



The History of Christianity: Ayatekla Church

Don't Miss

ayatekla kurtuba

Uzuncaburç/ Diokaisareia



Uzuncaburç-Diokaisareia Archaeological Site Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October							
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	
31 October-1 April							
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	

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Address Narlıkuyu Mahallesi Hasanaliiler Mevki Silifke/Mersin

Please visit the website for current information.



Well-Preserved Ruins: Uzuncaburç





The ancient city became an autonomous city with the name of Diokaesareia which issued money on its own behalf during the Roman period. In the ancient city, there are two colonnaded streets intersecting each other vertically and the buildings are lined up along these streets. There is a monumental gate of 7 m height and with five Corinthian columns standing at the beginning of the street in East-West direction. Another monumental gate is located in the north of the city and is protected by a large entrance in the middle and two small arched entrances at the sides. The inscription on the gate states that the gate damaged by the earthquake was repaired during the joint rule of the Roman Emperors Arcadius (395-408 AD) and Honorius (395-423 AD).



One of the earliest buildings in the city is the Temple of Zeus Olbios, which was known to have been built during the Hellenistic Period. The building is known to have been converted into a church in the 5th century AD. There is also a temple dedicated to Tyche (God of Luck) in the ancient city. A well-preserved theatre built in the 2nd century AD in the ancient city is noticeable with its well preserved remainings with 5.5x5.5 m. square plan and 15 m height.

There is a monumental gate of 7 m height and with five Corinthian columns standing at the beginning of the street in East-West direction. Another monumental gate is located in the north of the city and is protected by a large entrance in the middle and two small arched entrances at the sides. There is a monumental tomb with a pyramidal roof and a Hellenistic tower with a height of 23 meters and dimensions of 16 x 13. The necropolis area, which is spread on both sides of a valley to the north of the city, was used during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods.