

048A1777, Kapitel 4



# TURKEY

## AEGEAN REGION





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COVER :

MARMARIS : A view

Photo : Sami Güner





İZMİR : Swimming pool In Grand Efes Hotel

Photo : Sonia Halliday

## İZMİR

The city of İzmir has an admirable position at the end of the bay of the same name, which opens on to the Aegean Sea. The city is mainly a big commercial centre and its annual fair draws large numbers of visitors to the city.

With its hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters İzmir shows all the perfect characteristics of the Mediterranean climate. It is the most important industrial centre as well as the second import-export port of Turkey after Istanbul.

It is said that İzmir (Smyrna) was founded about 3000 B.C. at Tepekule, near Bayraklı, by the Lelegi whose origin is somewhat obscure. At first the city consisted of a citadel built on a hill and houses constructed on rocks. The excavations carried out during the last few years show that, together with Troy, İzmir was one of the main cultural and commercial centres of Western Anatolia during the early ages. This area was under the influence of the Hittites who founded a strong empire in Anatolia from the XXth to XIIth centuries, BC. In the XIth century B.C. the Aeolians founded the second İzmir, and in 900 B.C. the Ionians became masters of the place. It is said that Homer lived in İzmir during these days. Toward the end of the VIth century BC. the Ionian colony was destroyed by Alyattes, King of Lydia.

As a reward for the help he had received from the people of İzmir during the Persian wars Alexander the Great ordered his General Lysimachos to rebuild the city of İzmir on the slopes of Mount Pagus.

From the IIIrd century BC. the city prospered and flourished, greatly expanding its boundaries and finally becoming one of the main Ionian cities. From 27 B.C. to 324 A.D. the city was under the rule of the Roman Empire. The Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, had the City rebuilt after it was destroyed by an earthquake in 178 A.D.

In the IVth century AD. Izmir became part of the Byzantine Empire. During the first years of the spread of Christianity, Izmir was the scene of many religious battles and one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse was founded here.

During the VIth century the city was constantly attacked by the Arabs. In the XIth century it was captured by the Seljuk Turks only to be retaken by the first Crusaders in 1097. Till 1320 the city remained part of the Byzantine Empire but was captured by the Sultan of Aydın in 1320.

Following a ten days' siege the Ottoman Sultan Çelebi Mehmet I conquered the city which remained in the hands of the Ottomans till 1919 when it was occupied by the enemy only to be saved by the armies of Atatürk in 1922.

#### PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

**Agora** : Situated at Namazgahtar, the first agora was built during the Hellenistic period and was enlarged by the Romans, but was later destroyed. The remains that are seen today belong to the second agora built during the reign of Marcus Aurellus. To the north lie the ruins of a gigantic basilica with three bays resting on imposing foundations. Within the agora the statues of Poseidon and the Goddess Demeter can be seen.

**Kadifekale (Pagus - The Velvet Castle)**: The Citadel was constructed by Lysimachos in the Hellenistic period on a hill overlooking the City. It was repaired at various times by the Greeks, Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans. There is a beautiful view of the Bay of Izmir from the top of the citadel.

**Artemis (Diana) Baths** : Situated at Tepecik. The place



Photo : Hayri Tuncer

IZMİR : A view of the port

is closed for the present.

**Aqueducts** : At Kızılcıullu over the Kemer River. Constructed during the Byzantine and Ottoman periods.

**Archaeological Museum** : Situated in the Kültür (Culture) Park it houses the objects brought from Izmir, Ephesus, Pergamum, Sardes, Aydın, Muğla, Denizli and Miletos.

**Caravanserais** : The Kızlarağası and Çakaloğlu caravanserais were built in the XVIII th century and are fine examples of Ottoman architecture.

**Mosques** : Hisar Mosque (1579), Şadırvan Mosque (1636), Hacı Hüssem Mosque (1651) and Kemeraltı Mosque (1671).

**Acropolis** : On a hill to the north of Turan Station one can see the remains of the Izmir Acropolis built in the first half of the 1st century BC.

**Grave of Tantalus** : It is said that this grave, which is to be found beside the Acropolis, belongs to King Tantalus, who ruled over Izmir in the VIIth Century BC.

#### **EPHESUS :**

The ancient city of Ephesus is located 77 km. to the south of Izmir beside the village of Selçuk. The village of Selçuk is connected to Izmir by rail and by road.

**The City of Ephesus** : In the early ages the city was in the centre of a region called Ionia and it was established on the shores of the bay where the Kaystros (Küçük-menderes) river flowed into the sea.

The migration from Greece which started with the coming of the Amazons in 1400 B.C. continued for three centuries and finally, like the rest of the cities in the region, Ephesus came under the rule of the Ionians. Under the leadership of King Androcles of Ionia Ephesus prospered greatly and became one of the leading cities of the 11nd century BC.

During the Persian wars Ephesus was the site of many battles and the city was liberated in 334 BC. by Alexander the Great. Following the death of Alexander, his general Lysimachos captured the city in 283 BC. At the time the city had become a very unhealthy place to live in due to the marshes formed by the Kaystros river. Using all the technical knowledge of the time Lysimachos transferred the city to its new site on the plain between the Pion (Panayır) and Coressos (Bülbül) mountains. However the inhabitants of Ephesus refused to move to the new city and Lysimachos had to close the aqueducts and flood the city and thus persuade the people to move. The population of the city was enlarged with the arrival of the inhabitants of the cities



İZMİR : Konak Square

Photo : Sami Güner

İZMİR — Karşıyaka, Waterfront

Photo : Sami Güner





İZMİR : Grand Efes Hotel

Photo : Sami Güner



of Colophon and Ibedos. The city became a leading trade centre and prospered greatly. Following the death of Lysimachos, Ephesus allied herself with Egypt and Syria but quickly bowed to the Roman armies in 190 BC. The period starting with the Roman conquest and ending in 200 AD. was the most flourishing in the history of the city. Ephesus was enlarged and theatres, a gymnasium, library, agora and many other buildings were built.

The name of Ephesus will always be connected with the beginnings of Christianity. St. Paul preached here a number of times and stayed in the town from 55 to 58 A.D. It is believed that St. John stayed at Ephesus in 95 A.D. and wrote his Gospel. According to other sources, St. John visited the town with the Virgin Mary before the arrival of St. Paul. It is said that the Virgin Mary lived in Ephesus till she was carried to heaven by the angels. In the second century a tomb on a hill to the north-east of the Temple of Artemis was said to be that of St. John. The Emperor Justinian built a magnificent basilica over this tomb in the VIth century.

During the first half of the VIth century, in the reign of Justinian, the town was moved up to the district around the Basilica of St. John, and the town built by Lysimachos was gradually abandoned. The new town came under the rule of the Turks in 1304 and recognised Ottoman rule from 1426 onwards.

**Selçuk** : The aqueducts that are seen on both sides of Selçuk station were built by the Byzantines and were used to carry water to the town constructed by the Emperor Justinian.

**Persecution Gate (Takip Kapısı)** : Situated to the south of the Church of St. John it was built by the Byzantines in the VIth century. Under the arch of the gate the traces of painted frescoes of saints can be seen.

**Church of St. John** : The main Basilica of St. John was built during the reign of the Emperor Justinian in the VIth century on the site of the tomb of the Apostle. In the second century there was already a small church in the name of St. John. The Basilica was 350 feet long and 130 feet wide, had three naves formed by two rows of massive pillars. The tomb of the apostle was in the central nave which was covered by a dome. Ever since the Middle Ages people have believed that a dust for curing diseases is to be found here.

**The Inner Castle** : Built by the Byzantines and restored by the Aydınöğulları Beylik this castle constituted the



İZMİR — Tourists at Kadifekale

Photo : H. Angelo Castrillon







inner part of the citadel during the Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods.

**İsa Bey Mosque :** Constructed on the orders of İsa Bey of the Aydınoğulları in 1375. The courtyard is surrounded by porticoes on its three sides.

**Kale Mescidi (Small Mosque) :** Constructed in the XIVth century by the Aydınoğulları.

**Temple of Artemis (Diana):** Approximately 300 metres to the south-west of the İlyas Bey Mosque and on the right side of the road leading to Kuşadası there is a pit called the «British Pit» by the local people. In this pit where only a few white marble columns are to be seen once stood the Temple of Artemis which played an important role in the social and religious life of Ephesus. The Amazons were the first to construct the Temple which was later sacked and destroyed seven times. The Great King of Lydia, Croesus, saw that the temple was being rebuilt by the Ephesians under the supervision of the Cretan architect Chersiphon and his son, the

architect Meteganes, and he gave columns whose bases were decorated with reliefs to be put in the temple. Two hundred years after the construction of this ancient temple commenced it was burned in 356 by a madman called Herostrates who hoped thus to make his name immortal. Once more construction began and one of the seven wonders of the world was built. The temple was 425 feet long. 220 feet wide and was decorated with 120 Ionic columns. 36 of them are decorated with reliefs which were done by the famous decorator Scopas.

**The Seljuk Archaeological Museum :** Constructed in 1939 it houses, Greek, Roman and Byzantine works of art.

**Gymnasium of Vedius :** Constructed in the IInd century AD. by one of the local rich man by the name of P. Vedius Antonius. From the central hall decorated with statues a courtyard lined with porticoes was entered.

**Stadium :** Built during the reign of Emperor Nero in

SELÇUK : İsabey Mosque

Photo : Ara Güler



İZMİR : Karşıyaka

Photo : Sami Güner



SELÇUK : Museum, Artemis Statue

Photo : Ara Güler



54-68 AD. it is 229 m. long and 29.5 m. wide. Various athletic competitions, chariot races and horse races were held here. On its eastern section there was an arena for the gladiator fights and also cages for the wild animals.

**Gate of Coressus :** To the north-east of the Stadium can be seen the remains of the Gate to which led one of the two sacred ways to the Artemision.

**The Site of the Temple of the Mother Goddess :** On the northern slopes of Mount Pion there are some niches which were used for the worship of the Mother Goddess Cybele.

**Acropolis :** On the right of the road to the west of the Stadium there is a small mound which was the acropolis of Ephesus during the Ionic period.

**Byzantine Baths :** Another name for these baths constructed in the Vth century is the «Drunkards Baths».

**Double Church (Church of the Virgin Mary) :** Constructed in the second century and converted into a church in the fourth century, it was the first basilica to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The third Oecumenical Council of the Christian world attended by 200 bishops was held here in 431 and the three dogmas of the Catholic church were then proclaimed.

**Arcadian Way :** This street which was the main road of the old town stretched from the theatre to the port. It is 530 m. long and its center which is 11 metres wide is covered with large marble blocks. Underneath the street was a city drainage system. It was given this name in honour of Emperor Arcadius who restored it. The street was lined with porticoes under which were shops and statues. An inscription found among the ruins states that the Arcadian Way was lighted at nights.

**The Theatre Gymnasium:** It is a building of 70 metres in length and 30 metres wide. It had baths in the front and was built by enlarging a Greek gymnasium.

**The Great Theatre :** Construction started during the reign of Emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) and was completed in the time of Emperor Trajan (98-117). Its stage which is still in good condition has three floors. The cavea of the theatre consists of three maeniana of 22 rows of seats, which were once covered with marble, and could contain 25.000 persons. In front of the theatre the remains of a fountain dating from the Hellenistic period can be seen.

**Marble Street :** It ran from the Coressos Temple in the north of the City to the Magnesia Gate in the south. It had an excellent sewer, and was decorated

İZMİR — Ephesus, Curetiae Street

Photo : Sami Güner





with statues, fountains and marble blocks for resting.  
**Library of Celsius:** Built in 135 by Tiberius Julius Aquilla in honour of his father, Celsius Polemaenus, Roman Governor of the Province of Asia. This library built in 135 AD. contained galleries where books were preserved in marble cases. The sarcophagus in the back courtyard belonged to Celsius. There are inscriptions on both sides of the entrance to the library.

İZMİR — Aqueducts at Kızıllıçullu

Photo : Mustafa Kapkın



In front of the the Library beside the Marble Way Is the Auditorium where men of learning made their speeches.

**The Agora :** It is 111 m. long and 111 m. wide. There was an open courtyard in the center and columned galleries at its sides with shops in them. Its present state dates from the IIIrd. century.

**Temple of Serapis :** Built in the IInd century AD. It was dedicated to the Egyptian God Serapis. Its façade which was 29 m. long was decorated with eight columns 15 m. high supporting Corinthian capitals made of marble blocks.

**Thermal Baths :** These two-storeyed thermal baths constructed in the IInd century were restored by a lady named Scholastikia in the IVth century.

**Temple of Hadrian :** It is estimated that it was built in 130 AD. Its interior contains reliefs showing the hunting parties of King Androcles and the meetings between the Kings and Gods.

**Odeon (Small Theatre-Concert Place):** Constructed in the IInd century AD. by Vedius and his wife it is a small theatre and concert place containing places for 1500. The gallery in the front dates from the time of Augustus.

**Tomb of St. Luke :** This round building was called by mistake the tomb of St. Luke. Later it was converted into a church.

**East Gymnasium :** Situated in the east of the City it is a place containing a square courtyard and baths and having an opening on to the Marble Street. It was constructed towards the end of the second century. Due to many statues of girls and women being found in excavations it is also called the Girls Gymnasium.

**Magnesia Gate :** This gate dating from the Ist century AD. was the east gate of the City. It had three sections and vehicles passed through the central section.

**Cave of the Seven Sleepers :** These caves are the place where seven young men are said to have taken refuge from the tyranny of idol worship in the time of the Roman Emperor Dacius (250 - 53 AD.) and slept with their dogs for a period of 200 years, awaking in the time of Emperor Theodosios II. According to the legend the young men were recognized while trying to buy goods with their old money and were taken to the Emperor who had them buried in their caves when they died and also had a church constructed in their name.

**House of the Virgin Mary :** The house built on Mount Aladağ (Solmissos) is reached from Ephesus by a seven

km. long road. The house of the Virgin Mary and a Church constructed in the IVth century can be seen. Each year a religious ceremony is held here under the guidance of the Archbishop of İzmir on the first Sunday after the 15th of August. (Feast of the Assumption).

#### PERGAMUM

**Bergama (Pergamum):** It was established between the Bakırçay, Bergama and Kestel rivers at the foot of the Acropolis. Its name means mountain and city.

The early history of Pergamum is rather obscure. However it is believed that the city was inhabited during the stone, bronze and archaic ages. The city gained its importance during the Hellenistic period, with the arrival of Lysimachos, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. In 283 BC. the commander of the fort of Pergamum, General Philetarus, rebelled against his rules and founded the independent Kingdom of Pergamum. The Kingdom expanded and flourished greatly till 133 BC. when the last King of Pergamum Attalos III left the city to his allies the Romans. For two hundred years the city, with its population of 160 000, was the Capital of the East Roman provinces and later was one of the three main cities of the Empire together with İzmir and Ephesus.

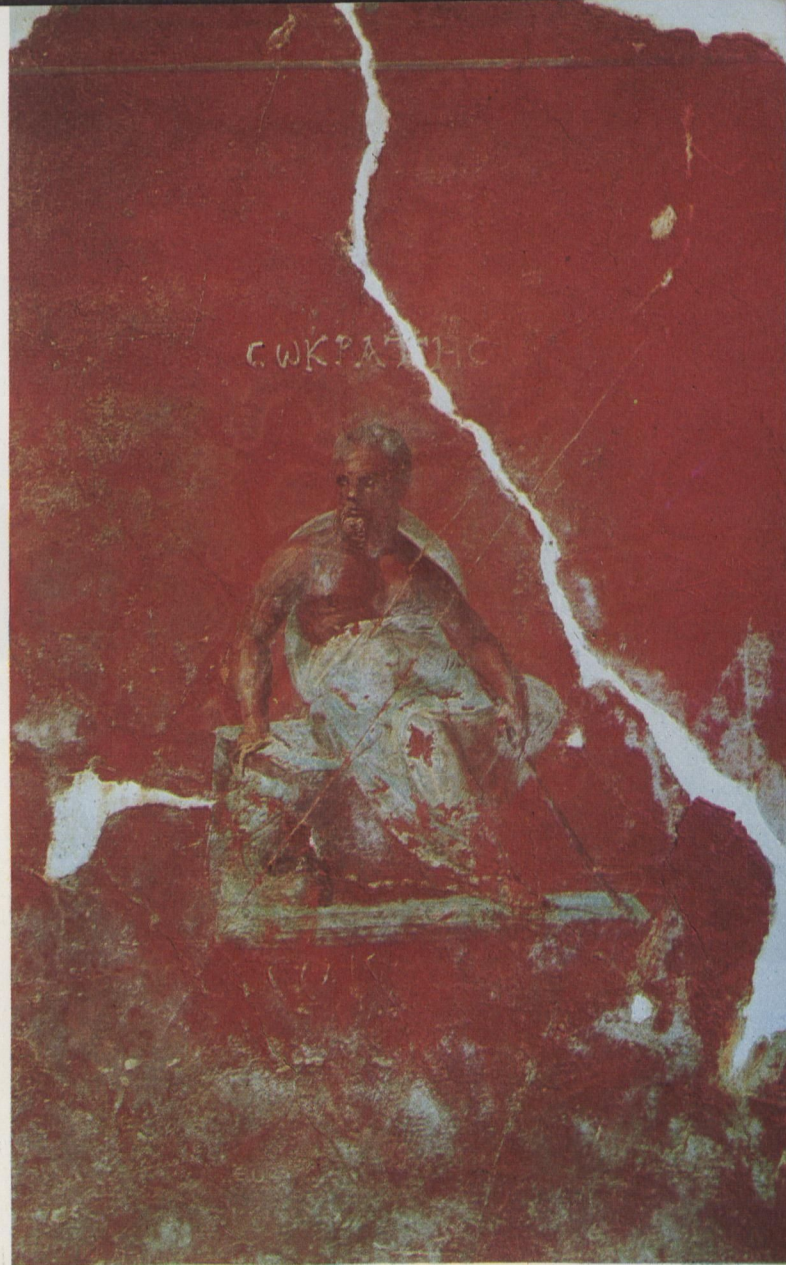
In the VIIth century the Arabs burned the city which was reconstructed in the XIVth century by the Seljuk Turks and later by the Ottomans.

**AESCULAPIUM:** It is reached by a 2 km. long road turning off the main road from İzmir 1 km. before reaching Pergamum. The place consists of a number of buildings spread over an area of 2 square km. it was built in the name of Aesculapium, the God of Medicine. According to the inscriptions found, this place gave speech to a mute person, restored the sight of a blind girl and gave health to countless numbers of sick people.

The disease in the lungs of Emperor Marcus Aurelius was cured here. Emperor Caracalla was cured here. Emperor Hadrian founded institutions which operated after his death. Suggestion, dreams, sun and water baths, drugs made of various plants, plays and a variety of games were the principal means by which the sick were cured.

The library was always kept open for visitors and patients. At the end of the North Portico, which is restored, the theatre with a seating capacity of 4500 is reached. Each year towards the end of the month of May classical plays are performed here.

The portico leading south from the theatre opened on



İZMİR — Ephesus, Socrates

Photo : Ara Güler



EPHESUS : The Interior of the House of the Virgin Mary

Photo : Sonia Halliday

to a road leading to a two-storey high portico at the entrance of the Temple of Telesphorus. The Temple was round and two storeys-high. On the first floor the patients were asked to lie down and told that the god would tell them in their dreams which drug would cure them. The patients used to reach the temple from the main courtyard by means of a sacred tunnel dug underground. The Temple of Aesculapius was the most sacred spot of the cult and it was 20 m. high. The main courtyard contained three sacred pools and one sacred fountain.

**THE TOWN OF BERGAMA : Archaeological Museum :**

It houses works of art dating from the Stone Age till the end of the Byzantine period.

**Etnographical Museum :** Dresses and rugs of the last few centuries are exhibited in the three show rooms.

**Basilica :** This is the largest of the ancient buildings still standing in Anatolia. The building constructed with red bricks is decorated with white marbles. This was the Temple of the Serapion cult.

**Aesculapium Sacred Way :** This road connected the Aesculapium to the Viran Gate and was considered a pilgrimage road.

**Roman Theatre :** Situated near the Viran Gate it seated 30,000.

**Amphitheatre :** Built in the IIIrd century AD. it seated 50,000. The arena was elliptical and divided in such a way as to have water shows and gladiator fights.

**Ulu (Great) Mosque :** Constructed towards the end of the XIVth century it was the biggest mosque of its time. The door and mihrap are very finely worked.

**The Seljuk Minaret:** It is the sole remnant of a mosque built in the Seljuk period. It is constructed of glazed and coloured bricks.

**ACROPOLIS :** The place is reached by a 4 km. long road in good condition. The first ruins encountered are those of a palace, unearthed in the 1927 excavations. The stone road to be seen was the main street of the old town.

**Altar To Zeus :** The remains of the altar can be seen on the plain beyond the palaces. The most famous of all the monuments of Pergamum this altar was constructed by King Eumenes II, King of Pergamum, between 188 — 160 BC. The outer walls were decorated with reliefs showing the war between the Pergamese and Galatians. The inner walls were decorated with reliefs showing various stories about the heroes of Pergamum. Reliefs around the altar showed scenes from the life of the founder of Pergamum, Telephus.

**Upper Agora :** The ruins to be seen to the east of the altar to Zeus are those of the Upper Agora. The Agora was surrounded with Doric columns.

**The City Gate :** Near the palaces the remains of a gate, still in good condition, can be seen.

**The Library :** The Library which adjoins the Temple of Athena was built during the reign of Attalos I, 198 B.C., who brought more than 200.000 volumes, making his collection one of the most famous of the Hellenistic period. Also for the first time one of its four rooms was used to exhibit paintings and statues. Mark Antony made a gift of the collection to Cleopatra.

**Kings' Palaces :** On the highest plain of the Acropolis the remains of the Palace of Eumenes II can be seen. To the south of the ruins can be seen the courtyard surrounded with Doric columns, and still in good condition.

**The Arsenals and Warehouses :** The excavations carried out in 1927 unearthed the foundations of five warehouses. These carry signs of the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine period.



PERGAMUM : A scene from the Askleion

Photo : Sami Güner



IZMIR — Pergamum, Theatre of Aesculapium | Photo : Edwin Rizzi

**Temple of Trajan :** To the north of the Acropolis, it was constructed in 26 — 117 AD. and it was considered to be one of the main buildings of the Acropolis.

**Temple of Athena :** Constructed in the name of the Guardian Goddess of Pergamum, Athena, on the orders of King Attalos I. The courtyard was decorated with statues dedicated to the Goddess and a statue of Athena.

**Theatre :** The theatre contains 82 rows of seats rising to a height of 174 feet thus forming the steepest theatre in the world. It could seat 15.000 and had a portable stage.

**Temple of Caracalla :** To the north-west of the theatre terrace, can be seen the remains of a temple built in the Ionic style and dating from the Hellenistic period. It was rebuilt by Emperor Caracalla in the IIIrd century

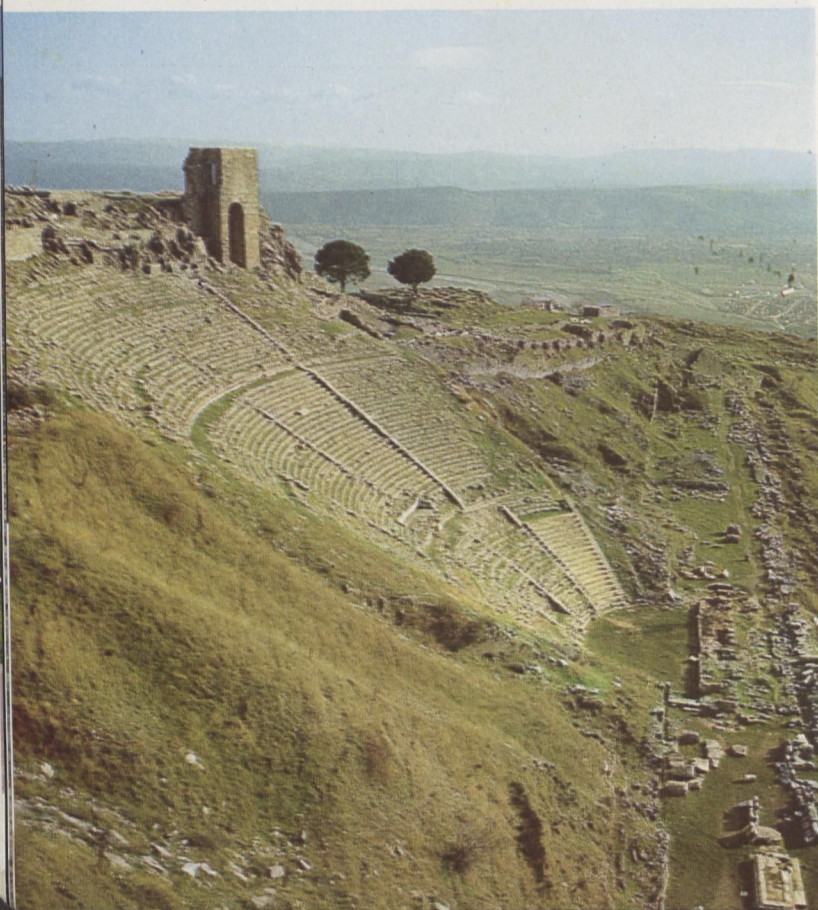
after being destroyed by a fire.

**Temple of Hera** : The ruins of the Temple are reached by following the ancient way. It was constructed by King Attalos in the Doric style. Here the Goddess married engaged couples. The floor is covered with mosaics.

**Temple of Demeter**: It was built in the 11nd century BC. in the name of the Goddess Demeter. The temple built in the name of the Goddess of Abundance was enlarged

PERGAMUM : Theatre

Photo : Sami Güner



by the wife of King Attalos, Queen Apolemis.

**Gymnasium of the Young** : The best of all the gymnasia of the city was the Gymnasium of the Young. It housed an odeon containing 1000 people, shower rooms, Royal room, art galleries and places for discus throwing. The hot baths on both sides were added by the Romans.

**Stadium** : Built for holding sports in bad weather, it was covered. The Temple to Heracles symbolized strength.

**The Middle Gymnasium** : Reached from the Stadium it was a school for fifteen year old children.

**House of Attalos** : It is the house of the Roman Consul Attalos. Its importance lies in the fact that it constitutes an example of Roman architecture. The interior is covered with finely worked mosaics and frescoes.

**Lower Agora**: Built by King Eumenes II it was surrounded by Doric porticoes under which were large shops. The laws were inscribed on stone archives and exhibited for the public to see.

An ethnographical museum housing valuable objects has been established by converting and restoring four of the shops in the Agora.

**The Third Gate** : Constructed by King Eumenes II, it is on the west of the Agora. It was the biggest of the gates and had a place for customs.

#### PLACES TO VISIT

**İnciraltı Beach** : There are restaurants and night-clubs at this beach which is 12 km. to the west of Izmir.

**Yamanlar Pine Groves** : They are 12 km. from Izmir and has a magnificent view over the Bay of Izmir.

**Bornova** : A perfect place for spending a weekend. It is reached by train in 35 minutes. There are orchards, springs and cafes.

**Agamemnon Springs** : The temperature of the water varies between 35 — 40°C and it is efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and kidney trouble.

**Urla Springs** : 35 km. from Izmir.

**Çeşme**: The place is reached by a bus journey lasting one and half hours, it is famous for its beach and hot springs where the water temperature varies between 35-50°C. It is especially good for the treatment of rheumatism. There are comfortable hotels and restaurants.

**Buca** : Situated at a distance of 15 minutes by car from Izmir it is a beautiful place to visit.

**Kozak Plain** : 20 km. from Bergama, this plain full of pine trees, was the sanatorium of old Pergamum.



# AYDIN

Situated at the foot of the Aydın Mountains, in the north corner of the valley of the Meander River, in Western Anatolia, this region is protected from damaging winds by the mountains which stretch from east to west, and has been known for its fertility since ancient times.

The province is under the influence of the Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. The town of Aydın is situated on the site of the old city of Tralles which was founded by the Argians and came under the rule of the Carians and the Persians. The city was surrounded by fertile land and it also constituted the passage from inner Anatolia to the ports of Miletos and Ephesus and therefore flourished and prospered greatly. In 334 BC it passed into the hands of Alexander the Great, later becoming part of the Kingdom of Pergamum and in 129 BC part of the Roman Empire. In 26 BC it was destroyed by an earthquake and

was rebuilt in the time of the Emperor Augustus and was given the name of Caesarea. During the reign of the Byzantines the town became an important religious centre for the Christians.

Towards the end of the XIIIth century it passed into the hands of the Seljuk Turks and in 1282 became part of the Menteşe Beylik. In 1389 it was included in the Ottoman Empire.

The province of Aydın, inhabited since the early ages, is the country of Cybele, the Great Mother Goddess and is rich in historical monuments and finds.

**MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN**  
Since their settlement here the Turks have constructed many monuments, worthy examples of Turkish workmanship.

**Cihanzade Mosque:** Constructed in the XIIIth century, by Cihanzade Abdülâziz. This mosque which is in ruins now was constructed in the form of a rectangle surmounted by a dome. It is noticed for its pointed arches, interior reliefs, and flower decorations.

**Üveys Paşa Mosque :** It was constructed in 1568 by Üveys Paşa in the Köprülü district of the city. Its dome is covered with lead.

**Ramazan Paşa Mosque :** It was constructed by Ramazan Paşa in the most beautiful spot of the Aydın Bazaar

Photo : Naci Keskin

AYDIN : A view



in the Ramazan Paşa district, towards the end of the XVth century.

**Other Mosques:** Ağaçarası Mosque, Bey Mosque (1683), Yeni Mosque (end of XVIth century).

**PLACES AND MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST  
IN THE VICINITY**

**Tralles (Old Aydın) :** Situated 2 km. from the present town it was built by the Thracians and used as a transit centre by the Lydians. It was subsequently occupied by the Greeks, Romans and Byzantines. Principal monuments of interest :

**Gymnasium :** Begun in the IVth century B.C. and completed at the end of the IIIrd century.

**Agora :** To the west of the Gymnasium.

**Theatre :** Beside the stadium.

**Magnesia ad Meander :** 37 km. to the west of Aydın on the Ortaklar-Söke road. Here one can see the remains of a IIIrd century temple dedicated to Artemis Leucophrone, city walls dating from the VIIIth century and a XVth century mosque.

**Nyssa (Sultan Hisar) :** Situated 31 km. to the east of Aydın, Roman, Byzantine and Turkish ruins can be seen. The principal ones are the Byzantine walls and baths, a Roman theatre, Temple, Library, Tunnel, Agora and Buleuterion.

**Aphrodisias :** In the village of Geyre near Karacasu to the west of Aydın, this town was built on the fertile soil of the old region of Caria and was at its most

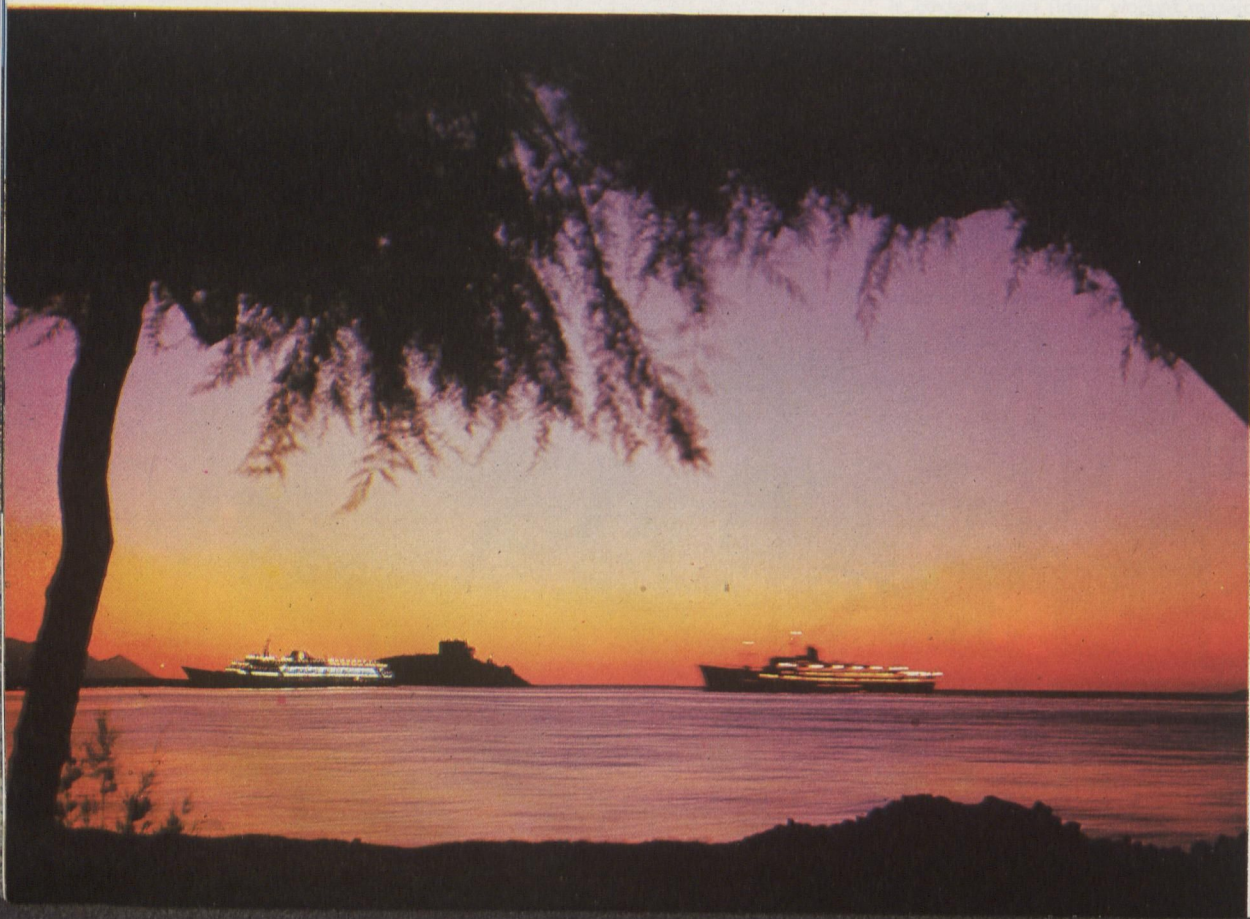


Photo : Sonia Halliday

AYDIN : A view from Kuşadası



prosperous during the Roman period. It became famous as a result of its temple of Aphrodite

**Priene (Güllübahçe) :** Near the town of Söke, this town which was the smallest of the 12 towns constituting the Ionian Federation existed during the Lydian and Roman periods.

Originally built as a coastal town the inhabitants had to abandon the town in the middle of the IVth century BC. due to the alluvium carried by the Meander river filling the area, and had to move the town to the slopes of the Mycale Mountain.

One of the main features of the town was that it was constructed according to a lay-out in accordance with the needs of those days. The regularity of the lay-out of the streets, the efficient water-supply system, the cultural institutions and especially the houses of the inhabitants give Priene an unmatched beauty. Although more modest and conserving the principles with which it was built, Priene is called the Pompei of Anatolia.

**Main Streets and Side Roads :** All the streets in the city run from east to west or from north to south and bisect each other vertically. In this were social insti-

Photo : Sonia Halliday

AYDIN — Beach at Kuşadası



Photo : Sonia Halliday

AYDIN — KUŞADASI, Motel İmbat

tutions like theatres and galleries were built towards the south which was an important feature observed in those days. The four main streets in the centre of the town were given the names of Theatre Street, Athena Street, West Gate Street, and Fountain Gate Street by the founders of the town.

The main gate of the city was the East Gate situated on the north east of the Theatre Street. There is a beautiful arch on the top of the Gate. The city walls are fairly well preserved in certain places and were built of stone blocks on each façade and the centre was filled with earth and small stones.

The two-storeyed towers were built separately from the walls in accordance with the defence system of those days.

**Water System :** The water was gathered in large reservoirs, and was distributed to all buildings in the city. The abundance of fountains in Priene show that water was plentiful and easily available throughout the city.



Photo : Ara Güler

MILETUS : A view of the Theatre

**Temple of Athena :** This is the biggest temple of the town and it was built in the name of Athena the Goddess of War, Civilization and Wisdom. It is one of the most important buildings of the early ages. Its architect was «Pytheos» and its plan is in the form of Peripteros. Constructed in the Ionian style it has 11 pillars on the sides and 6 pillars at the front and rear. Although construction of the Temple began with the building of the city it was completed only after receiving economic aid from Alexander the Great.

**Temple of Zeus :** Chief of the Gods and Goddesses Zeus was the most worshipped God in Priene along with the Goddess Athena. The temple was constructed in the IIIrd century. BC. and only its foundations remain today. Built with Ionian style pillars it had only 4 pillars in the front.

**Temple of Demeter and Hera:** It was constructed in the name of Demeter, Goddess of Abundance and the Soil

and her daughter Hera.

The main courtyard of the Temple is entered from the east and there are the statues of religious women in front of the entrance door.

The plan is different from those of the old Greek temples and it has a square pool in the front courtyard where the blood of the victims sacrificed to Demeter and her daughter was shed.

**Temple of the Egyptian Gods:** Egyptian Gods were worshipped in the courtyard situated between the Athena and Theatre Streets and on the south-east of the Theatre. The courtyard was surrounded by walls and it contained an altar for sacrifices to gods. The altar placed at the south end of the courtyard was reached by seven steps.

**Temple of Cybele :** There is a pit full of cinder, bones, and pieces of china-ware situated in the terrain on the south-east of the West Gate. Two small statues of Cybele and her sacred animal, the lion, were found

and it was thus established that the place was a temple dedicated to the Goddess of Aşia, Cybele.

**Sacred House and/or Temple of Alexander the Great :** Situated on the west of the Temple of Cybele the temple was entered through door opening on to a street on its west side. The temple plan resembled the lay-out of a house and there were rows of stones used for exhibiting the offerings and sacrifices brought

**Agora — Market Place :** Agora market place, was the site where political meetings were held and economic and other issues were discussed by the citizens. Therefore it had great importance in the cities. The northern part of the Agora extended all the way

to the street leading to the West Gate. Facing the street there was a fabulous Gallery extending for a distance of 116 m. The Gallery was called the "Sacred Portico". There were 49 columns decorating the façade of the building. The outer columns were in the Doric style while the inner ones were in the Ionic style. The place was constructed by Ariarathes in the 11nd century B.C. **The walls on the west are covered with 1400 inscriptions.** **Ecclesiae :** It is the best preserved building in the city and was the public assembly hall. The three walls of the four-sided building are covered by tiers of seats, in the form of an amphitheatre, and there is an altar in the centre. This building which can house 640 people

DIDYMA : A view of the Temple of Apollo

Photo Ara Güler



was used by the citizens as a gathering place where the annual elections held.

**Prytaneum** : This is a building constructed on the east of the Ecclesiae and it is from here that the judicial affairs of the city were handled. The ever-lit sacred fire was placed here.

**The Theatre** : It is the best preserved building in Priene. The orchestra place is paved and is separated from the seats by a passage. There are five marble seats in the centre, at the foot of the middle section, which were reserved for the dignitaries. In the middle there is an altar to the god Dionysos.

In Priene there are two gymnasiums:

**The Stadium** : It lies to the east of the Lower Gymnasium, along the city walls. Between the long stadium square and the track there were a few rows of seats.

**The houses** : The blocks of houses were rectangular

and most of them contained a courtyard, off which opened the various rooms. The interior decorations were very simple and the walls were plastered.

**Miletus (Balat)** : It is situated in the vicinity of the village of Balat, near the town of Söke, in the province of Aydın. This city was constructed in the 11th century, B.C. on the harbour formed by the Büyükmenderes (Meander) river. During the early ages it flourished greatly only to lose its importance after the harbour was filled with the alluvium brought down by the Büyükmenderes river. The town was largely destroyed by the Persians only to be rebuilt in its previous splendor with the aid of Athens. Subsequently it came under the rule of the Spartans, Romans, Byzantines, Seljuk Turks and, in 1400, the Ottomans.

**Theatre** : This magnificent theatre is 460 feet in diameter. It lies on the south slope of a hill and thus



Photo : Ara Güler

DIDYMA : A Head of Medusa

Photo : Sami Güner

AYDIN : Landscape



faces one of the four harbours of Miletus. The stage, which was once decorated with statues, was held by three rows of pillars. The cavea which could hold 25 000 people still has most of its seats.

**Byzantine Fort** : Situated to the north of the theatre, at the top of a hill, it was built in the VIIIth century.

**Bay Monument**: It is the remains of a monument erected during the Hellenistic period to commemorate a naval victory. From the monument there are wide marble streets leading to the various sections of the town.

**Bath** : Built in a symetric shape it was constructed as a gymnasium during the Hellenistic period and was converted into a bath by the Romans. It houses an open gymnasium, cold and hot water cabins and dressing places.

**Delphinion** : One of the biggest temples of Miletus, built to Apollo Delphinion, it consists of a mere enclosure surrounded by porticoes enclosing the sacred area. It was repaired during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

**Gymnasium** : It has a courtyard surrounded with Doric columns on three sides and Ionic columns on its fourth side.

**Nymphaeum (Fountain)** : This magnificent triple-tiered fountain was constructed in 79-80 B.C. on the orders of King Titus.

**Buleterion**: This senate house consisted of a hemisphere with a courtyard in front of it. The three sides of the courtyard were porticoed. An altar stone stood in the middle. The cavea of the Senate could hold 500 people.

**İlyas Bey Mosque** : Situated on the south of the Agora it was constructed in 1404 by İlyas Bey. It has one minaret and the interior and exterior of the mosque are decorated with marble. It has a beautiful mihrab made of stone.

**Baths of Faustina** : Constructed in 150 A.D. by Empress Faustina, it has dressing rooms, bathing rooms, and rooms with swimming pools.

**Stadium** : Constructed in the IIIrd century A.D. it has amphitheatre-like seats.

**Didymae (Yenihisar)** : Situated in the Yenihisar region of the Aydın Province. The temple of Didymae was one of the most magnificent temples of Anatolia.

**Temple of Apollo** : It was constructed during the IVth century B.C. by the Ionians at the site where the religion of Apollo was born. Many prizes were brought from different places to decorate the temple which was destroyed in 494 B.C.

**Alabanda** : Situated in the village of Araphisar near Çine which is to the south of Aydın. Its interest lies in the fact that it was a Carian town. It gained impor-

tance during the Roman period. One can see the remains of the city walls, a theatre and a Temple of Apollo, of which certain parts are in the Museum in Istanbul. The remains of a Buleterion can also be visited.

**Alinda**: To the south of Aydın, in the village of Karpuzlu near Çine. This is a Carian town which was also occupied by the Romans and Byzantines. The remains of city walls, a theatre, Agora and water course can be seen.

**Amyzone (Çavdar Village)** : On can see works dating from the Greek and Roman periods as well as the remains of a IV th century temple.

#### PLACES TO VISIT





**KUŞADASI**: This is a charming seaside town which has all the outstanding natural beauties of the Aegean Region. It is an ideal resting-place with its crystal clear sea, golden beaches and comfortable hotels. It can be reached from Seljuk and Söke by good roads.

**Altınkum (Golden sand) Beach (Didymae)** : There is a new hotel and holiday houses with all amenities constructed near a natural beach.

**Çine Pastures** : A beautiful view is to be had from this restful place which is covered with trees.

**Paşa Pasture** : 22 km. to the north of Aydın. This is a forest region covered with trees.

**Hot Springs** : There are a number of hot springs in Aydın : Ortakçı Spring, Kabağaç Spring, Alangüllü, Gümüşlü, Tekke and Demirtaş Springs.

-  Hard surfaced roads
-  Loose surfaced roads of good standards
-  Provincial centers
-  Town centers





A E G E A N S E A

M E D I T E R R A N E A N





MUĞLA — Gümüşlük Beach at Bodrum

Photo : Ara Güler



# MUĞLA

Muğla is situated between the Aegean and Mediterranean Regions.

The climate is the typical Mediterranean climate with warm dry summers and mild rainy winters. The shores are warmer than the inland parts of the province, Fishing and sponge hunting are practised.

Muğla is rich history and was once a major Carian city, whose old name is thought to have been Mobolla. Conquered by the Macedonians in 334 BC, Muğla came subsequently under the rule of Egypt, Syria, the Kingdom of Pergamum and in 129 BC. became part of the Roman Empire. It retained its importance during the Byzantine period and towards the end of the XIIIth century came into the hands of the Seljuks and in 1426 became the capital of the Menteşe Beylik. In 1523 it was included in the Ottoman Empire.

**MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN**  
**Ulu Mosque** : Constructed by Menteşeoğlu İbrahim Bey

in 1344, and later repaired.

**Şeyh Mosque** : Constructed by Şeyh Bedrettin during the Menteşeoğulları period.

**Üç Erenler Masque** (The Mosque of the Three Saints) : Constructed by Mustafa Çelebi in the XVIth century

**Other Mosques** : Kurşunlu Mosque and Şadi Mosque and Tomb.

## MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST AND EXCURSION PLACES IN THE VICINITY

**Peçin Castle** : Situated 68 km. to the west of Muğla. Although a Byzantine monument the castle was extensively repaired by the Menteşeoğulları. Inside are to be found the remains of a Byzantine church, a small medrese, the tomb of Ahmet Gazi of the Menteşe Emirs and a small mosque built in 1332 by Orhan Bey.

**Keramos**: 64 km. to the south east of Muğla. Excavations carried out here have unearthed the remains of a castle dating from the Hellenistic period, the remains of a temple of Zeus and a head from the archaic period.

**Dalyan Village (Caunus)** : This is an old Carian city founded on the straits joining the Lake of Köyceğiz to the Mediterranean. The principal monuments are the

Photo : Ara Güler

MUĞLA — BODRUM: Camels at Sunset





MUĞLA — View of Bodrum

Photo : Ara Güler

remains of a theatre seating 20,000, aqueducts, rock graves, a palace and city walls.

**Mylasa (Milâs)** : Situated 71 km. to the West of Muğla, Temple of Zeus : Inside the town.

**Gümüşkesen** : This is a Roman grave with Corinthian pillar capitals.

**Baltalı Kapı (Gate)** : Dates from the Carian period.

**Selâhattin Mosque** : Constructed by Orhan Bey in 1330. Of the mosque constructed by Menteseoğlu Gazi Ahmet Bey in 1378 only the minaret remains. The min-

ber of the mosque is in the Turkish and Islamic Arts. Museum in Istanbul.

**The Firuz Bey Mosque** : Constructed in 1394 Is an excellent example of early Ottoman architecture.

**Other Mosques** : Hacı İlyas Mosque and Ağa Mosque.

**Kalınağıl** : It is situated near Milâs. Here one may see a tower from the Hellenistic period and the Sinurl Temple (IVth century BC) This temple was turned into a basilica during the Byzantine period.

**Temple of Euromos (Ayaklı)** : This is a small Carian town on the Milas-Selimiye road. Here one may see the remains of a Roman Temple.

**Heraclea ad Latmos** : Situated near Milas in the village of Kapıkırıık. It is an old Carian city dating from the 1st and 11nd centuries A.D. which was at its most flourishing during the Roman period. The main monuments are city walls from the Hellenistic period, a temple, remains of a temple and a monastery dating from the Byzantines.

**Labranda** : Situated 110 km. to the north-west of Muğla it was the centre of the cult of Zeus in the Carian region and for this reason it was an important city. Excavations have unearthed a temple and small objects belonging to the archaic period which are now exhibited at the museum in Izmir.

**Halicarnassus (Bodrum)** : 137 km. to the west of Muğla, this was once the principal Carian city and has thus a rich history. Following the death of the King of Caria, Mausolus, in the IVth century. B.C. his wife and sister Artemisia had a vast mausoleum built. This was one of the seven wonders of the world.

**Main items of interest to be seen include :**

**Bodrum Castle** : Built by the Knights of Rhodes in the XVth century, it is surrounded by three walls extending inland from the sea shores, the second wall being higher than the first and the third wall constituting the inner Castle is fortified with three towers and is still higher. The five doors of the castle facing the north have drawbridges. The various towers in the castle were constructed by different nations. During the Ottoman period the castle was used as a prison.

**Mausoleum** : One of the seven wonders of the world, this monument was 24 m. high and was constructed on a round white marble base reached by 24 steps. It was destroyed by an earthquake and today only the site remains. The statues are in the British Museum.

**Museum of Objects found in the Sea :**

During the investigations carried out under the sea off Bodrum in the region of Yassıada Island, a number of works

of art have been discovered and these are housed in Bodrum Castle and are on display for visitors. One may see parts of Phoenician vessels, amphorae, pots, copper braziers, oil lamps and lumps of glass.

**Other Works** : Theatre, Agora, Temple of Mars, small church, city walls and gates.

**Cnidos** : To the west of Datça, this town existed during the Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods. As the centre of the cult of Aphrodisia it had considerable fame. The principal monuments are : city walls (Hellenistic period),

odeon, theatre, temple of Demeter (in the British Museum) and the remains of the city gates.

**Telmessus (Fethiye)**: Situated 152 km. to the southeast of Muğla. It existed during the Carian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods. Works to be seen include : the temple of the God Kakasbos, funéral monument to Amintas (IVth Century BC.) Lycian rock graves of the Vth century BC., castle, houses and cisterns.

**Xanthos (Kınık)** : Situated on the borders of Muğla Province it is near the Eastern shores of the Kocaçay

Photo : Sonia Halliday.

MUĞLA : Eüromos (Ayaklı) Temple

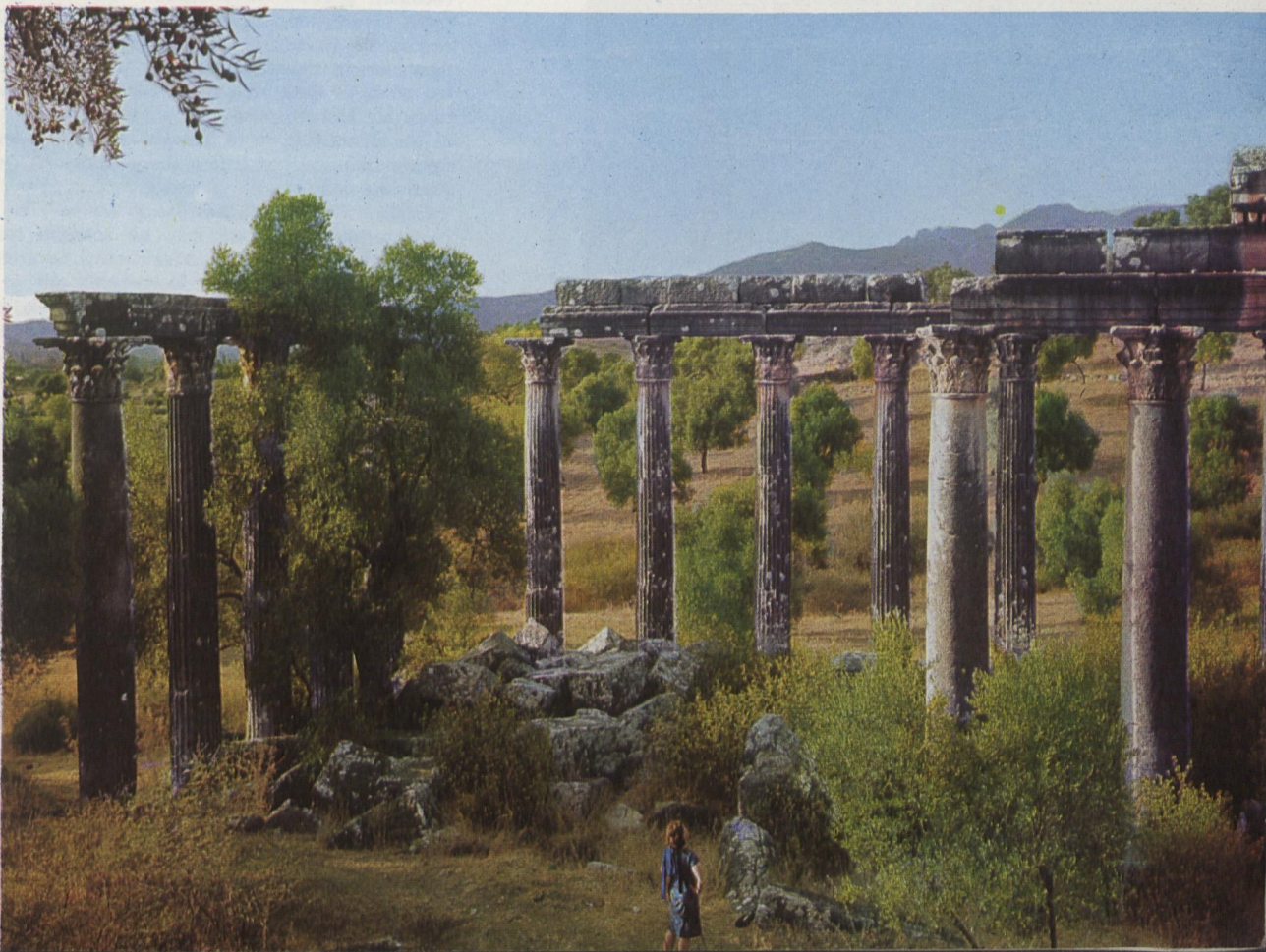




Photo : H. Angelo Castrillon

— Tourists in Bodrum

MUĞLA



BODRUM : A view from Karatoprak to Çatal Island

Photo : Ara Güler

River. The ruins of Xanthos built at the time of the Lydians are still standing.

Occupied successively by the Lydians, the Persians, the Macedonians and Alexander the Great, the town was later captured by the Romans and the Byzantines.

**Principal works of art :** The monuments to Nereid and Harpy (VIth Century BC), agora, theatre, city gates, (Roman), Basilica (Byzantine).

**Leton :** Situated 4 km. to the south-west of Xanthos and in the vicinity of Bozuluk Village. The main monuments are a theatre situated at a height of 30 m. on the northern flank of a rocky hill and the remains of a theatre on the west side of the same hill. It is believed that the place was a temple of prayer to Leto, the mother of Apollo and Artemis.

**Yatağan :** Situated on the road to Milas. The remains of a temple of Hecate may be seen in the vicinity from which the friezes have been removed to the museum in Istanbul.

**Köyceğiz :** 61 km. to the south-east of Muğla, this small town is situated on the side of a lake joined to the sea by a natural channel. The hot springs beside the lake and in the village of Sultaniye are renowned as the most healthgiving springs in Turkey. The beaches are of an unmatched beauty. 800 m. up is the village of Ağla which is a pleasant restful spot surrounded by trees.

**Marmaris :** Situated 69 km. to the south of Muğla, this is a holiday spot renowned for its natural beauty. The main occupation of the population is sponge fishing and the waters in the vicinity are very suitable for underwater fishing.

**Güllük Beach :** Situated 26 km. from Milas this is a good place for fishing and bathing.

**Ören Beach :** It is a very wide, sandy beach and is renowned for its excellent fishing.

**Bafa Lake :** Situated on the Söke-Milas road, It is a suitable place for fishing.

# DENİZLİ

The province of Denizli lies within the boundaries of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

The climate is rather hard with warm summers and winters colder than the rest of the Aegean region.

The hide and textile industries are well developed and copper smelting is well advanced.

The province was first invaded by the Luvy's in 2500 B.C. The Hittites who founded a great empire in Anatolia extended their boundaries to include this part of the peninsula as well. Following the fall of the Hittites the place was taken by the Phrygians only to be later included in the Lydian Kingdom like the rest of western Anatolia. In the VIth century BC together with the rest of Anatolia the Persians established their sovereignty over the province. In the Vth century BC the Macedonians defeated the Persians and took over their territory. Following the death of the King of Macedonia, Alexander the Great, the province was taken by the Seleucids at first, then by the Kingdom of Pergamum and finally by the Romans. Following the split in the Roman Empire the province was taken by the Byzantines and was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in 1094. After the Seljuks the Germiyanoglu Beylik ruled the place and it was finally taken by the Ottoman Turks.

In 1702 Denizli was destroyed as the result of an earthquake, during which the city walls were also destroyed.

It is not known for certain when Denizli was moved to its present site. The traces of Turkish Islamic monuments to be seen in Laodiceia today show that the Turkish administrators of the town immediately began to move these works, one by one, to the present site of Denizli. Under the rule of the Turks, the town was first named Lâdik, then Lazik and finally Denizli, due to the abundant number of waters in the place.

**MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN**  
**Market Inside the Castle :** This was constructed in the XIth century about the same time as Ladik, Denizli.

## PLACES AND MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

**Hierapolis :** The town of Hierapolis is 22 km. from the capital of the province and is situated above the Pa-

Photo : Ara Güler

BODRUM : Yalilkavak's Windmills

Photo : Mustafa Kapkın

BODRUM : A view into the sea





Photo : Sami Güner

MARMARIS : A view





mukkale travertine formations, which have become a veritable symbol of Denizli, 100 m. above the plain of Çürüksu on a flat space. Its name means the «sacred city». The town, the remains of which can be seen today, was founded by Eumenes II, King of Pergamum in the IIIrd century BC. The town received the name of "Hierapolis" after the name of the wife of King Telefos of Mycia, Hiera.

The town was captured by the Ionians, Macedonians, the Pergamum Kingdom and the Romans. Following the split in the Roman Empire it became part of Byzantium and during the Crusades was captured by the Seljuk Turks (1210). Following a great earthquake in 1334 the inhabitants of the town moved to surrounding towns and Hierapolis lay in ruins the way it is seen now. Some of the ruins have disappeared.

**Kaynak (Fountain)** : The fountain from where the hot calcareous waters come and the remains of pillars of a place used for bathing, can be seen.

**Cindeligi (Plutonium)** : It is a place from where poisonous gases erupt. In the old times due to the lethal effect of these gases, priests used to guard this place where underground souls were believed to live.

**Hall of Statues** : It is a long hall with thick walls on either side situated on the main street. Remains of pillars and niches, used for holding statues, can be seen.

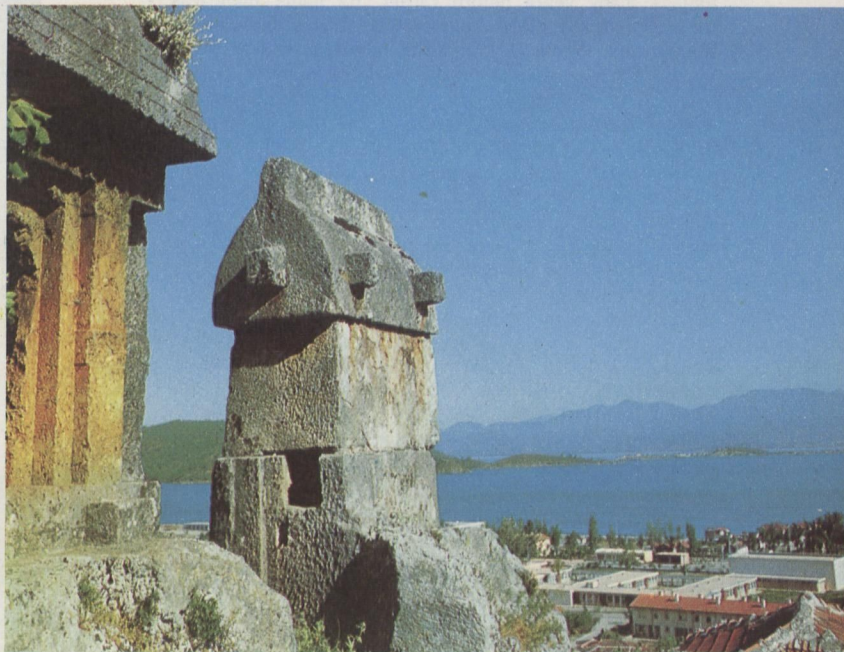
**Theatre** : The stage, orchestra pit and the auditorium with 25 rows of seats at the top and 20 below are in fairly good condition in this open-air theatre.

**The Site of the Old Theatre**: This theatre was destroyed during an earthquake.

**Funeral Monuments** : At Hierapolis and in the vicinity many funeral monuments of both architectural and historical value can be seen. The cemetery outside the Northern gate of the city occupies an area of 1 sq. km. and is the oldest and biggest graveyard of the antique period. This graveyard shows the grandeur and magnificence of Hierapolis.

**The Great Bath and Gymnasium**: It was built during the Roman period, for cures, bathing, and for treatment. In the walls holes that were used for fastening marble can be seen. In the centre of the building there was a dome and the semi-circular and square niches in the rooms were used for bathing or for decoration. On the western section of the building the gymnasium can be seen. On both sides of the gymnasium there are polished, marble pillars.

**The Great Church** : It is the biggest building of IVth century Byzantium.



MUĞLA — Rock Tombs at Fethiye

Photo : Mustafa Kapkırı

**The Main Street** : This street bisects the city from one end to the other and a gate is to be found at either end. On each side of the street pavements pillar and places that could have been shops can be seen.

**Agora - Market Place** : Situated in the direction of the South Gate, inscriptions about it have been found.

**South and North Gates** : These are situated at the end of the main street and are the two main gates of the city. On the sides of the three metre wide doors decorated pillars and niches used for holding statues can be seen.

**City Walls** : Remains of the city walls can be seen by the South gate and in the eastern parts of the city.

**Churches** : They are situated on the main street one by the side of the Bath and Gymnasium and the other near the North Gate. The Church on the south was constructed in the 1st century A.D. and is one of the first churches of the Christians. It is constructed of Roman style stone blocks and the arches have cross-like decorations.



**Laodiceia** : Laodiceia was a small town founded by the Ionians many years before Christ. Its name then was Diospolis. In the XIX.th century B.C. It was captured by the Hittites, in the IX and VIIIth centuries it was taken by the Phryglans and later in the VIIth century by the Lydians. In the 1st century. A.D. it was destroyed by an earthquake and was rebuilt in the IIIrd century by Antichos II who named the city Laodiceia after his wife, Laodicea. It became an important city under Roman rule and was included in the share of Byzantium following the split in Rome in 395. In 1094 it was captured by the Seljuk Turks. Here one may see a stadium, with a gymnasium attached and baths constructed during the reign of Emperor Titus of Rome. On the hill in front of the stadium the remains of a theatre and aqueducts can be seen.

**Akhan**: Situated 8 km. to the east of Denizli. This caravanserai was constructed towards the middle of the XIIIth century on the orders of the Seljuk commander, Kara Sungur. Due to the east face being of white marble it gets its name of Akhan «White Inn». Inside the caravanserai is a mosque, also dating from the XIIIth century.

**Çivril — Beyce Sultan** : This is a prehistoric dwelling area near the village of Mentese at Çivril. It is thought to have been the capital of the powerful Kingdom of Arzawa during the Hittite period. Diggings have established that Beyce Sultan was an important commercial centre which was at its most prosperous in 1900-1700 B.C. It is constructed on two hills on the top of which may be seen the remains of a magnificent palace which was destroyed by a fire in the XIIIth century B.C. On the slopes of the hills are private houses and the remains of the 5 km. long city walls.

**Buldan**: Situated 44 km. from Denizli. Close to the nearby village of Yenice are to be found the ruins of Tripolis.

#### PLACES TO VISIT

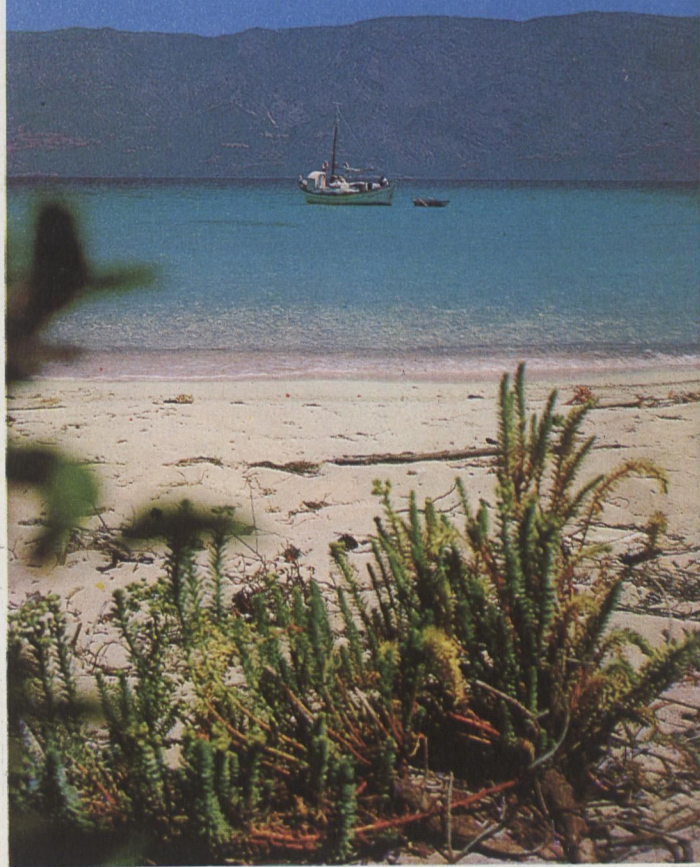
**Pamukkale** : It is situated next to the ruins of Hierapolis. Springing from the earth and forming a lake 150 m. wide, the hot, calcareous waters with a high carbon-dioxide content, flow through deep channels and have thus caused the travertine formations in the form of terraces. From a distance the place resembles piles of cotton wool which has given this wonder of nature the name of Pamukkale (Cotton Wool Castle). The hot springs are effective in the treatment of heart diseases, hardening of arteries and neurologies.

**Çamlık** : This is Denizli's most beautiful excursion spot, with its air full of the scent of pine, and green surroundings.

**İncili Pınar** : Situated 3 km. from Denizli. Here one

MUĞLA — A beach in Bodrum

Photo : Ara Güler



may find a natural park formed of pine groves with an open-air cafe and pool open to the public in the summer months.

**Başkırcı Village** : Situated 5 km. from Denizli this is a restful spot with its snow-covered mountains, pine and chestnut forests and cherry and pomegranate orchards. It is an ideal place for hunting and mountain climbing.

**Buldan — Yenice Spring** : 44 km. north - west of Denizli. It is a place covered with pine trees on the slopes of a mountain. It has been used as a health centre since ancient times.

# MANISA

The Province of Manisa is in the Aegean Region, situated on the northern slopes of the Manisa mountain, on a fertile stretch of land watered by the Gediz and various other rivers.

In addition to vineyards and vegetable gardening, farming and live-stock raising are practised on a large scale and the carpet and textile industries are very advanced. The province is rich in hot springs and mineral ores, especially lignite.

The province has been inhabited since prehistoric times. The climate is more severe than it is on the shores of the Aegean. It has rain in winter and dry summers.

One of the main features of Manisa is the «Mesir» Festival held annually on April 18-26th which is the feast of Nevruz. Exhibitions and amusements are organised and a sort of spiced sweet with healthgiving properties is distributed to the people in Sultan Square. This ceremony has taken place for the last five hundred years and there are always thousands of spectators.

The Province of Manisa was part of the powerful Hittite Empire which was sovereign over all Anatolia. During the Hittite reign the province was under the influence of the Ionian civilization. Following the fall of the Hittites the province was taken by the Phrygians and later by the Lydians who founded a powerful Kingdom in 670 B.C. In western Anatolia.

Although the capital of the Lydian Kingdom was the City of Sardes, Manisa flourished greatly because it was the second main stop on the busy commercial route known as the «King's Road».

In 546 B.C. Manisa was captured by the powerful king of Persia, Hüsrev. In 334 B.C. it was captured by the King of Macedonia, Alexander the Great, and during the Hellenistic period it passed into the hands of the Seleucids. In 190 B.C. following the defeat of Antiochus III by Cornelius Scipio, the town came under Roman rule and was handed over to their ally, the Kingdom of Pergamum. Following the fall of the Pergamum Kingdom in 130 B.C. the province became part of the Roman Empire, and later in 395 A.D. was included in the



DENİZLİ — Pamukkale

Photo . Sami Güner.





DENİZLİ : The sunset from Pamukkale

Photo : Sami Güner



Byzantine Empire following the split in the Roman Empire. In those times the main city was Sardes and Manisa was of secondary importance. Following its destruction by an earthquake in 117 A.D. Emperor Tiberius had Manisa rebuilt. Due to its being continuously attacked by raiders the City of Sardes lost its importance and Manisa became the leading city of the province.

In 1076 Manisa and its surroundings were captured by the Conqueror of Anatolia and the founder of the Turkish State, Sultan Süleyman Şah I. Towards the end of the century the province was retaken by the Byzantines who received the help of the First Crusaders.

In 1313 Manisa became the capital of Saruhanoğulları Beylik and was captured by Sultan Yıldırım Bayezid in 1390, thus becoming part of the Ottoman Empire. During the reign of the Ottomans the city retained its importance and many sons of the Ottoman Royal House served as governors here.

#### MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN

**The Citadel :** It is thought to have been constructed by the Magneti and repaired during the Lydian, Byzantine and Osmanoğulları periods. According to a legend the treasure of Alexander the Great was kept in this castle.

**Ulu (Great) Mosque :** It is situated below the Citadel of Manisa and was constructed in 1366 by Muzaferudin İsak Bini Fahrudin İlyas Bey of the Saruhanoğulları. It is built on an octagonal plan with pointed arched cupolas resting on pillars having Byzantine capitals.

**Çeşnigir (Taster) Mosque :** Built in 1474 by Sinan Bey, Taster to Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror.

**Hatuniye Mosque :** Constructed in 1490 by the Governor of Manisa, Şehinşah, son of Bayezid II.

**Sultan Mosque :** Built by the mother of Sultan Süleyman the Lawgiver, wife of Sultan Selim the Grim, Hafize Sultan. Beside the mosque stands a theological college, school, bath and hospital.

**Muradiye Mosque :** Designed by Architect Sinan on the orders of Murat III and constructed in 1585, there is a theological college, kitchen to distribute food to the poor and a library forming a complete unit with mosque marble carving, tiles, gold-leaf decorations and other decorative effects are typical of Turkish art.

**Archaeological Museum :** The Muradiye theological college and soup kitchen are used as a museum, in which are housed works of the Prehistoric, Lydian, Greek (Hellenistic) Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods.

**Other Monuments :** Inside the town are to be found



DENİZLİ — Pamukkale, Roman Swimming Pool

Photo : Sami Güner

Inns, baths, tombs and other works of art pertaining mainly to the Saruhanoğulları and Ottoman periods. The most important of the tombs are the Saruhan Bey Tomb, the Tomb of the Seven Girls, and the Tomb of the Twenty-two Sultans (Şehzadeler)



DENİZLİ : Pamukkale Handworks

Photo : Sami Güner

**The Weeping Stone Woman (Niobe) :** It is situated in Manisa on the road to Karaköy. The statue conjures up the picture of Niobe with her hair combed back and it is carved on a big rock. According to mythology Queen Niobe, the daughter of King Tantalos, gave birth to seven boys and seven girls and claimed that her children were prettier than those of Mother Goddess Leto. Enraged by this statement Leto had the children killed by her children Apollo and Artemis. Mighty Zeus took pity on Niobe who was crying and moaning over the

death of her children and turned her into stone in order to prevent her from suffering any more. Even today it is said that the drops of water which ooze from her face are the tears of Niobe and the howling winds are her cries.

#### PLACES AND MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

**Sardes (Sart) :** Situated 52 km. to the east of Manisa on the road to Salihli, this was one of the richest cities of the early ages. It was the capital of the Lydian Kingdom and was at the height of its glory during the reign of Croesus. Successively occupied by the Persians, Alexander the Great and the Romans, the city was twice destroyed and rebuilt. With the arrival of Christianity one of the seven churches mentioned in the Apocalypse was founded here. During the Byzantine period it was the centre of a bishopric. Towards the end of the XIth century it was taken by the Turks. After the Crusades the city passed into the hands of the Byzantines before permanently becoming Turkish in 1390. Two km. to the south on the road to Salihli is to be seen the Temple of Artemis destroyed during the Ionian uprising and rebuilt during the Hellenistic period. Remains of a church and castle dating from the Byzantine times can be seen.

On both sides of the İzmir — Salihli road are to be seen the ruins of a gymnasium, stadium and theatre dating from Roman times

Four km. to the north of Sardes, in the region known as Bin Tepe (Thousand Hills) are to be founded the graves of the Lydian kings in the form of tumuli.

**Acropolis :** Constructed on the top of 300 metre high hills situated in the Gediz (Hermos) plain only the remains of the material used during the Byzantine period can be seen.

**Temple of Artemis :** This is one of the main buildings still standing with the rest of the City of Sardes. It was built in the name of the Goddess of Land and Abundance, Artemis. It is a monument in the Ionian style with 8 pillars in the front and 25 pillars on each of its 100 metre long sides. Of the two pillars remaining nowadays each are above 18 metres in height. Judging by the style in which it was built and its interior decorations the Temple is estimated to have been constructed during the Hellenistic period. On the south-eastern corner of the Temple the remains of a Byzantine church can be seen.

**The Hittite Goddess of Abundance (Cybele) :** Situated 5 km. on the east of Manisa, near Akpınar. It is a statue carved on a big rock in the form of a woman seated, thinking and gazing towards the valley. This is a

Hittite statue built in the name of their Goddess of Abundance. On its upper right corner an inscription in hieroglyphic writing can be seen. Higher up from the statue can be seen the remains of a palace which is said to have belonged to the legendary king «Tantalos», and the rooms of the priests of Cybele, hollowed in rocks.

**Aigai (Nemrut Kale) :** Situated 10 km. to the north west of Manisa. Here are to be seen the remains of an agora, temple and theatre dating from Roman times.

#### PLACES TO BE VISITED

**Sultan Pasture :** This is up on the Manisa mountain. Valuable tulips are grown here during the tulip season.

**Akpınar :** This is a restful spot on the Manisa-Turgutlu road.

**Urganlı Spring :** 4 km. from the Urganlı railroad station on the Manisa-Afyon line. The waters are radio-active.

**Kuşunlu Hot Spring :** 7 km. from Salihli. The temperature of the water varies between 45 - 60° C.

**Sard Mud Baths :** To the south of the ruins of Sardes. The mud baths may be reached by a road off the main Sard - Salihli highway.

## AFYON

The Province of Afyon constitutes a passage between Inner Anatolia and the Aegean Regions.

The province is under the influence of the continental climate with cold and severe winters and warm summers.

The province is rich in lignite and marble. Sheep with wool suitable for carpet making are reared in the area.

It is believed that the first occupants of the province were a small tribe of the name of Arzawa who were under the rule of the Hittites. Remains of Phrygian civilization have been found in the vicinity. The Phrygians who put an end to the Hittite Empire built temples and graves carved in rocks and decorated with sphinx and lion reliefs. These Phrygians who held the region until 660 BC gave their name to the place. Many kingdoms conquered Afyon which was then called Akroenus. After the Phrygians the Cimmerians, Lydians, Macedonians and finally the Kingdom of Pergamum held the place.

Under the will of the King of Pergamum the province was annexed to the Roman Empire and it became part of the Eastern Roman Empire in 395 AD.

Afyon was attacked in the numerous raids made by the Seljuk Turks with the aim of taking over Anatolia. The Seljuk Sultan Alâeddin Keykubat built the town, had the castle repaired and made the place one of his military centres.

During the reign of the Seljuks the town was named the «Karahisar State». Towards the middle of the XIVth century Afyon became part of the Germiyanoglu State. Following the death of the Bey of Germiyanoglu, Yakub, it became part of the Ottoman Empire on his bequest. During the War of Independence, the fiercest battles which decided the fate of the Turkish nation were fought and won in this province.

#### MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN

**The Fortress :** Variousy called Kadim Akroenus, Karahisar - Devle, Karahisar Sahip is situated in the middle of the town at a height of 226 m. It was probably constructed by the Hittites and was restored by the Phrygians, Byzantines, Seljuks and Ottomans. Worthy of note are the Kız Kulesi tower, the cisterns and towers. There is a palace and small mosque within the precincts of this fortress.

**Ulu Mosque :** This was constructed in 1272 by Nusreddin Bey, son of Sahip Ata Fahreddin Ali and regional governor. It is a simple version of the wooden mosques constructed during the Seljuk period.

**Kuyulu Mosque :** A beautiful Seljuk building whose minaret is decorated with enamelled tiles.

**Kubbeli Mescit :** Built in 1331. The door with its inscriptions in Arabic is worth seeing.

**Altıgöz Bridge :** It is situated on the Akarçay River to the North of the Istanbul station. It was built during the Seljuk period.

**Kâbe Mescit :** Constructed of cut stones, it is in the exact measurements of the Kabe. The plaster reliefs of the mihrab are of interest.

**Imaret Mosque :** It was constructed by Architect Mimar Ayas Ağa together with a Turkish bath and theological school on the orders of Gedik Ahmet Paşa. With its coloured marble door arch, the mihrab, pulpit and interior decorations it rates among the great works of art of its period.

**Victory Monument :** It was erected in memory of the great Turkish victory over the invading enemy armies on August 26 - 30, 1922. The reliefs on the base of the monument are very beautiful.

**Monument to Fallen Pilots :** Situated in the modern ce-





Photo : Sami Güner

MANISA : Muradiye Mosque





metry, it is a beautiful memorial to those airmen who fell during the War of Independence.

**War of Independence Museum :** Situated in the old municipal building it houses paintings, drawings and instruments of war conjuring up the picture of the great battle that gave the decisive victory to the Turks during the War of Independence. Kemal Atatürk spent the historical night August 20/30 in this building.

**Archaeological Museum :** This is housed in the theological college attached to the Gedik Ahmet Paşa Mosque and consists of objects discovered during the diggings done in the surroundings of Afyon, in Kütahya, Uşak, Isparta, Burdur and Little Phrygia. In addition the museum contains works of art of the Neolithic, Calcolithic, Proto-Hittite, Hittite Phrygian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods and a large

collection of Turkish-Islamic work.

#### PLACES AND MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

**Ayazın :** Thousands of funeral chambers hollowed out of the rocks dating from Phrygian times are to be found here.

**Avdolos :** Situated to the north of Ayazın, walls and caves dating from the Phrygian times can be seen.

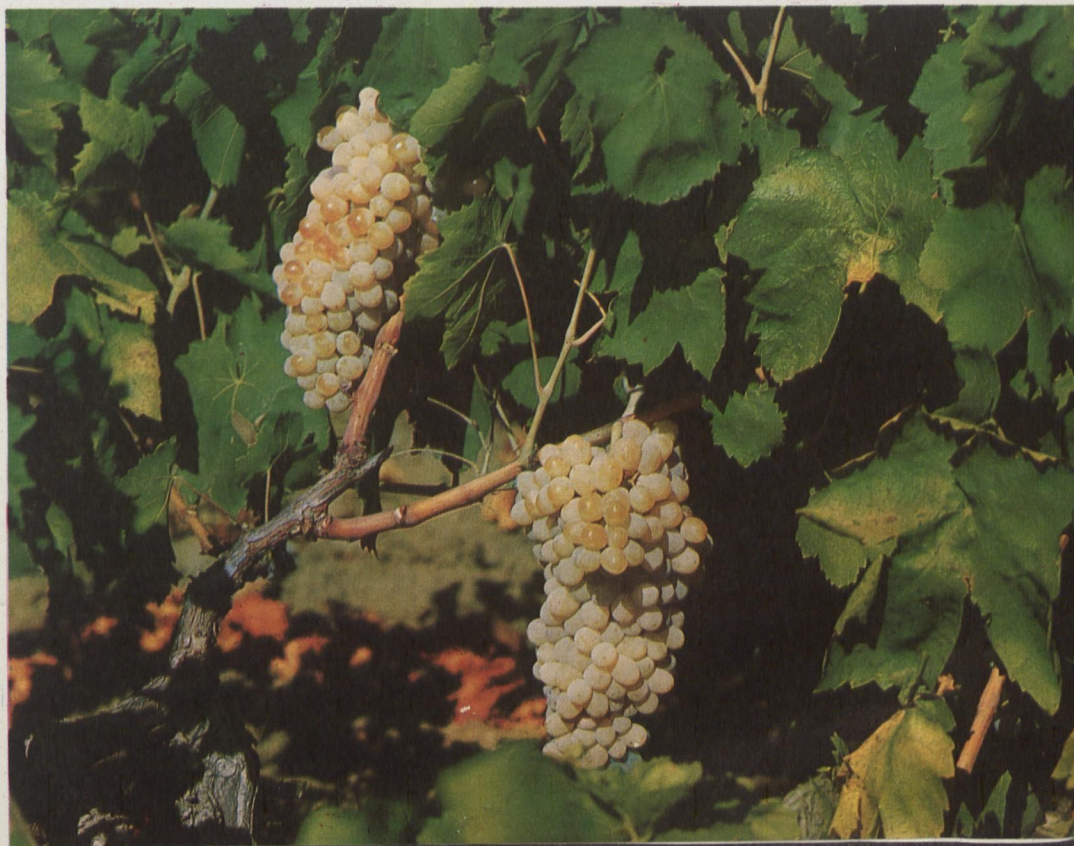
**Göynük :** To the west of Avdolos, it contains the Phrygian monuments called Aslantaş (Lion Stone), Maltaş and Yılantaş (Snake Stone).

**Demirliköy :** Situated to the north of Göynük, caves, a well and the Demirli Tower are to be found in the vicinity of this village.

**Aslan Kaya (Lion Rock) and Kapı Kayalar (Door Rocks) :** To be found between Lißen and Düğer villages. These

Photo : Sami Güner

MANISA : Sultanates



consist of reliefs and funeral chambers hewn out of tufa rock by the Phrygians between 950 and 650 BC.

**Bolvadin (Polibotum)** : This town was built as a fortress against the assaults of the Seljuk Turks by the Byzantine Emperor Manuel Comnenus during the Seljuk - Byzantine wars. The Alaca Fountain which may be seen in the town is of Seljuk origin and the Kurşunlu Inn Ottoman Turkish. The inscriptions on the fountain are of interest. The Kırkgöz bridge was modified and repaired by the architect, Sinan.

**Çay** : This is a small town set among green vegetation on the Afyon-Konya Road. Here one may see the Taş (Stone) Mosque and Caravanserai dating from Seljuk times. The door of the mosque is built of blocks of stone in the Seljuk style and the tile and mosaic de-

coration inside are of interest.

**Sandıklı** : This town is situated 62 km. to the south of Afyon. It is of Seljuk construction and the main buildings of interest to be seen here are the Castle, Çavuş Mosque, Fountain and Bazaar.

**Sultandağ** : This is a pretty little town situated on the Afyon - Konya road. The caravanserai is a fine example of Seljuk architecture.

**Sincanlı** : The town of today was built during the Akkoyunlu regime. The vault and theological college to be found in the vicinity date from the XIIIth century. Also to be seen is the Sinan Paşa Mosque constructed in 1527 with Turkish baths and a kitchen to distribute food to the poor.

**Şuhut** : Situated 30 km. to the south of Afyon, this

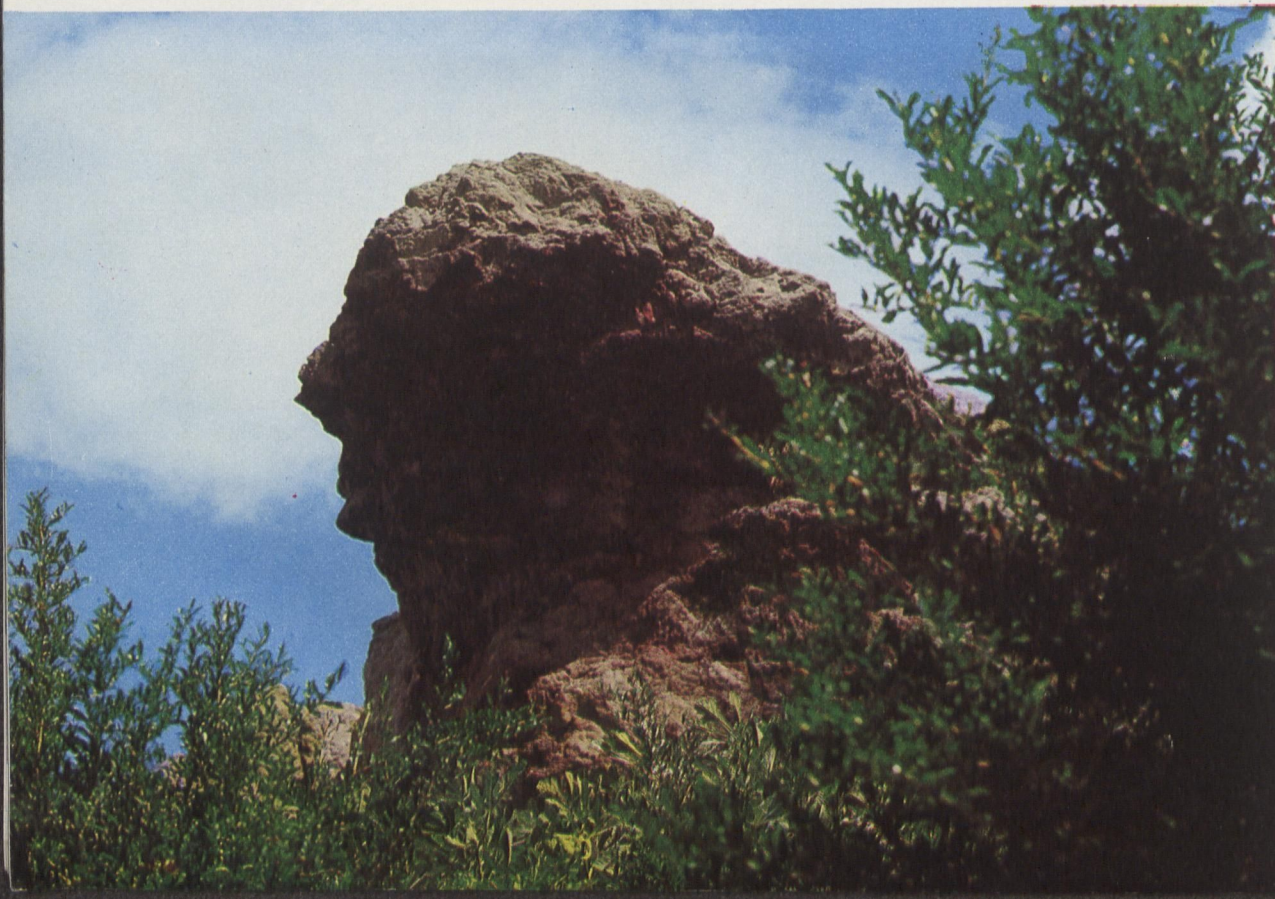


Photo : Hayri Tuncer

MANİSA : Niobe (Weeping Women)



town was built by the Turks in 1150 on the site of the old Synnada. Its mosque and Turkish bath were built during the reign of Hamza Paşa of the Ottomans.

**İhsaniye** : To the north of Afyon, this town contains Phrygian rock monuments. Also of interest is the Eğret Caravanserai, constructed by Sultan Murat II.

**Emirdağ** : Phrygian monuments are found in the surroundings. Rugs of ethnographic value and decorated in the style of the Muslucalı Bozulus Turkish tribes are made here.

**Dinar** : 110 km. to the south of Afyon it is situated among green vegetation at the sources of the Meander River. Rugs decorated in the local style are made here.

**Karahisar Mineral Waters and Gazlıgöz Hot Springs** : These are situated 22 km. to the north of Afyon and are connected to the city by rail and gravel road.

Both the mineral waters and the springs are a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidneys, cystitis, urinary calculus, and other diseases of intestines and stomach.

**Hot Springs** : Gecek, Ömer, Kızılkilise and Hüdai

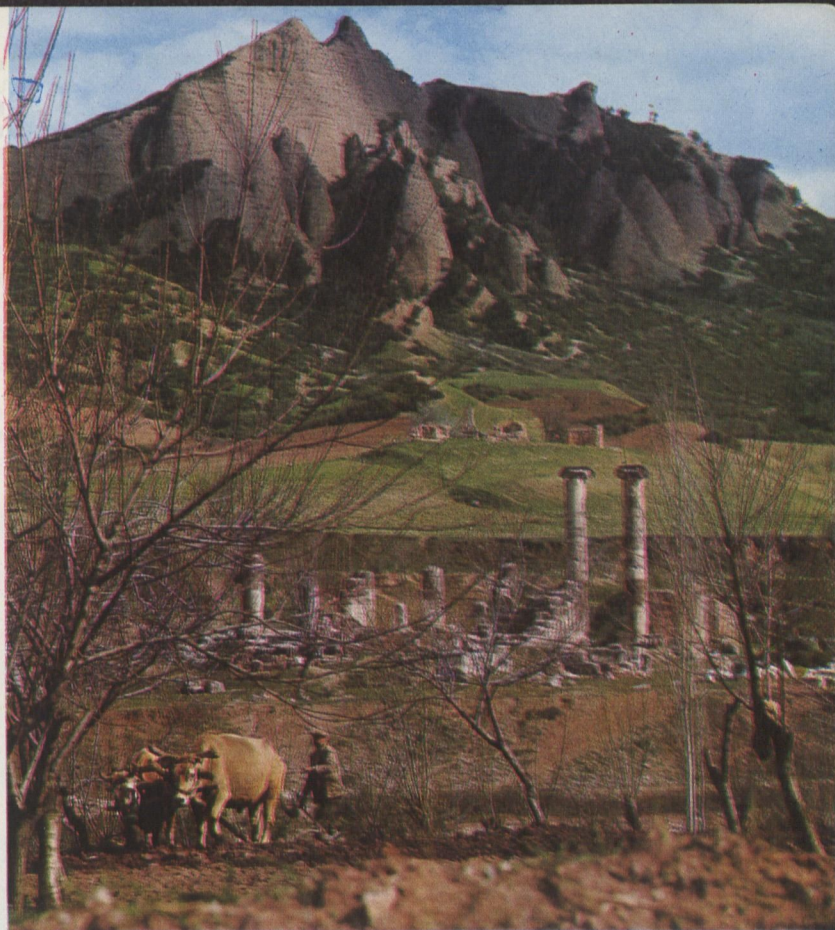
## KÜTAHYA

Situated at the spot where Central Anatolia merges into Western Anatolia the province has an undulating terrain of steppes suitable for breeding cattle and growing crops.

The province is under the influence of the harsh Central Anatolian climate. The place receives little rain and is devoid of forests.

The Western sections of the province are rich in chrome, lignite and azote. There are also sugar factories.

The Province of Kütahya was first a part of the Hittite Empire, later it was taken by the Phrygians and Lydians. In the VIth century BC. together with the rest of Anatolia, it was conquered by the Persians. Following Alexander the Great's victory over the Persians, Kütahya was taken by the Macedonians. When the Macedonian Empire disintegrated following their leader's death the province was divided between the Bythian and Pergamum Kingdoms. In the IInd century B.C. the Romans took Kütahya which became part of the Byzantine Empire following the split in the Roman Empire. The



MANISA : A view from Sardes

Photo : Ara Güler

town was at its most flourishing during the reign of the Byzantines. Following the battle of Malazgirt it was taken by the Seljuks in 1073. The Crusaders passed through Kütahya which later came under Byzantine rule for a further period only to be included in the Germiyanoglu Beylik in the middle of the XIVth century, becoming its capital. In 1428 following the death of the Germiyan Bey, Yakup, the region became part of the Ottoman Empire, in accordance with his will.

**MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE TOWN**  
**The Citadel of Kütahya** : It was first built during the



Byzantine period, and later repaired by the Seljuks and Ottomans at various dates.

**Ulu Mosque** : Constructed by Mehmet Çelebi in 1411 in the name of the father of Sultan Bayezid I. A library stands next to the Mosque.

**Isak Fakih Mosque** : The Mosque was built by Isak Fakih in 1434 and the medrese in 1440.

**Imaret Mescidi (Small Mosque)** : This mescid built in 1440 by Yakup II, is now used as the Vahit Paşa Library.

**Hisarlı Mosque** : Built in 1487 by the son of Hisar Bey, Mustafa Bey.

**Karagöz Paşa Mosque** : Constructed by the Bey of Anatolia, Karagöz Paşa, in 1510.

**Lala Hüseyin Paşa Mosque** : This is the work of Lala Hüseyin Paşa.

**Hıdırlık Mescid (Small Mosque)** : Built in 1243 by İbrahim Dinari.

**Vecidiye Medrese** : Constructed in 1314 by Mübazzettin Umur Bin Savat. It is now a museum.

**Baths** : Küçük (Small) Baths (1487), Balık Baths (1549).

**Covered Markets** : Kavaflar Market (Boot Market) dating from the XVIth century. Vegetable market also from the XVI th century.

#### **CHINA WORKSHOPS :**

The world-famous Kütahya china is decorated with XVI th and XVII th century designs. The main feature of the china of that era is their colour of cobalt blue and white. The leading colours on the XVIIIth century china were white, blue, turquoise blue, green manganese purple, yellow and red.

These world-famous china workshops are worth visiting.

#### **PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY**

**Dikilitaş** : It is a rock grave dating from the Phrygian period, situated near Tavşanlı.



Photo : Sami Güner

AFYON — Liberty Monument



**Aezani (Çavdarhisar)** : It is 60 km. to the south-west of Kütahya, on the Uşak road. Greek, Roman and Byzantine remains can be seen. The most important are the Temple of Zeus, theatre and stadium. The temple is flanked with columns and is in fairly good condition.

**Synaus (Simav)** : Situated 145 km. from Kütahya. The main monument is the Byzantine Castle which was repaired by the Turks at a later period.

**Tavşanlı** : Situated 51 km. from Kütahya. Here one may see Roman graves, the Kavaklı Mosque (XII th century) and the Bey Fountain (XVth century).

**Emet (Tiberiopolis)** : At this place situated 105 km. from Kütahya the main monument of interest is the Babük Bey Mosque dating from the XVth century.

**Gökçe Işık** : Sepulchral monument dating from the Phrygian period.

**Dumlupınar** : Situated 74 km. to the south of Kütahya, the town has a monument to the fallen at the Battle of Dumlupınar during the War of Independence.

#### PLACES TO VISIT

**Yoncalı Hot Springs** : 17 km. from Kütahya, the radioactivity of these springs is between 42 and 56 degrees. The mud is particularly effective in the treatment of sciatica.

**Murat Mountain** : Situated about 64 km. from Kütahya, the mountain has a fine view.

## BİLECİK

The Southern and Eastern sections of the province are under the influence of plateau climate while the Northern parts, which are lower and nearer to the Marmara Region, have a milder climate.

In the Sakarya River and its tributaries trout and carp are caught and various small game are found

The city was first founded by the Hittites and was taken by the Phrygians in 1200 BC. Later it became a Lydian province and was captured by the Persians in 546 BC. Following Alexander the Great's victory against the Persians in 334 BC, the city was taken by him. In the first century BC, the Romans came. Following the split in the Roman Empire in 395 A.D. Bythnia became a Byzantine province and later witnessed battles between the Seljuks and Byzantines. Following the foundation of the Ottoman Empire it was captured by Osman Bey. Bilecik played an important role during the rise of the



Photo : Naci Keskin

KÜTAHYA : Fountain

Ottoman Empire.

#### PLACES AND MONUMENTS. OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

The Castle of Belikoma dates from the Byzantine era. Today, only the foundation of the castle, which was once situated on a rock between the Hamsu and Tabak-hane rivers, remains.

In Bilecik monuments belonging to the foundation period of the Ottoman Empire are to be found. Some of these monuments are in the section of the City that was burned.

**Kulaklı Taş** : (Stone with Ears) It is a Roman throne and the relief on show the heads of Gorgon and Medusa.

**Edebali Tomb** : Dates from the XIVth century and is of Ottoman work. Near it is the tomb of Malhatun, the wife of Osmangazi.





Photo : Naci Keskin

KÜTAHYA : A Vase

**İmaret** : (Soup Kitchen) Dates from the time of Orhan Bey.

**Orhan Mosque** : This is a small domed mosque built in the XIVth century.

#### MONUMENTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST AND EXCURSION PLACES IN THE VICINITY

**Bozöyük** : Here one may see the Kasım Mosque built by the architect Sinan.

**Göl Pazarı** : Mehmet Paşa built the Gazi Miha! Mosque. Inn, Baths and Bridge.

**Söğüt** : This is the birth-place of the Ottoman Empire and the tomb of Ertuğrul Gazi. father of Osman Bey is situated here. The bodies of Osman Bey and that of his son, Orhan Bey were taken from Söğüt to Bursa.

**Veziirhan** : A caravanserai dating from the XVIIth century can be seen.

**Osmaneli** : The ruins of a church, the date of whose foundation is unknown, can be seen.

**Other places renowned for their natural beauty are** : Başpınar, Kanlıcevizler, Yukarı Dere and the forests of Tozman.

## UŞAK

Uşak is in the Central Anatolian section of the Aegean Region.

The climate is a transition between the Central Anatolian and Aegean.

The province was first under the rule of the Hittite Empire. In 1200 BC. following the fall of the Empire, the region was taken by the Phrygians and was later invaded by the armies of Croesus in 620 BC.

In 546 BC. it was taken by the Persians and in 334 BC. by the Macedonians. Following the disintegration of the Macedonian Empire it was ruled by Antigon, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

The province changed hands between the Bythnian and Pergamum Kingdoms and was taken by the Romans in 92 BC. During the time of the Seljuks the place witnessed many battles between the Turks and the Byzantines and finally became part of the Germiyanoglu Beylik in the XIVth century. The Ottomans took the province in 1429 and during the War of Independence the place was the scene of many battles.

The present town is new and is situated by an important railroad junction.

**PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN THE VICINITY**  
**Flaviopolis** : To be found in the village of Ahlat near Banaz this is a town dating from the Romans of which very little remains today.

There are the remains of a classical theatre to be seen in the village of Selçikler, near Sivassı.

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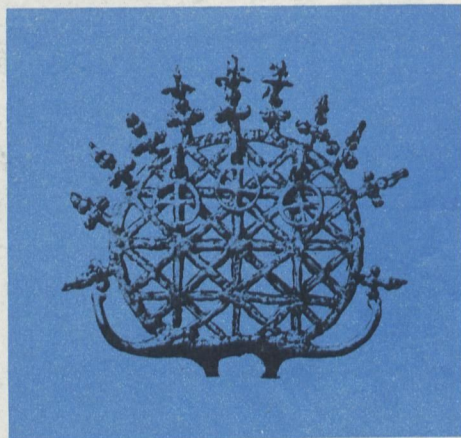
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