘Ayin Harsheh, and Deir El-‘Ashayer. Remains of temples were also found in ‘Ayha, ‘Ayin Lebbayam, Kfarqouk, Borqosh, Mdoukha, Raqleh, Helwa, ‘Ayn Qania, Al-Ram, and others, in addition to those found on the eastern slope overlooking the Syrian territories.”

“The Roots of Christianity in Lebanon”
by Dr. Antoine Khoury Harb



Location of temples in Mount Hermon



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

1

THE TEMPLE OF YANTA:

There are ruins of an impressively sized and positioned Roman temple in the area that is presumed to have been built on the site of a forerunning Semitic temple. The ruins lie on either side of the road and are sparse but retain some upright stones. Around the site are remnants of ancient habitation and tombs.



Location of Yanta

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



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SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

2 THE TEMPLE OF BAKKA:

The ruins of a Roman temple in the village are included in a group of Temples of Mount Hermon. George Taylor classified it as a prostylos temple and noted that the north and south walls remained standing and the podium floor had survived.

The site has been heavily damaged by local construction of houses over the site. The temple featured an underground crypt that was accessible via one of the houses that had been built over it.

Edward Robinson suggested that word *bakka* could have derived from the later Arabic meaning of *crowd*. Others have linked it to the Hebrew word *bikha* meaning *plain*.



Location of Bakka



[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

3 THE TEMPLE OF DEIR EL-ASHAYER:

The village is near to the remains of a substantial Greco-Roman style temple dedicated to unknown deities, with 30 metres (98 ft) long foundations and columns re-used in local construction. A Greek inscription was found noting that a bench was installed “in the year 242, under Beeliabos, also called Diototos, son of Abedanos, high priest of the gods of Kiboreia”. Julien Alquot argued that the bench had liturgical uses as a mobile throne. The era of the gods of Kiboreia is not certain, as is their location which is not conclusively to be identified with Deir El Achayer, but was possibly the Roman sanctuary or the name of a settlement in the area. It has been suggested that the name Kiboreia was formed from the Aramaic word *kbr*, meaning a “place of great abundance”



Location of Deir El-Ashayer

[Back to the slide “SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON”](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

4

THE TEMPLE OF NABI SAFA:

In 1852 the village was visited by an orientalist by the name of Edward Robinson. He later wrote about his visit, mentioning the existence of two Roman sarcophagi in the area. One may see the ruins of a Roman temple having connection with a group of sanctuaries on Mount Hermon. This temple, seventy feet by thirty, has suffered a great deal of damage, but from its position facing the splendid Mount Hermon, it offers a unique and unparalleled spectacle. George Taylor spoke of the alignment of the doorway in relation to the Mountain. The blocks of stone used in the construction are a yard thick, skillfully hewn and finished. The pediment is attractive and elegant. The only wall still standing with its pilasters is the one on the north side. Impressive columns embellish the entrance on the western side and there one can see an altar and a stairway leading to an underground chamber. It is supposed that the temple was once used as a sanctuary dedicated to the prophet Safa, En-Nabi Safa, the Pure, descendant of Jacob. His honorable body is believed to lie somewhere in the grounds accompanied by his spirit and an ancient tradition has it that one day a man with sufficiently deep faith will uncover it.



Location of Nabi Safa

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

5

THE TEMPLE OF AIN HARCHA :

(About a forty-minute walk) along a rocky path, on a ridge-top to the west, higher than the village sits one of the best examples of a Roman temple in the vicinity of Mount Hermon. The temple of Ain Harcha can also be reached by walking down from the village of Ain Ata.

It was restored in 1938-1939 and dates from a Greek inscription on one of the blocks to 114-115 AD. The temple is built of limestone, opens to the east and blends in well with the landscape. The pediment and west wall are in particularly good condition and two columns bases show what supported the beams and roof. Carved blocks show busts of Selene, the moon goddess and Helios, the sun god. Around the site are remnants of ancient habitation and tombs.

[Panoramic view of the Temple of Ain Harcha](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



[Location of Aiyh Harsheh](#)

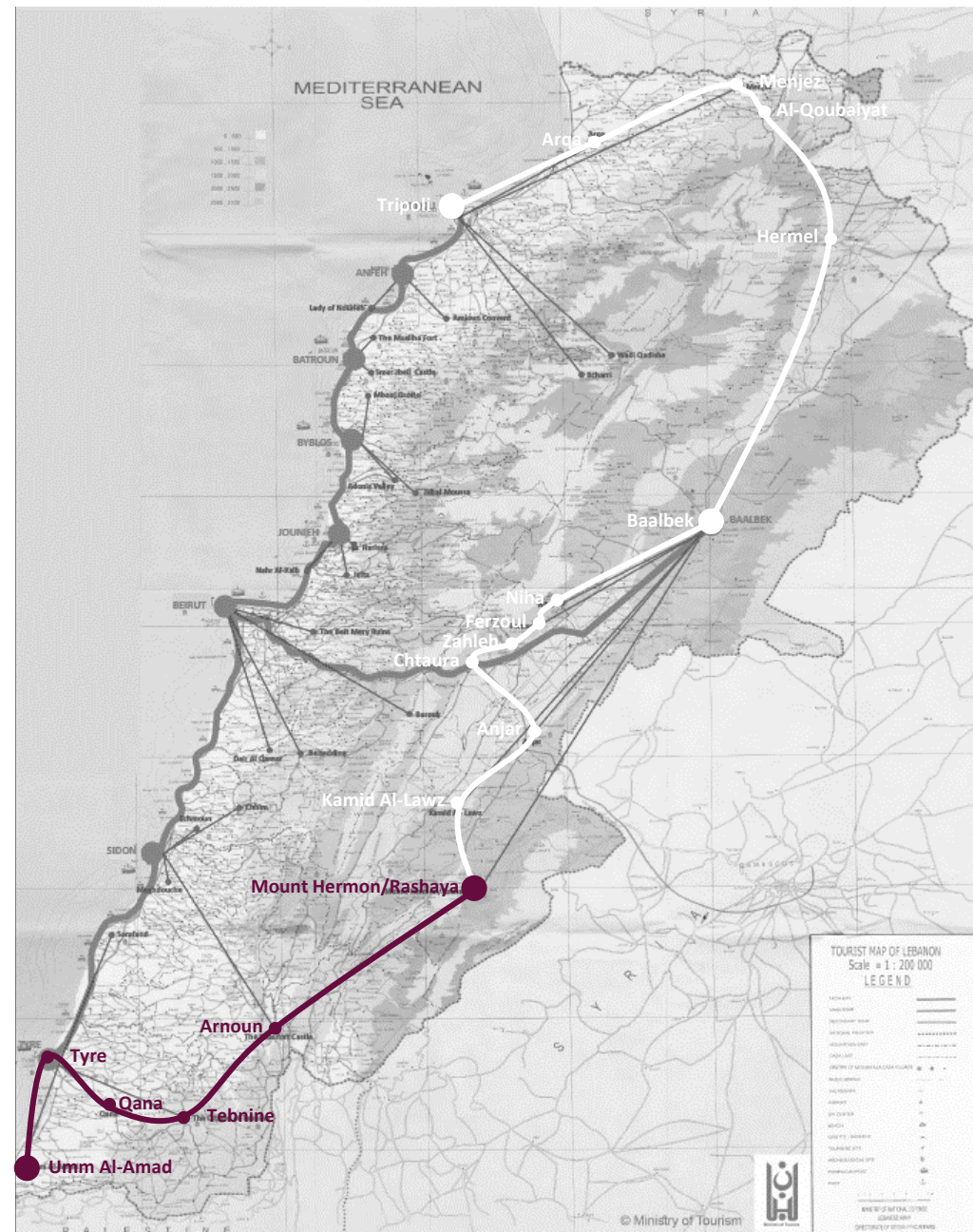
[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



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After spending the night in Mount Hermon/Rashaya, **ITINERARY 2 - DAY 3** leads to Arnoun and ends in Umm Al-Amad and passing by Arnoun – Tebnine – Qana – Tyre.

Several places are known for their archaeological sites, remains of different civilizations who left their traces.

[Go back to *ITINERARY 2* table](#)



ARNOUN

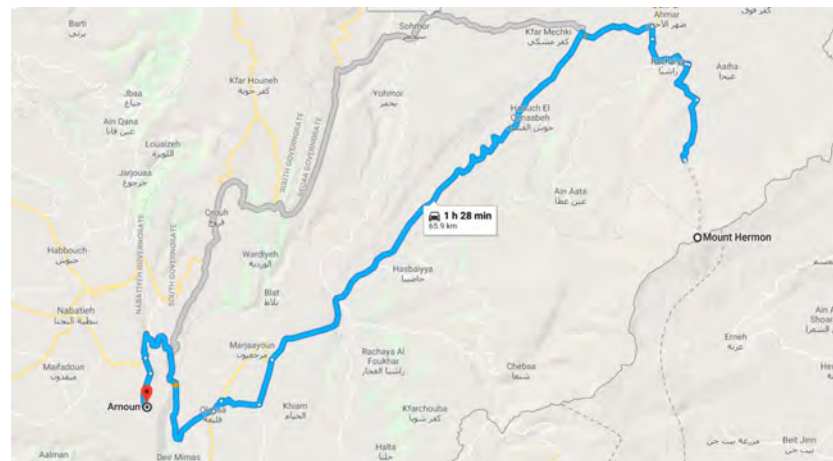
THE BEAUFORT CASTLE was named *bel fort* or *beau fort* (French for "beautiful fortress") by the Crusaders who occupied the castle in the 12th century. Its Arabic name *Qala'at al-Shaqif* means "Castle of the High Rock" (*shaqif* is the Aramaic word for "high rock").



Map of Arnoun



Location of Arnoun



Road map from Mount Hermon to Arnoun



The Beaufort Castle

ARNOUN

Visits

Visit the Beaufort Castle; is a Crusader fortress. There was a fortification on the site before it was captured by Fulk, King of Jerusalem, in 1139 and construction of the Crusader castle probably began soon after. Saladin captured Beaufort in 1190, but 60 years later Crusaders re-took it. In 1268 Sultan Baibars finally captured the castle for the Islamic forces.

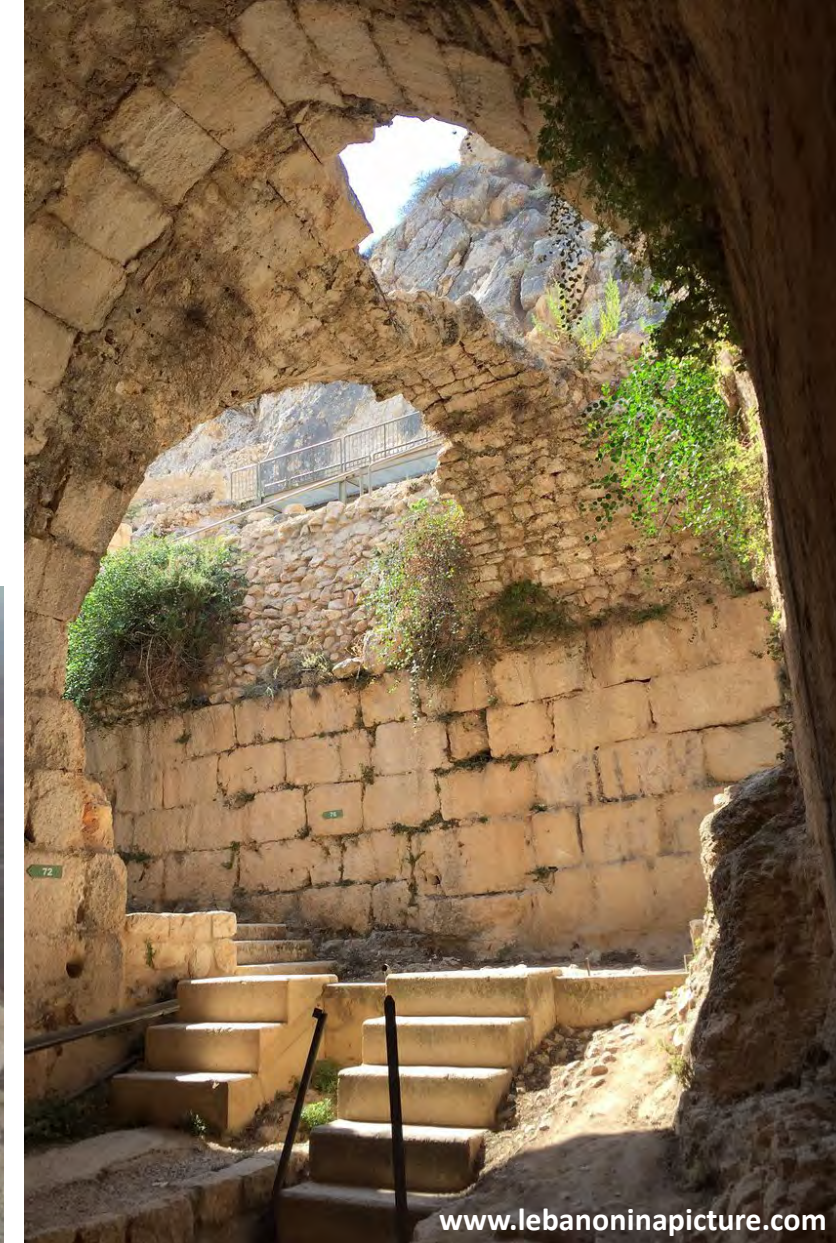
Beaufort provides one of the few cases where a medieval castle proved of military value and utility also in modern warfare, as its late 20th-century history shows.



The Beaufort Castle



Interior Views of the Castle



Interior Views of the Castle

TEBNINE

THE CITADEL OF TEBNINE (Toron) is a Crusader's Castle built in 1105. The fortress witnessed many battles throughout its history. The Crusader Castle has been used by many different factions and armies and conquerors over the years that include Alexander the Great, because of its strategic position overlooking miles of terrain. Many of the existing families of Tebnine have a background makeup of Phoenician, European and Arab due to ranging influences in the region over centuries.

The city of Tebnine - [panoramic view](#).

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Tebnine



The Citadel Interior Arches



Location of Tebnine



Road map from Arnoun to Tebnine



Citadel of Tebnine

© Ministry of Tourism



TEBNINE

Visits

- The Citadel of Tebnine (Crusader Castle) – [panoramic view](#).



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Interior Arches



© LAU-LCF

Crusader's Ruins

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

QANA

QANA (Cana), located at 13 km from Tyre, it is believed that this is the village where Jesus performed his first miracle, turning water into wine.

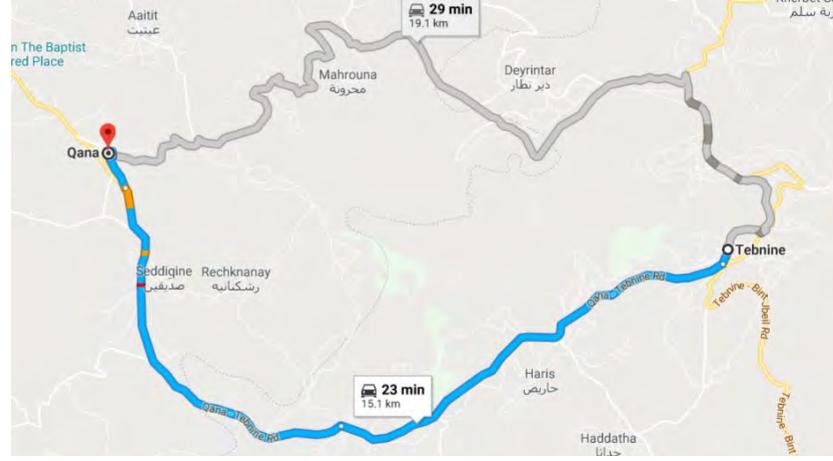
There are natural, rock-dug caves to be found in Qana that carry old inscriptions. It is said that Jesus Christ's first miracle took place at a wedding ceremony in one of these caves and also Bas-Relief of the Apostles engraved on the rocks of the site.



Map of Qana



Location of Qana



Road map from Tebnine to Qana



Bas-Relief of the Apostles in Qana, a Christian pilgrimage site in Lebanon

QANA

Visits

- The Roman water channel
- Tomb of Kind Hiram I
- Remains of Phoenician tombs
- The Qana Grotto – [panoramic view](#)
- Moussa Tiba Museum



Remains of Phoenician tombs



Roman Water Channel



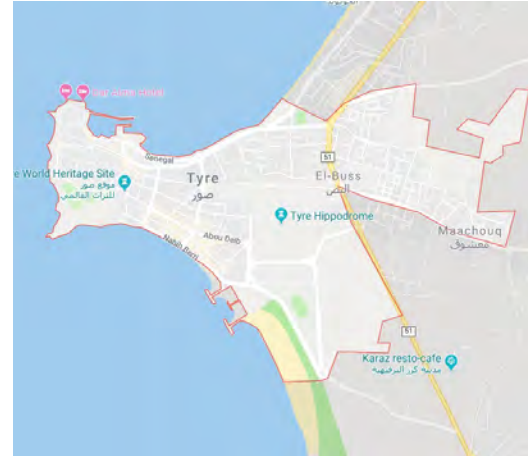
Wine Jars

TYRE

TYRE, built around 2700 BC, it is the home of Elissar, the Phoenician princess who founded Carthage, as well as the home of Europa who was abducted by Zeus disguised as a white bull.

Two main archaeological sites - Al Bass and Al Mina - are a testimony to its historical significance. Tyre was originally made up of two settlements – one on the mainland and the other on an island – the two cities are related to a causeway.

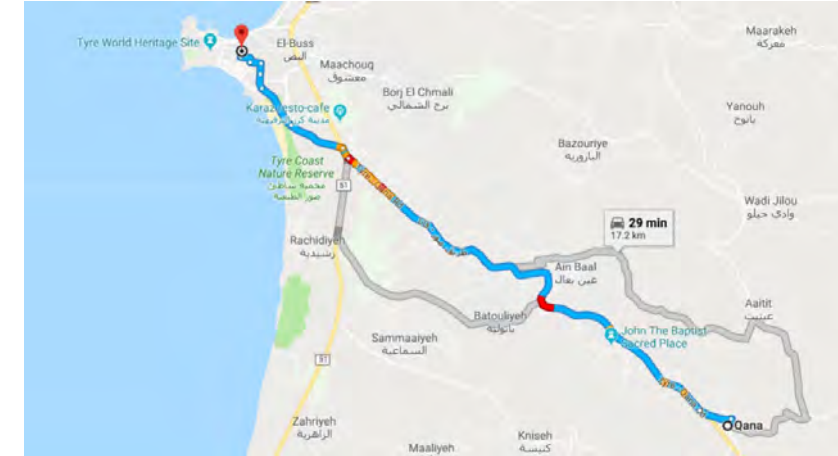
Moreover, there is a Phoenician Museum in Tyre, a patrimonial and maritime museum relating the history of ancient Tyre and its relation with the sea.



Map of Tyre



Location of Tyre



Road map from Qana to Tyre



Al-Bass Archaeological Site

TYRE

Visits

- Two main archeological sites – Al-Bass and Al-Mina – are testimony to its historical significance:
 - Al-Bass – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monuments of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monumental Archway – [panoramic view](#)
 - Hypodrome of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
- The Phoenician Museum

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Necropolis dating back to the Roman Period



© LAU-LCF

Hippodrome from Al-Bass Site



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Roman Road in Al-Mina Site

UMM AL-AMAD

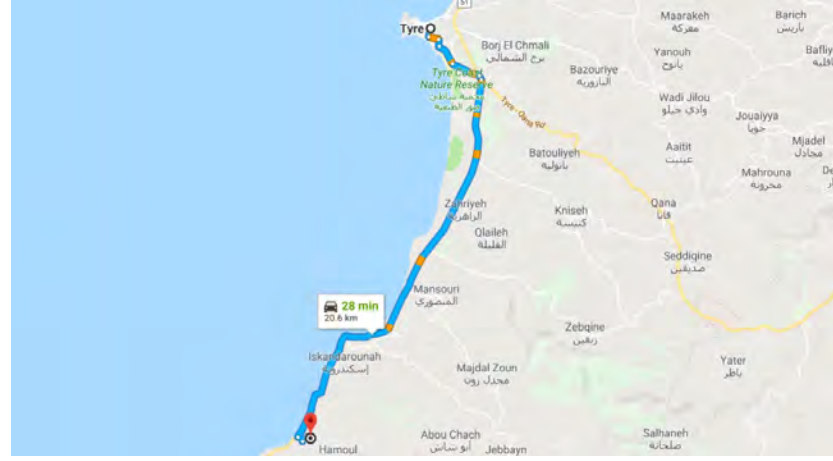
UMM AL-AMAD as a Phoenician city encompasses layers of tangible Greek civilization artifacts witnessed by (archeological findings) at the eastern shoulder of the Naqoura Sea- south Lebanon. Umm Al-Amad was discovered by a French explorer in 1772, though the first excavations didn't take place until 1861. The city of more than 60,000 square meters still bears witness to an important historical period and tells of architectural art and precision in engraving and sculpture with tools dating back to the Iron Age, which was named after the discovery of iron nearly 3,000 years ago. Umm Al-Amad's two temples were built roughly between 287 and 222 B.C.



Map of Umm Al-Amad



Location of Umm Al-Amad



Road map from Tyre to Umm Al-Amad



Phoenicians' Ruins

UMM AL-AMAD

Visits

- Encompasses layers of tangible Greek civilization artifacts: the city was a religious center for a Phoenician cult, especially that of the Phoenician God Baal Hamon, whose memory lives on in a nearby valley known as Wadi Hamol (the Valley of Hamol). The site still contains the remains of two important temples, as well as other buildings, dating back to the second century and third century B.C., and represents the last of the Phoenician culture under the rule of the Greeks. Several steles bearing Phoenician inscriptions were discovered on the site, and an important sundial stone



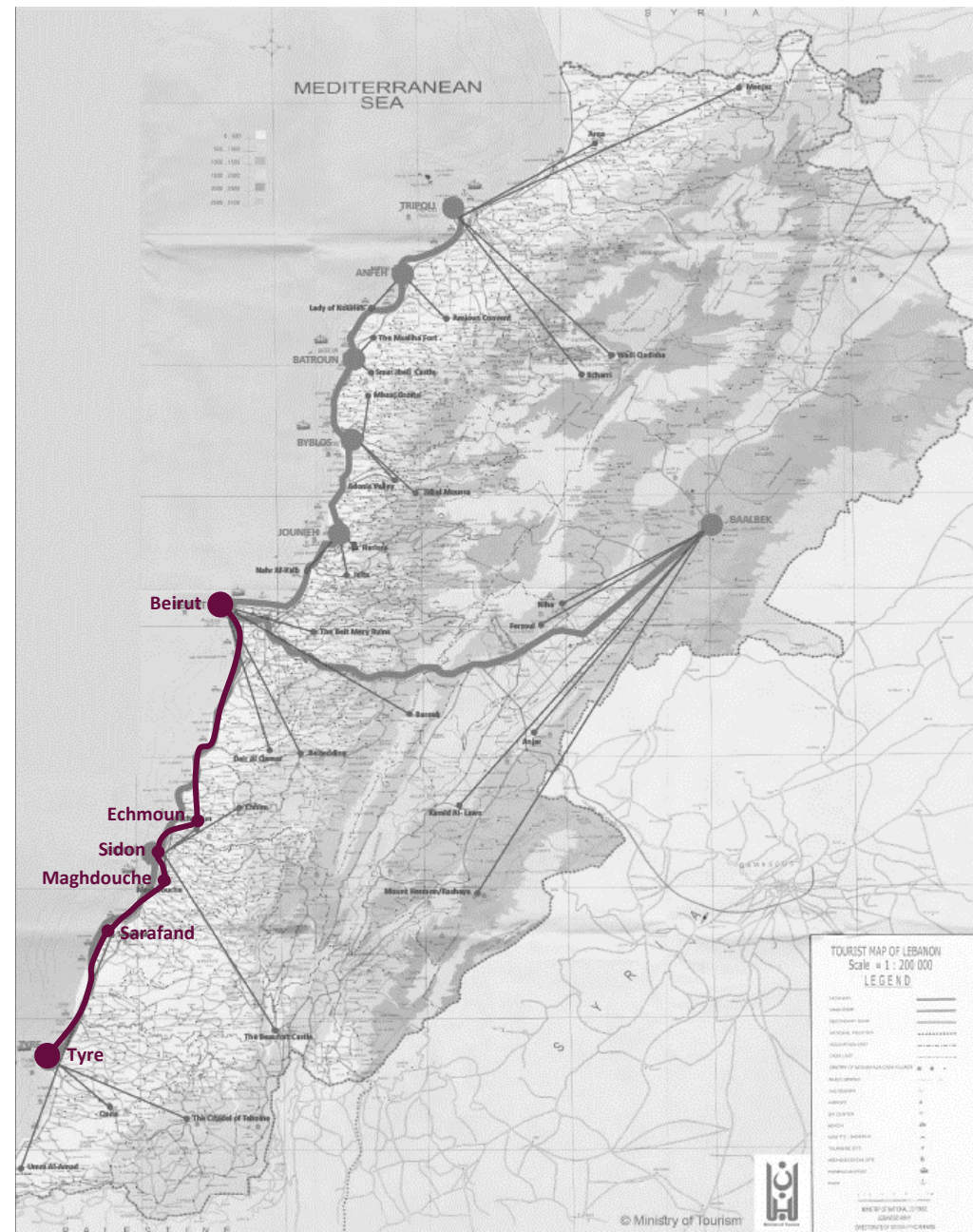
Remains of Phoenicians' Traces

ITINERARY 3 starts from the capital of Lebanon, Beirut, towards the south ending in Tyre . This itinerary is characterized by being a coastal line route passing by Echmoun – Sidon – Maghdouche and Sarafand

You can discover several places such as:

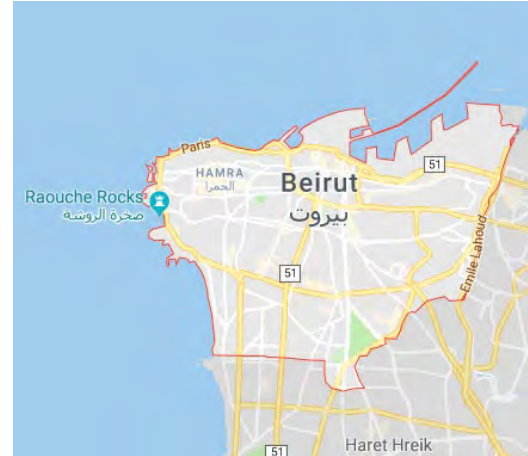
- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Religious landmarks
- Historical places

<u>ITINERARY 3</u>	Beirut – Echmoun – Sidon – Maghdouche – Sarafand – Tyre
------------------------------------	---



BEIRUT

BEIRUT, the capital and the largest city of Lebanon, has hosted successive historic periods of major powers and civilizations in the Mediterranean and West Asia. It has layers of Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Mameluke, Ottoman and French mandate periods. Today's archaeological highlights include a Phoenician port, several Roman remains of a hippodrome, baths and temples.



Map of Beirut



Location of Beirut



Beirut Aerial View



Beirut National Museum



Rawsha Rock

BEIRUT

Visits

- Al-Umari Mosque of Beirut – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Beirut National Museum – interior panoramic views: [1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#)
- AUB Archaeological Museum
- Heliopolis
- Lebanese Prehistoric Museum
- Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum – [exterior panoramic view](#)
- The Grand Serail (interior panoramic view – [exterior panoramic view](#)) / Roman Baths Garden – [panoramic view](#)
- Amir Assaf Mosque
- Al-Omari Mosque/St. John The Baptist Cathedral
- Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque - [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint George Maronite Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint Georges Greek Orthodox Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Nejme Square/Abed Clock Tower
- Martyr's Square/Statue of the Martyr's
- Wadi Abu Jamil and The Maghen Abraham
- A Walk in Gourand Street
- Garden of Forgiveness, Archaeological Area

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum



Al-Omari Mosque



Roman Baths

ECHMOUN

ECHMOUN, a Phoenician temple dedicated to the god of healing (hence the name), is located at the entrance of Sidon. It is considered one of the best-preserved Phoenician temples in Lebanon.

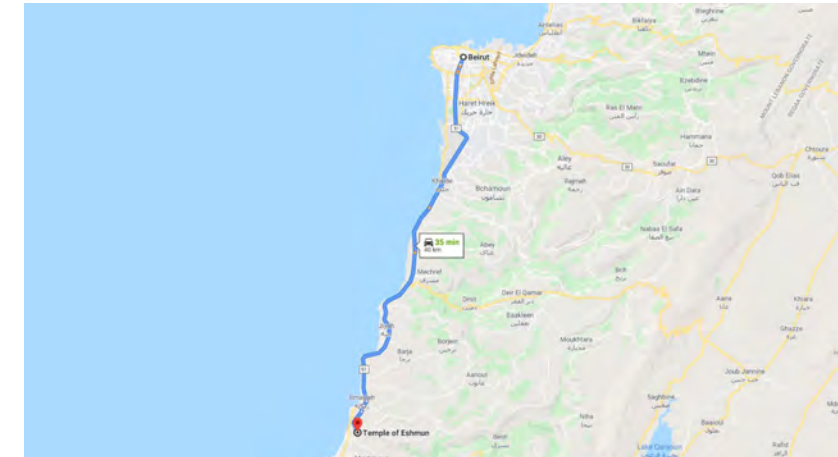
Temple Echmoun – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Echmoun



Location of Echmoun



Road map from Beirut to Echmoun



Ruins of Echmoun Temple

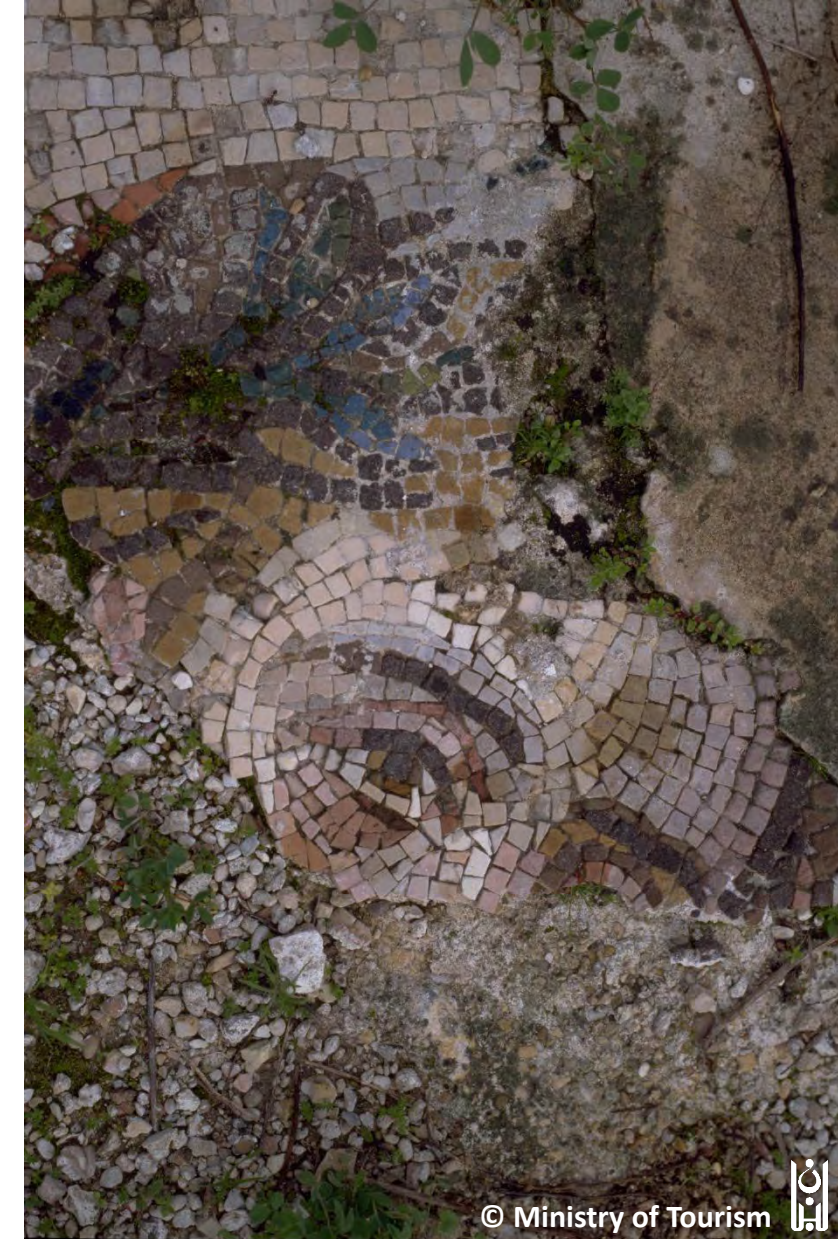
ECHMOUN

Visits

- One of the best-preserved Phoenician temples in Lebanon. Building it was begun at the end of the 6th century BCE during the reign of Eshmunazar II, and later additions were made up into the Roman period. It was excavated by Maurice Dunand in 1963-1978. Many votive offerings were found in the form of statues of persons healed by the god, especially babies and young children.



Ruins of Echmoun Temple



Mosaic in Echmoun Temple

SIDON

SIDON is known for its multi-layered sea citadel. Founded in the fourth millennium BC, it is one of three major port city-states of the Canaanite/Phoenician epoch, cited 35 times in the Old Testament. In its long history, it has been home to the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamluks and Ottomans.

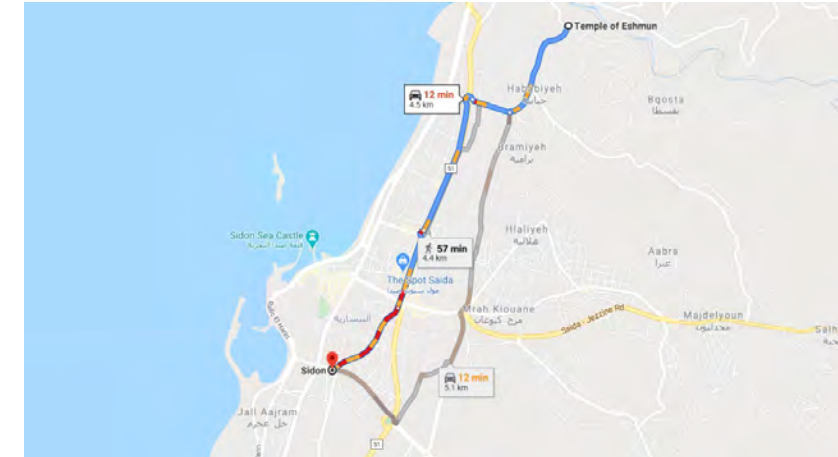
Sidon's Sea Castle - [Panoramic view](#)



Map of Sidon



Location of Sidon



Road map from Echmoun to Sidon



Sidon's Sea Castle

SIDON

Visits

- Sidon's Sea Castle
- Temple of Echmoun – [panoramic view](#)
- Old Souk
- Debbane Palace
- Sidon Soap Museum - [panoramic view](#)
- Khan Al-Franj – [panoramic view](#)
- Bahaa El-Dine and Al-Kikhiya Mosques
- St. Nicolas Church
- Al-Omari Mosque – [panoramic view](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Bahaa El-Dine and Al-Kikhiya Mosques



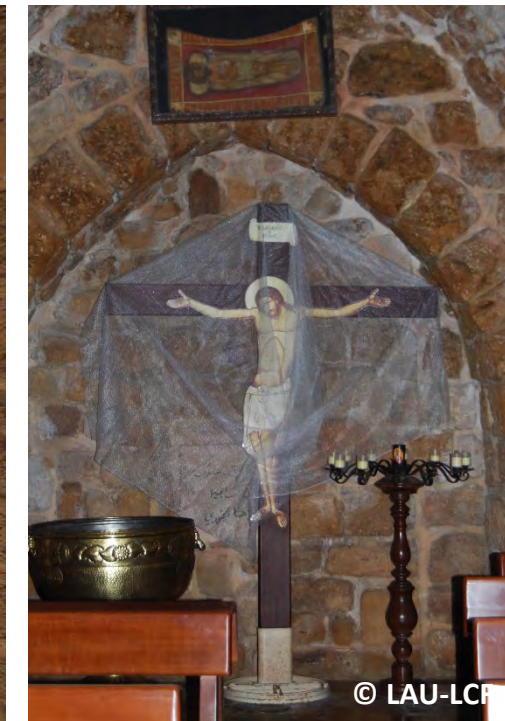
The Sea Citadelle



The Sea Citadelle



Khan Al-Franj



St. Nicolas Church

MAGHDOUCHE

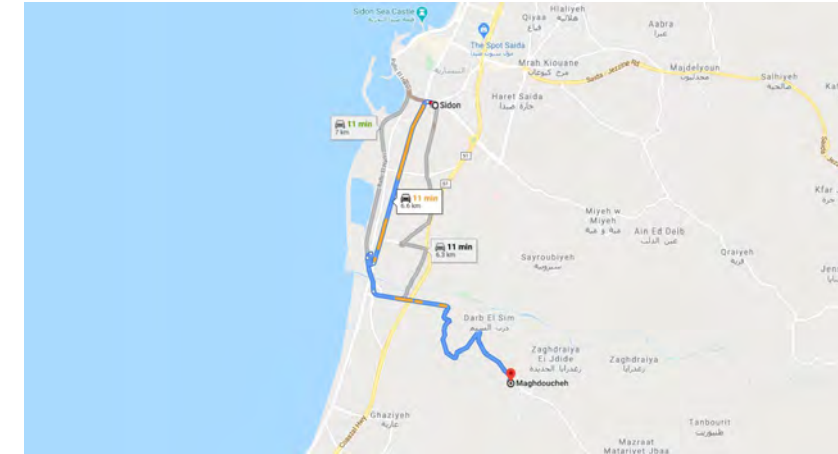
MAGHDOUCHE is known for Our Lady of the Guard Church containing a grotto, believed to be the place where the Virgin Mary stayed while Jesus visited the surrounding cities of the south.



Map of Maghdouche



Location of Maghdouche



Road map from Sidon to Maghdouche



Lady of the Guard Church

MAGHDOUCHE

Visits

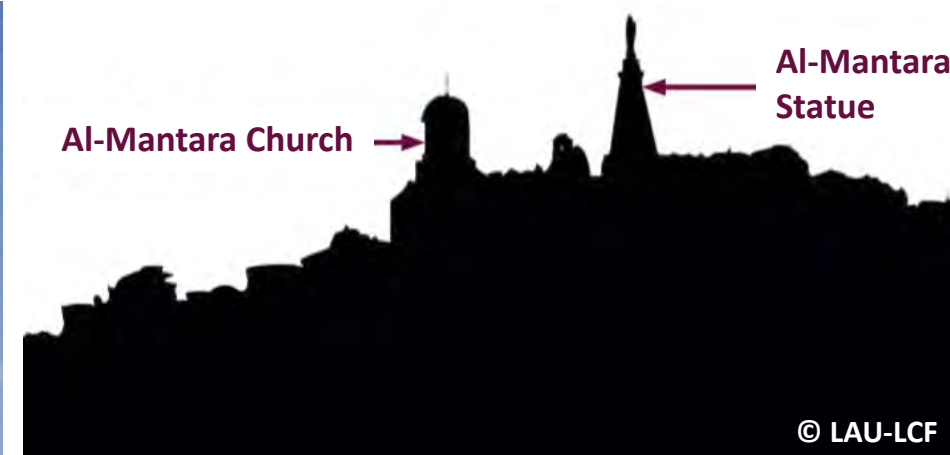
- Known for Our Lady of the Guard Church containing a grotto – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Al-Mantara Church – [panoramic view](#)
- Al-Mantara Cave
- Al-Mantara Statue – [panoramic view](#)
- Buried Byzantine Ruins

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Al-Mantara Statue

© Ministry of Tourism



Location of Al-Mantara Church and Al-Mantara Statue

© LAU-LCF



Al-Mantara Church

© Ministry of Tourism



SARAFAND

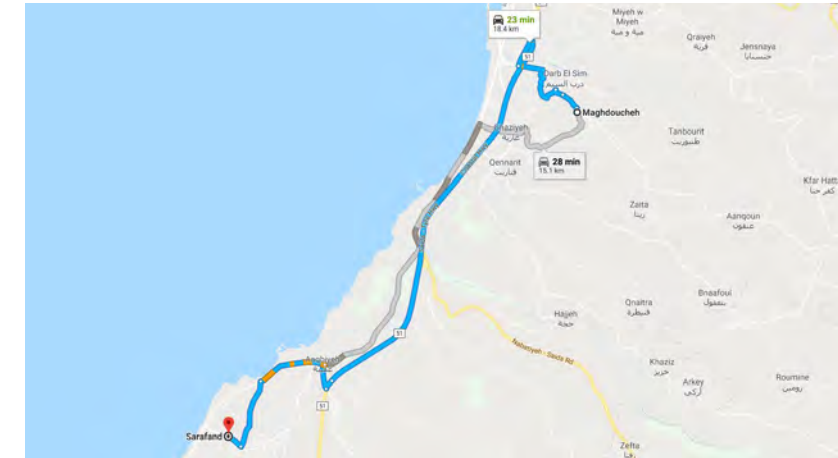
SARAFAND (Sarepta), is a major Phoenician site located between Sidon and Tyre. Presently it is now a fishing shore and a touristic attraction because of its restaurants. The site was well studied and excavated in 1969-1974, by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Some of the finds are now in the National Museum of Beirut.



Map of Sarafand



Location of Sarafand



Road map from Maghdouche to Sarafand



© Antoine Khoury Harb

Phoenician Glassware Site



© Antoine Khoury Harb

Excavations in the Phoenician Site

SARAFAND

Visits

- Major Phoenician site located between Sidon and Tyre.
- Ottoman Harbor
- Shrine of Abu Abou Zar Al-Ghafari
- Mosque of Abbas Al-Khodr



© LAU-LCF

Mosque of Abbas Al-Khodr



© LAU-LCF

Shrine of Abu Abou Zar Al-Ghafari



© Antoine Khoury Harb

Clay Tools Found in Sarafand



© LAU-LCF

Ottoman Harbor



© Antoine Khoury Harb

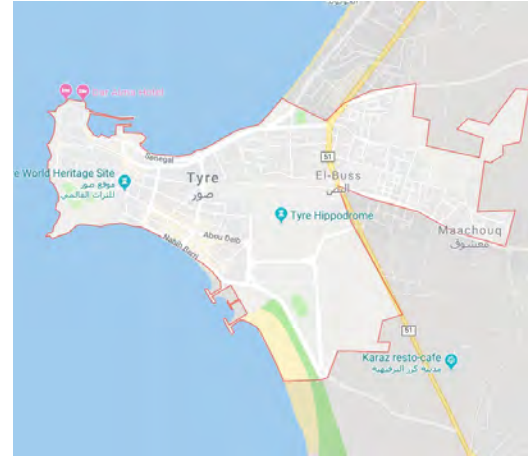
Vestiges of the Sarafand Temple

TYRE

TYRE, built around 2700 BC, it is the home of Elissar, the Phoenician princess who founded Carthage, as well as the home of Europa who was abducted by Zeus disguised as a white bull.

Two main archaeological sites - Al Bass and Al Mina - are a testimony to its historical significance. Tyre was originally made up of two settlements – one on the mainland and the other on an island – the two cities are related to a causeway.

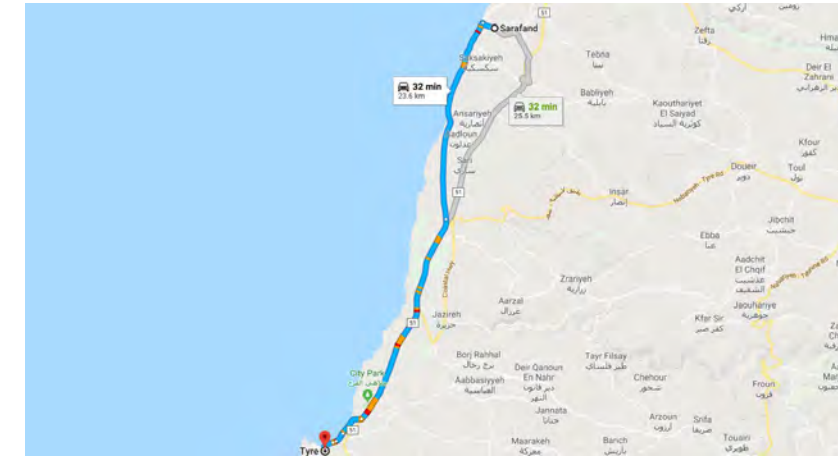
Moreover, there is a Phoenician Museum in Tyre, a patrimonial and maritime museum relating the history of ancient Tyre and its relation with the sea.



Map of Tyre



Location of Tyre



Road map from Sarafand to Tyre



Al-Bass Archaeological Site

TYRE

Visits

- Two main archeological sites – Al-Bass and Al-Mina – are testimony to its historical significance:
 - Al-Bass – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monuments of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monumental Archway – [panoramic view](#)
 - Hypodrome of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
- The Phoenician Museum



© LAU-LCF

Necropolis dating back to the Roman Period



© LAU-LCF

Hippodrome from Al-Bass Site



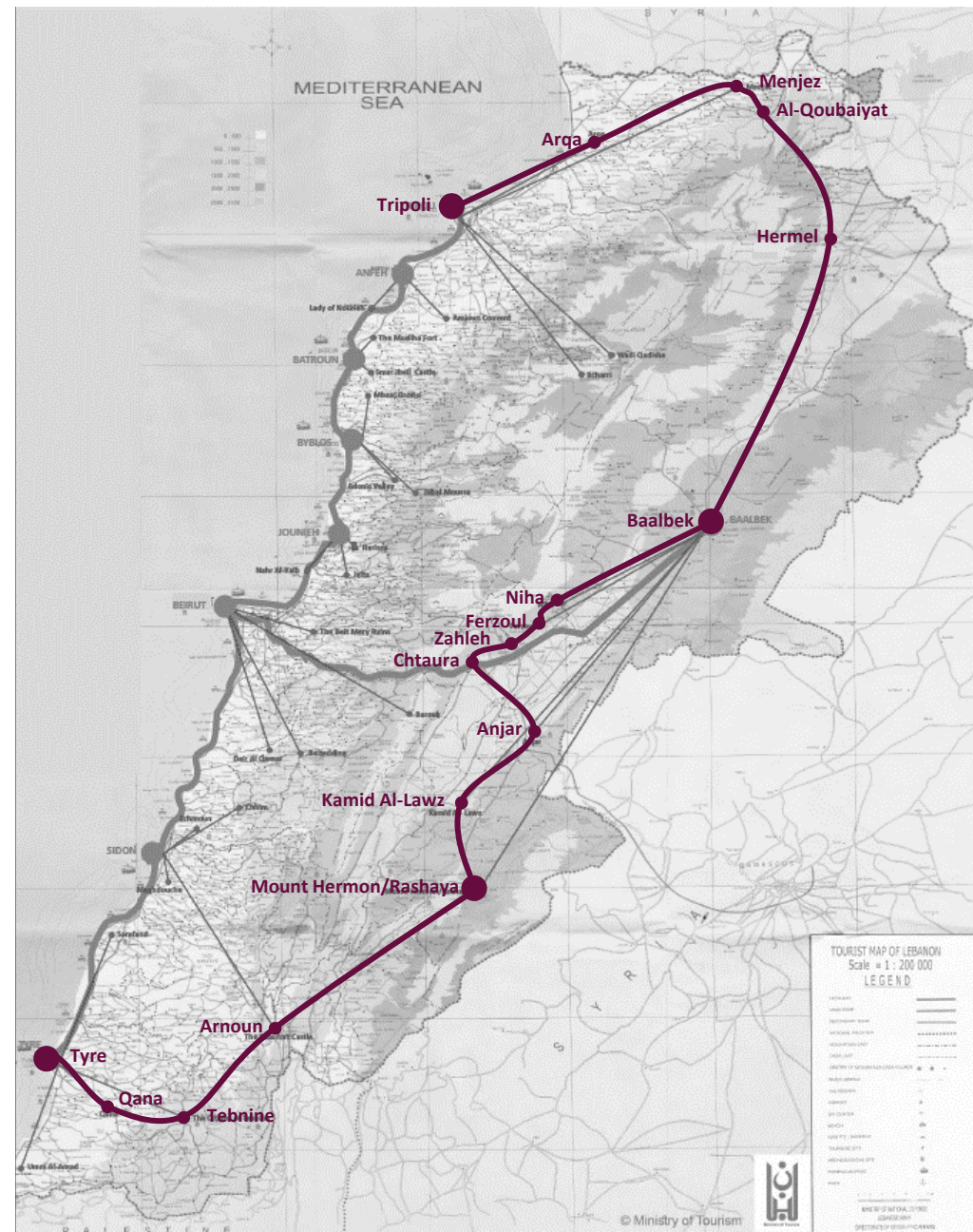
© LAU-LCF

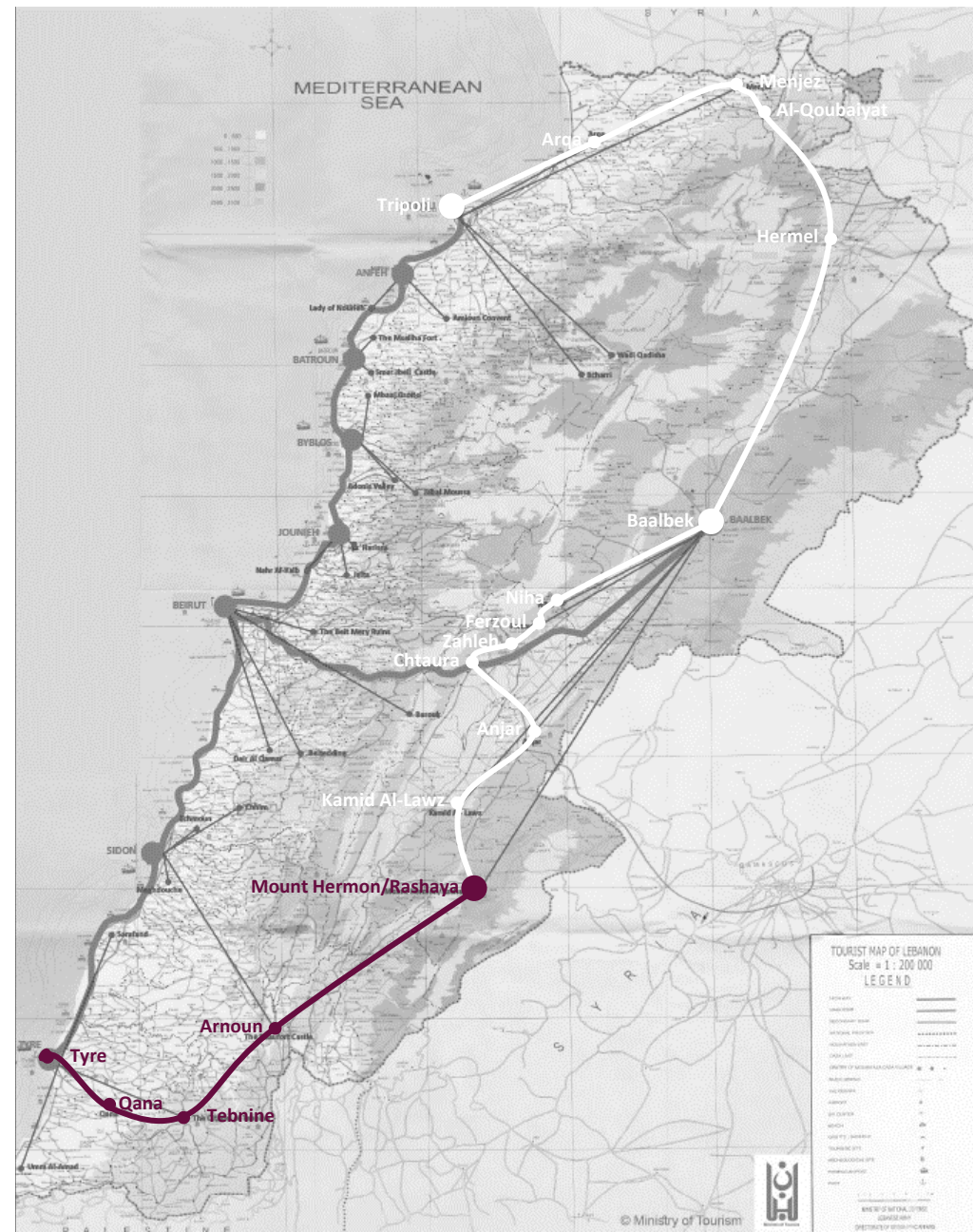
Roman Road in Al-Mina Site

ITINERARY 4 is composed of discovering Lebanon on the Interior Path; starting from Tyre (South Lebanon), passing by Baalbek (East Lebanon) and ending in Tripoli (North Lebanon).

It is an itinerary composed of 3 days, as the below table.

ITINERARY 4	DAY 1: Tyre – Qana – Tebnine – Arnoun – Mount Hermon/Rashaya
	DAY 2: Mount Hermon/Rashaya – Kamid Al-Lawz – Anjar – Chtaura – Zahle – Ferzoul – Niha – Baalbek
	DAY 3: Baalbek – Hermel/Beqaa Valley – Al-Qoubaiyat – Menjez – Arqa – Tripoli





ITINERARY 4 - DAY 1 leads to Mount Hermon/Rashaya, starting from Tyre and passing by Qana – Tebnine and Arnoun

Several places are known for their archaeological sites, remains of different civilizations who left their traces, castles, temples especially in Mount Hermon/Rashaya, etc...

[Go back to ITINERARY 4 table](#)

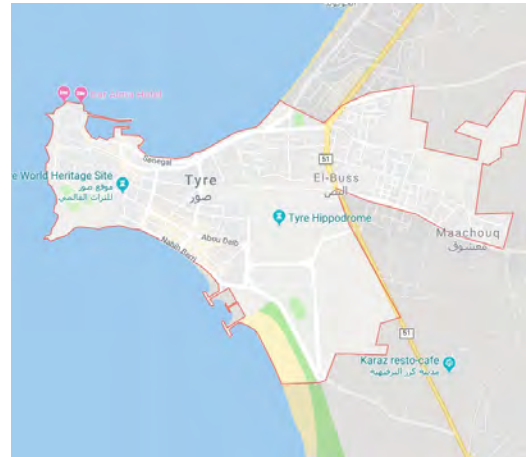


TYRE

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Two main archaeological sites - Al Bass and Al Mina - are a testimony to its historical significance. Tyre was originally made up of two settlements – one on the mainland and the other on an island – the two cities are related to a causeway.

Moreover, there is a Phoenician Museum in Tyre, a patrimonial and maritime museum relating the history of ancient Tyre and its relation with the sea.



Map of Tyre



Location of Tyre



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Al-Bass Archaeological Site

TYRE

Visits

- Two main archeological sites – Al-Bass and Al-Mina – are testimony to its historical significance:
 - Al-Bass – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monuments of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monumental Archway – [panoramic view](#)
 - Hypodrome of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
- The Phoenician Museum

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Necropolis dating back to the Roman Period



© LAU-LCF

Hippodrome from Al-Bass Site



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Roman Road in Al-Mina Site

QANA

QANA (Cana), located at 13 km from Tyre, it is believed that this is the village where Jesus performed his first miracle, turning water into wine.

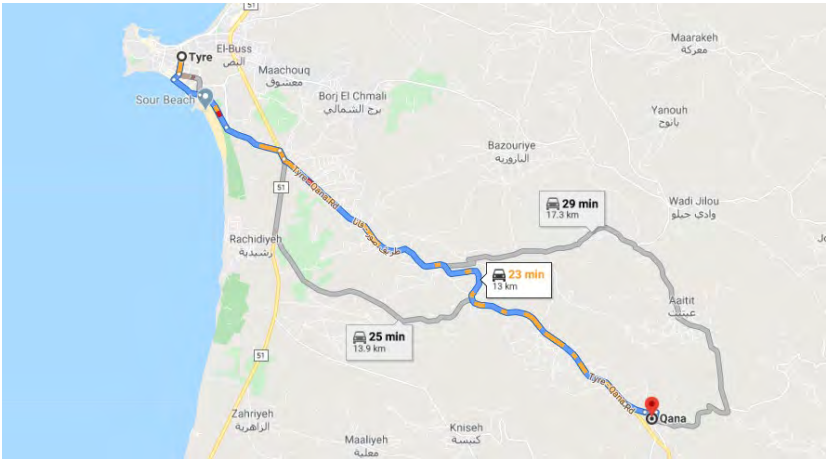
There are natural, rock-dug caves to be found in Qana that carry old inscriptions. It is said that Jesus Christ's first miracle took place at a wedding ceremony in one of these caves and also Bas-Relief of the Apostles engraved on the rocks of the site.



Map of Qana



Location of Qana



Road map from Tyre to Qana



Bas-Relief of the Apostles in Qana, a Christian pilgrimage site in Lebanon

QANA

Visits

- The Roman water channel
- Tomb of King Hiram I
- Remains of Phoenician tombs
- The Qana Grotto – [panoramic view](#)
- Moussa Tiba Museum

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Remains of Phoenician tombs



Roman Water Channel



Wine Jars

TEBNINE

THE CITADEL OF TEBNINE (Toron) is a Crusader's Castle built in 1105. The fortress witnessed many battles throughout its history. The Crusader Castle has been used by many different factions and armies and conquerors over the years that include Alexander the Great, because of its strategic position overlooking miles of terrain. Many of the existing families of Tebnine have a background makeup of Phoenician, European and Arab due to ranging influences in the region over centuries.

The city of Tebnine - [panoramic view](#).

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



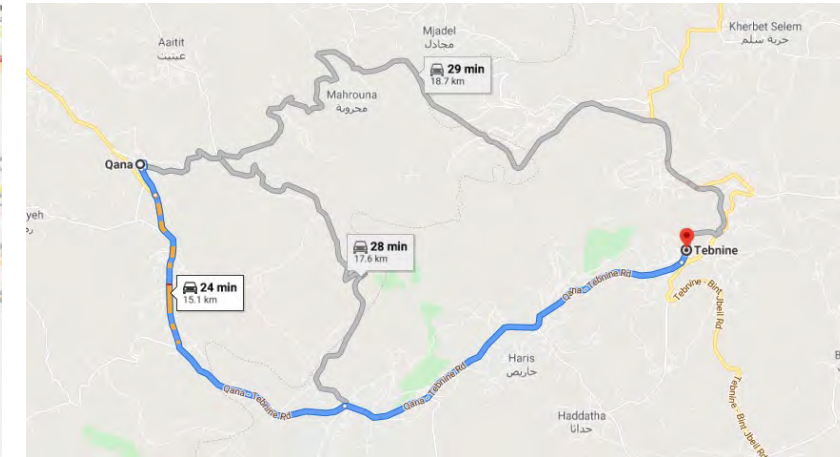
Map of Tebnine



The Citadel Interior Arches



Location of Tebnine



Road map from Qana to Tebnine



Citadel of Tebnine

© Ministry of Tourism



TEBNINE

Visits

- The Citadel of Tebnine (Crusader Castle) – [panoramic view](#).



© LAU-LCF



© LAU-LCF



© LAU-LCF

Interior Arches



© LAU-LCF

Crusader's Ruins

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

ARNOUN

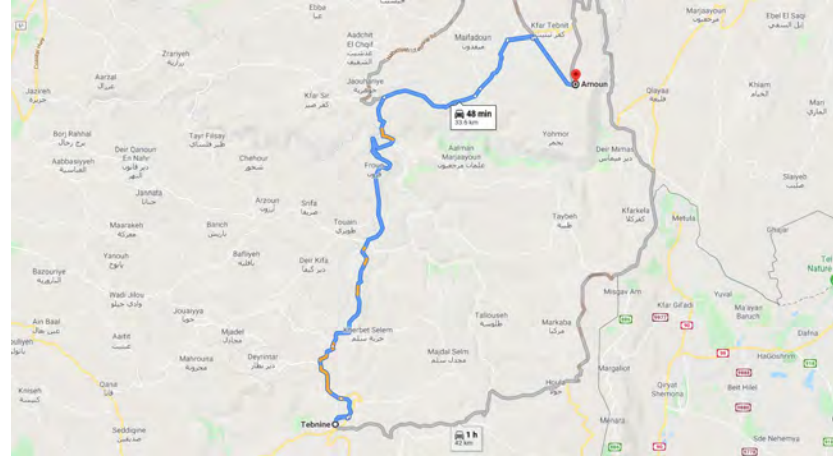
THE BEAUFORT CASTLE was named *bel fort* or *beau fort* (French for "beautiful fortress") by the Crusaders who occupied the castle in the 12th century. Its Arabic name *Qala'at al-Shaqif* means "Castle of the High Rock" (*shaqif* is the Aramaic word for "high rock").



Map of Arnoun



Location of Arnoun



Road map from Tebnine to Arnoun



The Beaufort Castle

ARNOUN

Visits

Visit the Beaufort Castle; is a Crusader fortress. There was a fortification on the site before it was captured by Fulk, King of Jerusalem, in 1139 and construction of the Crusader castle probably began soon after. Saladin captured Beaufort in 1190, but 60 years later Crusaders re-took it. In 1268 Sultan Baibars finally captured the castle for the Islamic forces.

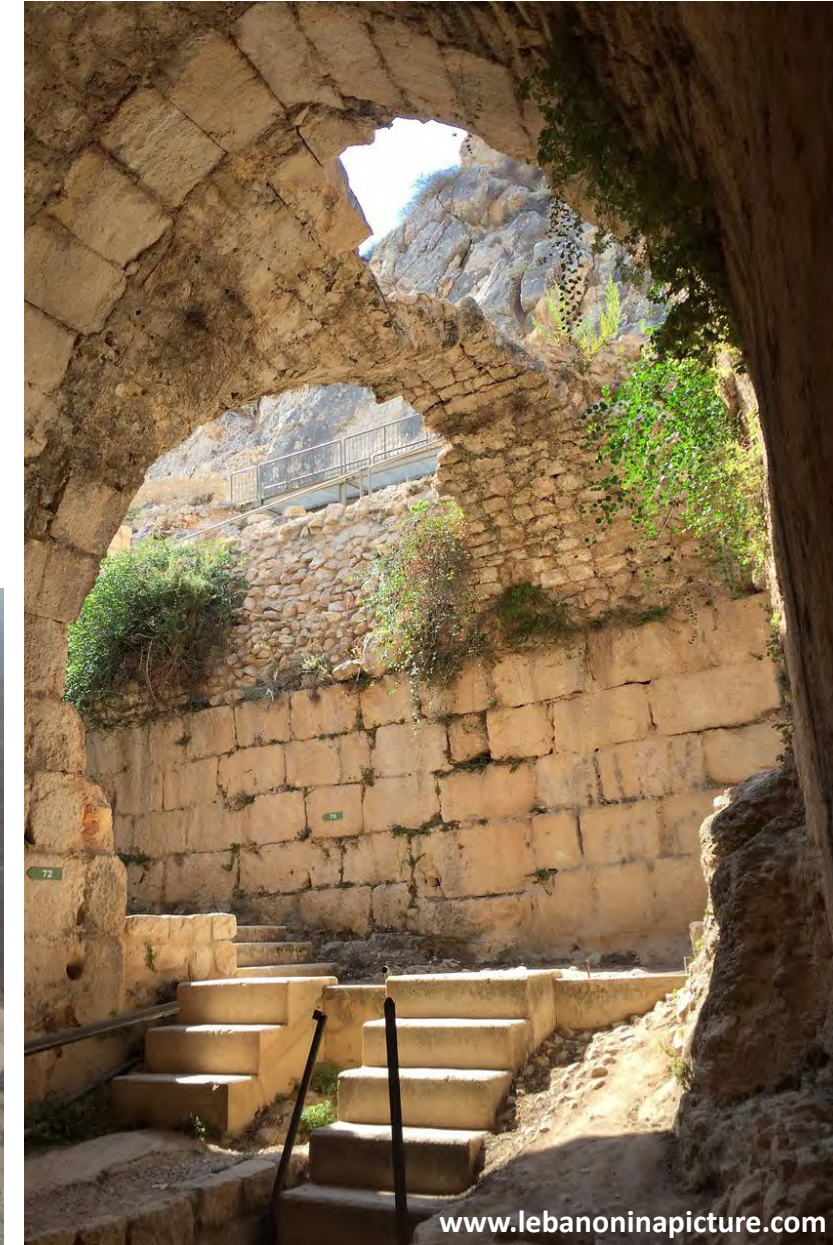
Beaufort provides one of the few cases where a medieval castle proved of military value and utility also in modern warfare, as its late 20th-century history shows.



The Beaufort Castle



Interior Views of the Castle



Interior Views of the Castle

MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA

MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA region is a significant cultural heritage site in the eastern mountain terrain. The temples which circled Hermon were oriented to the cone-shaped tip of Kasr Es-Sebayb, the highest point of the mountain and the site of a sacred enclosure in Roman and pre-Roman time. The temples which circle Hermon are, from the south: Hebbariya, Ain Harsha, Ain Libbaya, Nebi Safa , Akbeh, Aiha, Beka, Khirbet el-Knese, Yanta, Deir el-Ashayr, Rahle, Burkush, and Er-Rime.

[More info](#)

- [Panoramic view of Mount Hermon](#)
- [Panoramic view of Rashaya](#)

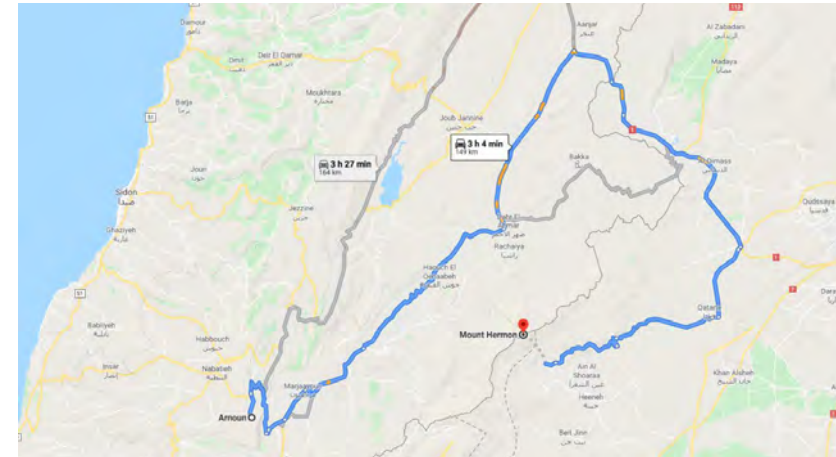
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Mount Hermon/Rashaya



[Location of Mount Hermon](#)



[Road map from Arnoun to Mount Hermon/Rashaya](#)



General View of Mount Hermon

© DiscoverLebanon

MOUNT HERMON/RASHAYA

Visits

- Significant cultural heritage site, temples circled Hermon (Hebbariya, Ain Hirsha, Ain Libbaya, Nebi Safa, Akbeh, Aiha, Bakka, Khirbet el-Knese, Yanta, Deir el-Ashayr, Rahle, Burkush, and Er-Rime).
- Abel Sarcophagus
- Mar Moussa Al-Habashi Church
- Rashaya Old Souk – [panoramic view](#)
- Independence Citadel of Rashaya – [panoramic view](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Rashaya Old Souk



Mar Moussa Al-Habashi Church



Rashaya Old Souk



General View of Rashaya

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

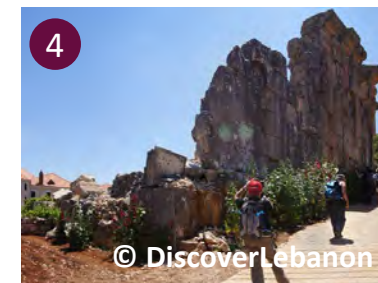
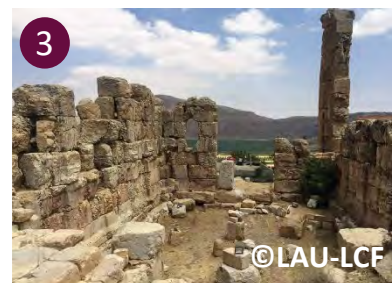
- 1 The Temple of Yanta: Roman Temple
- 2 The Temple of Bakka: Roman Temple
- 3 The Temple of Deir El-Ashayer: Greco-Roman Temple
- 4 The Temple of Nabi Safa: Roman Temple
- 5 The Temple of Ain Harsha: Roman Temple

“Mount Hermon has the largest number of temples ever to be found in any region in the world. Among the temples located in the western slope of the mountain, there is one in a place called Jabal Khan, another near the village ‘Aqbe, in addition to temples found in the villages of Hebbariyeh, Nehi Safa, Bakka Yanta, ‘Ayn Harsheh, and Deir El-‘Ashayer. Remains of temples were also found in ‘Ayha, ‘Ayn Lebbayam, Kfarqouk, Borqosh, Mdoukha, Raqleh, Helwa, ‘Ayn Qania, Al-Ram, and others, in addition to those found on the eastern slope overlooking the Syrian territories.”

“The Roots of Christianity in Lebanon”
by Dr. Antoine Khoury Harb



Location of temples in Mount Hermon



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

1 THE TEMPLE OF YANTA:

There are ruins of an impressively sized and positioned Roman temple in the area that is presumed to have been built on the site of a forerunning Semitic temple. The ruins lie on either side of the road and are sparse but retain some upright stones. Around the site are remnants of ancient habitation and tombs.



Location of Yanta

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

2 THE TEMPLE OF BAKKA:

The ruins of a Roman temple in the village are included in a group of Temples of Mount Hermon. George Taylor classified it as a prostylos temple and noted that the north and south walls remained standing and the podium floor had survived.

The site has been heavily damaged by local construction of houses over the site. The temple featured an underground crypt that was accessible via one of the houses that had been built over it.

Edward Robinson suggested that word *bakka* could have derived from the later Arabic meaning of *crowd*. Others have linked it to the Hebrew word *bikha* meaning *plain*.



Location of Bakka



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

3 THE TEMPLE OF DEIR EL-ASHAYER:

The village is near to the remains of a substantial Greco-Roman style temple dedicated to unknown deities, with 30 metres (98 ft) long foundations and columns re-used in local construction. A Greek inscription was found noting that a bench was installed “in the year 242, under Beeliabos, also called Diototos, son of Abedanos, high priest of the gods of Kiboreia”. Julien Alquot argued that the bench had liturgical uses as a mobile throne. The era of the gods of Kiboreia is not certain, as is their location which is not conclusively to be identified with Deir El Achayer, but was possibly the Roman sanctuary or the name of a settlement in the area. It has been suggested that the name Kiboreia was formed from the Aramaic word *kbr*, meaning a “place of great abundance”



Location of Deir El-Ashayer

[Back to the slide “SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON”](#)



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SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

4

THE TEMPLE OF NABI SAFA:

In 1852 the village was visited by an orientalist by the name of Edward Robinson. He later wrote about his visit, mentioning the existence of two Roman sarcophagi in the area. One may see the ruins of a Roman temple having connection with a group of sanctuaries on Mount Hermon. This temple, seventy feet by thirty, has suffered a great deal of damage, but from its position facing the splendid Mount Hermon, it offers a unique and unparalleled spectacle. George Taylor spoke of the alignment of the doorway in relation to the Mountain. The blocks of stone used in the construction are a yard thick, skillfully hewn and finished. The pediment is attractive and elegant. The only wall still standing with its pilasters is the one on the north side. Impressive columns embellish the entrance on the western side and there one can see an altar and a stairway leading to an underground chamber. It is supposed that the temple was once used as a sanctuary dedicated to the prophet Safa, En-Nabi Safa, the Pure, descendant of Jacob. His honorable body is believed to lie somewhere in the grounds accompanied by his spirit and an ancient tradition has it that one day a man with sufficiently deep faith will uncover it.



Location of Nabi Safa

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



©Antoine Houry Harb



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SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON

5 THE TEMPLE OF AIN HARCHA :

(About a forty-minute walk) along a rocky path, on a ridge-top to the west, higher than the village sits one of the best examples of a Roman temple in the vicinity of Mount Hermon. The temple of Ain Harcha can also be reached by walking down from the village of Ain Ata.

It was restored in 1938-1939 and dates from a Greek inscription on one of the blocks to 114-115 AD. The temple is built of limestone, opens to the east and blends in well with the landscape. The pediment and west wall are in particularly good condition and two columns bases show what supported the beams and roof. Carved blocks show busts of Selene, the moon goddess and Helios, the sun god. Around the site are remnants of ancient habitation and tombs.



[Panoramic view of the Temple of Ain Harcha](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

[Location of Aiyh Harsheh](#)

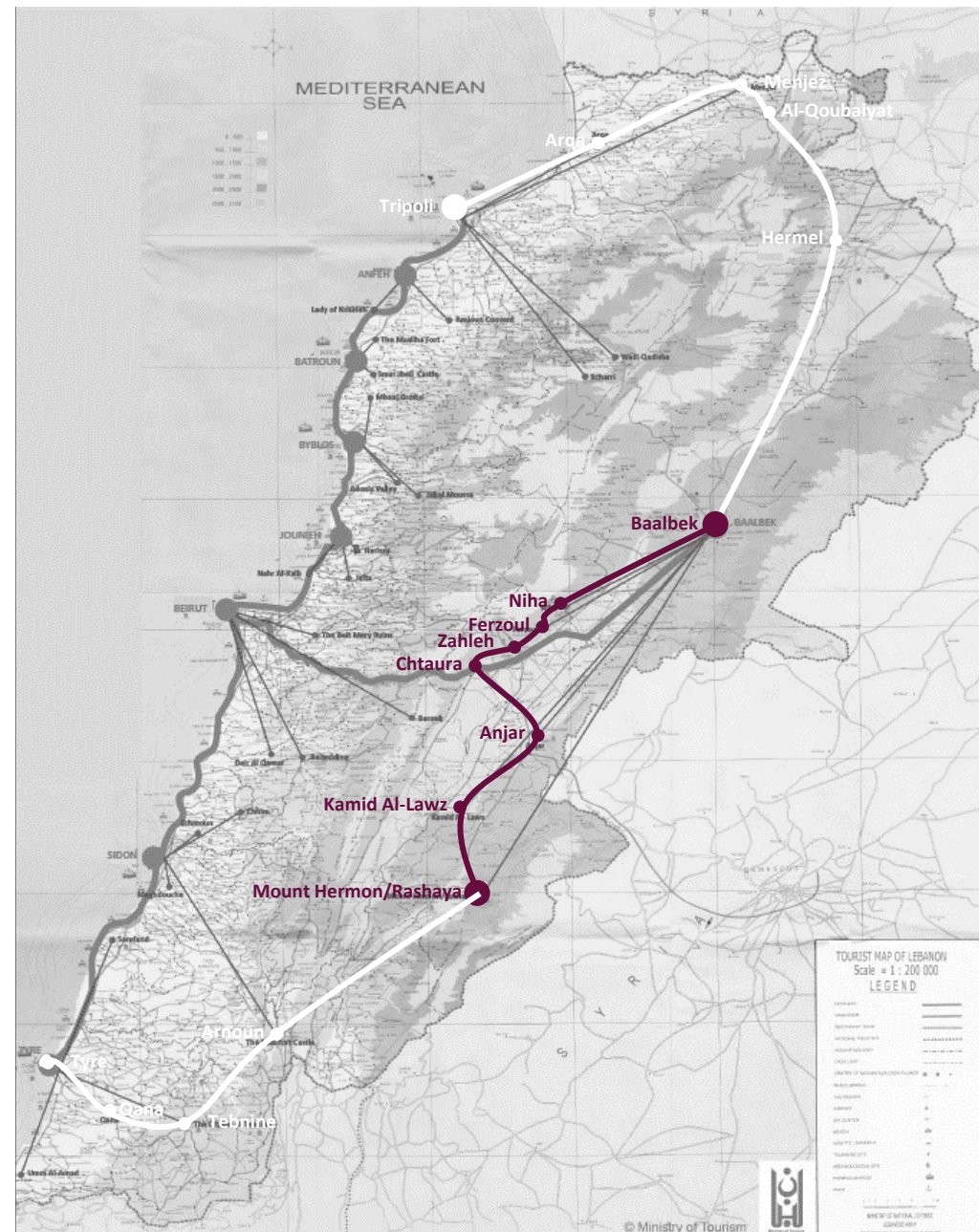
[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF MOUNT HERMON"](#)



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After spending the night in Mount Hermon/Rashaya, **ITINERARY 4 – DAY 2** leads to Kamid Al-Lawz and ending in Baalbek, passing by Anjar – Chtaura – Zahle – Ferzoul and Niha.

Several places are worth visiting:

- Archaeological sites
- Caves
- Temples
- Wineries

[Go back to ITINERARY 4 table](#)



KAMID AL-LAWZ

KAMID AL LAWZ is one of the most important sites in Lebanon where archaeologists found and recorded many spectacular buildings, which are very important to the history of the region. Paleolithic material was found alongside Heavy Neolithic on through to the late Neolithic period, becoming a seat of state in the Bronze age and continuing until the Byzantine era, a German team from the University of Freiburg has conducted more recent excavations and studies.

Panoramic views of Kamid Al-Lawz ([1](#) – [2](#))

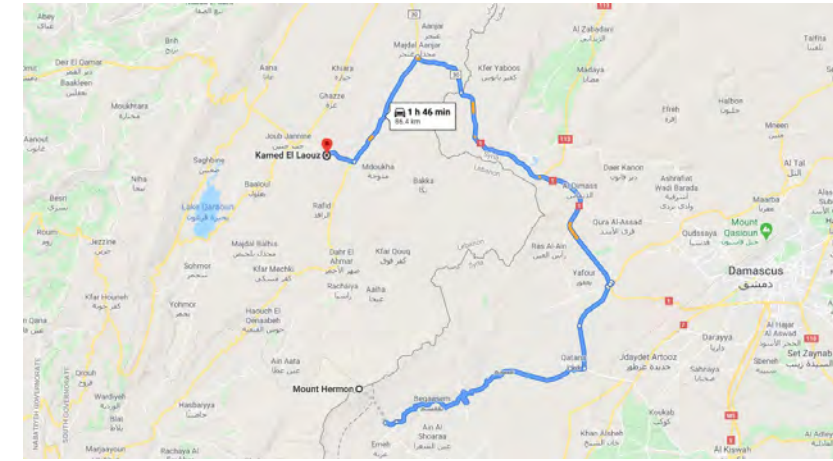
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Kamid Al-Lawz



Location of Kamid Al-Lawz



Road map from Mount Hermon/Rashaya to Kamid Al-Lawz



Kamid Al-Lawz General View

KAMID AL-LAWZ

Visits

- Archaeological site containing ruins from Paleolithic and Neolithic eras, Early, Middle and Late Bronze ages, Iron (I-II-III) ages and from different civilizations (Roman and Byzantine and French Mandate)



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Agricultural Land



© Ministry of Tourism



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Kamid Al-Lawz Archaeological Tell

ANJAR

ANJAR, was founded by Caliph Walid Ibn 'Abd al-Malak around 705 AD. The Umayyads built it and turned it into an important commercial center as it linked Damascus, Homs, Baalbek and the Palestinian plains. It shone for only 20-30 years. Anjar displays a good example of early Islamic architecture and its influence by Roman-Byzantine architecture. This is clearly visible in the various construction techniques and decorations in the city.

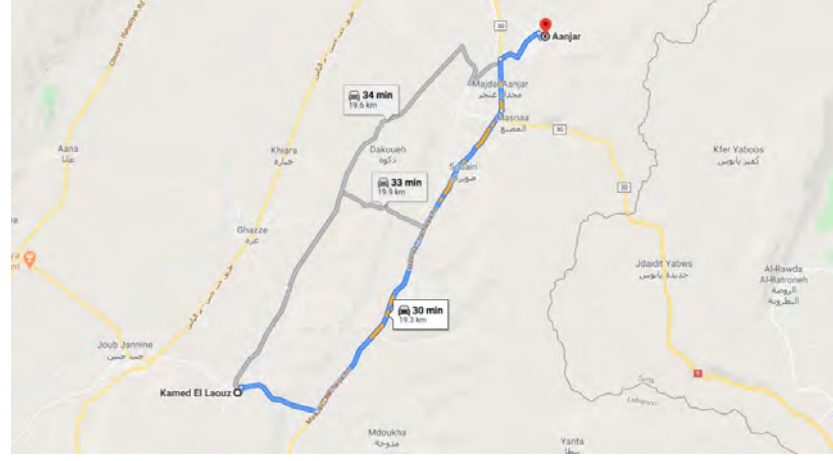
Anjar is a heritage site inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



Map of Anjar



Location of Anjar



Road map from Kamid Al-Lawz to Anjar



Umayyad city of Anjar

ANJAR

Visits

- Important commercial centers built by the Umayyads – [panoramic view](#)
- Early Islamic architecture monuments
- Bathhouse
- Little Palace
- Main Streets, colonnades and walls
- Mosque
- The Great Palace
- Qalaat Al-Hosn

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



The market arcades



The souks



The Great Palace

CHTAURA

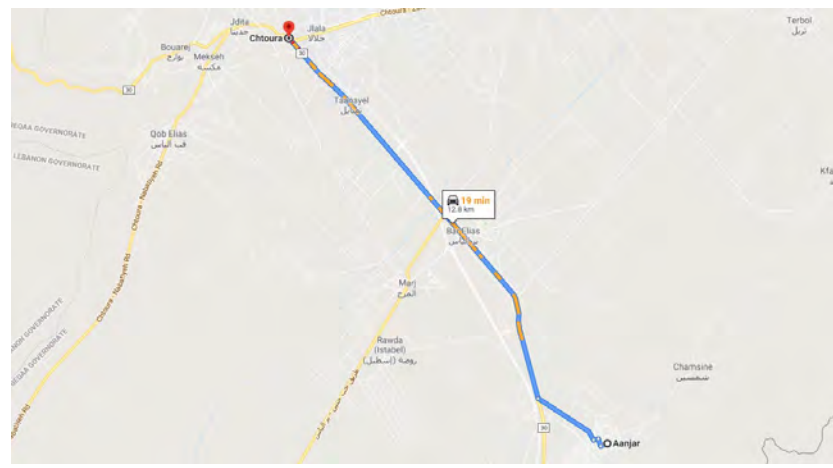
CHTAURA is the valley's hub for banking, transportation, and commerce, hotels, restaurants and (wineries since 1868).



Map of Chtaura



Location of Chtaura



Road map from Anjar to Chtaura



Chtaura Wineries

CHTAURA

Visits

Wineries and factories since 1868:

- Domaine des Tourelles Winery
- Chateau Nakad
- Chateau Khoury
- Arak Tuma Factory



© DomaineWines&Spirits

Domaine des Tourelles



© YellowPages

Chateau Nakad



© TripAdvisor

Chateau Khoury

ZAHLE

ZAHLE is known as the "Bride of the Beqaa" for its geographical location and attractiveness, but also as "the City of Wine and Poetry".

It is famous throughout Lebanon and the region for its pleasant climate, numerous riverside restaurants and quality arak.

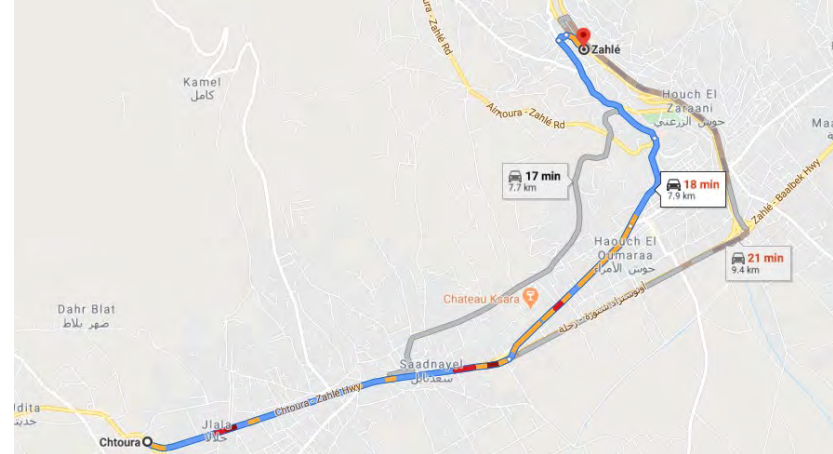
[General panoramic view of Zahle](#)



Map of Zahle



Location of Zahle



Road map from Chtaura to Zahle



General View of Zahle

ZAHLE

Visits

Zahle is known for being the “City of Wine and Poetry”

- [Chateau St. Thomas](#): Château St Thomas estate is a vineyard spreading over 65 hectares and a wine storehouse for fermentation and ageing. On this very land of the Beqaa valley, the Romans had once created the Temple of Bacchus, a tribute to the Roman god of wine. Throughout history, this land still shows unlimited potential to produce great wines.
- [Chateau Ksara](#): was founded in 1857 by Jesuit Priests who produced the country's first dry red wine. Château Ksara is Lebanon's oldest, largest and most visited winery, attracting some 70,000 visitors per year ([Chateau Ksara panoramic view](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Ksara Wineries

© Ministry of Tourism



Shrine of Our Lady of Zahle

© Ministry of Tourism



Chateau Ksara

© DiscoverLebanon

FERZOUL

FERZOUL, a presence of foundations of a Roman temple dedicated to Apollo; many sculptures and engravings; a throne of kings or queens, etc.

There are many caves on a hill in the north-east of the village in the time of the Byzantines, they were transformed into hermitages for the anchorites; a whole region is known as the plural: The caves of the hermits.

[General panoramic view of Ferzoul.](#)

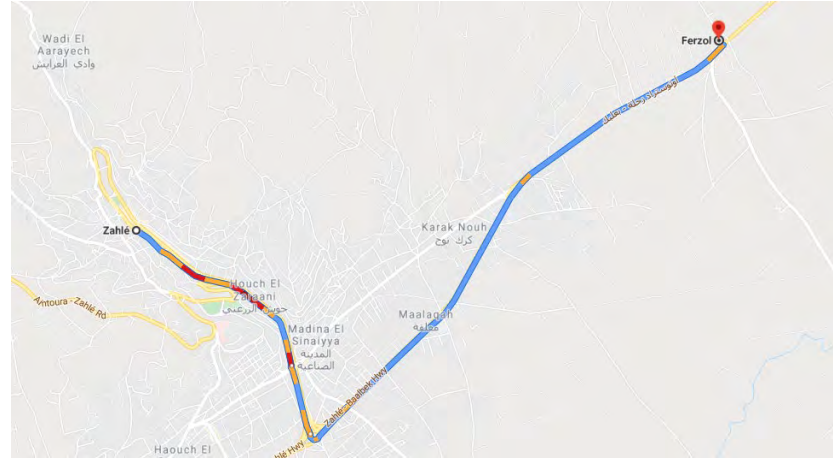
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Ferzoul



Location of Ferzoul



Road map from Zahle to Ferzoul



Mountain of Ferzoul Habis

© DiscoverLebanon

FERZOUL

Visits

- Caves transformed into hermitages (habis). The caves are a group of Byzantine, Roman, and Canaanite tombs and stone temples. They occur at regular intervals and are partly natural, partly man-made. All are cut in the shape of a dome and most of them have a reservoir dug in the center, a niche with a carved cone-like shape inside it. This probably represents a god sculpted in an archaic way according to local Semitic tradition.



Ferzoul Habis

NIHA

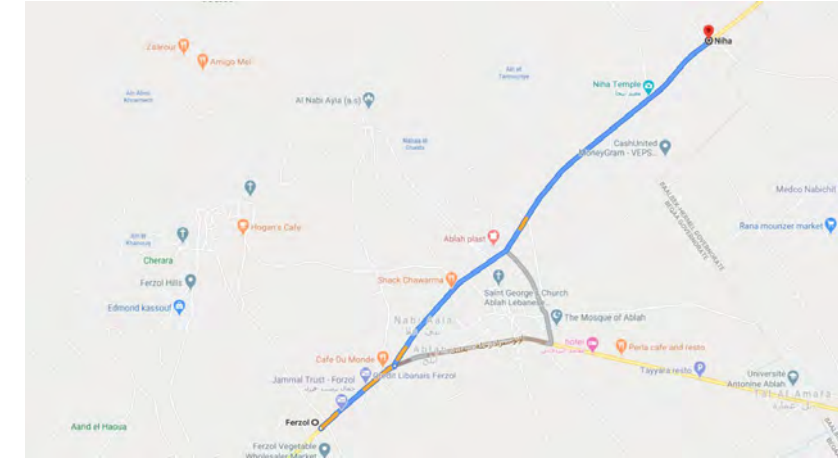
NIHA Roman Temples are two temples dedicated to the Canaanite goddess of fertility *Atargatis* (Phoenician Astarte) the god of thunder lightning and rain, *Hadaranes*, and their son. It is also known for *Hosn Niha*, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small a Byzantine Basilica.



Map of Niha



Location of Niha



Road map from Ferzoul to Niha



© LAU-LCF

The Big Roman Temple



© LAU-LCF



© Ministry of Tourism



NIHA

Visits

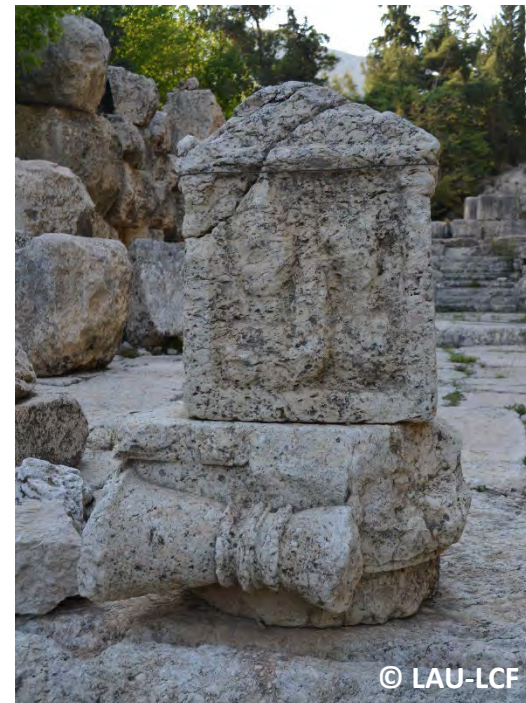
- Big and Small Roman Temples: Niha Roman Temples also known for Hosn Niha, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small Byzantine Basilica – [panoramic view](#).
- The Roman Fountain
- Roman Stone Quarry



Detail of Niha Temple



Niha Small Temple



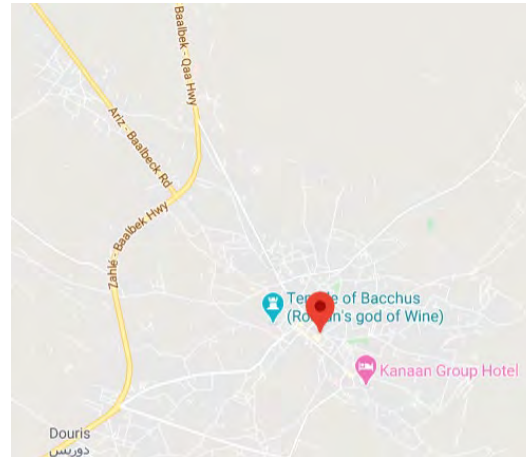
Detail of Niha Temple



Upper Grand Roman Temple

BAALBEK

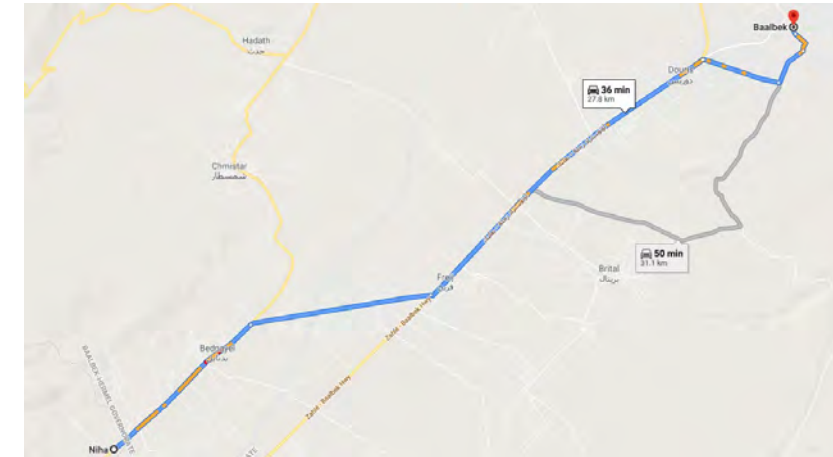
BAALBEK, Founded by the Phoenicians, it was later conquered by the Macedonians who called it Heliopolis (always the City of the Sun) for assimilation between the god Sun and the Phoenician divinity Baal. Then it became a Roman colony under Augustus, preserving the new name. Today you can see three main buildings: the temple of Jupiter, the temple of Bacchus and the circular temple of Venus. A fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury is located on the hill of Sheikh Abdallah. inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



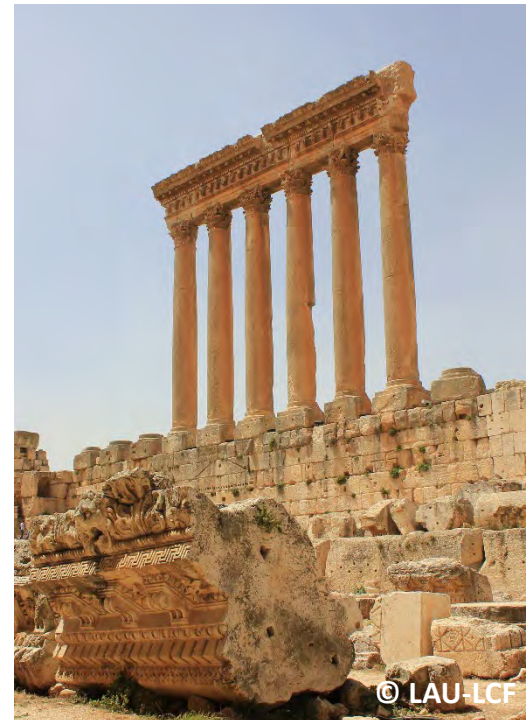
Map of Baalbek



Location of Baalbek



Road map from Niha to Baalbek



Temple of Jupiter



Cella of the temple of Bacchus

BAALBEK

Visits

- Three main buildings: the Temple of Jupiter, the Temple of Bacchus and the circular Temple of Venus and a fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury. Panoramic views of several monuments ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#) – [4](#) – [5](#) – [6](#)) and stone of the pregnant woman – [panoramic view](#)
- Heliopolis
- The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque
- Qubbat Al Sa'idayn
- Qubbat Douris
- Ras El Ain Spring
- Ras Al Imam Al Hussein Mosque
- Al Barbara Mosque
- The Shrine of Al Sayyida Khawla - [panoramic view](#)
- Cathedral of Fakieh – [panoramic view](#)
- Our Lady of Beshwet – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Temple of Bacchus



Temple of Venus

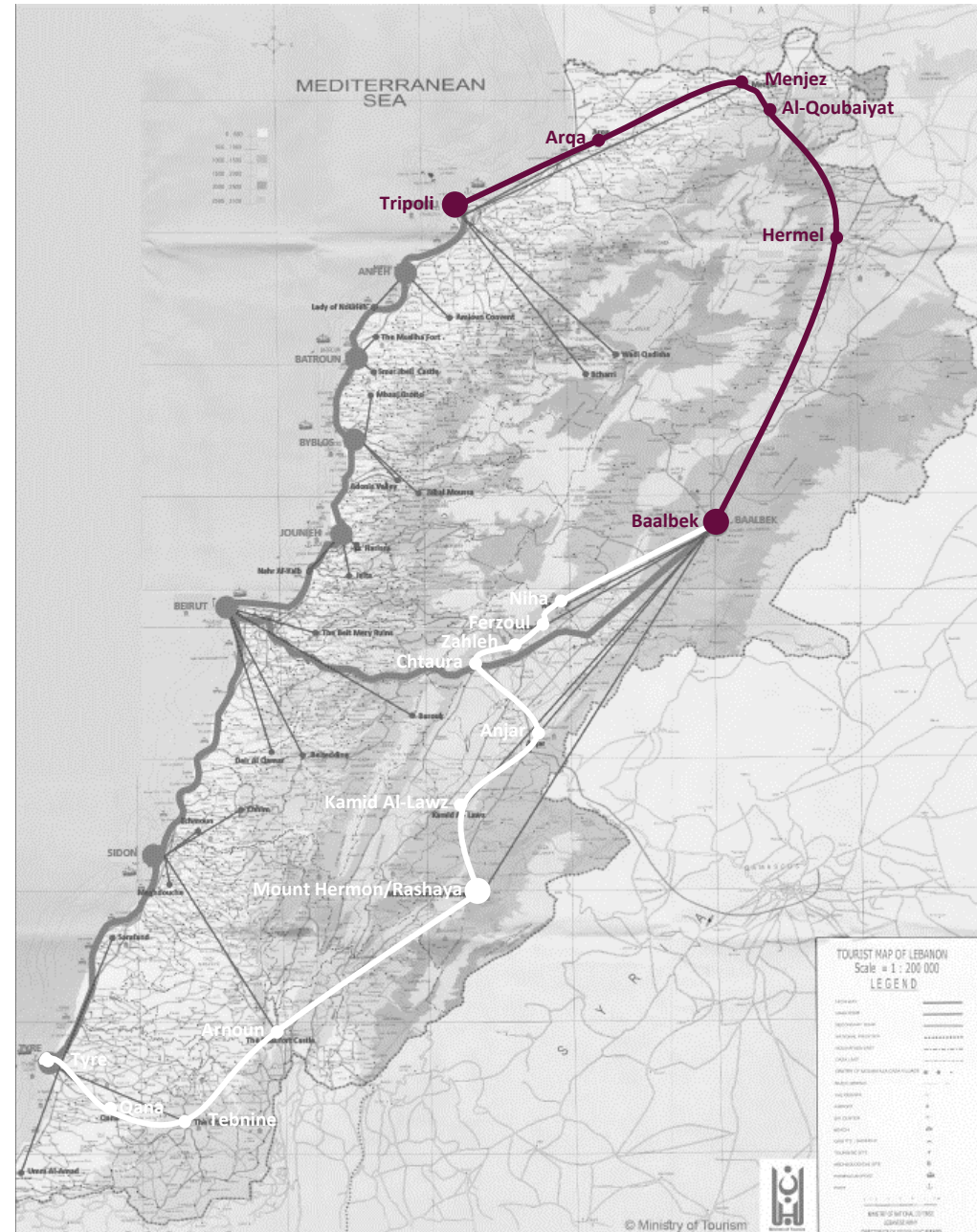


The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque

ITINERARY 4 - DAY 3 from Baalbek to Tripoli, passing by – Hermel/Beqaa Valley – Al-Qoubaiyat – Menjez and Arqa , in order to discover:

- Religious landmarks
- Natural places
- Historical sites
- Archaeological sites

[Go back to ITINERARY 4 table](#)



HERMEL/BEQAA VALLEY

KAMOUH EL-HERMEL, the pyramid has been suggested to date to the first or second century BC due to similarities with architecture of tower tombs of the late Seleucid era at Palmyra in Syria.

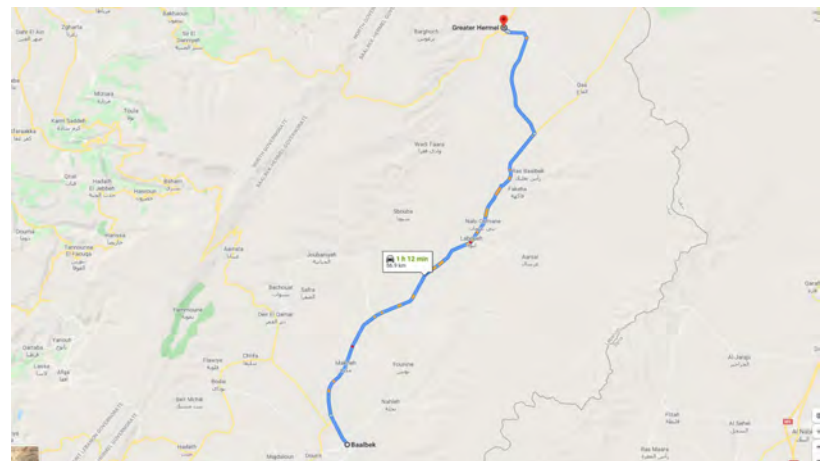
The pyramid sits on top of a hill that is clearly visible from a distance and has been fenced off to prevent damage.



Map of Hermel



Location of Hermel



Road map from Baalbek to Hermel/Beqaa Valley



Ancient Pyramid

HERMEL/BEQAA VALLEY

Visits

- An ancient pyramid located 6 Km south of Hermel – [panoramic view](#)
- St. Maron Monastery – [panoramic view](#)
- Scenic road trip
- Several temples located in the area of Beqaa such as (Qasr Banat, Iaat, Ferzoul Habis, Temnin El-Foka and Nahle).
- A Cuneiform Inscription at Wadi Brissa – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#)). It relates the deeds of Nabuchodonosor, king of Babylon, who came to Lebanon to procure cedar wood in order to worthily embellish his palace and the temple of the god Mardok (604 and 562 B.C.).
- Nahr el-Assi, the Orontes River – [panoramic view](#).



St. Maron Monastery

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

- 1 [Iaat](#): Corinthian column
- 2 [Nahle](#): Roman temple
- 3 [Temnin el-Foka](#): Roman temple
- 4 [Qasr Banat](#): ancient temple (probably Roman)
- 5 [Ferzoul Habis](#): Hermit caves

TYPOLGY OF TEMPLES

The typology of the temples has been studied and they are generally divided into [Antae](#), [Prostylos](#) or [Peripteral](#) types.

- [Antae](#) temples have side walls that extend to form a porch at the front or rear (or both) and terminated in pilasters that were called the *antae*.
- If columns were placed in advance of the walls or antae, the temple was termed [Prostylos](#)
- If columns surrounded the temple it was termed [Peripteral](#). The peripteral type is thought to be the most perfect form of temple and the best preserved of this type is the Temple of Bacchus at Baalbek.



Location of temples in Beqaa



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

1 IAAT

The location of the Pillar is 4 miles (6 km) northwest of the Baalbek ruins, between the towns of Baalbeck and Chlifa.

At one point a plaque was installed on the northern side of the monument; however, it has been removed and no other history is known of the column, which is believed to be a funerary monument. The column is also widely believed in local legend to be related to St. Helena, but it is most likely a funerary monument.

Whilst technically not being a temple, Taylor suggested that the column might have been placed where it is as a victory column to mark the site of a great ancient battle. He also noted a cartouche on the sixth cylinder of the column.



Location of the Temple of Iaet

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

2 NAHLE:

Situated northeast of Baalbeck above a deep and very pretty valley, the slopes of this village are studded with the familiar burial chambers often found near Roman/Byzantine sites.

The massive foundation stones of Nahle's Roman temple suggest that a mighty structure once stood here.

This sanctuary consisted of two parts: an open air court and a large room with a ceiling where notches for the wooden beam still exist. Only a few courses of stone are still standing, but the temple maintains its dignity despite crowding by modern village residences.



[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)

[Location of the Temple of Nahle](#)



© Lévon Nordiguan "Temples de l'époque romaine au Liban"



© Lévon Nordiguan "Temples de l'époque romaine au Liban"

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

3 TEMNIN EL-FOKA:

The village of Temnin el Fawqa is located at the lower eastern part of Mount Sanin. The numerous springs of the region explain human settlement there, and the development of the flowing water goddess cult. In this area apart from the Nymphaeum Sanctuary in Temnin.

Hadad and Atargatis are the water cult god and goddess. They were particularly worshiped during the Roman period. Temnin el-Foka is a nymphaeum is close to the spring of Ain el Job. The nymphaeum is an arched watercourse built of large stones that has been constructed 4 metres deep into a hill. It leads to a cistern underground. A gully has formed at the outflow, where a boundary pillar is carved with the image of a goddess. It resembles a similar cippus at Kafr Zabad.



[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)

[Location of the Temple of Temnin El-Foka](#)



SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

4 QASR BANAT:

An ancient temple (probably Roman) situated 1.5 Km east of Chlifa in the Baalbek District of the Beqaa Governorate in the city of Qsarnaba.

It is believed the site was called the *Castle of Virgins* and was the residence of virgins in Roman times. Indeed the arab world "Qasr" comes from the latin "castra" (meaning in English: "castle").

George F. Taylor classified Qasr el Banat among a group of ancient Roman Temples of the Beqaa Valley. It is suggested to date to Ancient Roman, but it is possible that was originally built as a very small temple- during Ancient Greek eras or earlier.



Location of the Temple of Qasr Banat

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



© Antoine Khoury Harb



© Antoine Khoury Harb

SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA

5 FERZOUL HABIS:

The historic caves of Habis were used as a hideout back in Roman and Byzantine eras. Back then, reaching the caves was a difficult feat. But once inside, it's possible to reach any cave through interconnecting tunnels. Now, the caves are a pleasant place to sit and enjoy a sunny day in the shade. A spectacular landscape framed by the caves overlooks Wadi el Habis, Bekaa valley, and Anti Lebanon mountains.

[Panoramic view of Ferzoul Habis](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



[Location of the Temple of Ferzoul Habis](#)

[Back to the slide "SOME TEMPLES IN THE AREA OF BEQAA"](#)



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AL-QOUBAIYAT

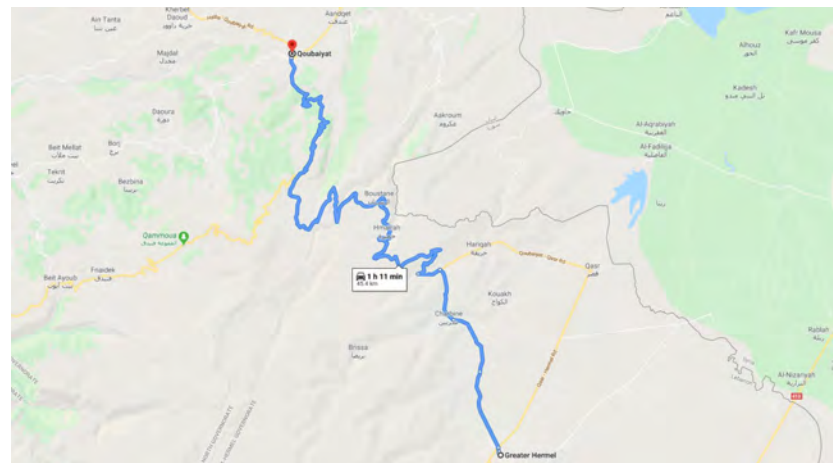
The origin of the name "**AL QOUBAIYAT**" is Aramaic. The word "Qbayya" means the big pool of water, and "Qbayyat" is the plural of it. That region was called "Qbayyat" for being rich in water sources.



Map of Al-Qoubaiyat



Location of Al-Qoubaiyat



Road map from Hermel/Beqaa Valley to Al-Qoubaiyat



Mar Artimos Challita Monastery

AL-QOUBAIYAT

Visits

- A region rich in water source.
- Al-Qoubaiyat Forest – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))
- Mar Artimos Challita Monastery – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))



Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Al-Qoubaiyat Forest

MENJEZ

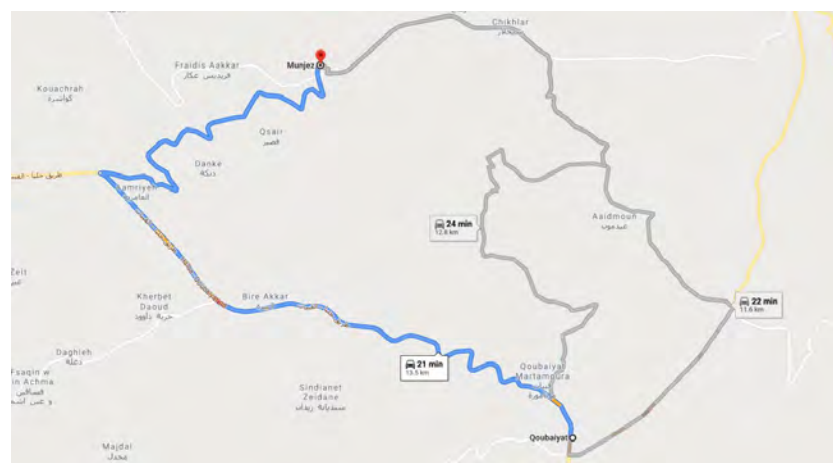
The village of **MENJEZ** is the home to a number of interesting historical, archaeological and religious sites, including: Beit Jaalouk temple (or “*Maqam ar-Rabb*”, an ancient roman temple and worship site for the goddess Nemesis, dating from the first century AD); a crusader castle ruins “*Qalaat Felis*” inhabited by the Chevalier de St. Jean de Jerusalem or what is also known as Ordre de Malte, the castle belonged to the Comté de Tripoli; the Maronite Monastery of our Lady of the Fort “*Deir Saydet El Qalaa*” built by the Jesuits Order in the 19th century; remains of a roman canal; and 180 pre-historic tombs dating back to 5,000 years BC. This archaeological diversity and richness gives Menjez the possibility to become and archaeological park for research, education, and tourism.



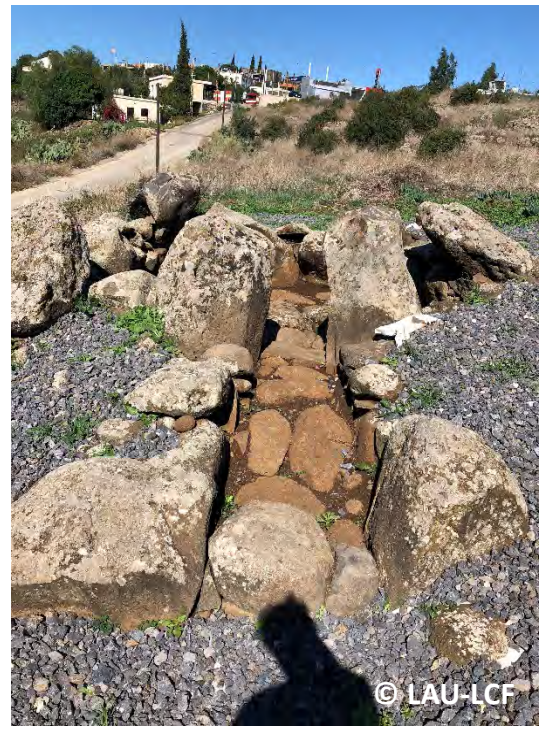
Map of Menjez



Location of Menjez



Road map from Al-Qoubaiyat to Menjez



Megalithic Tombs



Menjez Site

MENJEZ

Visits

Architectural Heritage:

- Roman basalt temple called Maqam Er-Rabb or Beit Jaalouk
- Qalaat Feliz
- Saydet El-Qalaa (Lady of the Fort) – [panoramic view](#)
- Megalithic Tombs 87 [megalithic dolmens](#) marking the site of historic graves dating from about 3000 BC
- The ruins of a Crusader castle, the Felix or the Felicium of the Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem

Natural Heritage:

- Menjez river characterized by its natural pools
- Nahr el-Kebir river running through the border valley between Lebanon and Syria
- El-Horsh el-Assouad, a forest of laurels and oaks that stretches over 485.000 m2

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Ruins in Menjez



© LAU-LCF

Megalithic Tombs



© LAU-LCF

Maqam Er-Rabb

ARQA

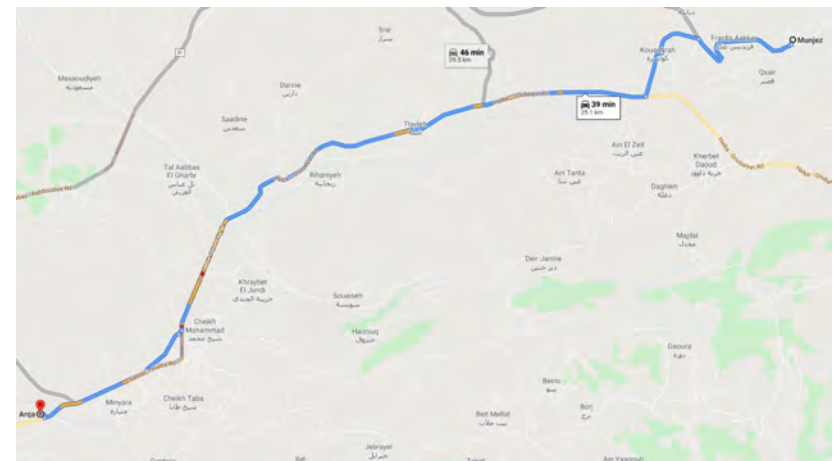
ARQA (Phoenician: *Irqata*; 'Arqat' in the Bible) is a village near Miniara in Akkar Governorate, Lebanon, 22 km northeast of Tripoli, near the coast. The former bishopric became a double Catholic titular see (Latin and Maronite). The Roman Emperor Alexander Severus was born there. It is significant for the Tell Arqa, an archaeological site that goes back to Neolithic times, and during the Crusades there was a strategically significant castle.



Map of Arqa



Location of Arqa



Road map from Menjez to Arqa



Archaeological Site

ARQA

Visits

- Tell Arqa archaeological site: *“excavation works carried out by the French expedition since 1972 in the archaeological site, overlooking the Akkar Plain, revealed the remains of lodgings, temples, wells, burial jars, brick, pottery, jewelry and mosaic plates, all dating back to several periods starting from pre-historical ages. Those archaeological remains testify the succession of several civilizations in the Canaanite Phoenician city of Arqa”.*

“History of the Lebanese Worldwide Presence, the Phoenician Epoch”
by Dr. Antoine Khoury Harb



Ruins



Mound (Tell) Arqa



Archaeological Site

TRIPOLI

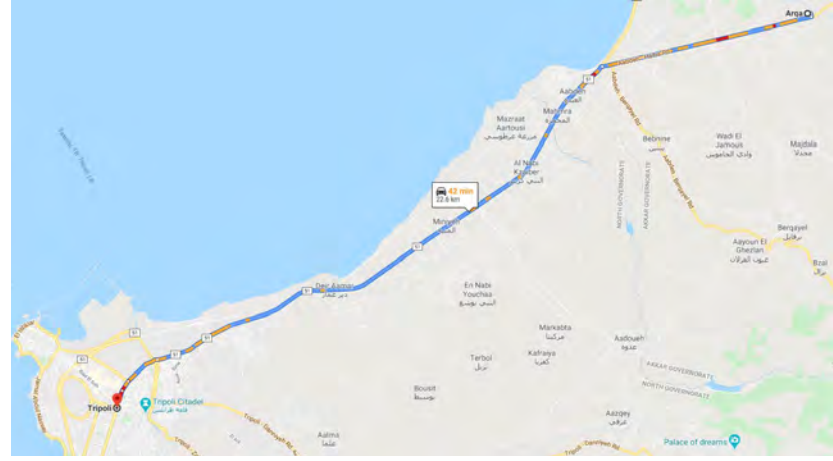
TRIPOLI, founded by the Phoenicians around 800 BC is today the second largest city and main port in Lebanon. Like Beirut, the city witnessed the presence of various Mediterranean cultures and empires including the Canaanites/Phoenicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Umayyad, Abbasid, Crusaders, Ayyubid, Mamluks, Ottoman and French. Facing the shores of the city there are the Palm Islands, which known for its green turtles, and which was declared a Protected Nature Reserve by the UNESCO in 1992.



Map of Tripoli



Location of Tripoli



Road map from Arqa to Tripoli



Souk Al-Khayatin



The Citadel of Tripoli

TRIPOLI

Visits

- The Taynal Mosque – [exterior panoramic view](#) – interior panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Saint-Gilles Citadel
- St. John of Mont-Pelerin Church
- Al-Mansouri Great Mosque
- Al-Bourtassi Mosque and Madrassa – [panoramic view](#)
- Abd El-Wahed Mosque
- Al-Ouwaissiya Mosque
- Al-Attar Mosque
- Al-Muallaq Mosque
- Arghoun Shah Mosque
- Al-Qartawiyya Madrassa
- Al-Tawashiyah Madrassa
- Al-Saqraqiyah Madrassa
- Khan Al-Saboun (Soap) – [panoramic view](#)
- Khan Al-Khaiyatine (Tailors)
- Khan Al-Askar (Soldiers)
- Souk Al-Haraj
- Hammam Al-Nouri
- Hammam Izz Eddine
- Hammam Al-Jadid
- Clock Tower/Manshieh Park
- The Lion's Tower
- The Train Station

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Khan Al-Saboun



Al-Mansouri Great Mosque

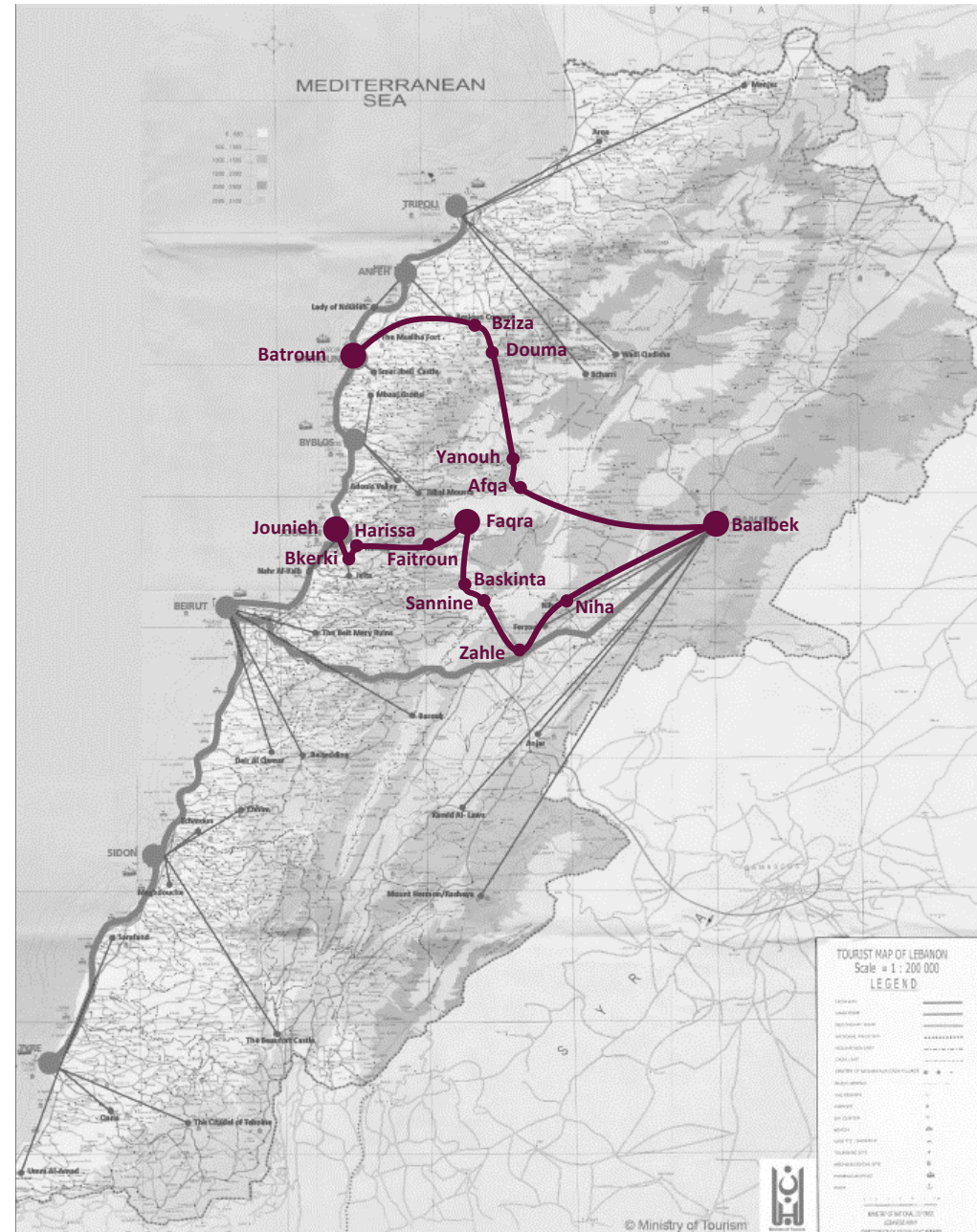
ITINERARY 5 is a 3-day route that starts from the coastal city of Batroun and ends on the coastal city of Jounieh, passing by internal villages and cities Bziza – Douma – Yanouh – Afqa – Baalbek – Niha – Zahle – Sannine – Baskinta – Faqra – Faitroun – Harissa and Bkerki.

You can discover several places such as:

- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Religious and natural landmarks
- Historical places
- Memorials
- Grottos

ITINERARY 5

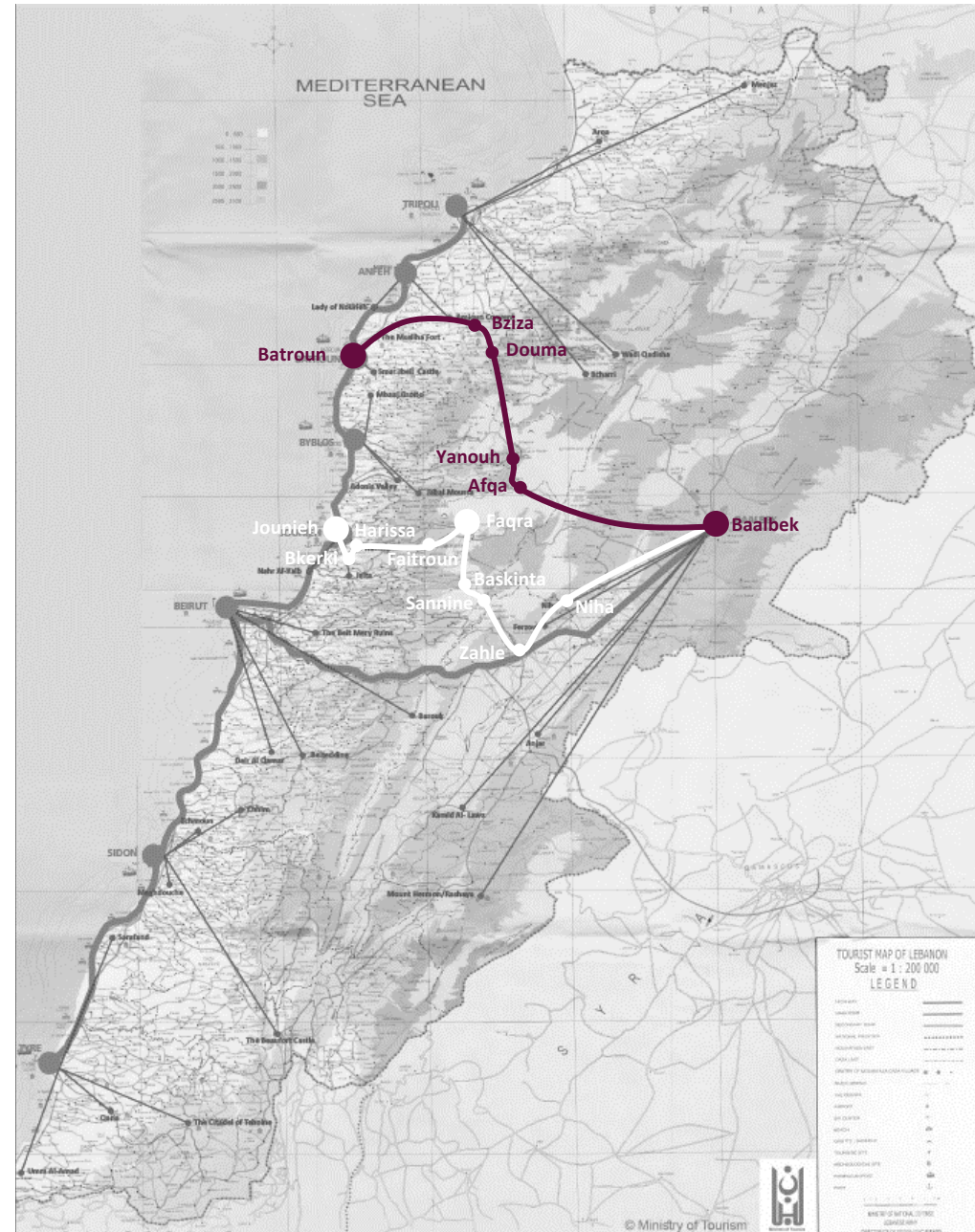
[DAY 1:](#) Batroun – Bziza – Douma – Yanouh – Afqa – Baalbek
[DAY 2:](#) Baalbek – Niha – Zahle – Sannine – Baskinta – Faqra
[DAY 3:](#) Faqra – Faitroun – Harissa – Bkerki – Jounieh



ITINERARY 5- DAY 1 starts from the coastal city of Batroun and ending in the internal city of Lebanon, Baalbek, passing by Bziza – Douma – Yanouh and Afqa, areas characterized by having:

- Phoenician traces
- Roman and Byzantine temples
- Old souks
- Waterfalls

[Go back to ITINERARY 5 table](#)



BATROUN

BATROUN, derives from the Greek Botrys, is founded by the Phoenicians on the southern side of the promontory called in Antiquity, Theoprosopon (*Râs ach-Chaq'a'*) and during the Byzantine Empire, Cape Lithoprosopon.

The city was under Roman rule to Phoenicia Prima province, and later after the region was Christianized became a suffragan of the Patriarchate of Antioch.



Map of Batroun



Location of Batroun



Phoenician Wall



Batroun General View

BATROUN

Visits

- Phoenician wall – [panoramic view](#)
- The Roman Theater – [panoramic view](#)
- St. Estephan Church
- The Old Souk
- Miraculous Lady of the Sea



The Old Souk



Makaad El-Mir Ruins



Phoenician Wall

BZIZA

The Roman temple at **BZIZA** is quite well preserved. The western facade is embellished by an elegant portico of three limestone columns, the remainder of an original four, supporting architecture of the ionic order.

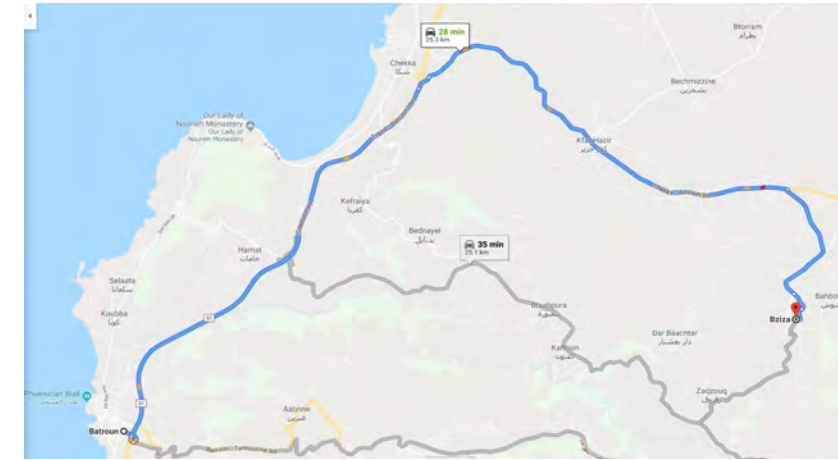
Bziza Roman Temple – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Bziza



Location of Bziza



Road map from Batroun to Bziza



© DiscoverLebanon

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Bziza Roman Temple

BZIZA

Visits

The temple of Bziza was built during the Julio-Claudian dynasty in the first century AD, at a time when Roman hegemony over the region was still being consolidated.

The Phoenicians spread the ancient tradition of building high-altitude sanctuaries and sacred precincts. Under the influence of suzerain powers, Phoenician temples were Hellenized then Romanized while maintaining balance between foreign elements and Semitic architectural archetypes. The temple of Bziza adheres to this model, which characterized Romanized Phoenician temples.



Roman Temple

DOUMA

DOUMA witnessed different civilizations including ancient Greece, ancient Rome and Turkey. However, the Ottoman Empire left the largest impact on Douma's inhabitants.

In the town square sits a 4th-century A.D. sarcophagus, bearing a Greek inscription recording that this was the burial place of Castor, who died in 317 A.D.

[Panoramic view of Douma](#)

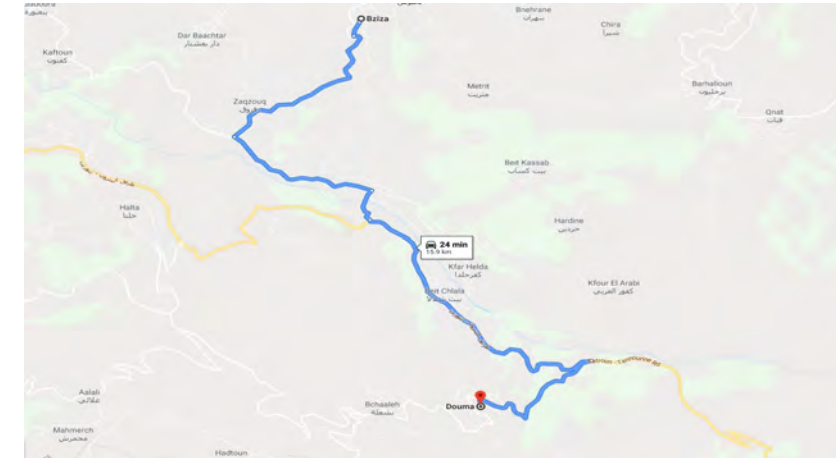
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Douma



[Location of Douma](#)



[Road map from Bziza to Douma](#)



General View

DOUMA

Visits

Different civilizations (ancient Greece, ancient Rome, Turkey...):

- A 4th-century A.D. sarcophagus (bearing a Greek inscription recording that this was the burial place of Castor, who died in 317 A.D.)
- Heritage Museum, showing the history of Douma through time. Pictures of immigrants from Douma, local handicrafts, traditional artisan works, and stage clothes and accessories once used in Douma famous theater.
- Old Souk that has well preserved its traditional cachet. The small souk in the middle of the town offers various shops selling local and artisanal crafts and inexpensive goods.



Old House in Douma



Old Steerts of Douma

YANOUH

YANOUH, once a Phoenician center, is half-way between Byblos (Jbeil) and Heliopolis (Baalbek). Its Phoenician temple is a monument to the same religion as that of Apheca, but the later Roman temple was dedicated to Diana, the Roman goddess of the hunt and daughter of the god Jupiter.

General view of the village – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Yanouh



Location of Yanouh



Road map from Douma to Yanouh



General view of the Village

YANOUH

Visits

Roman Temple – [panoramic view](#)

During the second century a small roman temple was built in the southern sanctuary and at the same period the northern sanctuary with its big temple was erected.

The big Roman Temple converted into a church and a newly built Chapel situated at the northern side. Many other chapels were built in the neighborhood.

The two roman temples were built of blue limestone blocks from which the name “Saint Georges the Blue” was given to the big temple turned into a church.

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



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Yanouh Roman Temple

AFQA

AFQA, Known in ancient times as *Apeca* or *Afeka*, located in the mountains of Lebanon, aligned centrally between Baalbek and Byblos.

It is the site of one of the finest waterfalls in the mountains of the Middle East, which feeds into the Adonis River (known today as Abraham River or Nahr Ibrahim in Arabic), and forms Lake Yammoune, with which it is also associated by legend.

In Greek mythology Adonis was born and died at the foot of the falls in Afqa. The ruins of the celebrated temple of Aphrodite.

[Panoramic view of Afqa waterfall.](#)

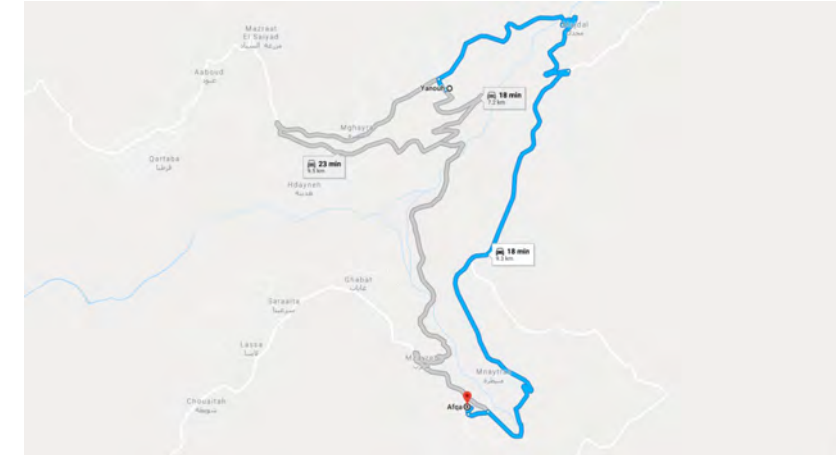
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Afqa



Location of Afqa



Road map from Yanouh to Afqa



Afqa Waterfall

www.lebanoninapicture.com

AFQA

Visits

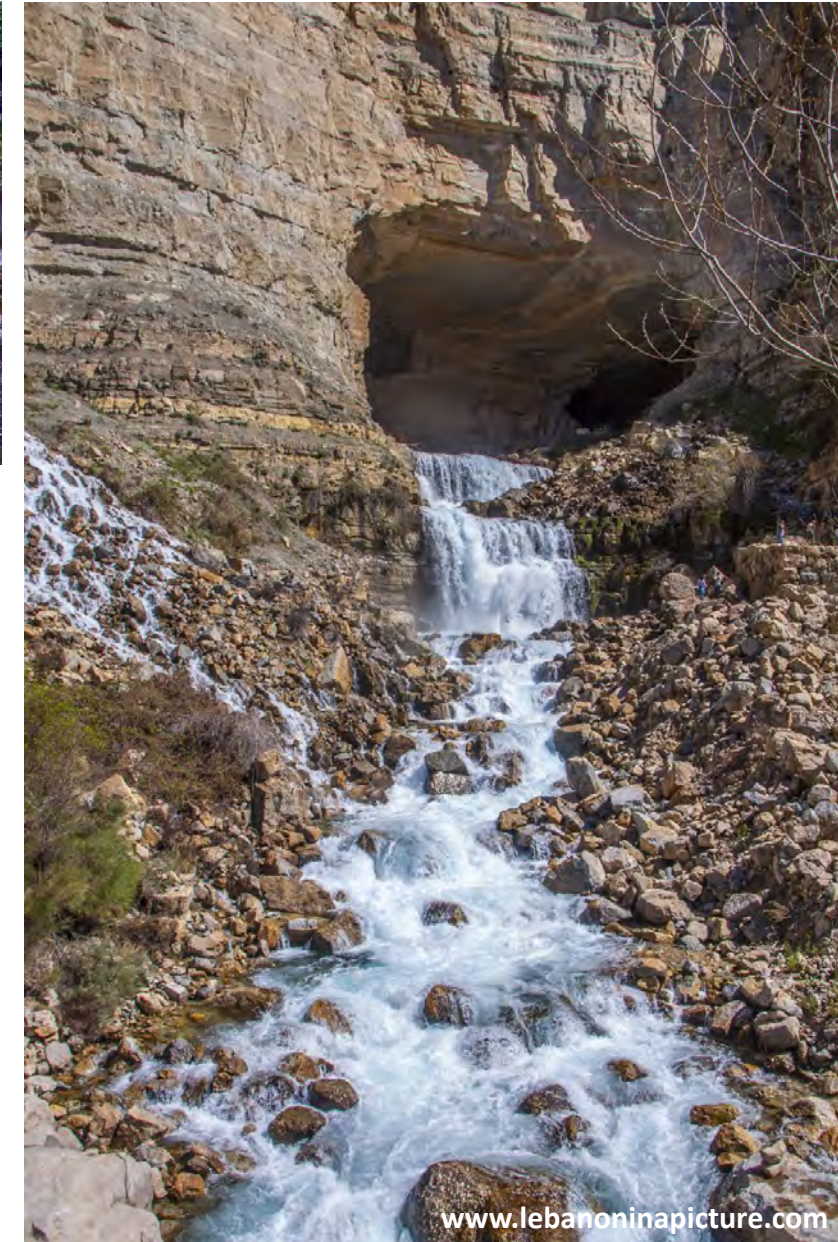
- A site of one of the finest waterfalls in the mountains of the Middle East.
- Ancient ruined walls of a temple once dedicated to Venus, or Aphrodite, her Greek counterpart.
- Afqa grotto



The Waterfall



The Waterfall from the Upper Level



Afqa Grotto

BAALBEK

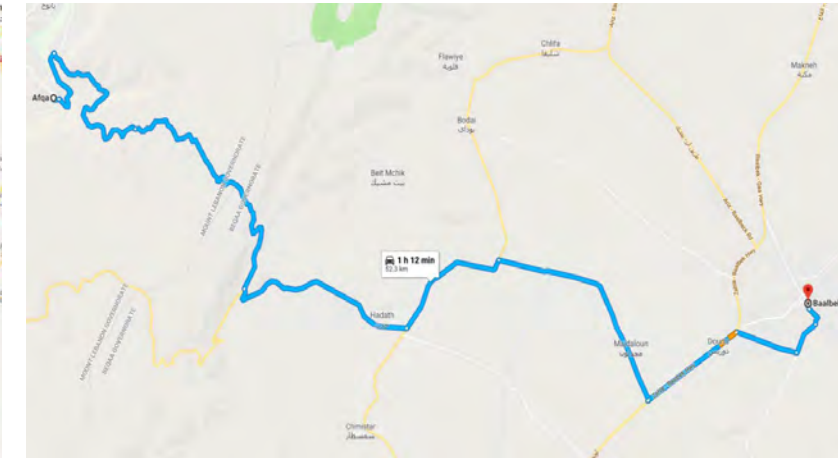
BAALBEK, Founded by the Phoenicians, it was later conquered by the Macedonians who called it Heliopolis (always the City of the Sun) for assimilation between the god Sun and the Phoenician divinity Baal. Then it became a Roman colony under Augustus, preserving the new name. Today you can see three main buildings: the temple of Jupiter, the temple of Bacchus and the circular temple of Venus. A fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury is located on the hill of Sheikh Abdallah. inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



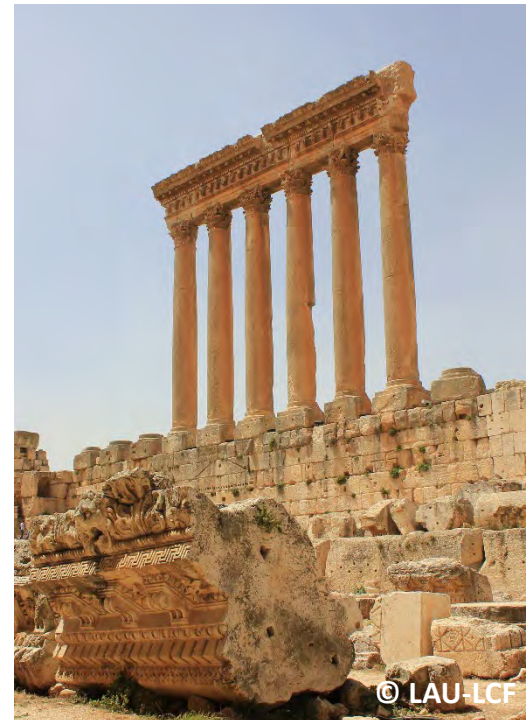
Map of Baalbek



Location of Baalbek



Road map from Afqa to Baalbek



Temple of Jupiter



Cella of the temple of Bacchus

BAALBEK

Visits

- Three main buildings: the Temple of Jupiter, the Temple of Bacchus and the circular Temple of Venus and a fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury. Panoramic views of several monuments ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#) – [4](#) – [5](#) – [6](#)) and stone of the pregnant woman – [panoramic view](#)
- Heliopolis
- The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque
- Qubbat Al Sa'idayn
- Qubbat Douris
- Ras El Ain Spring
- Ras Al Imam Al Hussein Mosque
- Al Barbara Mosque
- The Shrine of Al Sayyida Khawla - [panoramic view](#)
- Cathedral of Fakieh – [panoramic view](#)
- Our Lady of Beshwet – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Temple of Bacchus



Temple of Venus

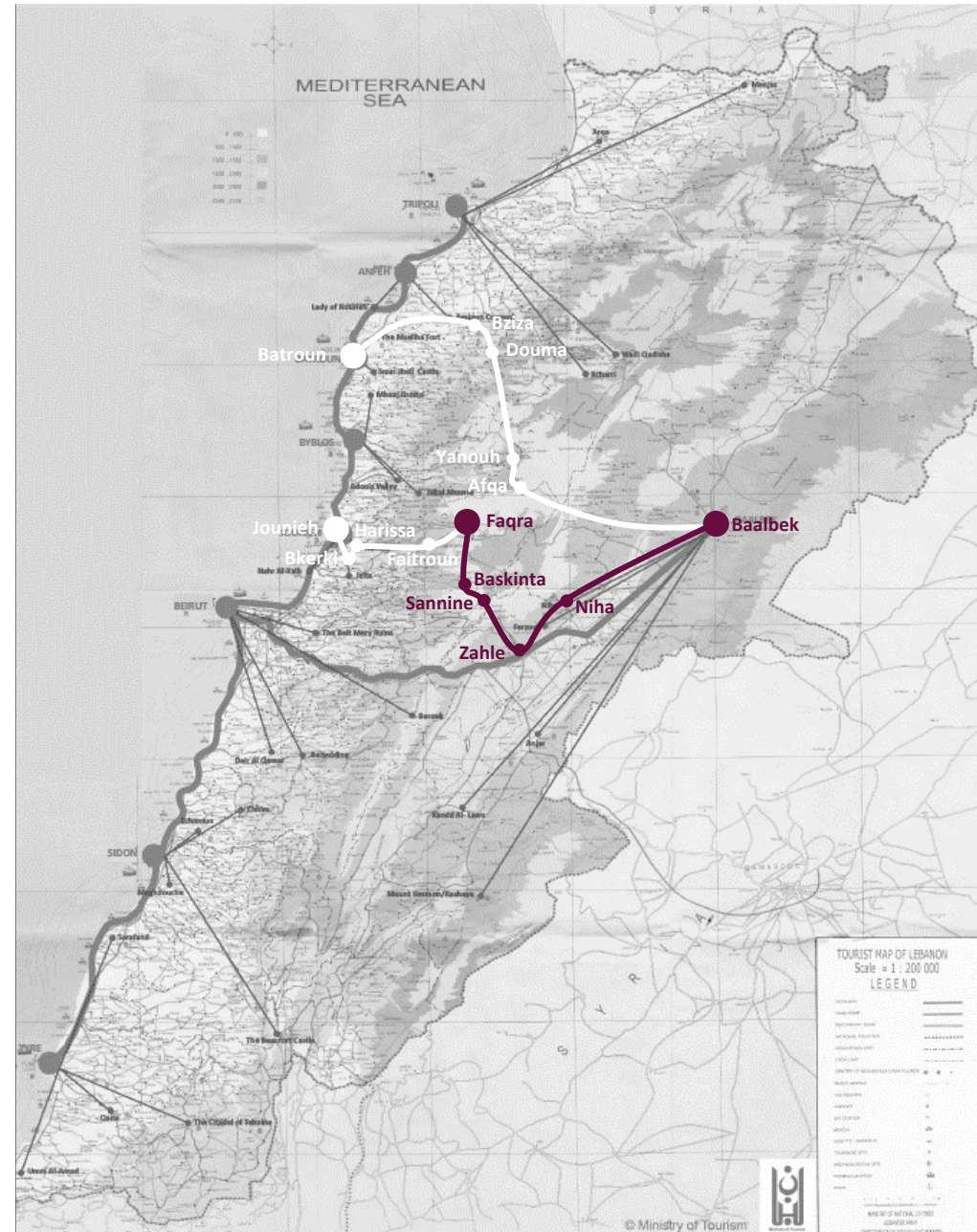


The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque

After spending the night in Baalbek, **ITINERARY 5 – DAY 2** starts from Baalbek and ending in Faqra passing by Niha – Zahle – Sannine and Baskinta, known of having:

- Roman temples
- byzantine traces
- Highest mountain in Lebanon

[Go back to ITINERARY 5 table](#)



NIHA

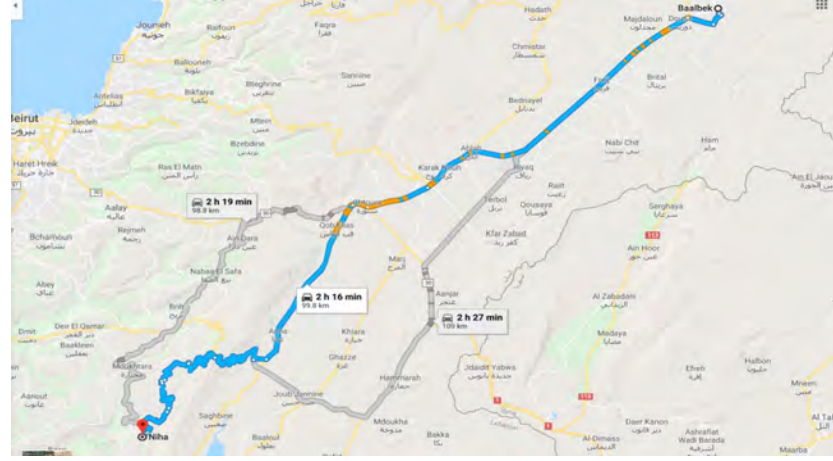
NIHA Roman Temples are two temples dedicated to the Canaanite goddess of fertility *Atargatis* (Phoenician Astarte) the god of thunder lightning and rain, *Hadaranes*, and their son. It is also known for *Hosn Niha*, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small a Byzantine Basilica.



Map of Niha



Location of Niha



Road map from Baalbek to Niha



© LAU-LCF

The Big Roman Temple



© LAU-LCF



© Ministry of Tourism



NIHA

Visits

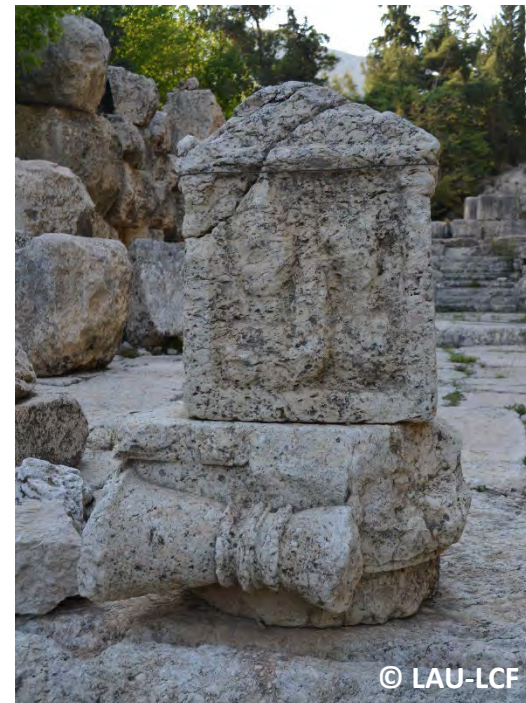
- Big and Small Roman Temples: Niha Roman Temples also known for Hosn Niha, a structure of many layers the latest of which is a small Byzantine Basilica – [panoramic view](#).
- The Roman Fountain
- Roman Stone Quarry



Detail of Niha Temple



Niha Small Temple



Detail of Niha Temple



Upper Grand Roman Temple

ZAHLE

ZAHLE is known as the "Bride of the Beqaa" for its geographical location and attractiveness, but also as "the City of Wine and Poetry".

It is famous throughout Lebanon and the region for its pleasant climate, numerous riverside restaurants and quality arak.

[General panoramic view of Zahle](#)



Map of Zahle



Location of Zahle



Road map from Niha to Zahle



General View of Zahle

ZAHLE

Visits

Zahle is known for being the “City of Wine and Poetry”

- [Chateau St. Thomas](#): Château St Thomas estate is a vineyard spreading over 65 hectares and a wine storehouse for fermentation and ageing. On this very land of the Beqaa valley, the Romans had once created the Temple of Bacchus, a tribute to the Roman god of wine. Throughout history, this land still shows unlimited potential to produce great wines.
- [Chateau Ksara](#): was founded in 1857 by Jesuit Priests who produced the country's first dry red wine. Château Ksara is Lebanon's oldest, largest and most visited winery, attracting some 70,000 visitors per year ([Chateau Ksara panoramic view](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Ksara Wineries

© Ministry of Tourism



Shrine of Our Lady of Zahle

© Ministry of Tourism



Chateau Ksara

© DiscoverLebanon

SANNINE

MOUNT SANNINE is a mountain in the Mount Lebanon range. Its highest point is 2,628 m (8,622 feet) above sea level in Lebanon. Mount Sannine, which has a base of limestone, is the source of many mountain springs.

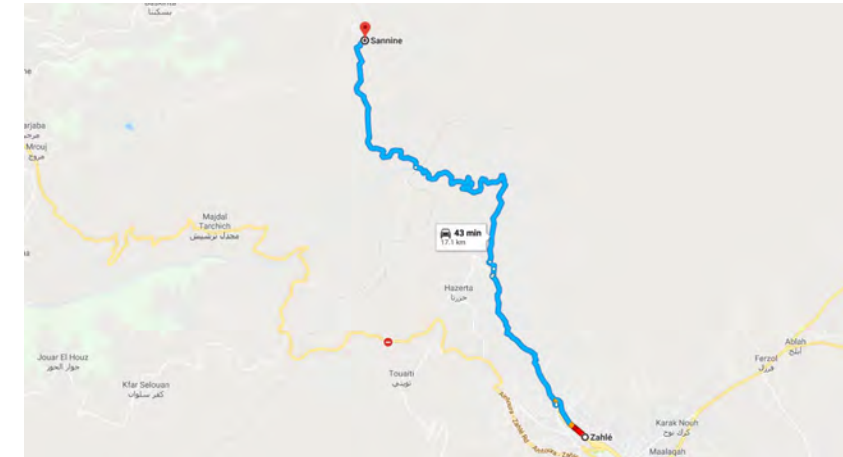
Mount Sannine – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Sannine



Location of Sannine



Road map from Zahle to Sannine



Mount Sannine

SANNINE

Visits

- Source of many mountain springs



BASKINTA

The name **BASKINTA** means "the abode, the residence, and the place" according to the Syriac Etymology.

Baskinta is known for its natural environment and moderate climate. Baskinta is becoming a cycling spot for mountain biking amateurs with some off-road trails and a developed cycling community.

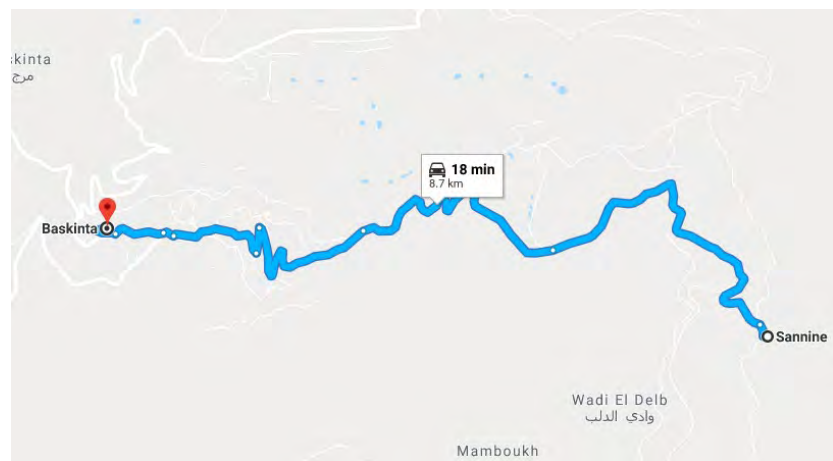
- [Panoramic view of Baskinta](#)
- [Panoramic view of Mikhael Naimy](#)



Map of Baskinta



Location of Baskinta



Road map from Sannine to Baskinta



General View of Baskinta

BASKINTA

Visits

- **BASKINTA** carries the ruins of monuments, cemeteries, and numismatics, pottery remains that date as back as the Phoenician and the Greek ages. The Greeks knew Baskinta and built in it several palaces - of which enormous stones, pillars stands, and underground passages still exist.
- Phoenician and Greek remains.
- Mas Sassine Church – [panoramic view](#)



© DiscoverLebanon

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Mar Sassine Church

FAQRA

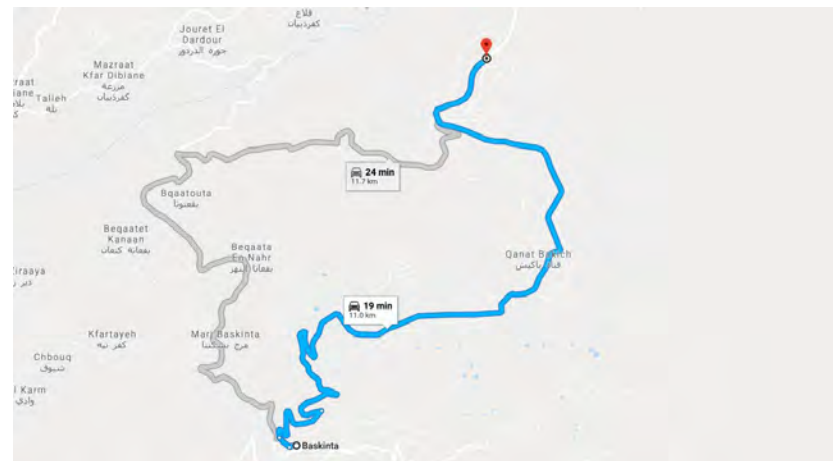
The Temple of Adonis is partly dug in the rocky platform of **FAQRA**, so it's partly a rock sanctuary. It does not rest on a platform. In front of the shrine, to the east, is a large, square court with an altar, surrounded by a colonnade, and there's another altar standing in front of the entrance. The square court was surrounded on three sides by a portico in the Doric building order. Several columns were sufficiently well-preserved to be re-erected.



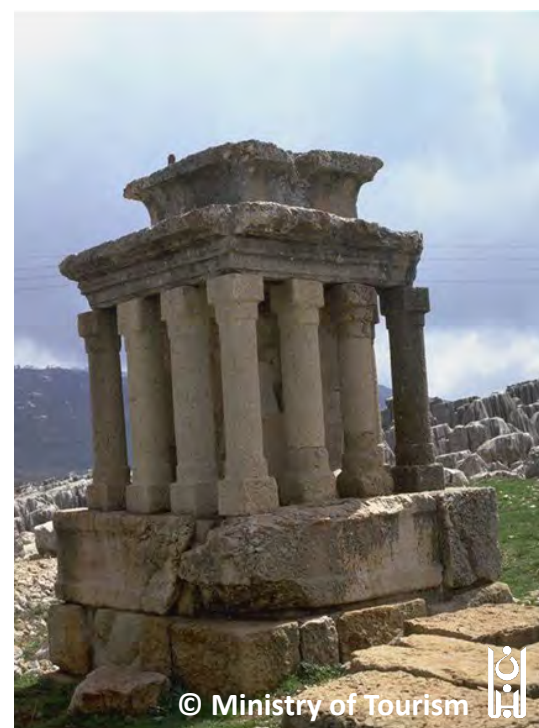
Map of Faqra



Location of Faqra



Road map from Baskinta to Faqra



© Ministry of Tourism

Faqra Roman Temple



© Ministry of Tourism

FAQRA

Visits

- Qalaat Faqra is an archaeological site in Kfardebian, with Roman and Byzantine ruins ([panoramic view of the Roman Temple](#))
- Faqra natural bridge – [panoramic view](#)
- Temples of Adonis and Atargatis: Made of rocks from the area, the temples of Adonis and Atargatis stand side by side in Faqra. The temple of Adonis does not rest on a platform as it is partly dug into the rock. A square court with an altar, surrounded by a colonnade, can be found in front of an altar. Another altar stands in front of the entrance. The temple of Atargatis has an unusual, asymmetrical shape. A round tank can be seen at the entrance, thought to be the work of Christians who had built a church next to the temple and had reused the temple as a baptistery.
- Byzantine church and the tower of Claudius.
- The Chabrouh Dam is also within a short drive.

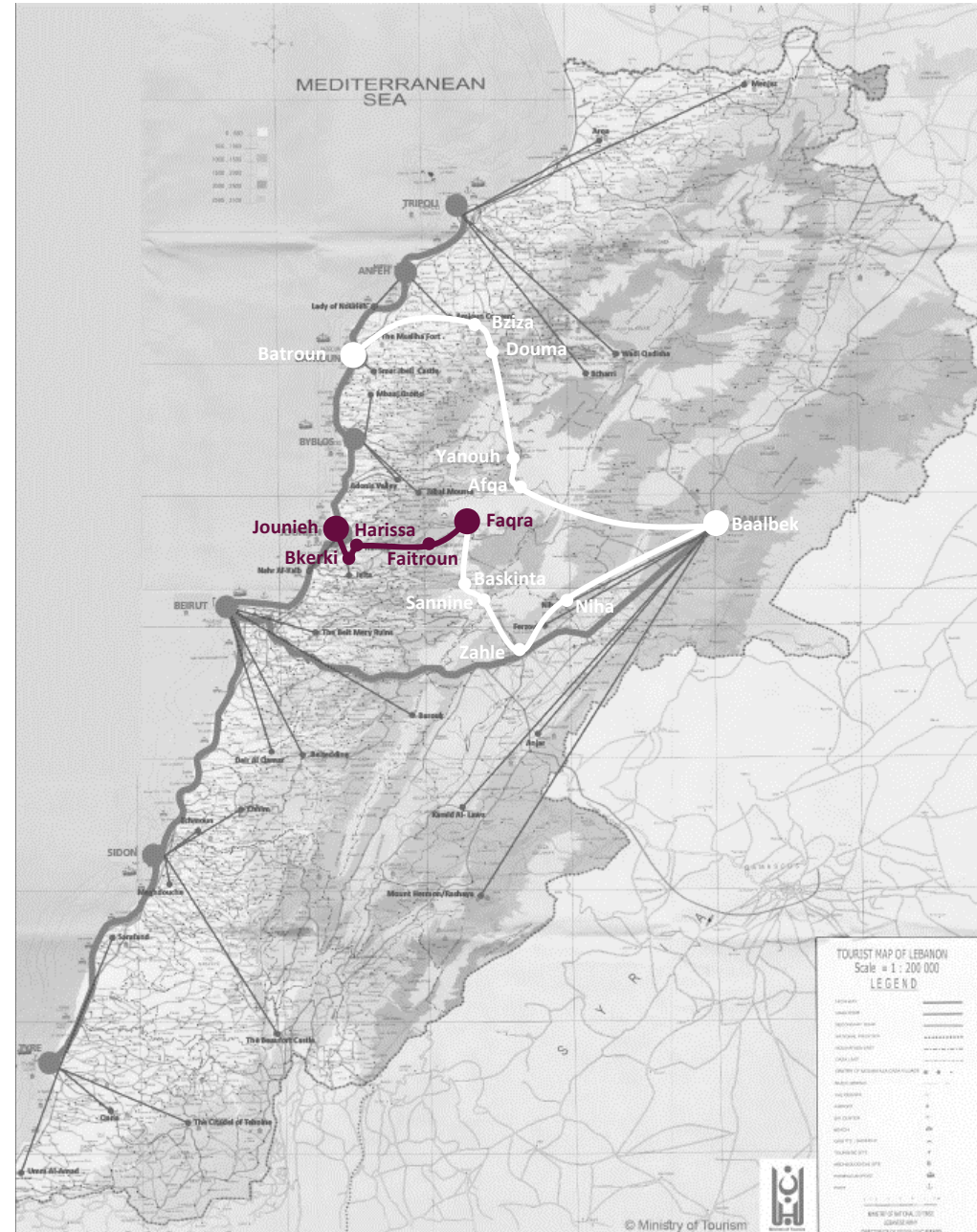
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Faqra Natural Bridge

After spending the night in Faqra, **ITINERARY 5 - DAY 3** takes you back to the coastal city of Jounieh, passing by Faitroun – Harissa – Bkerki; places mostly characterized by being religious and historical landmarks, in addition to natural preserve.

[Go back to ITINERARY 5 table](#)



FAITROUN

The name of **FAITROUN** is a derivative of the Aramaic words meaning "throne of the lord".

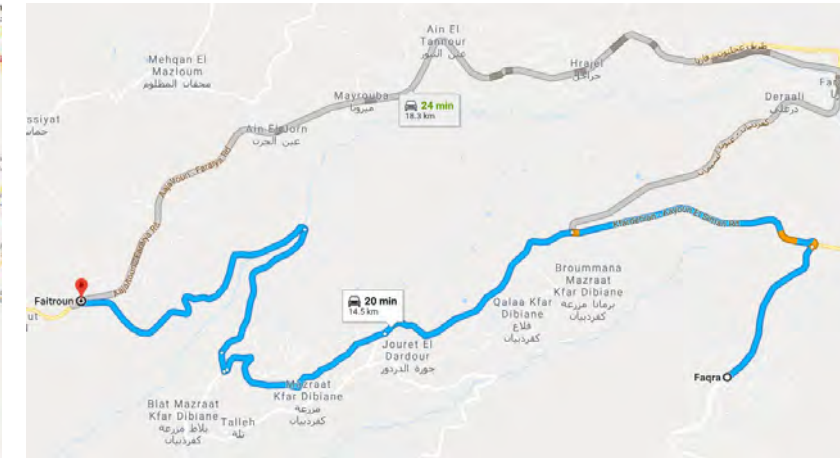
Faitroun is characterized by having a preserve of Natural Rock Formations.



Map of Faitroun



Location of Faitroun



Road map from Faqra to Faitroun



Overview of Faitroun Rocks

FAITROUN

Visits

- Faitroun rocks. A Preserve the Natural Rock Formations.
- The Church of Saint George, built in the 18th century



Church of Saint George



Interior of the Church



Piazza of the Church



© Municipalité de Feytroun

Faitroun Rocks



HARISSA

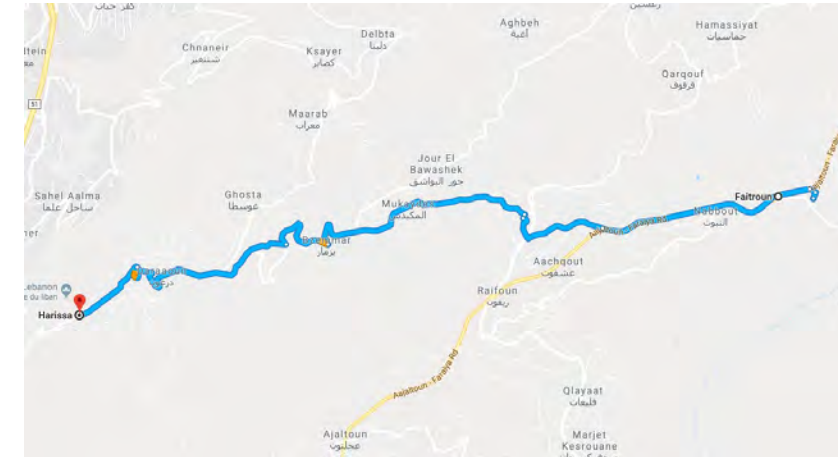
THE SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF LEBANON draws millions of faithful both Christians and Muslims from all over the world. The 50th jubilee in 1954 was also the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic dogma of the Immaculate Conception. During these celebrations, Pope Pius XII sent his representative, Cardinal Angelo Roncalli (later to become Pope John XXIII) to Lebanon. Pope John Paul II visited Our Lady of Lebanon in 1997.



Map of Harissa



Location of Harissa



Road map from Faitroun to Harissa



The Shrine of Our Lady of Lebanon



HARISSA

Visits

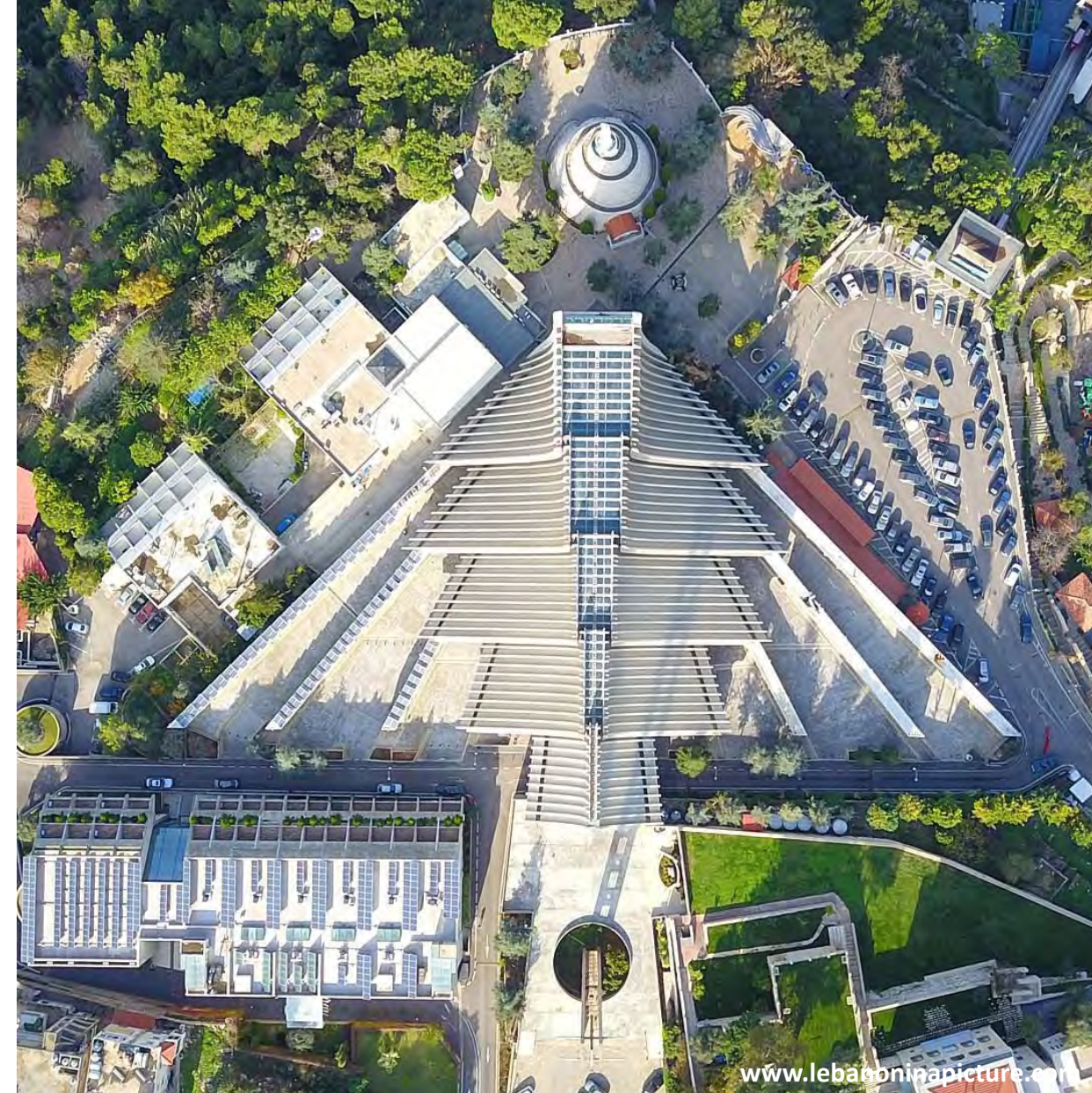
- The Shrine of Our Lady of Lebanon.
- [Interior panoramic view of Harissa Church](#)
- Panoramic views of the piazza (1 – 2)
- Basilica of St. Paul – [interior panoramic view](#)



Shrine of Our Lady of Lebanon
Statue



Basilica of St. Paul



Top View

BKERKI

BKERKI is the episcopal see of the Maronite Catholic Patriarchate of Antioch of the Maronite Church in Lebanon, located 650 m above the bay of Jounieh.

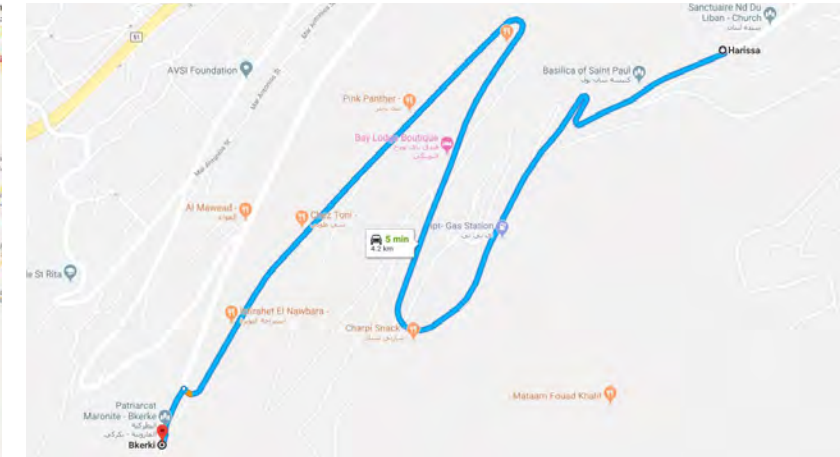
Though now exclusively used by the church, the area was owned by the noble Khazen family. The clergy use it under a special *waqf*.



Map of Bkerki



Location of Bkerki



Road map from Harissa to Bkerki



Bkerki, Maronite Patriarchate

BKERKI

Visits

- Maronite Catholic Patriarchate of Antioch of the Maronite Church in Lebanon – [panoramic view](#)



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Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Interior Courtyard of the Patriarchate Church

JOUNIEH

- JOUNIEH**, during the Phoenician period, the bay of Jounieh was an important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos; hence, its name Palaebyblus (literary before Byblos). It is mentioned in the geography described in Strabo.

[The Geography of Strabo by Strabo](#)

- Jounieh panoramic views:**
 - [The bay of Jounieh](#)
 - [The bay of Jounieh as seen from the sea](#)
 - [The Old Souk](#)
 - [The Sea Road](#)
- [General video about Jounieh](#)

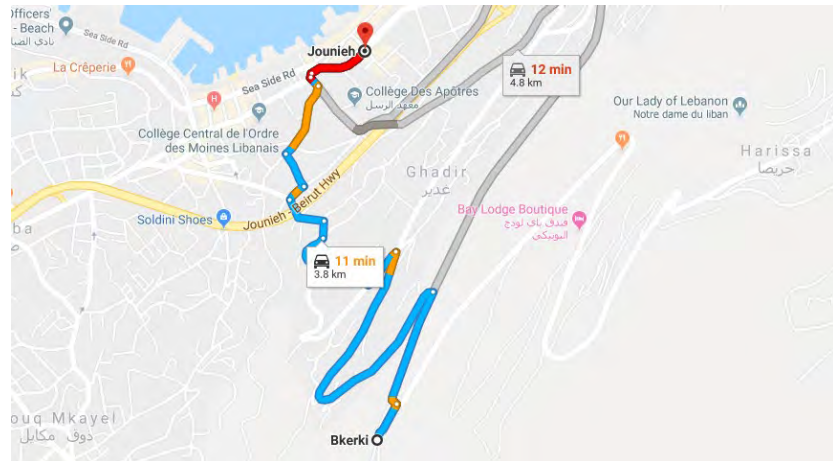
Panoramic views & the video are
© DiscoverLebanon



Map of Jounieh



Location of Jounieh



Road map from Bkerki to Jounieh



Jounieh Old Souk

© DiscoverLebanon

JOUNIEH

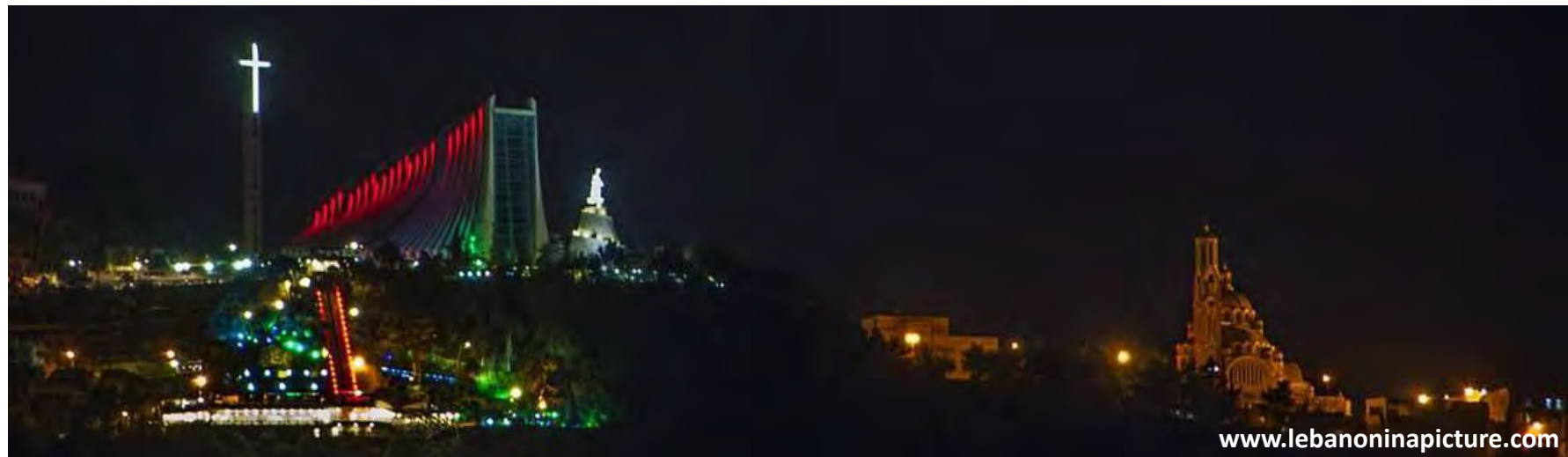
Visits

- The Phoenicians' Museum: The Municipality of Jounieh, as active member of the Phoenicians' Route, donated a historical building in the old souk of Jounieh that will be transformed into a Phoenicians' Route Museum. It is a project in process ([watch video](#))
- Important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos.
- St. Georges Garden
- St. Savior Orthodox Convent (Phoenician temple).
- [Archaeological Museum of USEK](#).
- [Jeita Grotto](#).
- Jeita Grotto panoramic views:
 - Lower cave ([1](#))
 - Upper cave ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))
- Ancient Lycus River (Nahr El-Kalb).
- Harissa panoramic views:
 - [Harissa interior view of the cathedral](#)
 - Harissa outdoor views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



St. Georges Garden



Harissa and St. Paul Cathedral at Night

ITINERARY 6 is a 2 days route starting from the coastal city of Jbeil and ends in Menjez (North Lebanon). Passing by – Mebaaj Grotto – Smar Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – Anfeh – Amioun – Bcharri – Wadi Qadisha – Tripoli – and Arqa.

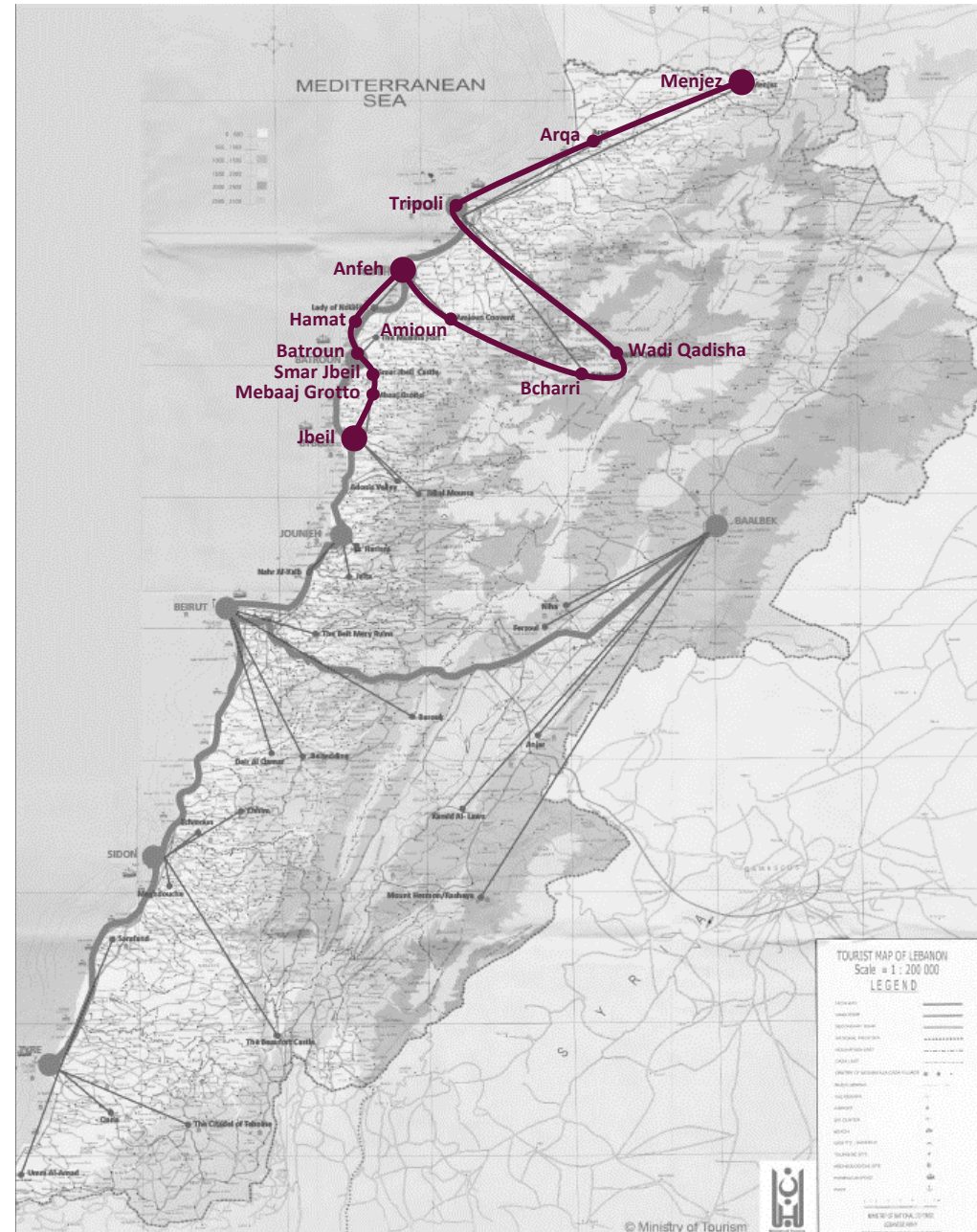
You can discover several places such as:

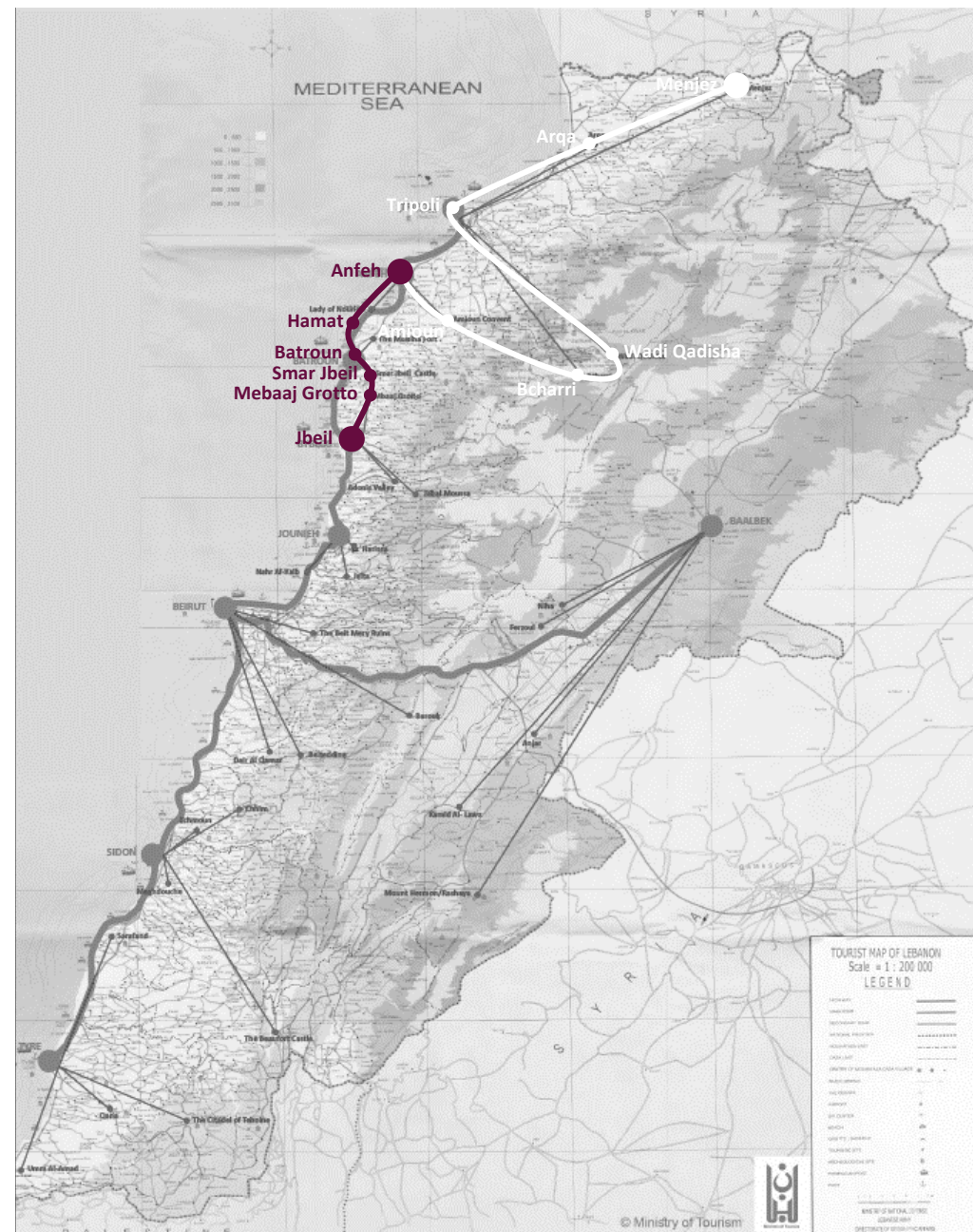
- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Religious and natural landmarks
- Historical places
- Valleys

ITINERARY 6

DAY 1: Jbeil – Mebaaj Grotto – Smar Jbeil – Batroun – Hamat – Anfeh

DAY 2: Anfeh – Amioun – Bcharri – Wadi Qadisha – Tripoli – Arqa – Menjez



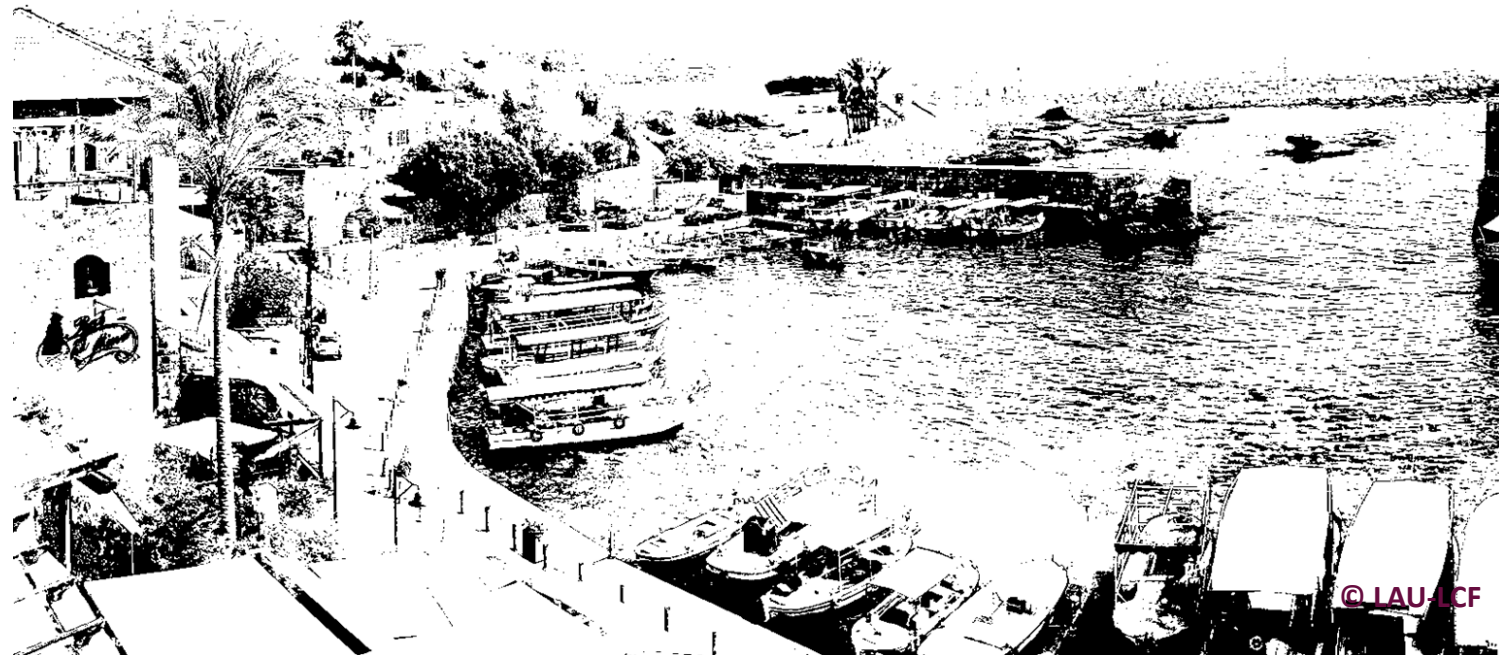


ITINERARY 6 – DAY 1 is a route on the coastal line from Jbeil to Anfeh. Passing by Mebaaj Grotto – Smar Jbeil – Batroun and Hamat.

Several places to visit such as:

- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Religious landmarks
- Historical places
- Grottos

[Go back to ITINERARY 6 table](#)



JBEIL

JBEIL is believed to have been first occupied between 8800 and 7000 BC and continuously inhabited since 5000 BC, making it one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Map of Jbeil



Location of Jbeil



The Citadel of Jbeil



Jbeil Harbour

JBEIL

Visits

- Archaeological site – [panoramic view](#)
- Old Souk – [panoramic view](#)
- St. John the Baptist Church – [panoramic view](#)
- Medieval City Wall
- The Harbour & Harbour Towers – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Al Sultan Ibrahim Adham Mosque
- Roman Road – panoramic view ([Christmas 2014](#) – [Christmas 2016](#))
- Roman Nymphaeum
- Saydet Al Bouebbeh Church
- Sultan Abd Al Majid Mosque
- Byblos Site Museum
- [Umayyad Museum](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Bronze Age City Fortification



© LAU-LCF

The Roman Theater

MEBAAJ GROTTO

MEBAAJ GROTTO is made up of ponds and lakes and is believed to be 30 to 40 million years old. While the accessible area in the grotto is 220 meters long, its total length is estimated at 4500 meters.

[Mebaaj Grotto Official Webpage](#)



Map of Tourzaiyya



Location of Mebaaj Grotto



Road map from Jbeil to Mebaaj Grotto



Interior of Mebaaj Grotto

MEBAAJ GROTTO

Visits

- Mebaaj Grotto: The geological survey of the site estimated the age of its rocks at almost 190 million years and that their present formation was completed during a period from 30 to 40 million years

Mebaaj Grotto panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#) – [4](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Interior of Mebaaj Grotto

© DiscoverLebanon



© DiscoverLebanon

SMAR JBEIL

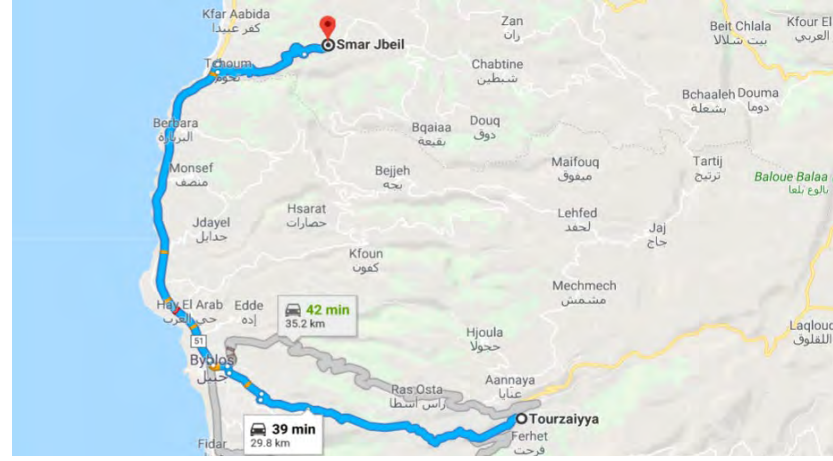
SMAR JBEIL is a small agglomeration situated in the region of Batroun in North Lebanon at an altitude of 500m, on the way between Batroun, Rashana and Douma. The name is of Phoenician origin and means Guardian of Jbeil, the Watchman. Smar Jbeil is one of the most ancient towns of Lebanon, having a Phoenician citadel which was used by the Romans, who left inscriptions in the northern wall. The Crusaders for their part built basements around its two towers and a church on the side facing north. Wells were dug in the living rock as well as deep underground galleries.



Map of Smar Jbeil



Location of Smar Jbeil



Road map from Mebaaj Grotto to Smar Jbeil



The Citadel



© DiscoverLebanon

SMAR JBEIL

Visits

- Smar Jbeil has a Phoenician citadel – panoramic view ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Phoenician tombs – [panoramic view](#)
- Our Lady of the Gifts Church (the oldest Virgin Mary church in Lebanon) – ([interior](#) – [exterior](#))
- Mar Nohra Church

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Phoenician Tombs



Our Lady of the Gifts Church

BATROUN

BATROUN, derives from the Greek Botrys, is founded by the Phoenicians on the southern side of the promontory called in Antiquity, Theoprosopon (*Râs ach-Chaq'a'*) and during the Byzantine Empire, Cape Lithoprosopon.

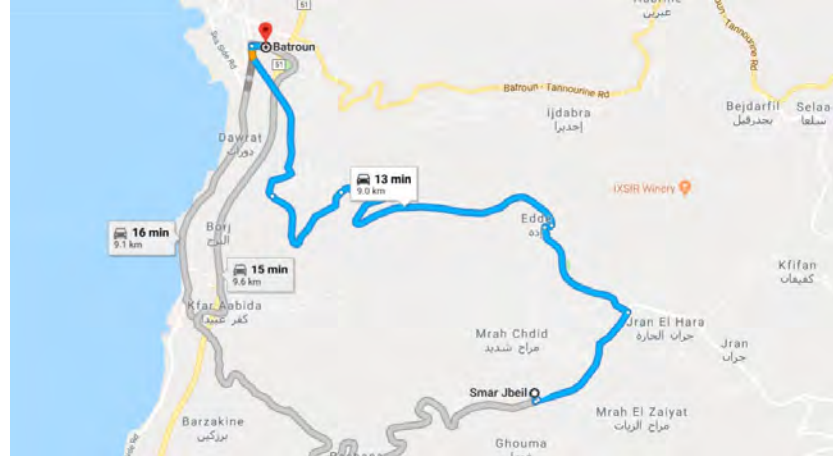
The city was under Roman rule to Phoenicia Prima province, and later after the region was Christianized became a suffragan of the Patriarchate of Antioch.



Map of Batroun



Location of Batroun



Road map from Smar Jbeil to Batroun



Batroun General View

BATROUN

Visits

- Phoenician wall – [panoramic view](#)
- The Roman Theater – [panoramic view](#)
- St. Estephan Church
- The Old Souk
- Miraculous Lady of the Sea



The Old Souk



Makaad El-Mir Ruins

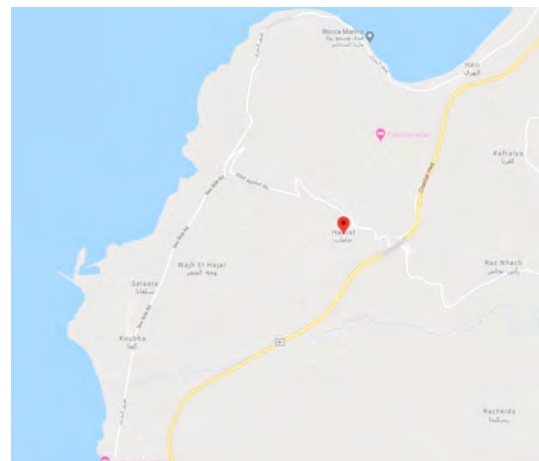


Phoenician Wall

HAMAT

THE MSEILHA FORT is a fortification situated 5.5km north of the city of Batroun in Lebanon. The current fort was built by Emir Fakhreddine II in the 17th century to guard the route from Tripoli to Beirut. The fort is built on a long, narrow limestone rock near the Nahr el-Jawz River.

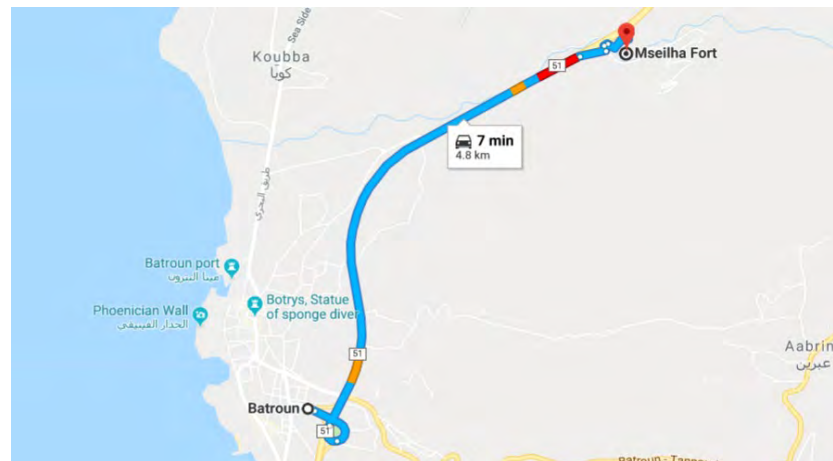
Its walls are constructed with small sandstone blocks quarried from the nearby coast and built onto the edge of the limestone rock.



Map of Hamat



Location of Hamat



Road map from Batroun to Hamat (Mseilha Fort)



The Mseilha Fort

HAMAT

Visits

- The Mseilha Fort is a fortification situated 5.5 km north of the city of Batroun – [panoramic view](#)
- Lady of Nourieh, a Marian shrine called the Lady of Light – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))



© DiscoverLebanon



© DiscoverLebanon

Lady of Nourieh Interior Interior Courtyard



© Ministry of Tourism

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

View from Lady of Nourieh

ANFEH

ANFEH is among the coastal Phoenician cities and towns that still exist today in Lebanon. Prior to the recent excavation, Anfeh was thought to have been founded around 1300 BC, but the pottery, which dates to 3200 BC, provides compelling evidence that the town was once a much older and significant city in antiquity. The remains of these civilizations include Phoenician and Roman walls, wine presses, mosaics, places of worship, caves, water tanks, and steps.

Map of Anfeh



Location of Anfeh



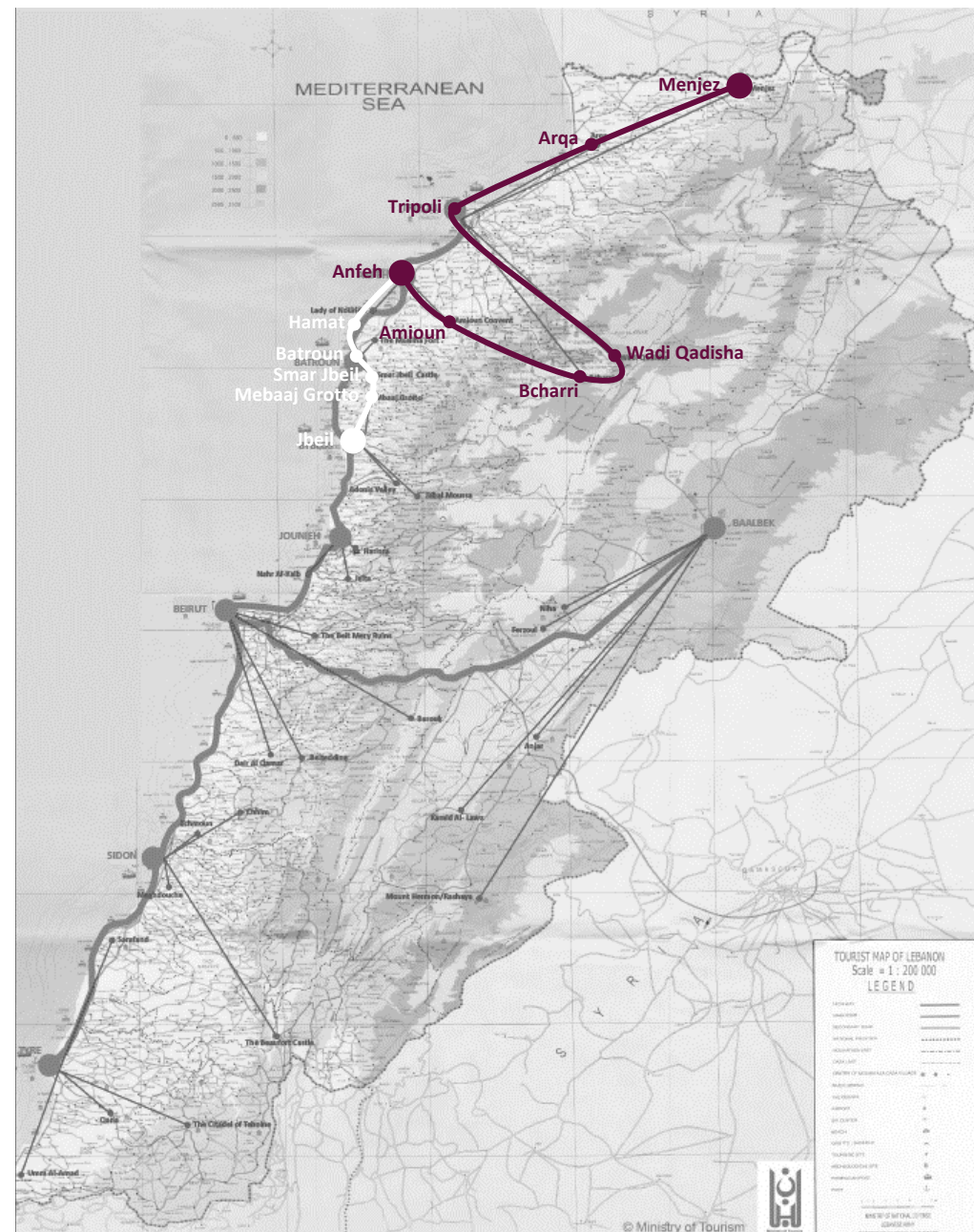
Road map from Lady of Nourieh (Hamat) to Anfeh



The Phoenician Reservoir



Anfeh Aerial View

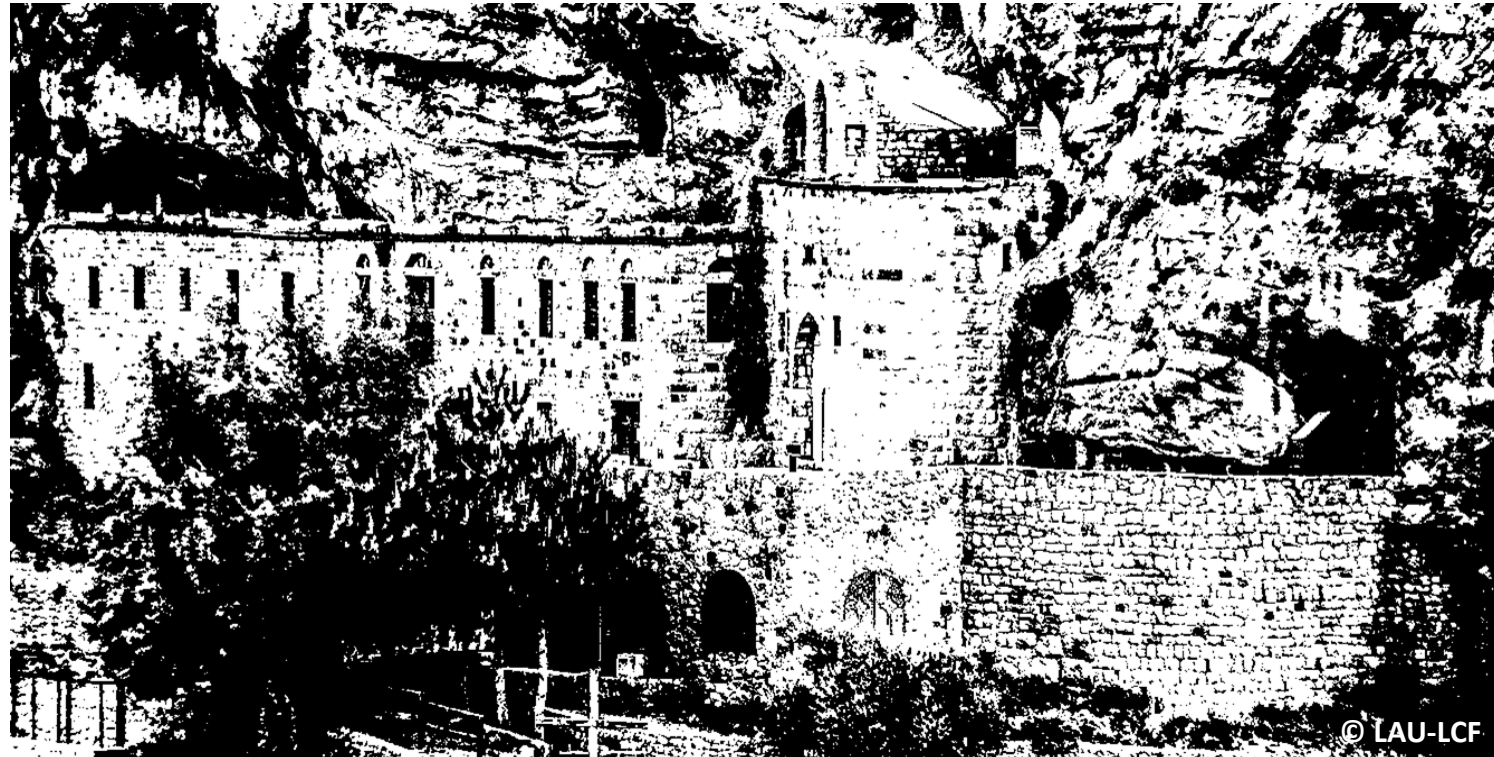


After spending the night in Anfeh, **ITINERARY 6 – DAY 2** starts from Anfeh going to the mountains and valley, and arriving to Menjez (North Lebanon) as the final destination, passing by Amioun – Bcharri – Wadi Qadisha – Tripoli and Arqa

Several places to visit such as:

- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Historical places
- Grottos
- Valleys
- The cedars

[Go back to ITINERARY 6 table](#)



AMIOUN

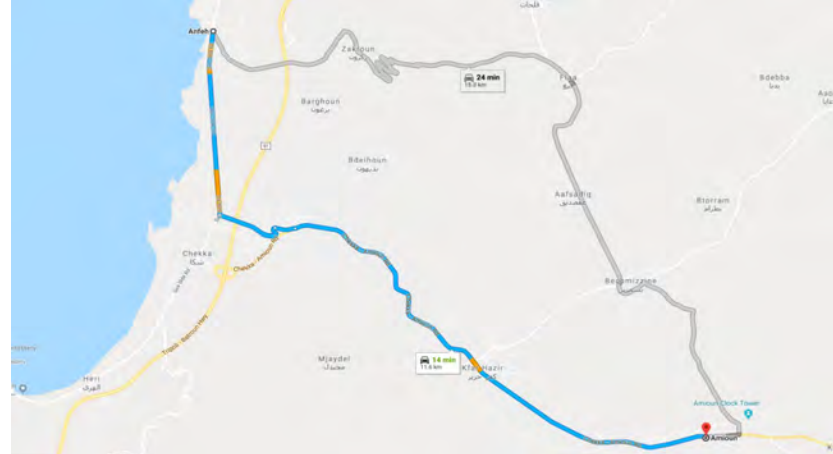
AMIOUN Convent site is a very old settlement whose history can be traced back to the Paleolithic period. This is supported by the number of small caves built in the old city's rocks. The ancient Semitic peoples are thought to have arrived in the region around 4000 B.C. Saint John “Al-Sheer” is a church elevated on the rocky cliff over a number of vaults in the southeastern facade of the cliff.



Map of Amioun



Location of Amioun



Road map from Anfeh to Amioun



General view of Amioun

AMIOUN

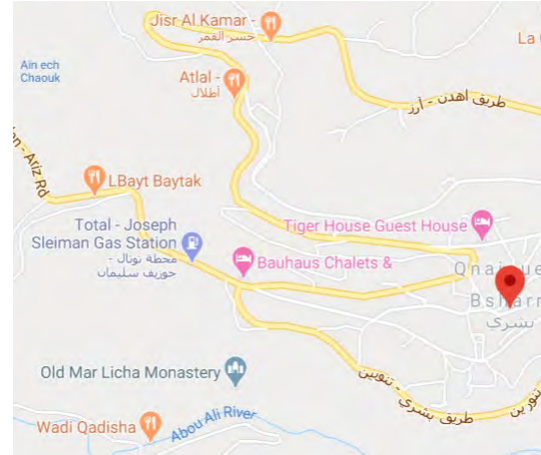
Visits

- Small caves built in the old city's rocks and visit Saint John "Al-Sheer".
- St. George Cathedral
- Temples Greco-Romain
- Saint Phocas Church
- Church of Saint Sergios



BCHARRI

BCHARRI is a town to the east of Tripoli. Bcharri is the town of the only remaining and preserved original Cedars of Lebanon (*Cedrus Libani*), and is the birthplace of the famous poet, painter and sculptor Khalil Gibran who now has a museum in the town to honor him.



Map of Bcharri



Location of Bcharri



Road map from Amioun to Bcharri



General View of Bcharri

BCHARRI

Visits

- Infamous Cedar Forest: an ancient grove of cedars and the oldest in Lebanon, makes a beautiful site.
- Gibran Museum: it is dedicated to the Lebanese writer, philosopher, and artist Gibran Kahlil Gibran.
- The Phoenician Tomb.
- Mar Youhanna Adna.
- The Roman Temples - The Roman Statue - Saydet El-Shkeif
- Mar Elias Church and Monastery
- Canaanite Tomb
- Mar Mema
- Saydet El-Dirr



The Phoenician Tomb



Mar Elias Church and Monastery



Gibran Museum

WADI QADISHA

WADI QADISHA is a valley known for being a sacred destination where one can visit several monasteries carved into the sides of its rocky hills.

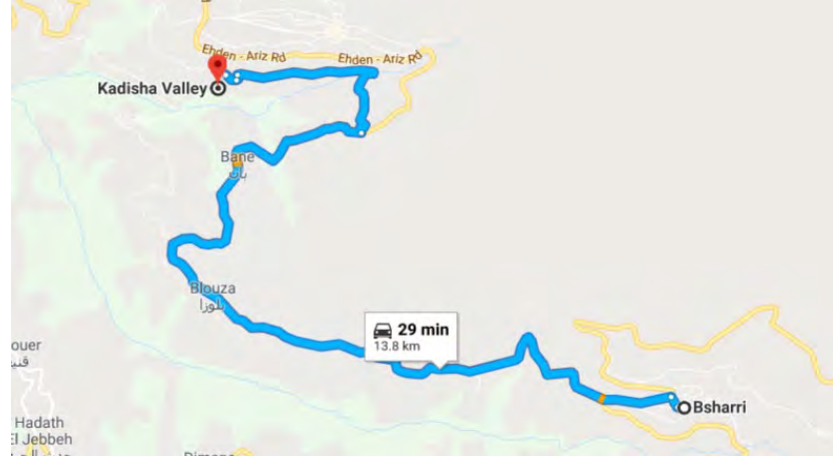
Wadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars heritage sites are inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1998) and added the valley to the list of World Heritage Sites because of its importance as the site of some of the earliest Christian monastic settlements in the world, and its continued example of early Christian faith.



Map of Wadi Qadisha



Location of Wadi Qadisha



Road map from Bcharri to Wadi Qadisha



General View of Wadi Qadisha

WADI QADISHA

Visits

- **Sacred destination:**
 - The Qannubin Monastery - [panoramic view](#)
 - The Monastery of St. Anthony of Qozhaya
 - The Monastery of Our Lady of Hawqa
 - The Monastery of Mar Sarkis
 - The Monastery of Mar Lishaa, etc...
- Forest of the Cedars heritage sites
“Horsh Arz El-Rab” – [panoramic view](#)
- Qadisha Valley – [panoramic view](#)
- Qadisha Valley Hermitage of Hoca – [panoramic view](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



“Horsh Arz El-Rab”



“Horsh Arz El-Rab”



Monastery of Mar Lishaa

TRIPOLI

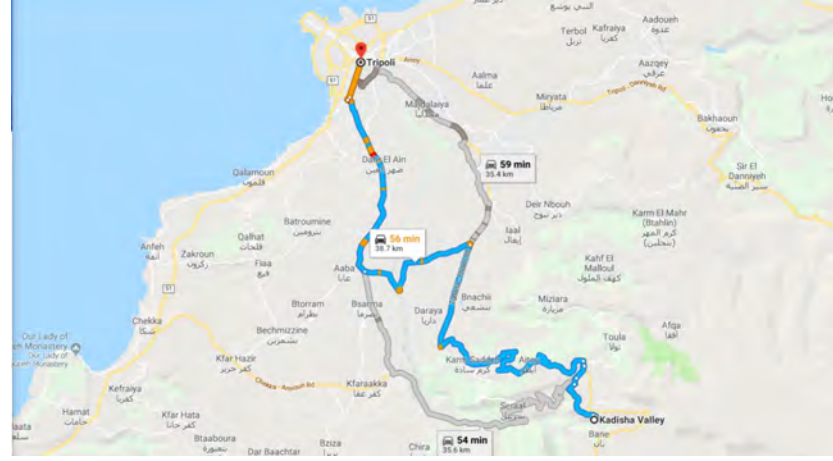
TRIPOLI, founded by the Phoenicians around 800 BC is today the second largest city and main port in Lebanon. Like Beirut, the city witnessed the presence of various Mediterranean cultures and empires including the Canaanites/Phoenicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Umayyad, Abbasid, Crusaders, Ayyubid, Mamluks, Ottoman and French. Facing the shores of the city there are the Palm Islands, which known for its green turtles, and which was declared a Protected Nature Reserve by the UNESCO in 1992.



Map of Tripoli



Location of Tripoli



Road map from Wadi Qadisha to Tripoli



Souk Al-Khayatin



The Citadel of Tripoli

TRIPOLI

Visits

- The Taynal Mosque – [exterior panoramic view](#) – interior panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Saint-Gilles Citadel
- St. John of Mont-Pelerin Church
- Al-Mansouri Great Mosque
- Al-Bourtassi Mosque and Madrassa – [panoramic view](#)
- Abd El-Wahed Mosque
- Al-Ouwaissiya Mosque
- Al-Attar Mosque
- Al-Muallaq Mosque
- Arghoun Shah Mosque
- Al-Qartawiyya Madrassa
- Al-Tawashiyah Madrassa
- Al-Saqraqiyah Madrassa
- Khan Al-Saboun (Soap) – [panoramic view](#)
- Khan Al-Khaiyatine (Tailors)
- Khan Al-Askar (Soldiers)
- Souk Al-Haraj
- Hammam Al-Nouri
- Hammam Izz Eddine
- Hammam Al-Jadid
- Clock Tower/Manshieh Park
- The Lion's Tower
- The Train Station

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Khan Al-Saboun



Al-Mansouri Great Mosque

ARQA

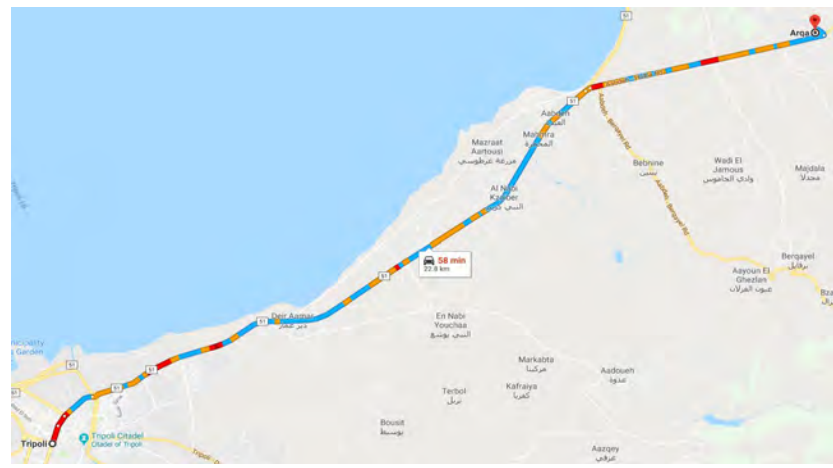
ARQA (Phoenician: *Irqata*; 'Arqat' in the Bible) is a village near Miniara in Akkar Governorate, Lebanon, 22 km northeast of Tripoli, near the coast. The former bishopric became a double Catholic titular see (Latin and Maronite). The Roman Emperor Alexander Severus was born there. It is significant for the Tell Arqa, an archaeological site that goes back to Neolithic times, and during the Crusades there was a strategically significant castle.



Map of Arqa



Location of Arqa



Road map from Tripoli to Arqa



Archaeological Site

ARQA

Visits

- Tell Arqa archaeological site: *“excavation works carried out by the French expedition since 1972 in the archaeological site, overlooking the Akkar Plain, revealed the remains of lodgings, temples, wells, burial jars, brick, pottery, jewelry and mosaic plates, all dating back to several periods starting from pre-historical ages. Those archaeological remains testify the succession of several civilizations in the Canaanite Phoenician city of Arqa”.*

“History of the Lebanese Worldwide Presence, the Phoenician Epoch”
by Dr. Antoine Khoury Harb



Ruins



Mound (Tell) Arqa



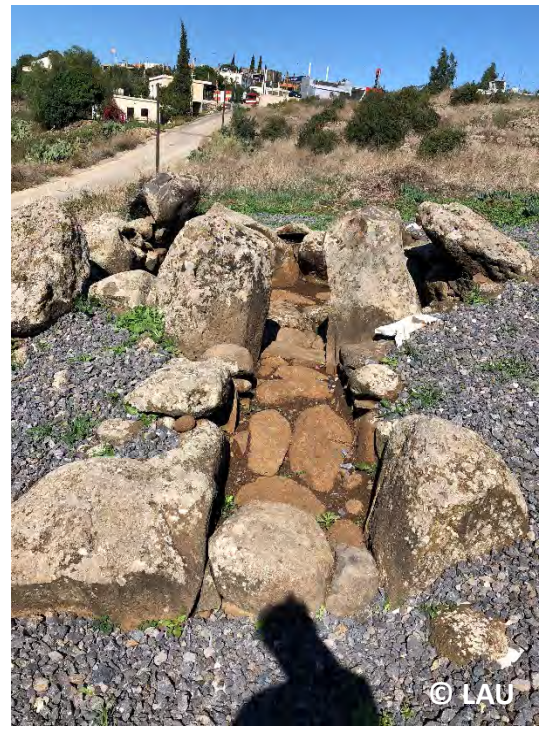
Archaeological Site

MENJEZ

The village of **MENJEZ** is the home to a number of interesting historical, archaeological and religious sites, including: Beit Jaalouk temple (or “*Maqam ar-Rabb*”, an ancient roman temple and worship site for the goddess Nemesis, dating from the first century AD); a crusader castle ruins “*Qalaat Felis*” inhabited by the Chevalier de St. Jean de Jerusalem or what is also known as Ordre de Malte, the castle belonged to the Comté de Tripoli; the Maronite Monastery of our Lady of the Fort “*Deir Saydet El Qalaa*” built by the Jesuits Order in the 19th century; remains of a roman canal; and 180 pre-historic tombs dating back to 5,000 years BC. This archaeological diversity and richness gives Menjez the possibility to become and archaeological park for research, education, and tourism.



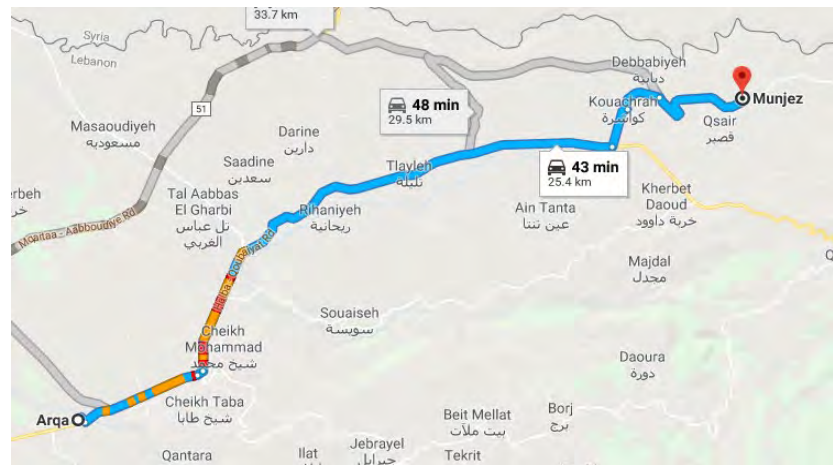
Map of Menjez



Megalithic Tombs



Location of Menjez



Road map from Arqa to Menjez



Menjez Site

MENJEZ

Visits

Architectural Heritage:

- Roman basalt temple called Maqam Er-Rabb or Beit Jaalouk
- Qalaat Feliz
- Saydet El-Qalaa (Lady of the Fort) – [panoramic view](#)
- Megalithic Tombs 87 [megalithic dolmens](#) marking the site of historic graves dating from about 3000 BC
- The ruins of a Crusader castle, the Felix or the Felicium of the Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem

Natural Heritage:

- Menjez river characterized by its natural pools
- Nahr el-Kebir river running through the border valley between Lebanon and Syria
- El-Horsh el-Assouad, a forest of laurels and oaks that stretches over 485.000 m2

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Ruins in Menjez



Megalithic Tombs



Maqam Er-Rabb

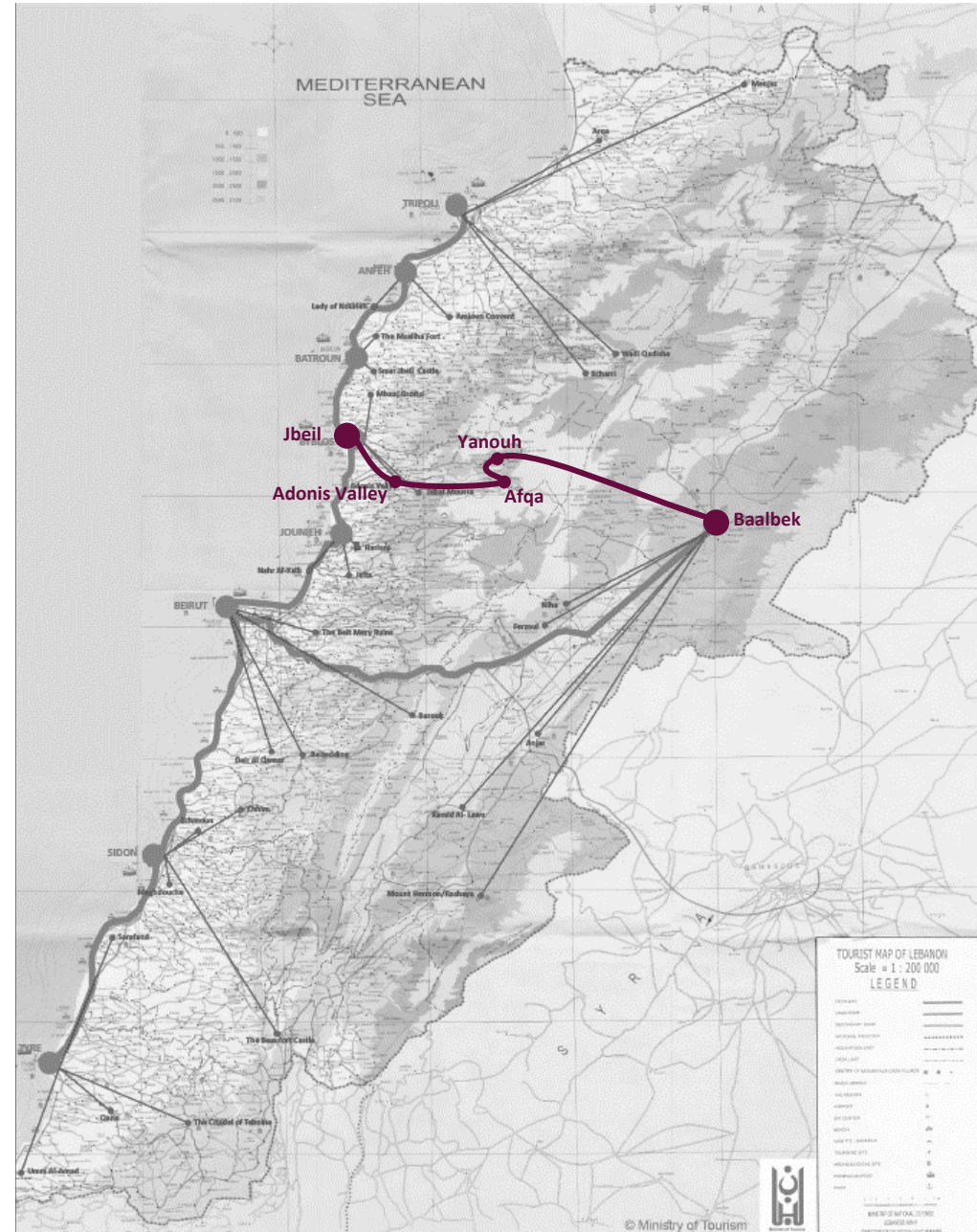
ITINERARY 7 starts from Jbeil and ending in Baalbek. This itinerary is characterized by being a route from the coast to the interior, passing by Adonis Valley – Yanouh and Afqa.

You can discover several places such as:

- Museums
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Rivers
- waterfalls
- Grottos

ITINERARY 7

Jbeil – Adonis Valley – Yanouh – Afqa – Baalbek



JBEIL

JBEIL is believed to have been first occupied between 8800 and 7000 BC and continuously inhabited since 5000 BC, making it one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Map of Jbeil



Location of Jbeil



The Citadel of Jbeil



Jbeil Harbour

JBEIL

Visits

- Archaeological site – [panoramic view](#)
- Old Souk – [panoramic view](#)
- St. John the Baptist Church – [panoramic view](#)
- Medieval City Wall
- The Harbour & Harbour Towers – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Al Sultan Ibrahim Adham Mosque
- Roman Road – panoramic view ([Christmas 2014](#) – [Christmas 2016](#))
- Roman Nymphaeum
- Saydet Al Bouebbeh Church
- Sultan Abd Al Majid Mosque
- Byblos Site Museum
- [Umayyad Museum](#)

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Bronze Age City Fortification



© LAU-LCF

The Roman Theater

ADONIS VALLEY

ADONIS VALLEY is south of Byblos and Jabal Moussa. An Ottoman bridge and a Roman aqueduct cross over the Adonis River. According to legend that is where the Phoenician/Greek god Adonis was killed by a wild boar while hunting.

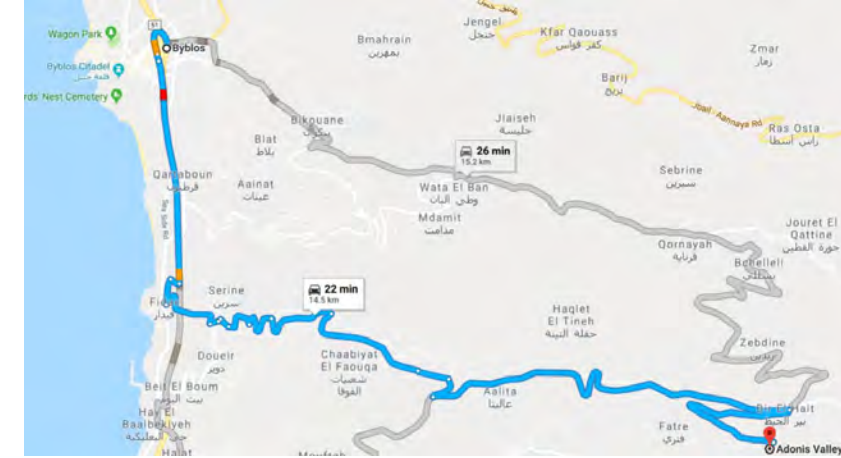
Jabal Moussa is one of the very few soundings in Lebanon that exists in mountainous areas (hinterland heritage), and was inhabited during the Phoenician/Canaanian Bronze age, Medieval period, and the most recent Ottoman period. Recent excavations were discovered.



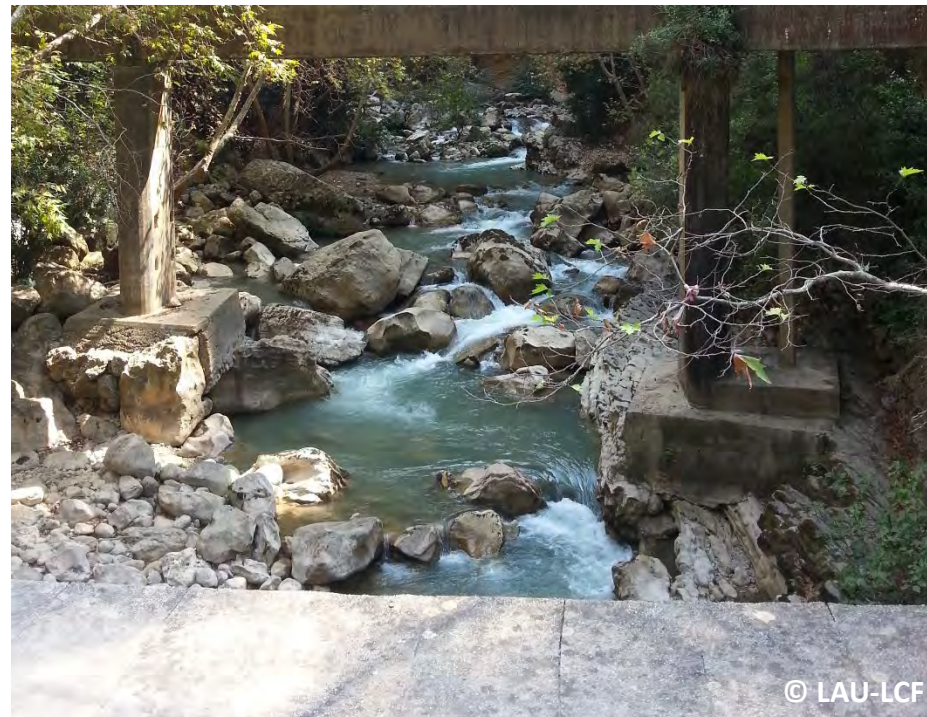
Map of Adonis Valley



Location Adonis Valley



Road map from Jbeil to Adonis Valley



Adonis River



The Aqueduct

ADONIS VALLEY

Visits

- An Ottoman bridge and a Roman aqueduct cross over the Adonis River.
- Hadrian's Inscriptions
- The Roman Stairs
- Mar Geryes Monastery
- The sacrificial well
- The Chouwein Lake



© LAU-LCF

Adonis Valley



© Ministry of Tourism



Adonis River

YANOUH

YANOUH, once a Phoenician center, is half-way between Byblos (Jbeil) and Heliopolis (Baalbek). Its Phoenician temple is a monument to the same religion as that of Apheca, but the later Roman temple was dedicated to Diana, the Roman goddess of the hunt and daughter of the god Jupiter.

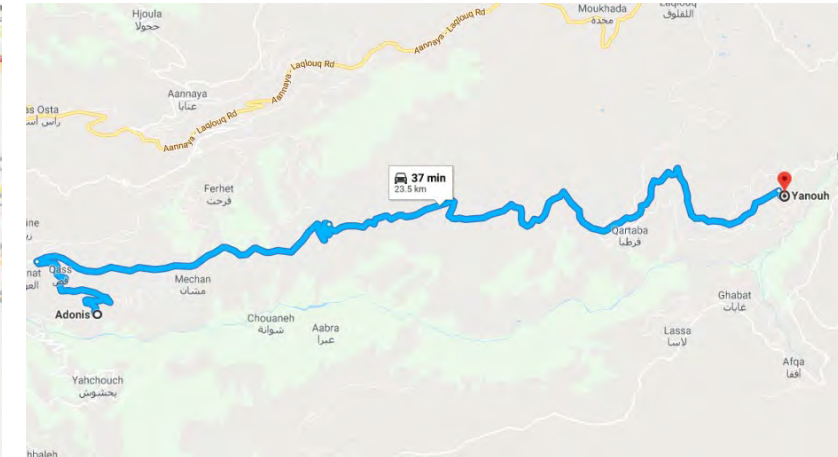
General view of the village – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Yanouh



Location of Yanouh



Road map from Adonis Valley to Yanouh



General view of the Village

YANOUH

Visits

Roman Temple – [panoramic view](#)

During the second century a small roman temple was built in the southern sanctuary and at the same period the northern sanctuary with its big temple was erected.

The big Roman Temple converted into a church and a newly built Chapel situated at the northern side. Many other chapels were built in the neighborhood.

The two roman temples were built of blue limestone blocks from which the name “Saint Georges the Blue” was given to the big temple turned into a church.



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© Ministry of Tourism



© DiscoverLebanon

Yanouh Roman Temple

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

AFQA

AFQA, Known in ancient times as *Apeca* or *Afeka*, located in the mountains of Lebanon, aligned centrally between Baalbek and Byblos.

It is the site of one of the finest waterfalls in the mountains of the Middle East, which feeds into the Adonis River (known today as Abraham River or Nahr Ibrahim in Arabic), and forms Lake Yammoune, with which it is also associated by legend.

In Greek mythology Adonis was born and died at the foot of the falls in Afqa. The ruins of the celebrated temple of Aphrodite.

[Panoramic view of Afqa waterfall.](#)

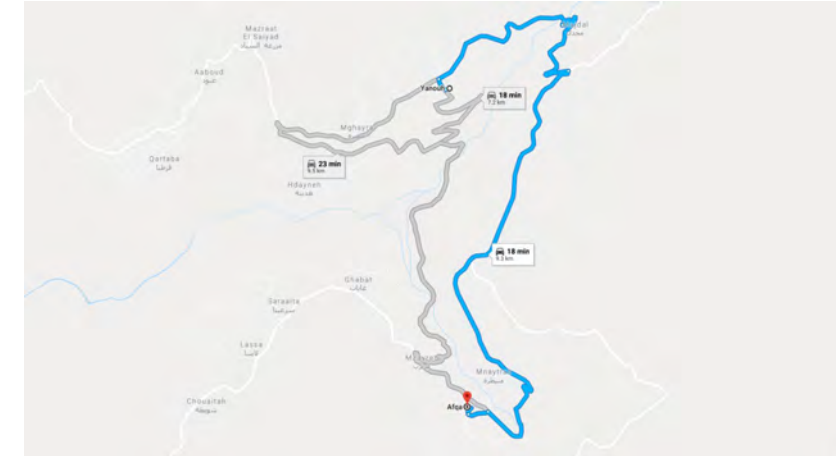
Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Map of Afqa



Location of Afqa



Road map from Yanouh to Afqa



Afqa Waterfall

www.lebanoninapicture.com

AFQA

Visits

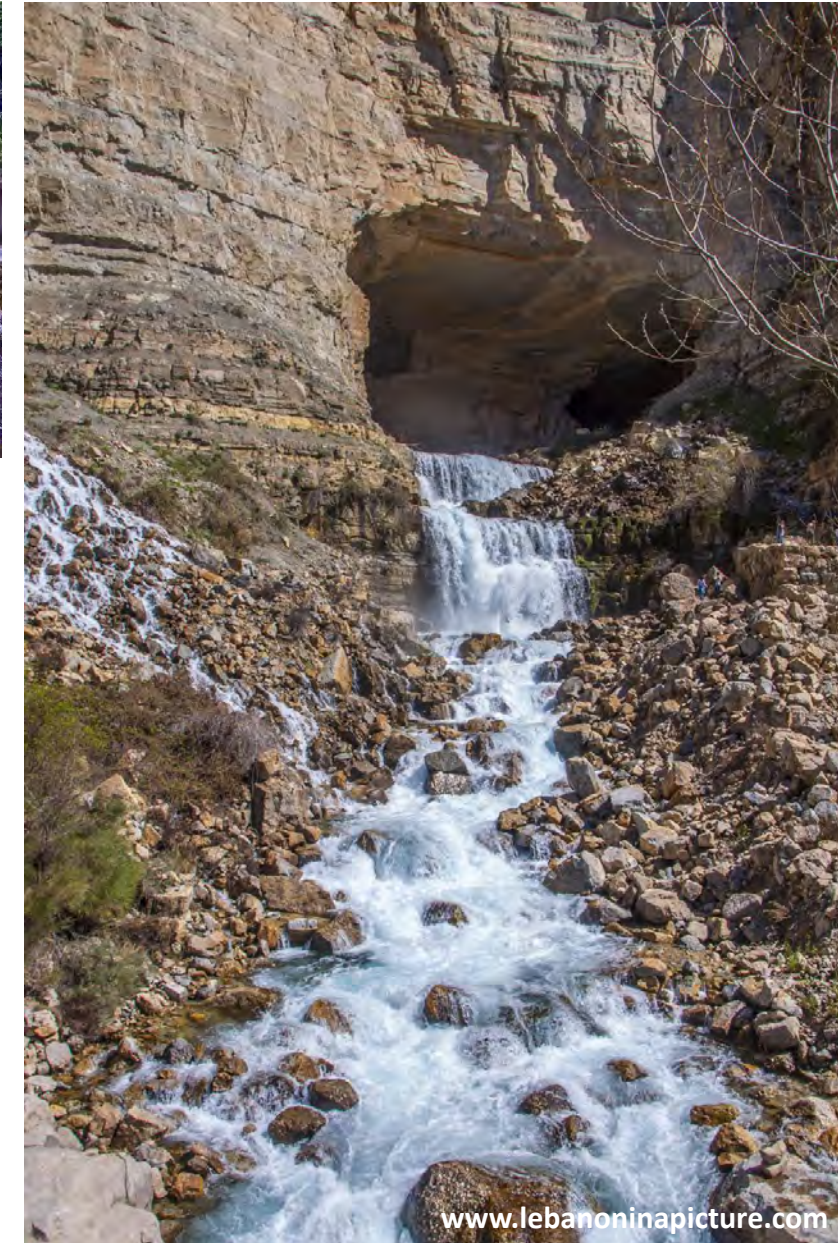
- A site of one of the finest waterfalls in the mountains of the Middle East.
- Ancient ruined walls of a temple once dedicated to Venus, or Aphrodite, her Greek counterpart.
- Afqa grotto



The Waterfall



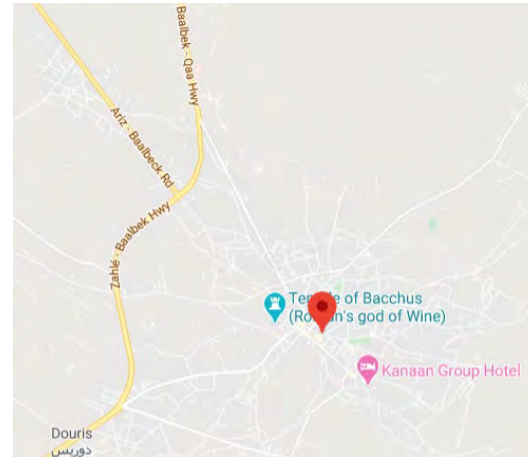
The Waterfall from the Upper Level



Afqa Grotto

BAALBEK

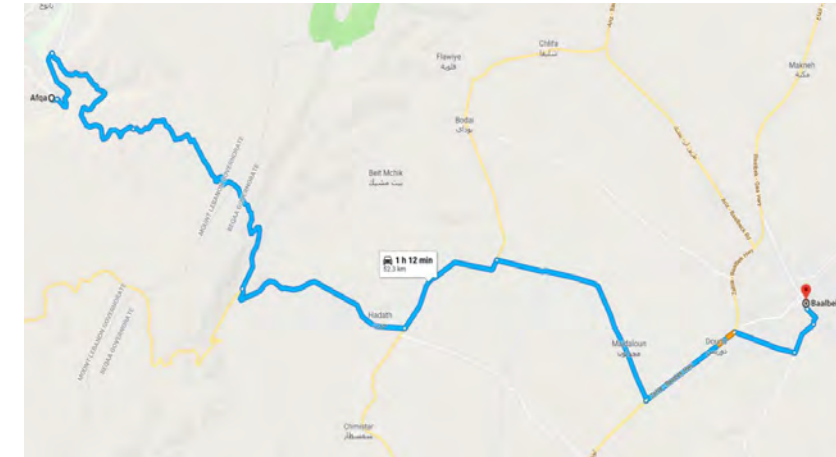
BAALBEK, Founded by the Phoenicians, it was later conquered by the Macedonians who called it Heliopolis (always the City of the Sun) for assimilation between the god Sun and the Phoenician divinity Baal. Then it became a Roman colony under Augustus, preserving the new name. Today you can see three main buildings: the temple of Jupiter, the temple of Bacchus and the circular temple of Venus. A fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury is located on the hill of Sheikh Abdallah. inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1984).



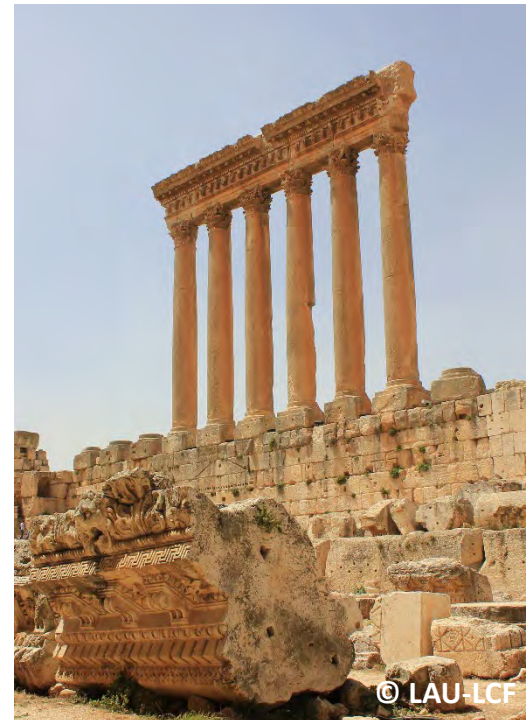
Map of Baalbek



Location of Baalbek



Road map from Afqa to Baalbek



Temple of Jupiter



Cella of the temple of Bacchus

BAALBEK

Visits

- Three main buildings: the Temple of Jupiter, the Temple of Bacchus and the circular Temple of Venus and a fourth monument, the Temple of Mercury. Panoramic views of several monuments ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#) – [4](#) – [5](#) – [6](#)) and stone of the pregnant woman – [panoramic view](#)
- Heliopolis
- The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque
- Qubbat Al Sa'idayn
- Qubbat Douris
- Ras El Ain Spring
- Ras Al Imam Al Hussein Mosque
- Al Barbara Mosque
- The Shrine of Al Sayyida Khawla - [panoramic view](#)
- Cathedral of Fakieh – [panoramic view](#)
- Our Lady of Beshwet – panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Temple of Bacchus



Temple of Venus



The Umayyad Mosque or The Great Friday Mosque

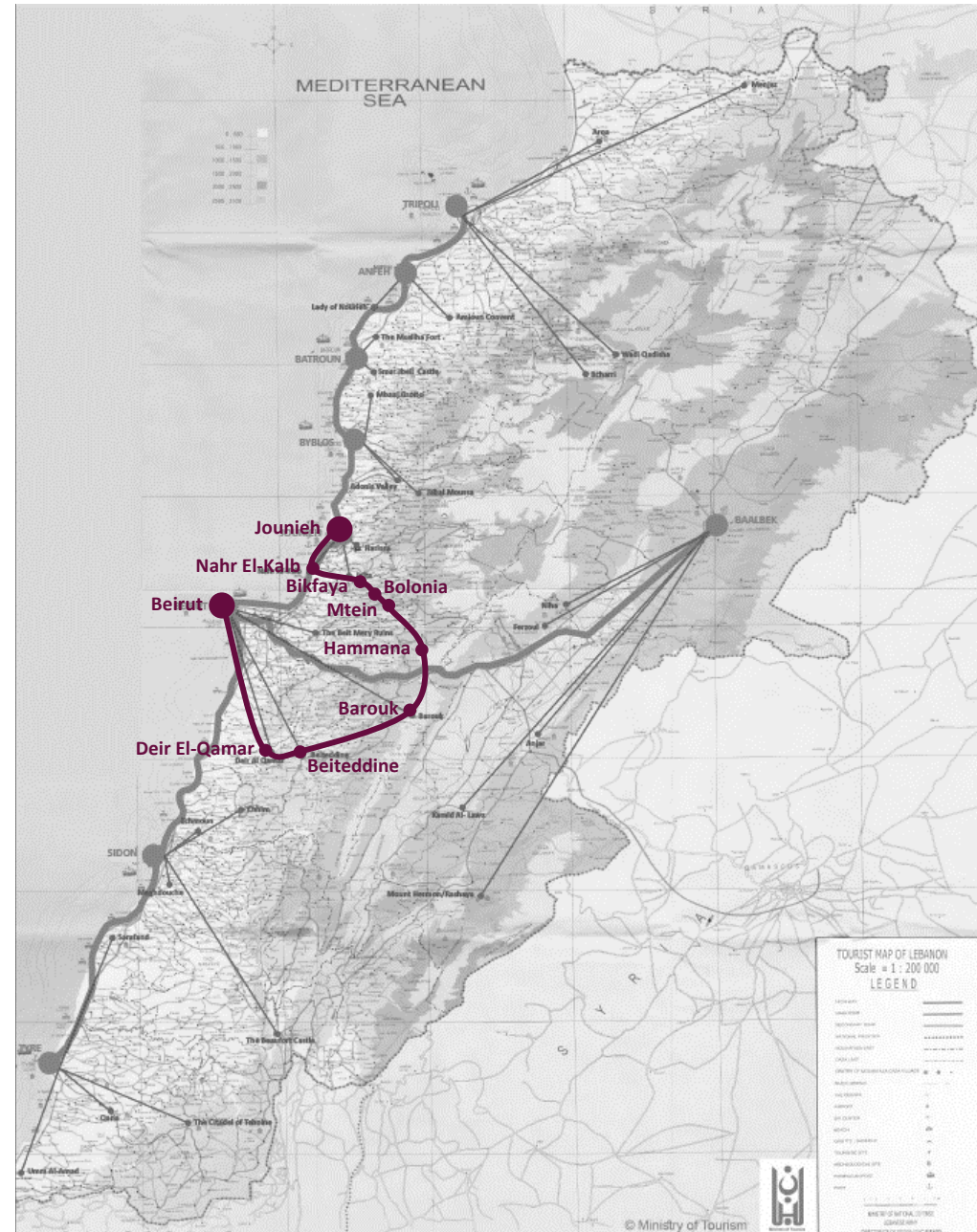
ITINERARY 8 starts from Jounieh and ends in the capital of Lebanon, Beirut, passing by Nahr El-Kalb – Bikfayya – Bolonia – Mtein – Hammana – Barouk – Beiteddine and Deir El-Qamar.

By visiting these places, you can discover :

- Museums
- Natural reserves
- Neglected old factories
- Religious landmarks
- Forests
- Palaces

ITINERARY 8

Jounieh – Nahr El-Kalb – Bikfayya – Bolonia – Mtein – Hammana – Barouk – Beiteddine – Deir El-Qamar – Beirut



JOUNIEH

- JOUNIEH**, during the Phoenician period, the bay of Jounieh was an important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos; hence, its name Palaebyblus (literary before Byblos). It is mentioned in the geography described in Strabo.

[The Geography of Strabo by Strabo](#)

- Jounieh panoramic views:**
 - [The bay of Jounieh](#)
 - [The bay of Jounieh as seen from the sea](#)
 - [The Old Souk](#)
 - [The Sea Road](#)
- [General video about Jounieh](#)

Panoramic views & the video are
© DiscoverLebanon



Map of Jounieh



Location of Jounieh



Jounieh Bay



Jounieh Old Souk

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JOUNIEH

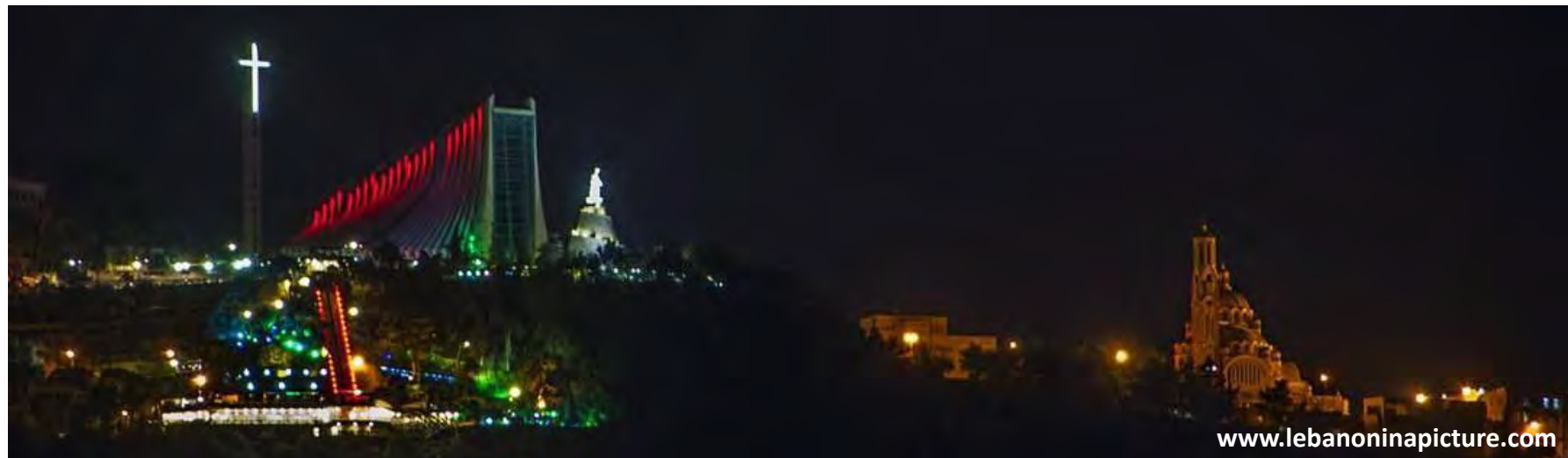
Visits

- The Phoenicians' Museum: The Municipality of Jounieh, as active member of the Phoenicians' Route, donated a historical building in the old souk of Jounieh that will be transformed into a Phoenicians' Route Museum. It is a project in process ([watch video](#))
- Important winter shelter for ships sailing from the south to Byblos.
- St. Georges Garden
- St. Savior Orthodox Convent (Phoenician temple).
- [Archaeological Museum of USEK.](#)
- [Jeita Grotto.](#)
- Jeita Grotto panoramic views:
 - Lower cave ([1](#))
 - Upper cave ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))
- Ancient Lycus River (Nahr El-Kalb).
- Harissa panoramic views:
 - [Harissa interior view of the cathedral](#)
 - Harissa outdoor views ([1](#) – [2](#))

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



St. Georges Garden



Harissa and St. Paul Cathedral at Night

NAHR EL-KALB

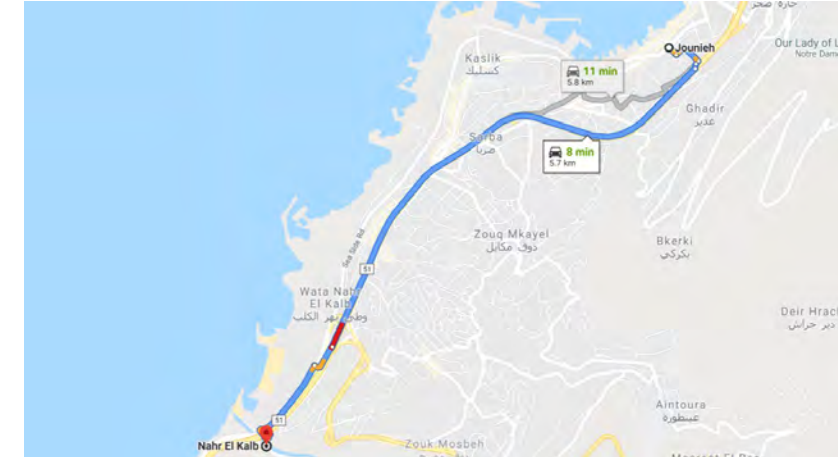
NAHR EL-KALB is the ancient Lycus River. Past generals and conquerors have traditionally built monuments at the mouth of the Nahr El-Kalb, known as the Commemorative stelae of Nahr El-Kalb. In 2005, the stelae at the river were listed in the UNESCO Memory of the World initiative.

Panoramic views:

- [Nahr El-Kalb – the river](#)
- [Nahr El-Kalb – the steles](#)



[Location of Nahr El-Kalb](#)



[Road map from Jounieh to Nahr El-Kalb](#)



Commemorative stelae of Nahr El-Kalb

NAHR EL-KALB

Visits

- Runs from a spring in Jeita near the [Jeita Grotto](#) to the Mediterranean Sea.

Jeita Grotto panoramic views:

- Lower cave ([1](#))
- Upper cave ([1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#))



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Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Lower Cave

BIKFAYYA

The name **“BIKFAYYA”** of the town comes from Phoenician origin (Beit Kfeya) the stone house – that is consecrated to worship the God *“Kifa”*.

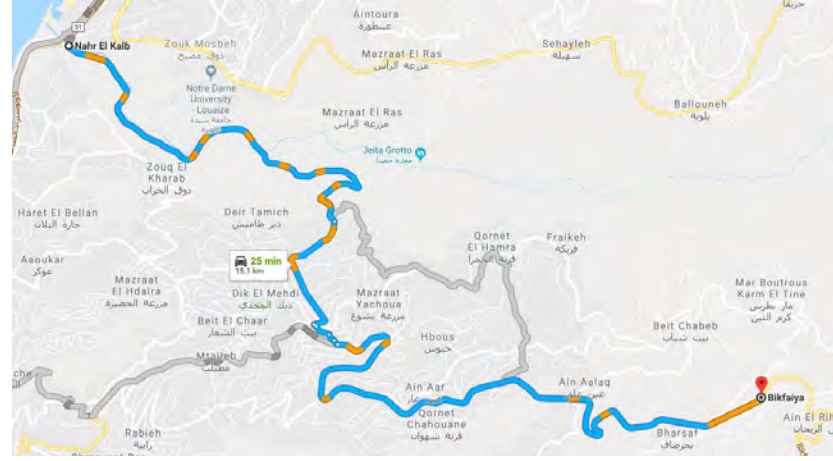
Historians believe that Bikfayya was the consecrated shrine of the Phoenician Baal. It was also the capital of the Christian Cancimat of Lebanon (1840–1860).



Map of Bikfayya



Location of Bikfaya



Road map from Nahr El-Kalb to Bikfayya



General View of Bikfayya

BIKFAYYA

Visits

- Stone houses with red-tiled roofs resting amidst pine and oak forests make Bikfaya one of the most sought-after suburbs of Beirut
- One of Lebanon's most popular summer resorts.

Religious structures:

- Mar Abda Church, built in 158
- Jesuit Convent, built in 1833
- Saint Elias Chwayya Monastery, a Maronite and Greek Orthodox complex with a church, built in 1590
- Armenian seminary and summer retreat of the Catholicos of Cilicia
- Our Lady of Deliverance
- Mar Mkhayel (Saint Michael) Church
- The Holy Mother of God Church in the Armenian monastic complex



Mar Abda Church



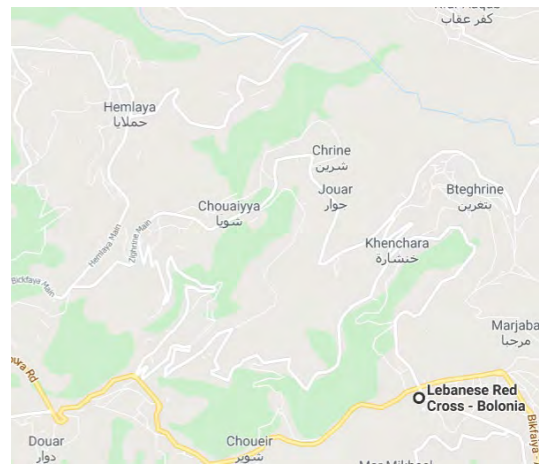
The Holy Mother of God Church



Our Lady of Deliverance

BOLONIA

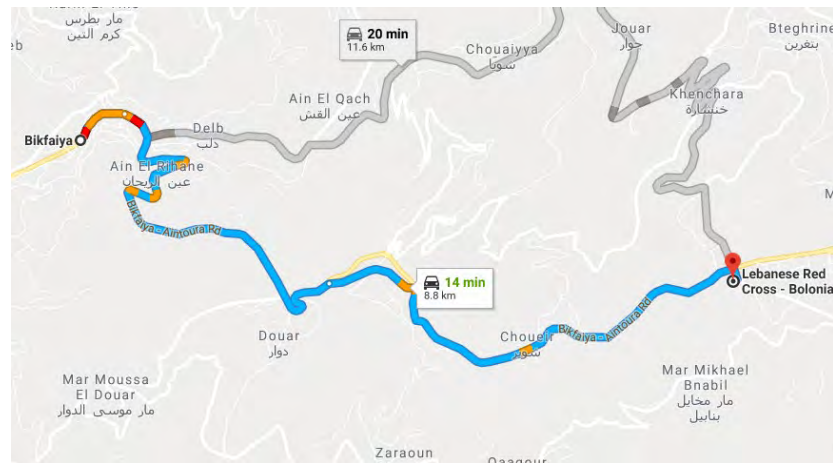
BOIS DE BOLOGNE - GHABET BOLONIA - BOLONIA FOREST is beautiful and picturesque area looking over the deep green valley of the River Salimeh. A unique pinewood forest offering a splendid view extending eastwards to the distant summits of Mount Sannine.



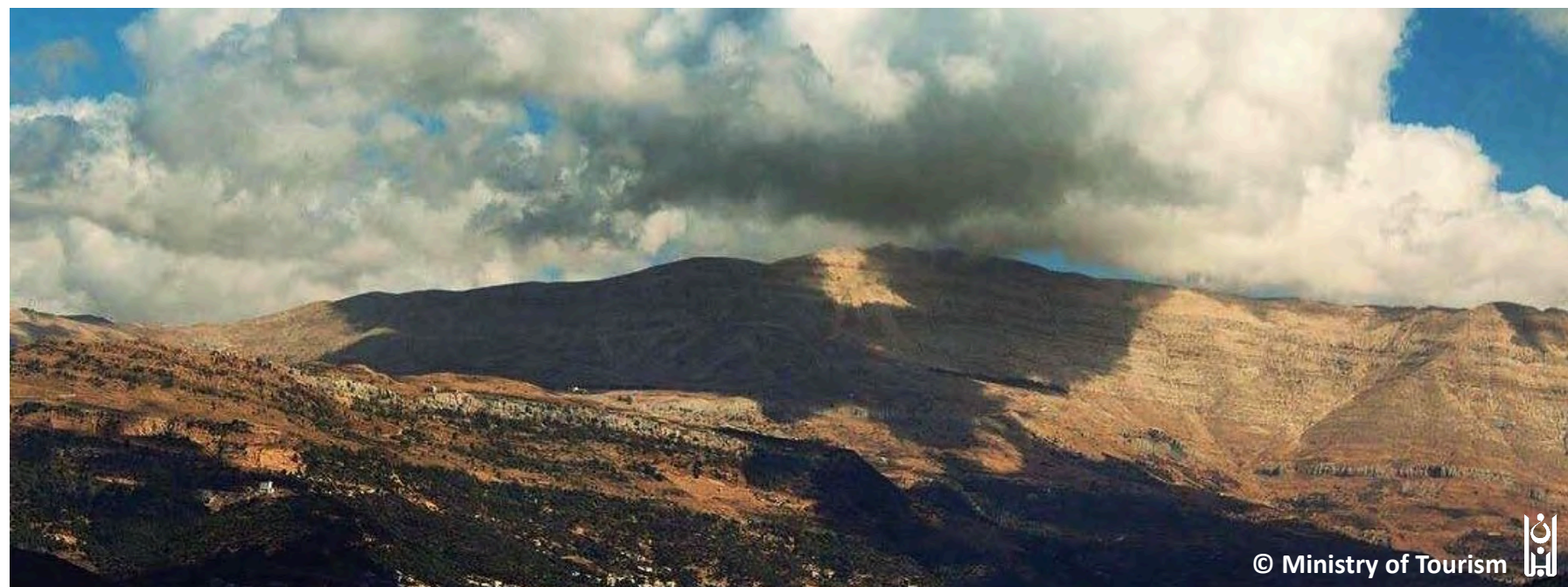
Map of Bolonia



Location of Bolonia



Road map from Bikfayya to Bolonia



Bolonia Mountain

BOLONIA

Visits

- Pine forest – [panoramic view](#)
- Greek Catholic monastery St. John of Khonshara
- Couvent Mar Mkhayel Bnabil



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Pine Forest

MTEIN

Originally home to seven factories, **MTEIN** was known for its abundant berry production and silk manufacturing.

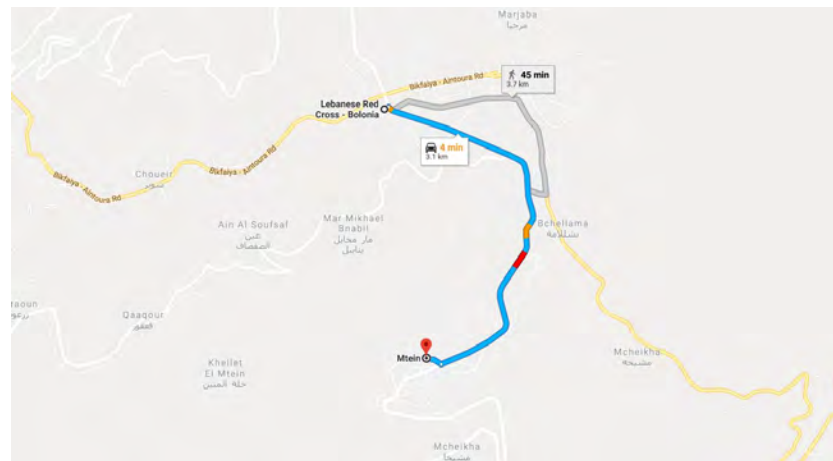
Today, what you can still see are the ruins of only one silk factory, which stands defiantly.



Map of Mtein



Location of Mtein



Road map from Bolonia to Mtein



Part of Mtein Square

MTEIN

Visits

- Old silk factories
- Mtein Museum of Arts
- Museum of George Khairallah
- Mitein's Main Square or "*The Midane*" of the emirs Abillama with its four palaces dating from the 17th century – [panoramic view](#)
- Mar Jerges church built in the 17th century
- Mar Youhanna el Maamadane church built in 1860
- El-Saïdeh church built in 1700
- The Byzantine and Roman ruins of Msaïka, with large blocks cut in the rock, located on the eastern outskirts of the village
- The ruins of a 19th century silk farm
- The traditional stone houses
- The ruins of wine presses and wineries

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Another Part of Mtein Square

© DiscoverLebanon



Doorway leading into one of the five Abilama palaces

© Ministry of Tourism

HAMMANA

The word "**HAMMANA**" may have come from the name of the Phoenician Sun God "*Hammon*" or "*Hamman*". These two names are derived from the word "*Hama*" which means heat of the sun.

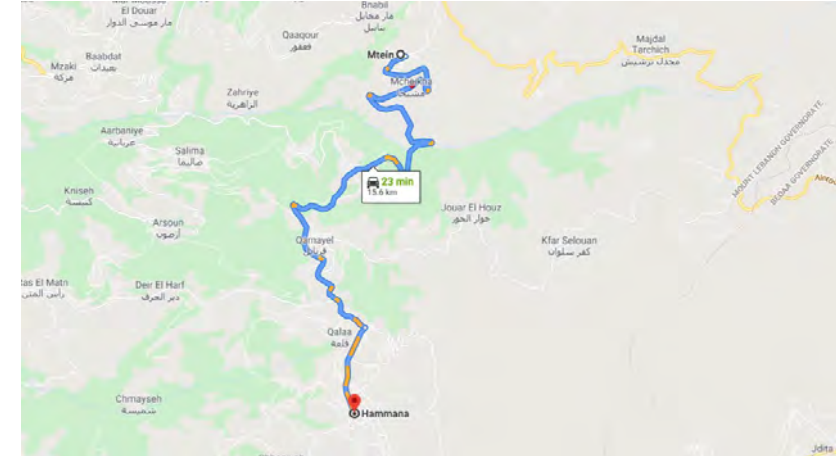
The village has multiple water sources like the Shaghour fall, Ain-al-Hosa spring, Al-Kadaneh spring, Ain Soltan spring, Ain Maytri spring and many more. Evergreen trees such as pines, firs, spruce as well as some cedar trees are found everywhere in the town.



Map of Hammana



Location of Hammana



Road map from Mtein to Hammana



Hammana Aerial View

HAMMANA

Visits

- Multiple water sources, natural evergreen trees.
- Lebanese houses' architecture.



Natural Water Park, Hammana Waterfall



Lebanese Houses

BAROUK

BAROUK is a village in the Chouf District of Lebanon. Historically, the village is known for being the “*land of good*”, because of its fountain (*Nabeh-el-Barouk*).

Barouk is crowned by its mountain “Jabal el Barouk” that stands 1943 m above sea level. The mountain also has the largest natural reserve in Lebanon, the Al Shouf Cedar Nature Reserve, and contains the oldest and most elegant cedar forest in Lebanon, the “*Cedrus Libani*”.

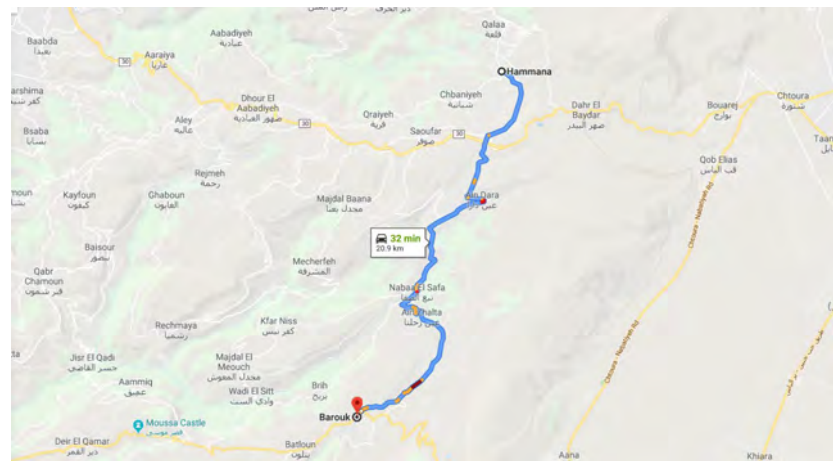
That cedar is considered, among with other cedar forests, the real Cedars of Lord “*Arz el Rab.*”



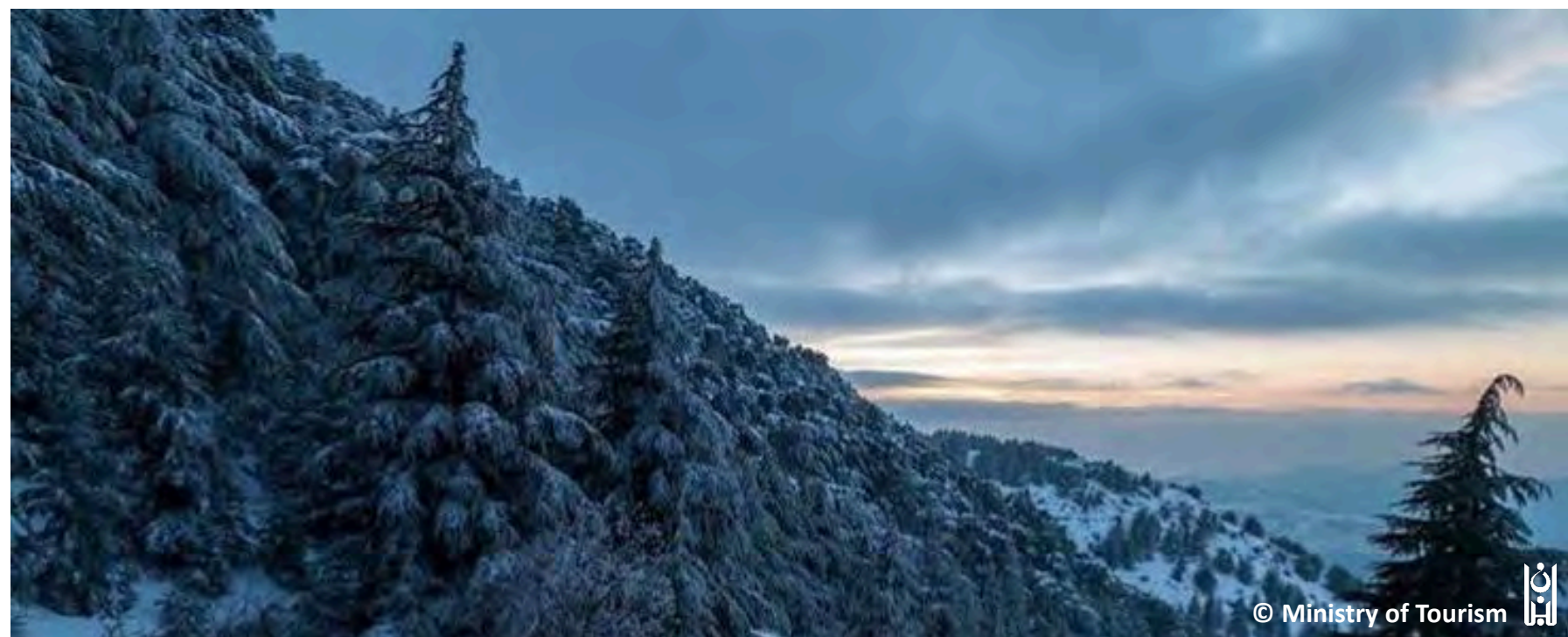
Map of Barouk



Location of Barouk



Road map from Hammana to Barouk



Barouk Natural Reserve

BAROUK

Visits

- Largest natural reserve in Lebanon, the [Al-Shouf Cedar Nature Reserve](#) - panoramic views ([1](#) – [2](#))
- Many pine and oak forests.



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Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon

Walking Barouk Natural Reserve

BEITEDDINE

BEITEDDINE is a small town and the administrative capital of the Chouf District. The town is located near the town of Deir el-Qamar from which it is separated by a steep valley.

The town is well known for the Beiteddine Palace, which hosts the annual Summer Beiteddine Festival.

Beiteddine Panoramic views:

- [The palace](#)
- [Room of emir's minister Boutros Karamic](#)

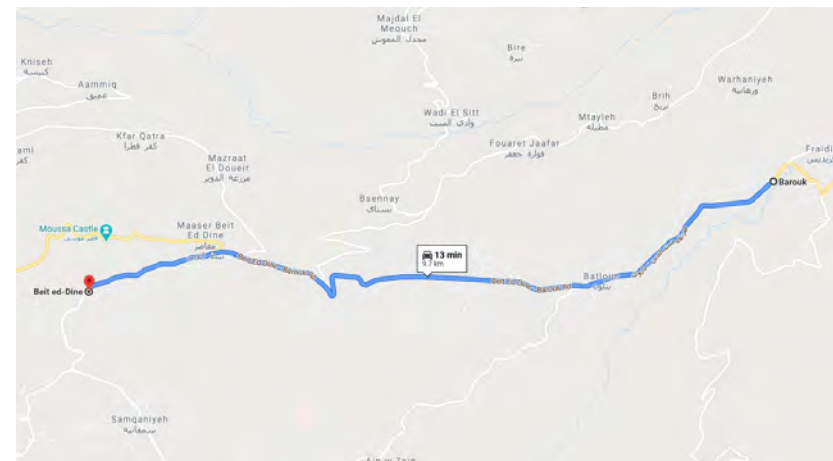
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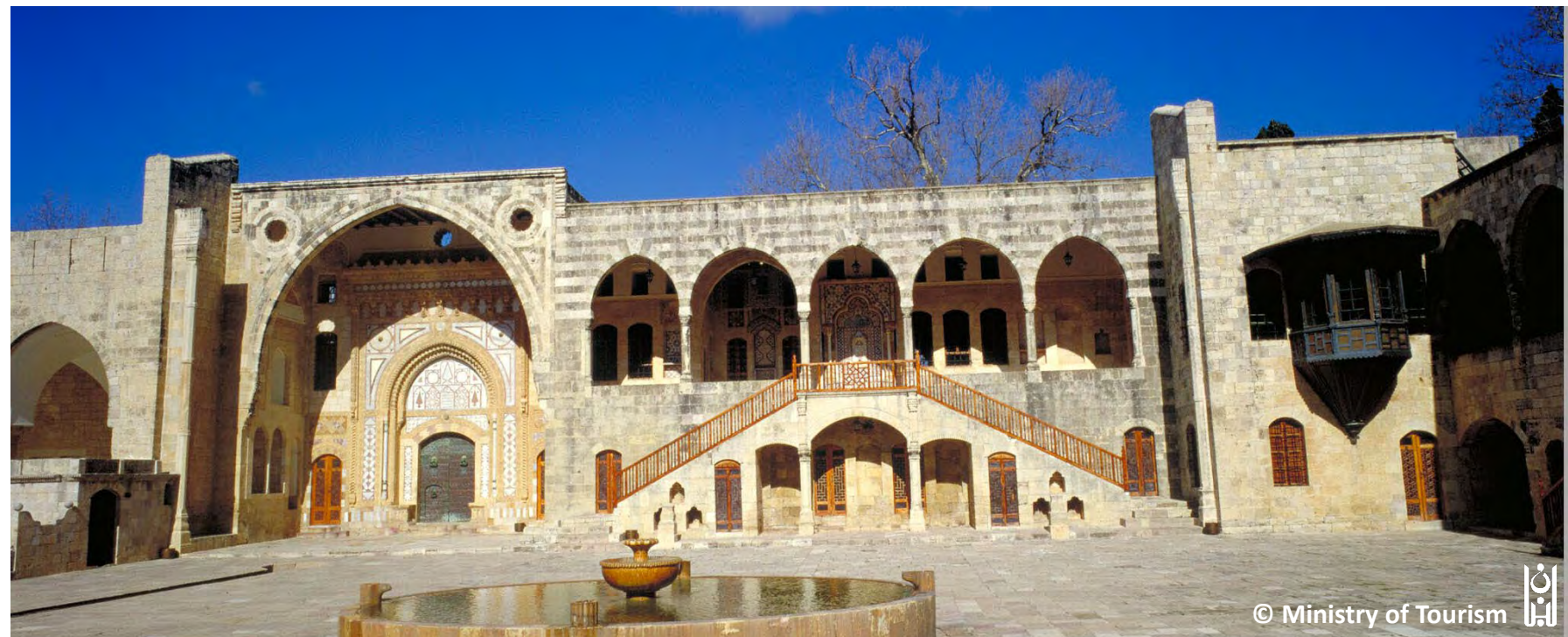
Map of Beiteddine



Location of Beiteddine



Road map from Barouk to Beiteddine



Beiteddine

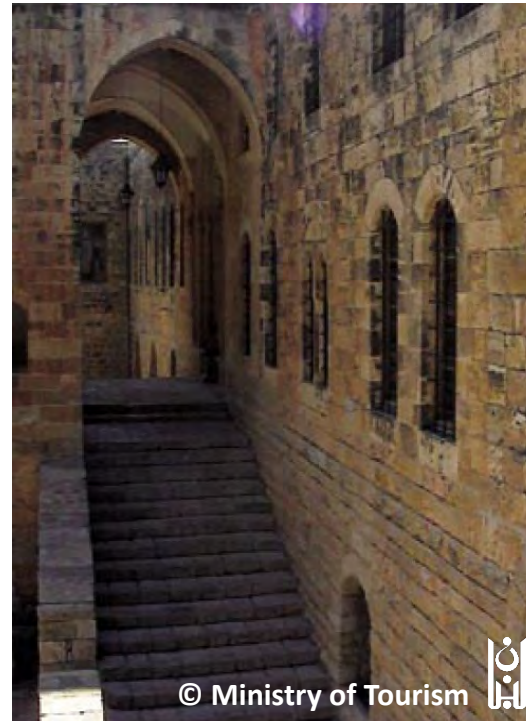
BEITEDDINE

Visits

- Mamluk inspired Fakhreddine Mosque
- The Youssef Chehab Palace
- The Kharj Barracks
- The Palace of Fakhreddine II Ma'ani, its Synagogue
- The Emir Bashir Palace



Dar Al-Kataba



© Ministry of Tourism

The Stairway (Entrance)



© Ministry of Tourism

The Entrance



© Ministry of Tourism

The Main Gate, Al-Midan

DEIR EL-QAMAR

During the 16th to 18th centuries, **DEIR AL-QAMAR** was the capital and the residence of the Emirate of Mount Lebanon.

It is also notable for its 15th-century Fakhreddine Mosque, Fakhreddine II Palace, and the palace of the Emir Yusuf Shihab.

The 17th century Deir al-Qamar Synagogue is also in the village, although closed to the public. During its peak, the city was the Centre of Lebanese literary tradition.

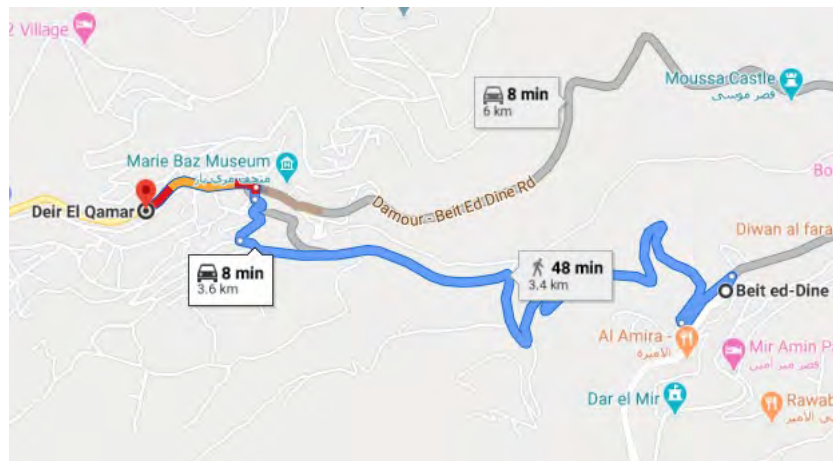
Deir El-Qamar Square – [panoramic view](#)



Map of Deir El-Qamar



Location of Deir El-Qamar



Road map from Beiteddine to Deir El-Qamar



Deir El-Qamar Square

DEIR EL-QAMAR

Visits

- Saydet El-Talle Church
- The Kaissariyeh
- Traditional houses' architecture



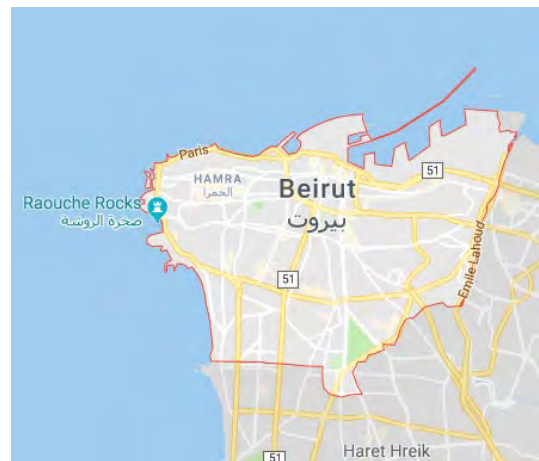
Traditional houses Architecture



General View

BEIRUT

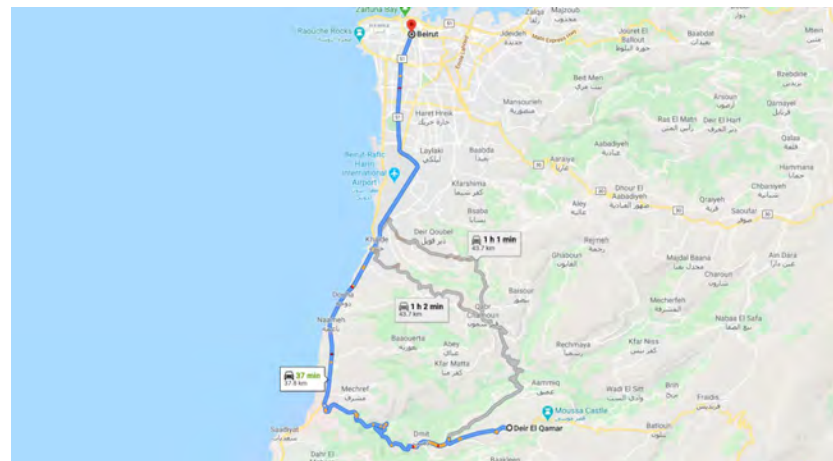
BEIRUT, the capital and the largest city of Lebanon, has hosted successive historic periods of major powers and civilizations in the Mediterranean and West Asia. It has layers of Phoenician, Roman, Byzantine, Mameluke, Ottoman and French mandate periods. Today's archaeological highlights include a Phoenician port, several Roman remains of a hippodrome, baths and temples.



Map of Beirut



Location of Beirut



Road map from Deir El-Qamar to Beirut



© Ministry of Tourism

Beirut National Museum



© Ministry of Tourism

Rawsha Rock

BEIRUT

Visits

- Al-Umari Mosque of Beirut – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Beirut National Museum – interior panoramic views: [1](#) – [2](#) – [3](#)
- AUB Archaeological Museum
- Heliopolis
- Lebanese Prehistoric Museum
- Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum – [exterior panoramic view](#)
- The Grand Serail (interior panoramic view – [exterior panoramic view](#)) / Roman Baths Garden – [panoramic view](#)
- Amir Assaf Mosque
- Al-Omari Mosque/St. John The Baptist Cathedral
- Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque - [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint George Maronite Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Saint Georges Greek Orthodox Cathedral – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Nejme Square/Abed Clock Tower
- Martyr's Square/Statue of the Martyr's
- Wadi Abu Jamil and The Maghen Abraham
- A Walk in Gourand Street
- Garden of Forgiveness, Archaeological Area

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



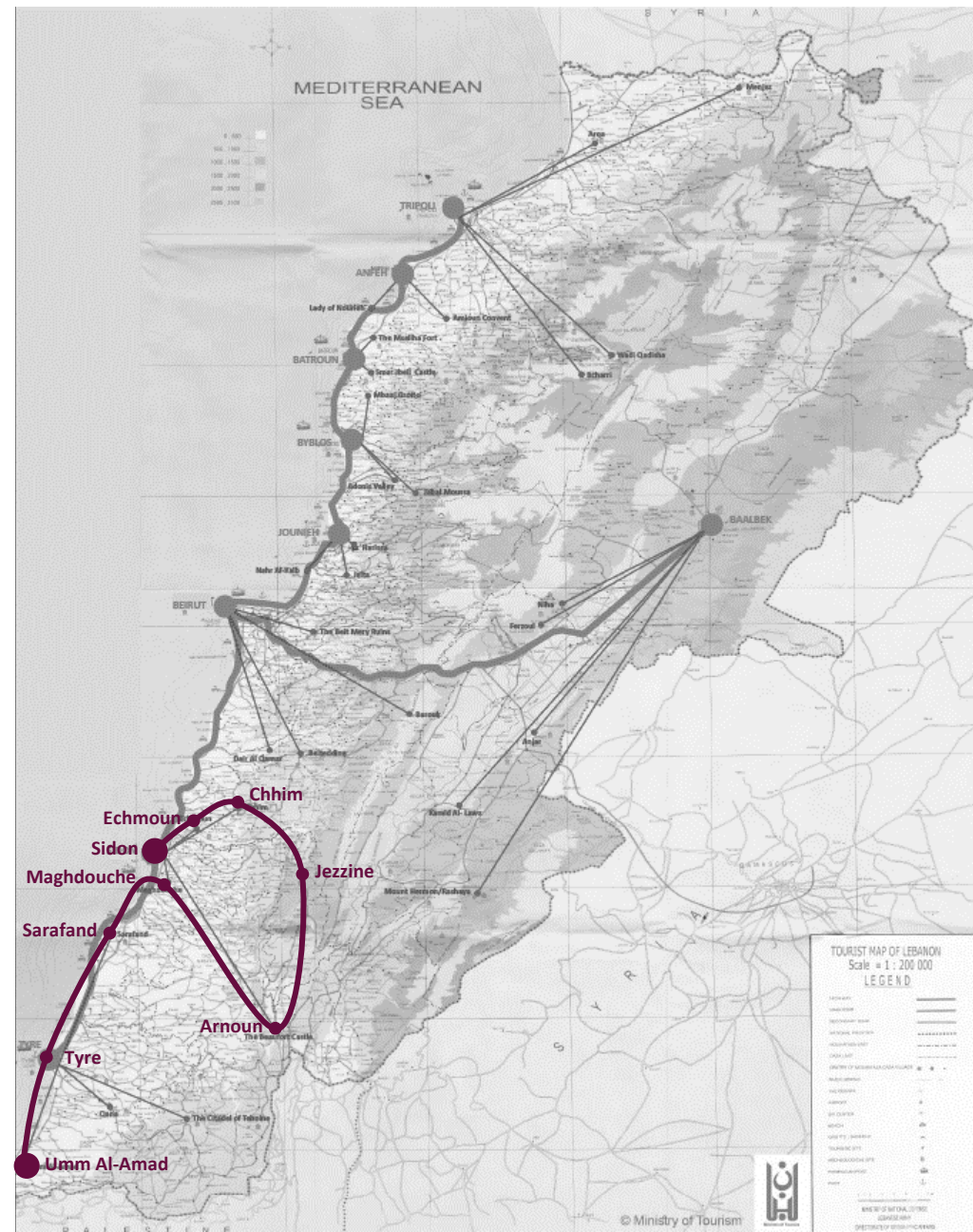
Sursock Palace/Sursock Museum



Al-Omari Mosque



Roman Baths



ITINERARY 9 is characterized by being a south itinerary, starting from the coastal city Sidon and ending in Umm Al-Amad, passing by Echmoun – Chhim – Jezzine – Arnoun, being cities and villages in the interior, then back to the coastal line passing by Maghdouche – Sarafand and Tyre.

You can discover several places such as:

- Palaces
- Archaeological sites and ruins from different civilizations
- Old port
- Waterfall
- Castles
- Religious landmarks

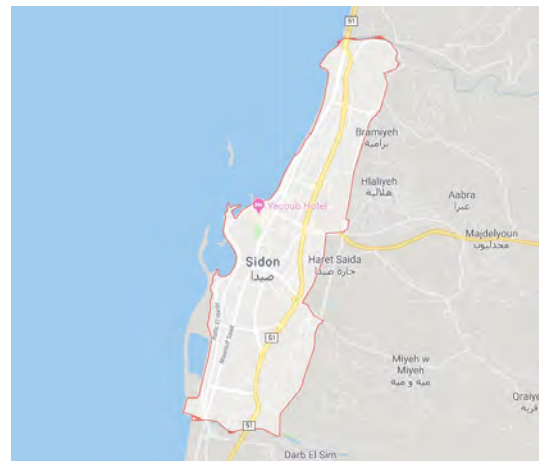
ITINERARY 9	Sidon – Echmoun – Chhim – Jezzine – Arnoun – Maghdouche – Sarafand – Tyre – Umm Al-Amad
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SIDON

SIDON is known for its multi-layered sea citadel. Founded in the fourth millennium BC, it is one of three major port city-states of the Canaanite/Phoenician epoch, cited 35 times in the Old Testament. In its long history, it has been home to the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamluks and Ottomans.

Sidon's Sea Castle - [Panoramic view](#)



Map of Sidon



Location of Sidon



Port of Sidon



Sidon's Sea Castle

SIDON

Visits

- Sidon's Sea Castle
- Temple of Echmoun – [panoramic view](#)
- Old Souk
- Debbane Palace
- Sidon Soap Museum - [panoramic view](#)
- Khan Al-Franj – [panoramic view](#)
- Bahaa El-Dine and Al-Kikhiya Mosques
- St. Nicolas Church
- Al-Omari Mosque – [panoramic view](#)



Bahaa El-Dine and Al-Kikhiya Mosques



The Sea Citadelle



The Sea Citadelle



Khan Al-Franj



St. Nicolas Church

ECHMOUN

Visits

- One of the best-preserved Phoenician temples in Lebanon. Building it was begun at the end of the 6th century BCE during the reign of Eshmunazar II, and later additions were made up into the Roman period. It was excavated by Maurice Dunand in 1963-1978. Many votive offerings were found in the form of statues of persons healed by the god, especially babies and young children.



Ruins of Echmoun Temple



Mosaic in Echmoun Temple

CHHIM

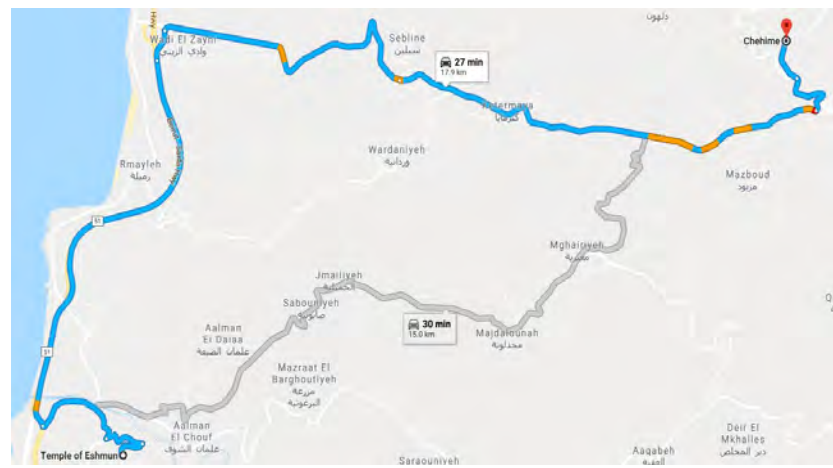
CHHIM has several landmarks around it, like The Temple of Eshmun which is an ancient place of worship dedicated to Eshmun, the Phoenician god of healing. It is located near the Awali river. The site was occupied from the 7th century BCE to the 8th century CE, suggesting an integrated relationship with the nearby city of Sidon.



Map of Chhim



Location of Chhim



Road map from Echmoun to Chhim



The Press Building



Chhim Roman Temple

CHHIM

Visits

- Temple of Chhim: It is a Roman temple towering above the rest of the ancient architecture. The temple faces east and has a small porch. There is a carving of the sun god Helios on one of the doorframes. Another carving portrays the image of a priest with outstretched arms
- Press building for olive: numerous oil presses provide an account of a settlement whose livelihood was based on agriculture and animal husbandry



The Basilic of Chhim After Excavation



General Interior View of the Press Building



Northern Press

JEZZINE

Meticulously sculpted by Youssef Ghossoub, the Statue of the Virgin Mary stands at the west entrance of **JEZZINE** overlooking the villages of Bkassine, Wadi Jezzine, the Bkassine Pine Forest and the waterfall. It's religious significance and cultural icon has become a key point in the region with vast natural landscapes surrounding it. In her hand, the Virgin Mary holds the key to the town of Jezzine. The view from there is fantastic and it is a great spot to take panoramic pictures.



Map of Jezzine



Location of Jezzine



Road map from Chhim to Jezzine



Jezzine Pine Forest

JEZZINE

Visits

- **Religious Landmarks:** At the main entrance of the town stands 'Saydet El Maabour' (Our Lady of Jezzine) shrine.
- **The waterfalls:** this mountainous town has a lot to offer from its location between the mountains and valleys, situated in the middle of the biggest pine trees forest in the country. Going in winter or spring gives you the chance to see the waterfalls at their best. Some can be as high as 74m (the highest in Lebanon) going down the 'chir' (cliff). From that Jezzine got the title of "Arousit El Chellel" (Bride of the Fall).
- **Fakhreddine grotto:** Fakhreddine Grotto is only 10 minutes far from the main waterfall. In the 17th century, Prince Fakhreddine took refuge in this grotto to escape the Ottoman soldiers. He was later captured.



© Ministry of Tourism



Mandaloon, a Typical Architecture Style in Jezzine



© Ministry of Tourism



Jezzine Waterfalls

ARNOUN

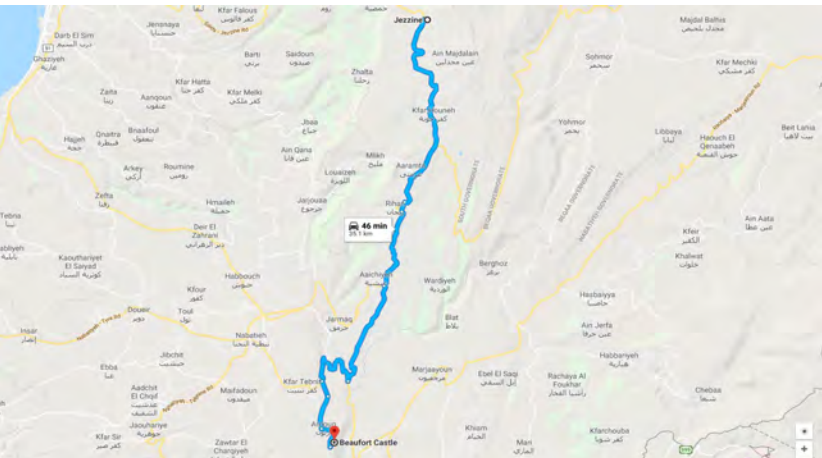
THE BEAUFORT CASTLE was named *bel fort* or *beau fort* (French for "beautiful fortress") by the Crusaders who occupied the castle in the 12th century. Its Arabic name *Qala'at al-Shaqif* means "Castle of the High Rock" (*shqif* is the Aramaic word for "high rock").



Map of Arnoun



Location of Arnoun



Road map from Jezzine to Beaufort Castle (Arnoun)



The Beaufort Castle

ARNOUN

Visits

Visit the Beaufort Castle; is a Crusader fortress. There was a fortification on the site before it was captured by Fulk, King of Jerusalem, in 1139 and construction of the Crusader castle probably began soon after. Saladin captured Beaufort in 1190, but 60 years later Crusaders re-took it. In 1268 Sultan Baibars finally captured the castle for the Islamic forces.

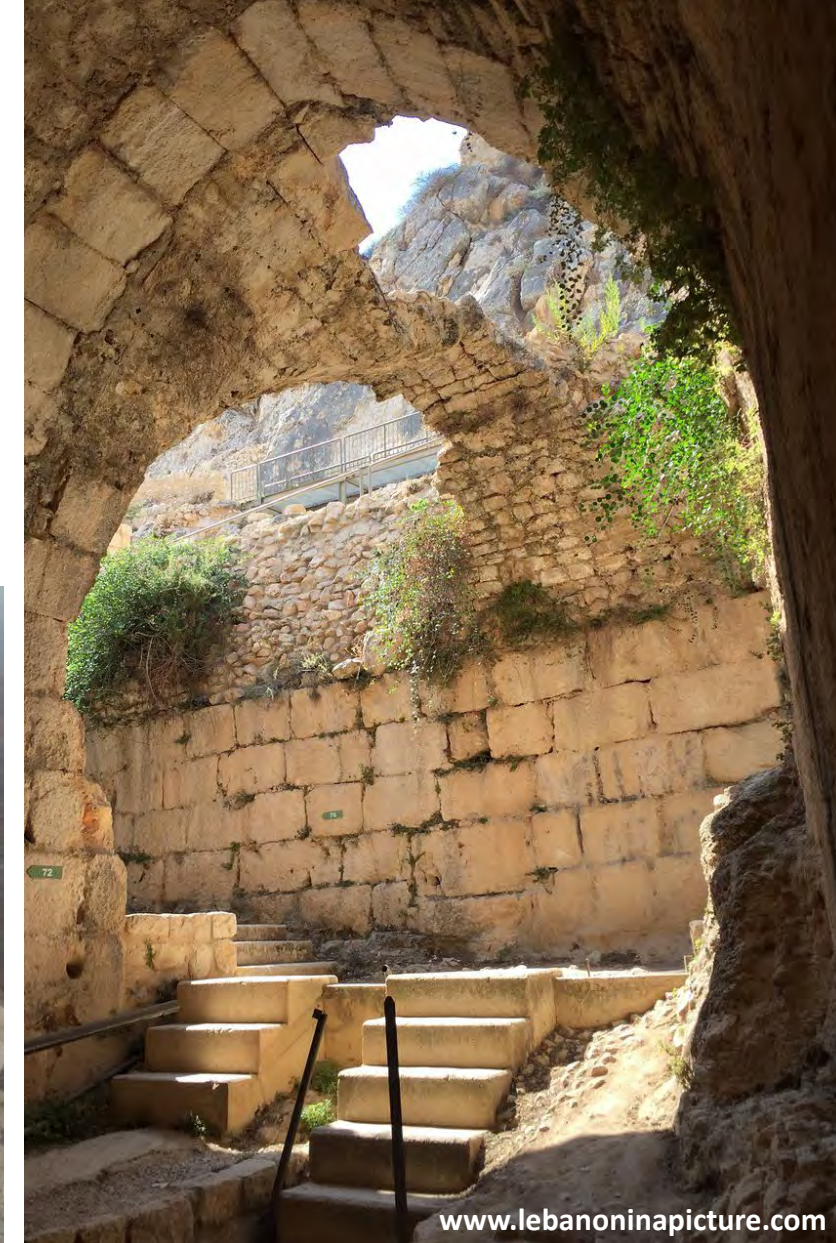
Beaufort provides one of the few cases where a medieval castle proved of military value and utility also in modern warfare, as its late 20th-century history shows.



The Beaufort Castle



Interior Views of the Castle



Interior Views of the Castle

MAGHDOUCHE

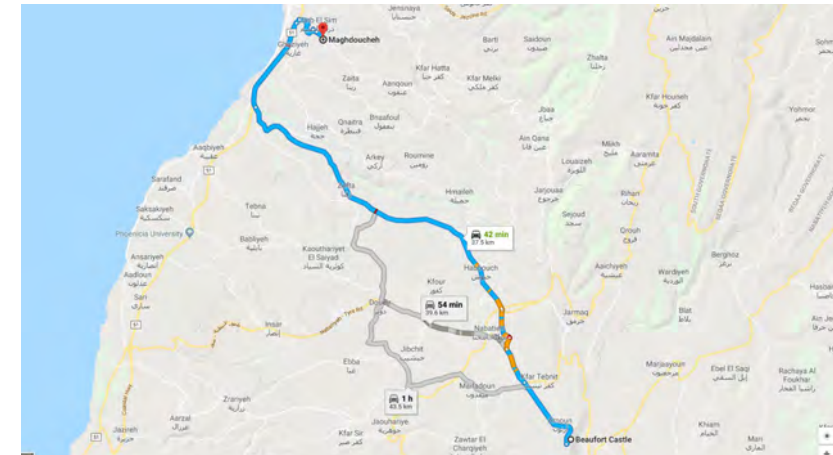
MAGHDOUCHE is known for Our Lady of the Guard Church containing a grotto, believed to be the place where the Virgin Mary stayed while Jesus visited the surrounding cities of the south.



Map of Maghdouche



Location of Maghdouche



Road map from Arnoun to Maghdouche



Lady of the Guard Church

MAGHDOUCHE

Visits

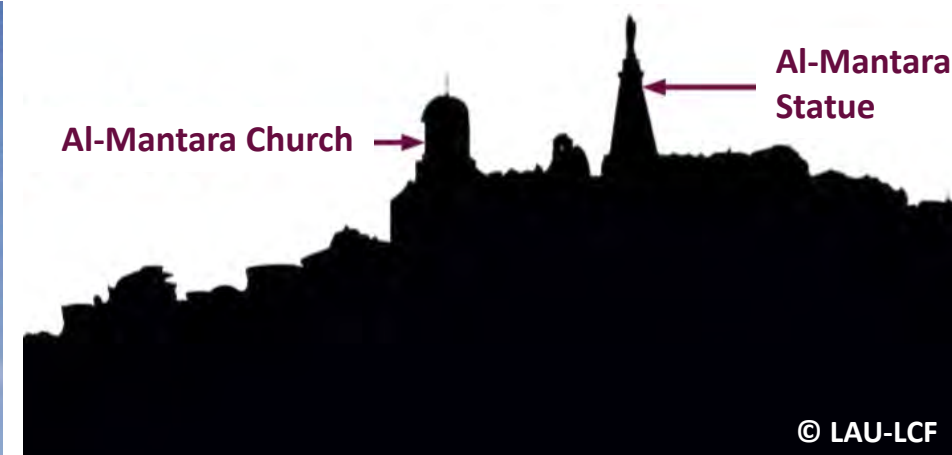
- Known for Our Lady of the Guard Church containing a grotto – [interior panoramic view](#)
- Al-Mantara Church – [panoramic view](#)
- Al-Mantara Cave
- Al-Mantara Statue – [panoramic view](#)
- Buried Byzantine Ruins

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



Al-Mantara Statue

© Ministry of Tourism



Location of Al-Mantara Church and Al-Mantara Statue

© LAU-LCF



Al-Mantara Church

© Ministry of Tourism



SARAFAND

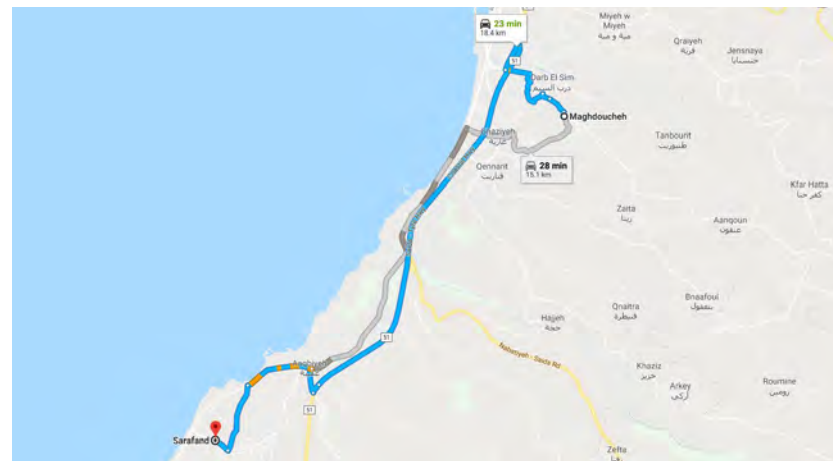
SARAFAND (Sarepta), is a major Phoenician site located between Sidon and Tyre. Presently it is now a fishing shore and a touristic attraction because of its restaurants. The site was well studied and excavated in 1969-1974, by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Some of the finds are now in the National Museum of Beirut.



Map of Sarafand



Location of Sarafand



Road map from Maghdouche to Sarafand



© Antoine Khoury Harb

Phoenician Glassware Site



© Antoine Khoury Harb

Excavations in the Phoenician Site

SARAFAND

Visits

- Major Phoenician site located between Sidon and Tyre.
- Ottoman Harbor
- Shrine of Abu Abou Zar Al-Ghafari
- Mosque of Abbas Al-Khodr



Mosque of Abbas Al-Khodr



Shrine of Abu Abou Zar Al-Ghafari



Clay Tools Found in Sarafand



Ottoman Harbor



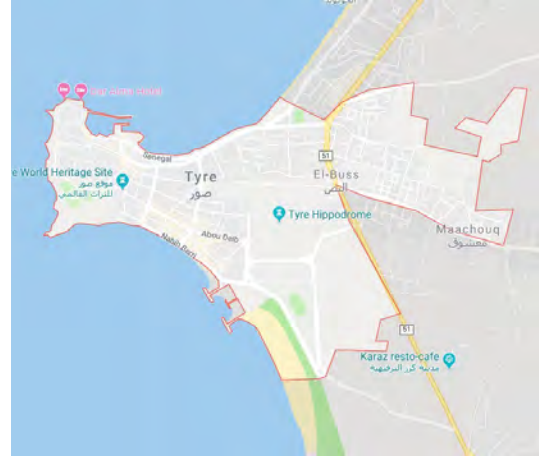
Vestiges of the Sarafand Temple

TYRE

TYRE, built around 2700 BC, it is the home of Elissar, the Phoenician princess who founded Carthage, as well as the home of Europa who was abducted by Zeus disguised as a white bull.

Two main archaeological sites - Al Bass and Al Mina - are a testimony to its historical significance. Tyre was originally made up of two settlements – one on the mainland and the other on an island – the two cities are related to a causeway.

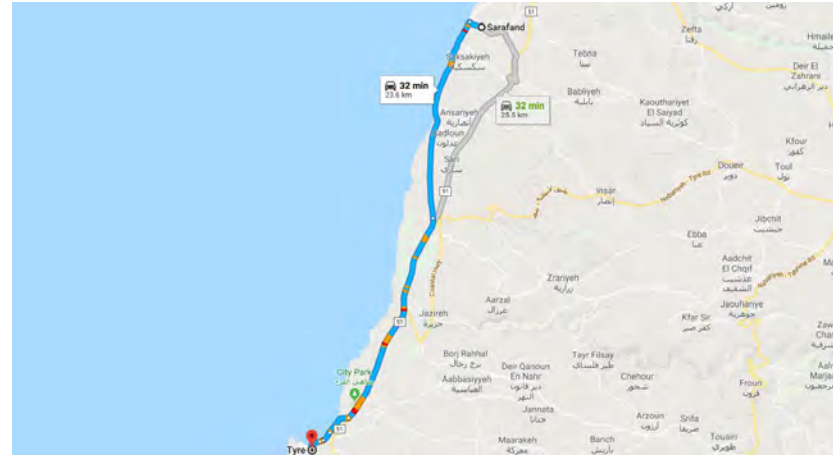
Moreover, there is a Phoenician Museum in Tyre, a patrimonial and maritime museum relating the history of ancient Tyre and its relation with the sea.



Map of Tyre



Location of Tyre



Road map from Sarafand to Tyre



Al-Bass Archaeological Site

TYRE

Visits

- Two main archeological sites – Al-Bass and Al-Mina – are testimony to its historical significance:
 - Al-Bass – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monuments of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
 - Monumental Archway – [panoramic view](#)
 - Hypodrome of Tyre – [panoramic view](#)
- The Phoenician Museum

Panoramic views are © DiscoverLebanon



© LAU-LCF

Necropolis dating back to the Roman Period



© LAU-LCF

Hippodrome from Al-Bass Site

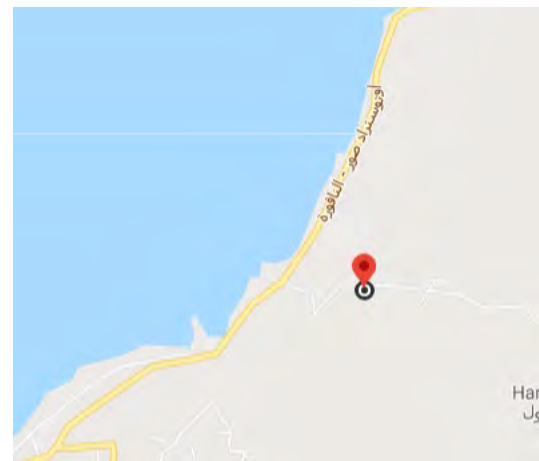


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Roman Road in Al-Mina Site

UMM AL-AMAD

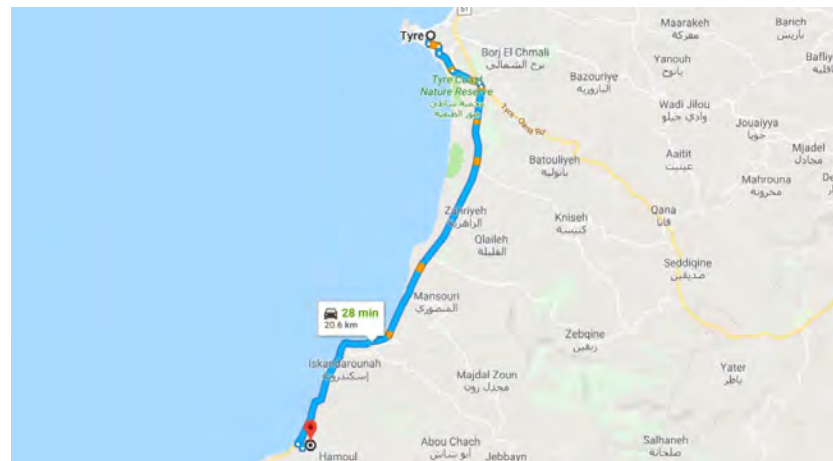
UMM AL-AMAD as a Phoenician city encompasses layers of tangible Greek civilization artifacts witnessed by (archeological findings) at the eastern shoulder of the Naqoura Sea- south Lebanon. Umm Al-Amad was discovered by a French explorer in 1772, though the first excavations didn't take place until 1861. The city of more than 60,000 square meters still bears witness to an important historical period and tells of architectural art and precision in engraving and sculpture with tools dating back to the Iron Age, which was named after the discovery of iron nearly 3,000 years ago. Umm Al-Amad's two temples were built roughly between 287 and 222 B.C.



Map of Umm Al-Amad



Location of Umm Al-Amad



Road map from Tyre to Umm Al-Amad



Phoenicians' Ruins

UMM AL-AMAD

Visits

- Encompasses layers of tangible Greek civilization artifacts: the city was a religious center for a Phoenician cult, especially that of the Phoenician God Baal Hamon, whose memory lives on in a nearby valley known as Wadi Hamol (the Valley of Hamol). The site still contains the remains of two important temples, as well as other buildings, dating back to the second century and third century B.C., and represents the last of the Phoenician culture under the rule of the Greeks. Several steles bearing Phoenician inscriptions were discovered on the site, and an important sundial stone



Remains of Phoenicians' Traces

Phoenician Route Lebanon



FROM LEBANON TO CYPRUS–GREECE Riding the Phoenician Wave



The UNWTO, the Council of Europe (EPA-EICR) and the Ministry of Tourism of Lebanon developed three pilot cultural route tourism itineraries presented on Monday 7 November 2016 at 16:00-18:00 pm, at the South Gallery room 9, WTM London, United Kingdom

[View NNA news](#)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE PHOENICIANS’ ROUTE PARTICIPANTS

List of Current Members of The Phoenician Route

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Italy, Spain, France, Lebanon, Tunisia, Greece, Croatia, Malta, Cyprus, Governorate of Jericho, TRANSVERSAL NETWORKS

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- LAU-Louis Cardahi Foundation
- Lebanese Tourist Guides Syndicate
- Municipality of Baalbek
- Municipality of Byblos
- Municipality of Jounieh
- Municipality of Tyre

LAU Architecture, Urban Planning I, Fall 2018

- Mrs. Juliana Najm, course instructor
- Dr. Rachid Chamoun, course coordinator, director of LAU-Louis Cardahi Foundation
- Ms. Maria Bachour, architect, management assistant at LAU-Louis Cardahi Foundation
- Mr. Rabih Chaddad, consultant at the Ministry of Tourism, Lebanon

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