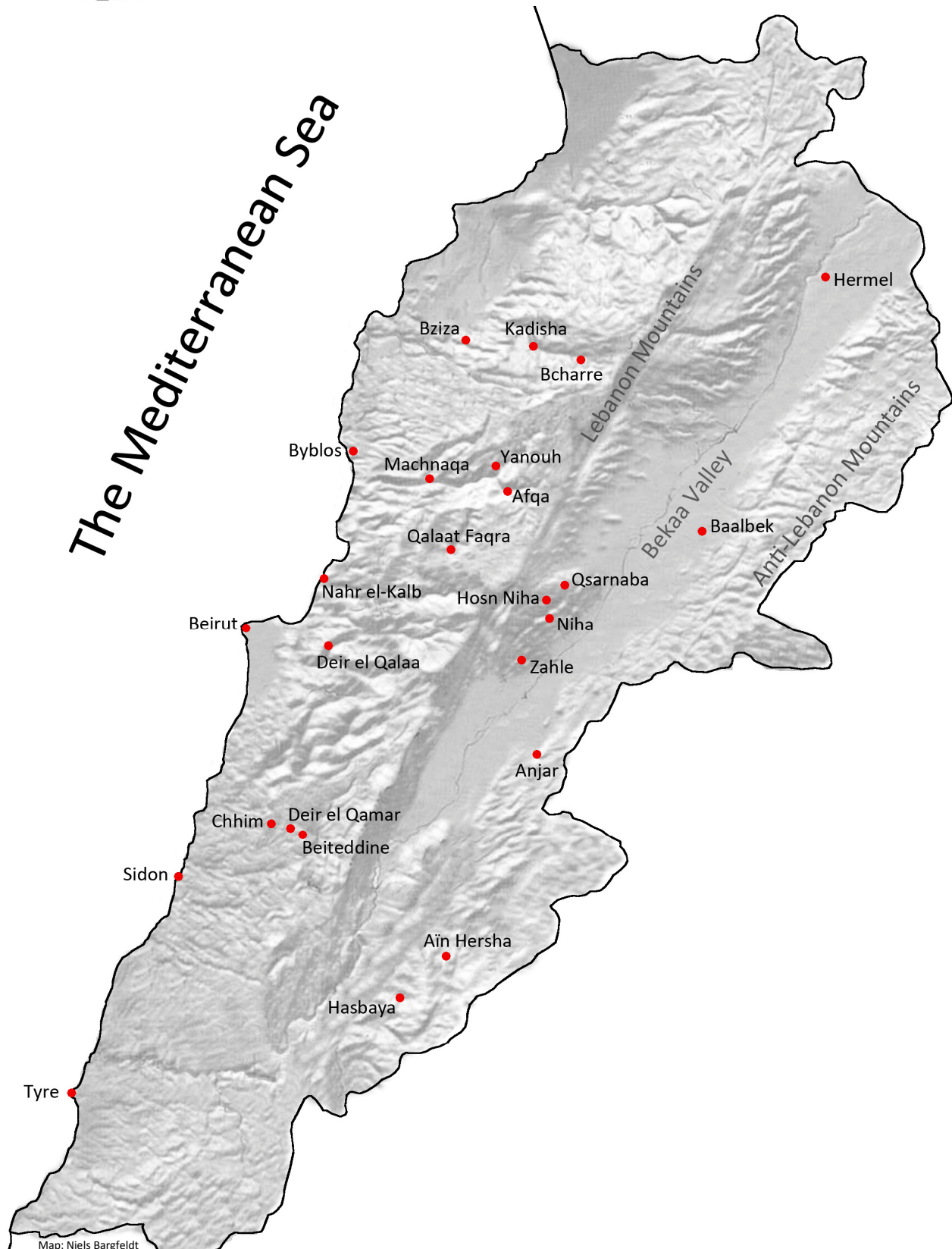




## THE SITES VISITED ON THE EXCURSION AND A LITTLE SOMETHING ABOUT THEM

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Map: Niels Bargfeldt

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### The Bekaa Valley

- Anjar** See “‘Anjar and Early Islamic Lebanon – Continuity or Change?’, by *Mihail Mitrea*.
- Baalbek** See “The History of Baalbek/Heliopolis and its ‘Acropolis’”, by *Krishna Maria Olsen* and “Baalbek: The Sanctuaries of ‘Bacchus’ and ‘Venus’”, by *Signe Børsen Koch*.
- Niha** A sanctuary site situated downstream from Hosn Niha. There are two Roman temples situated on each side of the river, and these were presumably dedicated to Hadranes and Atargatis. A priest is represented on the southernmost ante of temple A. Moreover, decorated altars and cippi have been found here.
- Hosn Niha** See “The Sanctuary Site of Hosn Niha”, by *Eva Mortensen*.
- Qsarnaba** The site of a Roman temple. On the reconstructed pediment is the depiction of a priest and an inscription naming him NONIANUS. In front of the temple is a colonnaded monument, which probably served as an altar.
- Hermel** The tower of Hermel with its pyramidal roof and reliefs depicting hunted animals, dogs and hunting equipment stands alone on the northern fringe of the Bekaa Valley. Date and function of the monument are debated but one suggestion is that it served as a tomb or cenotaph for an Ituraean tetrarch.
- Mar Maroun** See “Maron and the Maronites”, by *Niels Bargfeldt*.



Niha



Qsarnaba



Hermel

## **THE SITES VISITED ON THE EXCURSION AND A LITTLE SOMETHING ABOUT THEM**

### **The Lebanon Mountains**

- Kadisha Valley** “The Holy Valley”, possessing deep gorges and numerous caves, has been given its name because of its usage by various faiths as a place of worship, seclusion and asceticism. Many monasteries are placed in the valley, among others the Maronite Deir Qannubin.
- Bziza** Monolith columns, a small extra door and niches in the cella wall are some of the things this little Roman temple has to offer. In the Byzantine period the temple was converted into a Christian church, which the two apses in the northern wall give witness to.
- Qalaat Faqra** See “Qalaat Faqra: Tower and Altars”, by *Niels Bargfeldt*.
- Machnaqa** At Machnaqa are the remains of a structure around 8 m tall. It looks like a bigger version of the small altar at Qalaat Faqra, and in the interior it is possible to discern the remains of earlier different orientated phases of the structure. By the road north of the sanctuary is a necropolis with bas-reliefs cut into the rock.
- Yanouh** A sanctuary site with two Roman temples from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The greater temple was later transformed into a church, and the blue limestone used as building material has given it the name Saint George the Blue. There are also the remains of a small Hellenistic temple from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC dated by an Aramaic inscription.
- Afqa** The myth of Adonis is connected to the grotto at Afqa. Wounded on a hunt, Adonis died in the arms of Aphrodite, and his blood coloured the water red. Each year when the water starts gushing out of the grotto, earth and iron colours the water red. Near the grotto is an Astarte temple with the peculiar feature of an arched tunnel, also depicted on coins.

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Bziza



Machnaqa



Yanouh



Afqa

### **Chhim**

Chhim has many things to offer. Besides a Roman temple and a Byzantine basilica, much of the village has been preserved. Here it is possible to see olive oil workshops and the various remains of installations make it easy to understand the different stages of the olive oil production.

### **Beiteddine**

The impressive late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century palace in Beiteddine is worth a visit – both to see the lavishly decorated palace itself and to see the large collection of Byzantine mosaics housed here. There is also a collection of ethnographical and archaeological artifacts including among other things lead sarcophagi.

### **Beit Mary & Deir el-Qalaa**

See “Beit Mary, Deir el-Qalaa”, by *Mariana Bodnaruk*.



## THE SITES VISITED ON THE EXCURSION AND A LITTLE SOMETHING ABOUT THEM



Chhim



Beiteddine

### The Mediterranean Coast

**Byblos** See “Φοινίκη”, by Ditte Maria D. Hiort & Signe Krag.

**Nahr el-Kalb** The rock formations at the mouth of the river Nahr el-Kalb are adorned with inscriptions commemorating different military actions. They span a wide period of time with the oldest inscriptions from the time of Ramses II (13<sup>th</sup> century BC), and the latest addition is an Arabic inscription from the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Tyre** See “Tyre: A Historical and Architectural Overview”, by Ditte Maria D. Hiort and “The Necropoleis at Tyre”, by Signe Krag.

**Sidon** See “Φοινίκη”, by Ditte Maria D. Hiort & Signe Krag.



Nahr el-Kalb



Aïn Hersha



Hasbaya

## **THE SITES VISITED ON THE EXCURSION AND A LITTLE SOMETHING ABOUT THEM**

### **Southern Lebanon**

#### **Hasbaya**

The Hasbaya citadel was built as a crusader castle in the 12<sup>th</sup> century BC. Now it is in the hands of the Chehabi family, who has owned the citadel uninterruptedly since 1170, when they drove off the crusaders.

#### **Aïn Hersha**

High in the mountains – and not the easiest place to find – is a Roman sanctuary with the remains of a well-preserved temple. Selene is depicted in the pediment, and close to the temple lies the relief of Helios, which used to decorate the other end. In the sanctuary are also a long banquet hall and the remains of a possible altar.