

The Touristic Map of Jabal Amel

Prepared by Alamiliya Center for Research and Studies
In collaboration with the General Directorate of the Ministry of Tourism

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Jabal Amel is a natural museum, blessed with beautiful landscapes and magical and imaginative horizons. Natural landmarks, including reserves, caves, and grottoes, are home to a rich heritage and ancient civilizations left behind by peoples and nations throughout history. From Tyre, the mistress of the seas and the capital of Phoenicia, to Sidon, heir to the glory of Sidon, to Jezzine, the bride of the waterfall... to Nabatieh, the capital of Jabal Amel, to Bint Jbeil, the capital of victory and triumph, to Hasbaya, the historic capital of Wadi al-Taym, to Marjeyoun, home to its green plains and lush gardens. All of this has come together on the soil of Jabal Amel, making it a tourist destination of all kinds: cultural heritage, religious, environmental, therapeutic, and other types of tourism for recreation, entertainment, and pleasure. This increased the authenticity and brilliance of the people of Amil, as churches, retreats, mosques and shrines were located next to each other, so that the bells and minarets could resound from them, creating a luminous painting of brotherhood, intimacy and harmony.





Tyre

Lady of the Sea
and the Phoenician Metropolis

"O beautiful one, so deep is my love for you that I shall no longer dwell in the heavens-for
your abode is fairer than Olympus itself."

- The words of Bacchus, god of wine, upon his visit to Tyre

Of the gods and kings of Tyre



The Arch of Triumph

For thousands of years - before history and far beyond. from the Phoenicians to the Romans, from the Canaanites to the Babylonians, - and onward through the Christian era.



Byzantine Ruins

From the early Christians to the Umayyads, Abbasids, Ottomans.



Babylonian Ruins



Melqart



Astarte



Phoenician Temple



Church of the Virgin Mary

The first church in the history of Christianity

Of the kings and emperors of Tyre



Hiram



Alexander

Tyre cities and their monuments



Ancient Phoenician City



Carthage



Macedonia



The Columns Park in Tyre



Ancient Theater in Tyre



Coins Minted in Tyre

It was minted during the days when Emperor Trajan made it a center for minting coins.



Sidon

Heir to the Glory
of Ancient Sidon

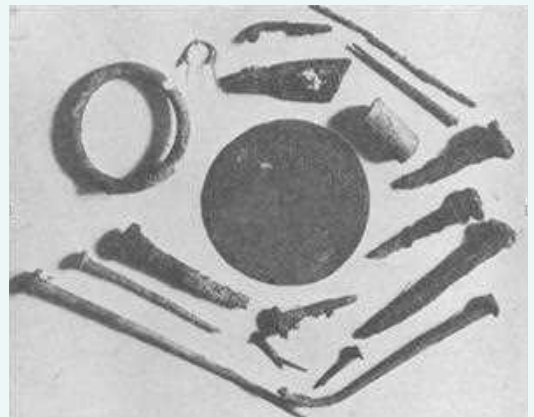


The Freer Archaeological Site

Canaanite tombs were discovered—among them, warrior burials constructed from stone and clay. Along with the skeletons were necklaces of precious stones and bronze, all dating back to the Canaanite period.

Excavation of Sarcophagi from Tombs

Dating from the Canaanite period, between 2000 and 3000 BCE.



Bronze tools

It was found in Martyrs' Square in the Dekerman neighborhood from the Roman and Hellenistic eras.

Sarcophagi in the Sharhabil region



Various statues recovered from the discovered cemetery



Sarcophagi Discovered at the American Site (Ain Al Hilweh Region)



Martyrs' Square Archaeological Site - Al-Dakrman Neighborhood



Sarcophagi Discovered at the American Site (Ain Al Hilweh Region)



Archaeological sites and palaces in the Dekerman neighborhood



From the archaeological finds at the site of Al-Freer in Sidon



Antiquities in Jabal Amel



Umm al-Amad - Naqoura

An ancient Phoenician city covering an area of more than 60,000 square meters.



Qana - Tyre District

Where Christ (PBUH) turned water into wine.



Ancient Tombs



Jbaa Tombs



Roumine Tombs



Sarbine Tombs



Aalma el-Chaab Tombs



**A burial place inside the castle of
Mays, south of Ansar/Nabatieh**



**Sarcophagi of Mount Sedana - Al-
Hababiyeh/Hasbaya**



Ancient Monasteries (Deirs)



Monastery of Anan – Anan

An ancient monastery built by Christian hermits, used as a hermitage and spiritual retreat.



Monastery of Saints Peter and Paul – Qattin

was founded around 1736 by Bishop Gabriel Awwad for the hermit monks.



Monastery of Saint Anthony – Nabatieh Al Fawqa



Monastery of the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts

Founded in 1894 with the purpose of educating girls



Monastery of Saint Anthony - Badawani



Monastery of Our Lady of Machmoucheh – Machmoucheh

Founded by Bishop Simeon Awwad Al Hasruni in 1732.



Khalwat

Khalwat al-Bayada - Hasbaya

Khalwat al-Bayada are places of worship, within which hearts yearn for the sublime and aspire to the sublime.

Their construction dates back more than three and a half centuries, the oldest of which is the Khalwat of Sheikh Abu Ali Hussein Shuja.





Churches



Church of St. Elias - Kawkaba
Built in 1856



Church of St. Anthony the Great - Nabatieh
Established in 1907



Church of Saydet Em El Nour/Ain-Ebel
Built in 2016



Church of Transfiguration - Rmeich
Built in 1950



Church of St. Georgios - Jarjouh
Its patron saint is St. Georgios



Church of St. Anthony the Great - Al-Aishiyeh
Established in 1901, it was demolished in 1950, rebuilt in 1985, and consecrated in 2001.



The church of Our Lady of Assumption - Kfarhouna
Built in 1870.



Church of St. Thomas - Tyre

Built in 1962, the Archbishopric House stands above it.



Church of St. Georgios - Rome

Built in 1958.



Church of Saint Theresa of the Child Jesus - Kalyaa

Built in 2008



Church of Our Lady of the Seas - Tyre

Built in 1880.



Church of Our Lady of the Assumption - Jbaa

Built in 1890.



Church of the Nativity of Our Lady - Maghdouche

Built in 1895.



Mosques



The Ancient Mosque - Ansar



**Al-Bayadh neighborhood mosque -
Nabatieh**



Blida Mosque - Blida

The oldest mosque in Jabal Amel



The Second Martyr Mosque - Jbaa

Built by the second martyr, Sheikh Zain al-Din bin Nour al-Amili al-Jubai, in 1029 AH.



Tebnine Mosque - Tebnine



Qutaych Mosque - Sidon

Built by Ali bin Muhammad Qutaych in 1001 AH/1592 AD.



Sayyid Abdul Hussein Sharafeddine Mosque – Tyre

Aspacious and ancient mosque, distinguished by its expansive courtyard and sturdy stone architecture.

Prayers were led here by the revered scholar Sayyid Abdul Hussein Sharafeddine, followed by Sayyid Al Gharawi.



Sayyidah Nargis Mosque – Jbaa

It stands as a twin to Sayyidah (Our Lady) Church, as both structures were built side by side in 1890 CE, thanks to the efforts of Bishop Basilios Hajar.

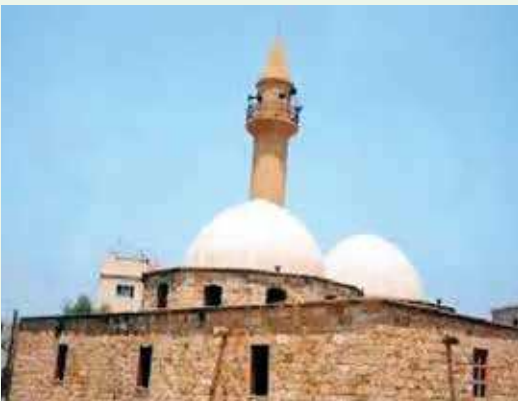


Al Omari Grand Mosque – Sidon

The origins of this historic mosque trace back to the Crusader era.



The Sea Castle Mosque – Sidon



The Old Mosque – Tyre

Built around 1750 CE



Al Naqeeb Family Mosque – Sidon

Located in the heart of old Sidon, within the carpenters' market (Souq Al Najjareen).



Temples



Temple of Eshmun – Sidon

the Phoenician god of health and healing and patron of ancient Sidon.



Temple of Baal Gad Hebbariyeh - Hasbaya

a Phoenician deity mentioned in the Book of the Prophet Elisha.



The God Utu Temple - Ayn Atta,



The God Ouran Temple Kawkaba - Hasbaya

Known to the Greeks as Uranus, Ouran was a Phoenician sky deity.



Temple of the Sun God "Shob" – Hermon

Perched atop the highest summit of Mount Hermon.



Shrine of Baal Hammam – Kfar Hammam

one of the deities worshipped by the Arameans. In Hurrian language, he is known as Baal Hamun, which translates to "the god of fire offerings."



Goddess Rhea Temple - Hebbariyeh

Also known as Riyya, she is believed to have given her name to the town of Hebbariyeh.



Humbaba, Guardian of the Cedar Forests

A fearsome giant who guarded the cedar forests sprawled across the peaks and slopes of Mount Hermon.



Sacred Shrines



Shrine of Ibrahim Ibn Adham – Al Mansouri - Tyre

this shrine was built in honor of Ibrahim ibn Adham ibn Mansour, a renowned mystic of the 2nd Islamic century.



Shrine of Abu Al Rukab – Aaramta

Perched atop a mountain northeast of the village of Aaramta.



Tallet Al Izi (The Hill of Isis) – Kawkaba

Located near Souk (Market) Al Khan in the village of Kawkaba, a symbolic shape associated with the Egyptian goddess Isis.



Shrine of Prophet Yacob (Jacob) – Roum

Prophet Yacob ibn Ishāq ibn Ibrahim Al Khalil (peace be upon them).



Shrine of Benjamin – Mhaibib

Benjamin, the son of Prophet Jacob (peace be upon him)



Shrine of Prophet Tamim – Al Duwair

Located in the village of Al Duwair, this shrine is a modest chamber topped with a green dome.



Sanctuary of Prophet Jalil Al Sharqiyah (Nabatieh)

The Shrine of Prophet Jalil lies in the village of Al Sharqiyah, south of Nabatieh.



Shrine of Prophet Haim – Rumin

Said to be one of the Jewish prophets who passed through the village of Rumin.



Tomb of Hiram – Hanawiya

Located at the northern entrance of the town of Hanawiya in the Tyre region.



Shrine of Prophet Dawud – Darb es Sim

Located in the southeast of the city of Sidon.



Shrine of Al Shahid Al Thani, Sheikh Zayn Al Din Al Juba'i Al 'Amili – Jbaa

The revered Imam Sheikh Zayn Al Din Al Juba'i Al 'Amili, widely known as Al Shahid Al Thani (The Second Martyr).



Shrine of Prophet Sari – Adloun

This shrine is located in the village of Adloun, between Sidon and Tyre.



Shrine of Prophet Sajad – Jabal Al Rihan

Prophet Sajad (his name in Hebrew is Sajad).



Shrine of Our Lady of Mantara – Maghdoucheh

This is a Roman Catholic shrine.



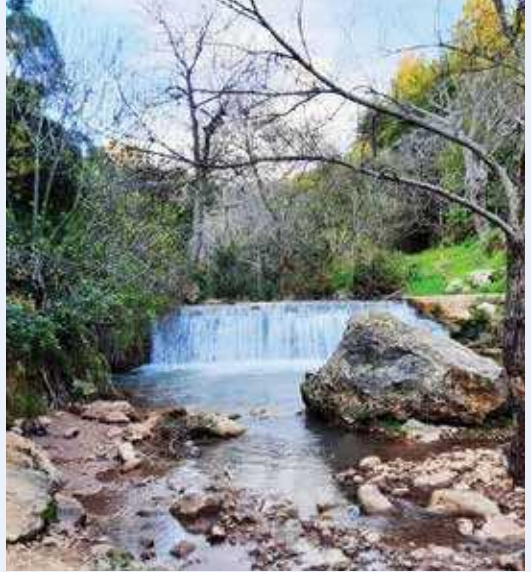
Rivers

The rivers in Jabal Amel originate from the mountains and flow into the Mediterranean Sea. The most famous of them are:



Awali River

Or the Besri River, as it is sometimes called, flows into the Mediterranean Sea north of the city of Sidon.



Zahrani River

Sidon District, flows into the Mediterranean Sea off the Zahrani coast, south of Ghazieh.



Hasbani River

Named after the city of Hasbaya, where it originates, it is the main tributary of the Jordan River.



The Litani River

Lebanon's longest river, it flows into the Mediterranean Sea north of Tyre.



Bridges

The bridges that span the rivers in Jabal Amel are evidence of the people of Jabal Amel's keenness and aspiration to facilitate movement and communication in the Amel region since ancient times. The most prominent of these are:



Abu al-Aswad Roman Bridge

Near the town of al-Kharayeb, Zahrani District



Abu Wadih Bridge - Nahar Al-Hasbani



Roman Bridge (Khardali Bridge)

Over the Khardali River - Marjeyoun District



Al-Zarariyeh Bridge - Zahrani District



Al Qasimia Bridge - North of Tyre



An ancient bridge in the town of Qaqaiya al-Jisr - Nabatieh District



Awali Bridge - North of Sidon



Ras al-Ain Barak Bridges - South of Tyre



Ras al-Naqoura Bridge - 1939



Caves

The caves and stone tombs in Jabal Amel date back to the Stone Age, prehistoric times, and the Phoenician era. The most prominent of these are:



Cave of Braikeh - Nabatieh District



Cave Sinai - Nabatieh District



Adloun Caves - Zahrani District



Majdal Zoun Cave - Tyre District



Deir Antar Cave or Jabalaa Bint al-Munzer Cave - Bint Jbeil District



Habbariya Cave or Kaf Cave - Hasbaya



Reserves



Ibl al-Saqi Nature Reserve Marjeyoun District

Also called «Ibl al-Saqi Nature Reserve,» it is the fifth largest migratory bird corridor in the world.



Hamam Mountains Nature Reserve Briqaa - Nabatieh

Its land is covered with local pine, acacia, oak, cypress, and holly trees.



Al-Bri Reserve - Tebnine

Its land is covered with forest trees of ancient oak, cypress, oak, and eucalyptus.



Zawtar Western Reserve - Nabatieh

Its land is covered with fruit trees, pine, eucalyptus, and acacia.



Jbaa Reserves

Four reserves: Jabal al-Sanbar Reserve, Sanobar al-Dakhoun Reserve, Horsh al-Maida Reserve, and Jabal Safi Reserve.



Jezzine Cedar Reserve

Its trees number approximately fifty thousand, including cedar, pine, maple, wild pear, and hawthorn.



Dabal Reserve

It contains a large number of trees, plants, and rare endemic plant species.



Grottoes



Grotto of Umm Al Bzaz – Adloun

Located near the coastal town of Adloun in the Sidon district, this is one of the oldest grottoes in Lebanon and the Arab world. The grotto is named «Umm Al Bzaz» because of the widespread belief that the water seeping through the rocks throughout the year is a highly effective remedy for nursing women. It is said to relieve the pain of the first breastfeeding and increase milk production.



Grotto of Romain - Romain

Dating back to the Roman era, more than 1,000 years ago.



Grotto of Al Bzaz – Harouf

Located in the Al Nasiriya neighborhood west of the town, this grotto is named after the natural formations hanging from its ceiling, which resemble breasts.



Grotto of Khillat Al Munjal – Sarba

Consists of 17 horizontally parallel grottoes and is a Byzantine-era burial site.



Grotto of Al Rihan – Al Rihan

Near the town of Al Rihan in the Jezzine district.



The Black Cave – Zawtar Al Sharqiyah

Located in the Litani River Valley, about 2 kilometers from Zawtar Al Sharqiyah.



Al Zagh Cave – Ayta Al Shaab

An archaeological cave named after the “Zagh” bird, similar to a woodpecker, which used to roost there.



Saadouniya Caves – Ain Qana

These are funerary caves that belonged to the royal Saadoun family and their dynasty.



Springs



**Ain al-Dayaa
al-Taybeh - Marjeyoun District**

The al-Dayaa well, or Ain al-Taybeh in Lebanon, dates back to the Phoenician and Roman eras.



Ain Jouaiyya – Jouaiyya



Ain Boussoudoun - Wadi Al Hujair



**Ain Jbaa
Iqlim Al-Tuffah - Nabatieh District**



Big Eye - Al Rihan



Ain Wadi Zebqine - Zebqine



Markets

Markets in Jabal Amel were held weekly, providing an opportunity for vendors and merchants from the surrounding town, as well as for consumers to find all their needs. The markets were classified according to professions: the goldsmiths' market, the merchants' market, the shoemaker's market, the tanners' market, and others. The most prominent of these were:



The Popular Monday Market in Nabatieh

This market remains a vibrant symbol of the city's heritage. Held every Monday.



The Market of Bint Jbeil

The town of Bint Jbeil has witnessed the tradition of open-air markets since the 17th century, during a time when it served as a crossroads and gathering point for the peoples of the three Arab regions: Greater Syria, Palestine, and Lebanon.



Souk of Tebnine - Bint Jbeil District

Held every Tuesday morning in the town square of Tebnine, the market was once frequented by notable figures such as Rashid Bey Nakhleh, the then district governor of Tyre.



Souk Al Khan – Kawkaba

Named after the historic Shihabi caravanserai (khan) once located in the area.



Souk Al Khamis – Kham

A smaller cousin of Souk Al Khan.

Historic Water Mills

There are many mills in Jbaa and its surroundings, and in all parts of Jabal Amel. Some date back to the Roman era, while others are modern, dating back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. They were water mills known to all the towns and villages of Jabal Amel because of the need for them, but today they are a thing of the past. The most prominent of them are:



Briqaa Mill - Nabatieh District



The Bedouin Mill – Houmine El-Fawqa

Located on the southern right bank of the Zahrani river, this mill is noted for its twin-arched vaults and stone architecture inspired by both Roman and Islamic styles. Built in the early 18th century.



Bafrouh Mill

Located on the left bank of the Zahrani River.



New Mill - Haboush

It was named New Mill because it was built at a time when there were four mills before it.



Al Jadida Mill – Arab Salim

Owned by the Al Haidar family, this mill lies on the right bank of the Zahrani river. Its name, «Al Jadida» (The New Mill), reflects its construction during a time when older mills were already present in the area.



Jaafari Mill – Houmine El-Fawqa

Located on the left bank of the Zahrani river, this mill lies near the historical Bridge of Lady Zubaida.



Al-Haikiyah Mill - Al-Hajjah

Named after its owners, the Al-Haik family, it is located on the right bank of the Zahrani River.



Al-Khazimiyah Mill - Haboush

Located on the left bank of the Zahrani River, it is distinguished by its massive size and the height of its water towers.

olive presses

Like the mills, the olive presses were scattered throughout Jabal Amel, the most prominent of which were:



Beit Lif Olive Press - Bint Jbeil

Its construction dates back approximately 200 years. It was a circular stone olive press pulled by donkeys and mules. Residents from neighboring villages, especially those around Bint Jbeil, used it as a destination.



Harouf Olive Press - Nabatieh

Recently discovered.



Eastern Zawtar Olive Press - Nabatieh



An old oil press in Shehour - Tyre District



Sarba Oil Mill - Iqlim al-Tuffah

Sarba has several oil mills, two of which still exist today.



Olive press in Habbariya



Grape press in Doubia Castle



Molasses Press - Al-Habbarieh - Hasbaya

Located in Mount Sedana, it is an ancient press.



Bathhouses (Hammam)



The Turkish Bath – Jbaa

Built in the late 19th century, around 1860.



Al Sheikh Hammam – Sidon

This historic bathhouse dates back to before 1105 AH / 1693 CE.



Hammam Al Souq (The Market Bath) or “Sabaa Banat” (Seven fairies) – Sidon

A classic example of a traditional public Hammam in Old Sidon, this bathhouse is situated amidst the city's ancient commercial souks, earning it the name «Hammam Al Souq» (Market Bath).



Hammam Al Mir (Al Zaqleet) – Sidon

Featuring nine domes, a fire hearth, a water cistern, a central pool, and a stone staircase, The bathhouse came to be known as «Al Zaqleet» in reference to its prominent investor, Ahmad Badawi Al Zaqleet.



Caravanserais (Khans)



Abaza Khan – Sidon

Named after the wealthy and prominent Abaza family.



Khan Al Hummus (Now known as the Qishleh) – Sidon

Situated in the Lower Gate district (Al Bawwaba Al Tahta).



Khan Al Ashqar – Tyre

Constructed in the late 16th century.



Khan Al Khayriyya – Sidon

Was built using sandstone, incorporating vaults and arches in a layout typical of Ottoman architecture.



Khan Al Franj (The Khan of the Foreigners) – Sidon

Also known as the Grand Khan, this majestic structure dates back to 1610 CE, during the reign of Emir Fakhr Al Din II Al Ma'ni.



Khan Rabu – Tyre (Sur)

Built in 1810.



castles



Abu Al Hasan Castle

Also known as the Castle of Death, it was originally constructed by Abu Al Hasan bin Nizar in 477 AH (1084 CE).



Castle of Dubbieh – Shaqra

Standing on a hill east of the village of Shaqra, separated from it by a valley connected to Wadi Al Istabl (mentioned by the traveler Ibn Jubayr).



Irmath Castle - Shamaa - Tyre District

An ancient castle, of which only the remains of grape press stones, large rock wells, and some walls remain. This is where the Israeli historian and researcher Ze'ev Erlich was killed.



Castle of Tebnine – Tebnine

The largest fortress in all of Jabal Amel, the Castle of Tebnine spans an area of 25,000 square meters. Originally constructed by the Crusaders atop Assyrian foundations, the fortress has passed through the hands of various empires.



Shabban Castle – Khirbet Selm

Perched atop a hill that overlooks the southern landscape all the way to occupied Palestine. Comprising nine towers and five floors, the castle was built entirely by its owner, architect and builder Sayyid Youssef Shabban, who single-handedly laid the foundation for a significant chapter in the tourism history of Jabal Amel.

Constructed without any support from the government or Ministry of Tourism, Shabban's work represents a rare individual initiative aimed at placing southern Lebanon on the national tourism map. For over 21 years, Shabban toiled—stone by stone, detail by detail—to create a fortress that echoes the grandeur of France's Château de Valta, General de Gaulle's retreat, or even Moussa Castle in Chouf, but with a unique local character and distinctive ornamental architecture that set it apart.



Heritage Houses



The House of Jurji Zaydan Nafakhiya, Tyre District

Nestled in the village of Nafakhiya, this house is the birthplace of renowned Lebanese historian, novelist, and intellectual Jurji Habib Zaydan (1914–1861).



The House of Mahmoud Ismail

Dating back over a century, this house is a masterpiece of artisanal stonework. Its elongated Islamic arches, hand-carved stone blocks.



The House of Abu Malik Al Jouni Roumine

Over a century old, this home features a stone façade and arched entrances supported by finely carved columns.



Dara Muhammad Tamer Fakhri (Abu Wadah) (Palace)

Kafr Bada - Zahrani District - Construction began in 1919 and took ten years.



Riyad Al Solh Palace – Sidon

Located atop the hill crowned by the Citadel of Sidon (known as the Castle of Saint Louis) to its west, the palace overlooks the city of Sidon. It features a tiled roof.



House of Sheikh Ali Moussa Shamseddine – Arab Salim

A clear example of Lebanese architecture influenced by Islamic design.



Youssef Bey al-Zein House - Kfarreman, Nabatieh District

Its construction dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century.



Cultural landmarks in Jabal Amel

The cultural landmarks in Jabal Amel are the fingerprints of the people of Jabal Amel in the record of human civilization in brilliance and genius and in the world of resistance, pride and arrogance. The most important of these are:

Martyr Bilal Fahs Monument Zahrani



The Martyr Bilal Fahs Monument was erected on the Zahrani coast, commemorating his memory at the spot where he inaugurated the era of martyrdom, when he carried out his martyrdom operation on the morning of Saturday, June 1984, 16.

Monument to the inventor Hassan Kamel Al-Sabah - Nabatieh



Edison of the East and the father of electrical science, the brilliant genius Hassan Kamel Al-Sabah - the northern entrance to Nabatieh, his hometown.

Mleeta Tourist Landmark

A gift from the earth to heaven, located in the vicinity of the town of Jarjouh, Nabatieh District. It is a memory of resistance work, its corners imbued with the scent of victory and triumph, its corners adorned with the fragrance of pride and dignity.

