

## *Jeita-Harissa -Byblos*

**Jeita Grotto**, the longest cave in the Middle East, is situated approximately 11 miles (18km) north of Beirut. It consists of two separate, but interconnected, limestone caves, and boasts a length of 5.6 miles (9km). Jeita Grotto is widely considered to be the pride of Lebanon, and featured as a finalist in the New 7 Wonders of Nature competition



## Jeita Grotto

### Upper Grotto

Where the visitor will have a walking tour and be staggered at the view of extraordinary stone forms of curtains, columns, draperies and mushrooms at a distance of some 750m .explored for 2200m

### Lower Grotto

Take a short dreamy cruise in a rowboat at a distance of some 400m explored for almost .7800m and marvel at the majestic forms of otherworldly concretions

**Remark: Closed Every Monday**



## Harissa

The Harissa Hill is situated at a distance of 25 kilometers from Beirut; on the heights (more than 600 m) an immense immaculate statue overlooks the bay of Jounieh. Erected at the end of the 19th Century, the statue of the Virgin dominates a sanctuary (a chapel in the pedestal). A panoramic view is guaranteed at the top of the statue. A cable car links the coast to the Belvedere.



## Telefrique:

One of Lebanon's oldest and most visited tourist attractions, the gondolas of the Teleferique aerial cableway are a trip down memory lane, from a pioneering venture in 1965 to a beautifully preserved modern-day attraction offering breathtaking views of Jounieh and the surrounding city, the Teleferique is an impressive testimony to time gone by, a meter at a time.



## Byblos

Byblos is one of the top contenders for the "oldest continuously inhabited city" award. According to Phoenician tradition it was founded by the God El, and even the Phoenicians considered it a city of great antiquity. Although its beginnings are lost in time, modern scholars say the site of Byblos goes back at least 7,000 years.

Ironically, the words "Byblos" and "Phoenicia" would not have been recognized by the city's early inhabitants .

It was the Greeks, sometime after 1200 B.C., who gave us the name "Phoenicia," referring to the coastal area. And they called the city "Byblos"(papyrus" in Greek), because this commercial center was important in the papyrus trade.

