The northern city of Tripoli has a rich history since its foundation. It is 85 kilometers north of Beirut. The city is divided into two major sections, “al-Mina” and “al-Madina”. The latter is the medieval city that stretches along Abu El River, which springs from the mountains where the cedar forest is. Al-Mina is the city part related to the settlement on the sea, which has been inhabited since the Stone Age.

Most of the buildings in the old section of Tripoli attest to Mamluk, Ottoman and French Mandate architectural styles. Nuriyyah district. It is the first monument built in Mamluke era. It is 85 kilometers north of Beirut.

The port of Tripoli remained active in the periods the city gained economic importance during the Crusaders and Mamluks era. From there, one can enjoy bird watching, hiking, guided interpretive tours; snorkeling, swimming, diving and photography. Tripoli's coast. They are a haven for endangered loggerhead turtles and an important bird area.

To get to the islands, one can hire a small boat from the Corniche. From there, one can enjoy bird watching, hiking, guided interpretive tours; snorkeling, swimming, diving and photography. Tripoli's coast. They are a haven for endangered loggerhead turtles and an important bird area.

The modern city is a typical modern Mediterranean city with concrete residential buildings, two ways streets. Its harbor is used for commercial export-import activities, whereas it retains small fishing harbors. This area is called al-Mina (literally the harbor), where there are many restaurants and pubs. However, the old city preserves its medieval aura. The souks, together with the khans, form an agglomeration of various trades where tailors, jewelers, perfumers, tanners, woodworkers, and soap makers.

Corniche El-Mina is a long seaside by the coastline where one can enjoy a drink, a shisha and a nice walk. From there, one can walk around in the old city of El Mina. The Palm Islands is a UNESCO protected site. It is a strand of small islands off Tripoli’s coast. They are a haven for endangered loggerhead turtles and an important bird area.

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The town of Bédaouine is about 4 km from Tripoli. A small archaic workshop, where the art of glassblowing has been uninterrupted since Phoenician times, is open for visits. Today, there are very few craftsmen that still practice this art. Glasses, vases, candleholders, bowls and ashtrays dispense a wide array of colors ranging from violet to turquoise, green and yellow. Bédaouine is about 15 km from Tripoli. Balamand was formerly a monastery founded by Cistercian monks in 1157 and is located on a rocky plateau right on the shore. It was also the residence of the Counts of Tripoli. The ancient city was built along a rocky promontory since the Bronze Age. In the first centuries of Islam, this village had no important role. It will again gain importance under the authority of the local Orthodox Church. It is situated on a hilltop overlooking the Mediterranean Sea to the west. To its east lie the renowned Koura Olive Groves. You can visit the monastery as well as the famous campus of Balamand University.

Anfe or Enfe peninsula is about 15 km from Tripoli. The ancient city was built along a rocky promontory since the Bronze Age. In the first centuries of Islam, this village had no important role. It will again gain importance under the Crusaders. The Crusader castle of Nephin of which only the foundations remain, is located below, on the side of the cliff. People believe that a long time ago, two sailors found themselves in peril. They began to pray. The Virgin appeared to them as a light and guided them gently to the shore. The grateful sailors carved a cave in the cliff dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called the shrine “Our Lady of the Light”. A bit further, there is another church and monastery, dedicated to St. Simon. The view is also the residence of the Counts of Tripoli. There are a few other sites worth visiting: the byzantine church of Saydet al-Rih (Our Lady of the Wind), the Monastery of the Watchman (Deir el Natour) dating from the Crusaders period, and the Romanesque church of St. Catherine. One can also simply wander around the fishing docks, visit the remains of the Sea Fortress, and walk along the length of the bay where the salt marshes add a typically pretty note to the landscape. This city is known for the manufacture of salt.

Amious is located around 12 kilometers south east from Enfe. The most outstanding monument in Amious is undoubtedly the cliff called “al-Sheer” overlooking the main road; this cliff is scattered with cavities that are actually tombs from the Roman period. These cavities were probably reused in the medieval era. The cliff is dominated by a church built in the 10th century dedicated to Saint John. The Cathedral of Mar Gerios el-Dahliz (Saint Georges the Crypt) is a monument to visit as it is a Roman temple converted into a church, its apse dates from the time of the Crusaders, the remaining structures date back to the Ottoman times. The church of St. Phocas is also to see, it dates from the time of the Crusaders, you can still see the medieval frescoes on the walls.

Wadi Kadiisha and Wadi Qannubin is a valley about 18 km from Tripoli. Follow Abou Ali River. Follow Abou Ali River. There are a few other sites worth visiting: the byzantine church of Saydet al-Rih (Our Lady of the Wind), the Monastery of the Watchman (Deir el Natour) dating from the Crusaders period, and the Romanesque church of St. Catherine. One can also simply wander around the fishing docks, visit the remains of the Sea Fortress, and walk along the length of the bay where the salt marshes add a typically pretty note to the landscape. This city is known for the manufacture of salt.

Qous洒lyine

Wadi Kadiisha

Mseilha

Balamand

Wadi Qannubin

Surroundings

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