

Termessos





Termessos Visiting Hours

Sunday 8.00 **Wednesday Thursday** 8.00 8.00 19.00 19.00 Friday 8.00 **Saturday** 8.00 19.00 Monday 8.00 Tuesday 8.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00

Wednesday Thursday 8.00 8.00 Friday 8.00 **Saturday** 8.00 18.00 **Sunday** 8.00 18.00 Monday 8.00 Tuesday 8.00 18.00

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A City at the top of the Taurus



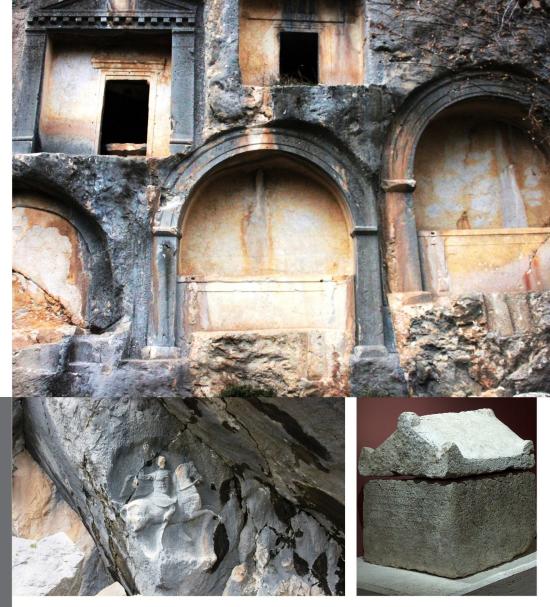




Solymi

Termessos is an important ancient city founded by the Solymi who descended from Luwi, one of the oldest peoples of Anatolia, in the valley between the peaks of Mount Solymos, which is now called "Güllük", in the south-west part of Pisidia Region called "Milyas".

It is one of the most striking archaeological sites in the forest and is located in the National Park of the same name. Güllük Mountain (Termessos) National Park has the form of botanic garden with its vegetation and zoological garden being a shelter for many animals as well as endangered ones. The ruins on the Güllük Mountain can be reached by the road that climbs to the left from the 24th km of the Antalya-Korkuteli highway. The ruins of the city begin with the Hellenistic Period city walls near Yenicekahve on the Antalya-Korkuteli highway and continue until the peak of the Güllük Mountain.



Buildings

When you follow the path climbing to the city, you can see the steps and monumental entrance of the lonic temple built during the reign of Emperor Hadrian. If you continue to climb to the south from the area where the lower city walls and the water source is located, you can reach the Gymnasium where the first floor partly survived. To the southwest of the building, which consists of many rooms and halls, there is a colonnaded street with shops behind them. In addition to the canals which show the perfection of the sewerage network in the immediate vicinity, important buildings of the period such as theatre, bath, agora, parliament building, numerous tombs, cisterns, the founder's house and temple can still be seen.

Dog Sarcophagus

Termessos has many temples and vast cemeteries. The variety and decoration of the tombs are quite rich. The tomb of Alketas, one of the important commanders of Alexander the Great (319 BC) and others are also important in shedding light on the history of the city. In addition to the monumental tombs, large number of sarcophagi with a shield motif depicting the warrior occupies a large area in the cemetery. The most interesting artifact of Termessos in the Antalya Museum is the Dog Sarcophagus which is exhibited in the "Sarcophagus Hall". The poetic inscription, written by his owner Rhodope to the dog named Stefanos, is of particular importance.