

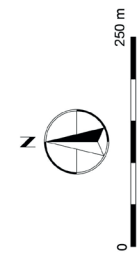


- Archaic Period and Classical Antiquity
- Hellenistic Period
- Roman Period
- Early Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Period
- Mid-Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Period

- 25 Granarium
- 26 Pseudoperipteral Temple
- Tom
- 27 Stadium
- 28 Main Water Reservoir
- 29 Excavation House

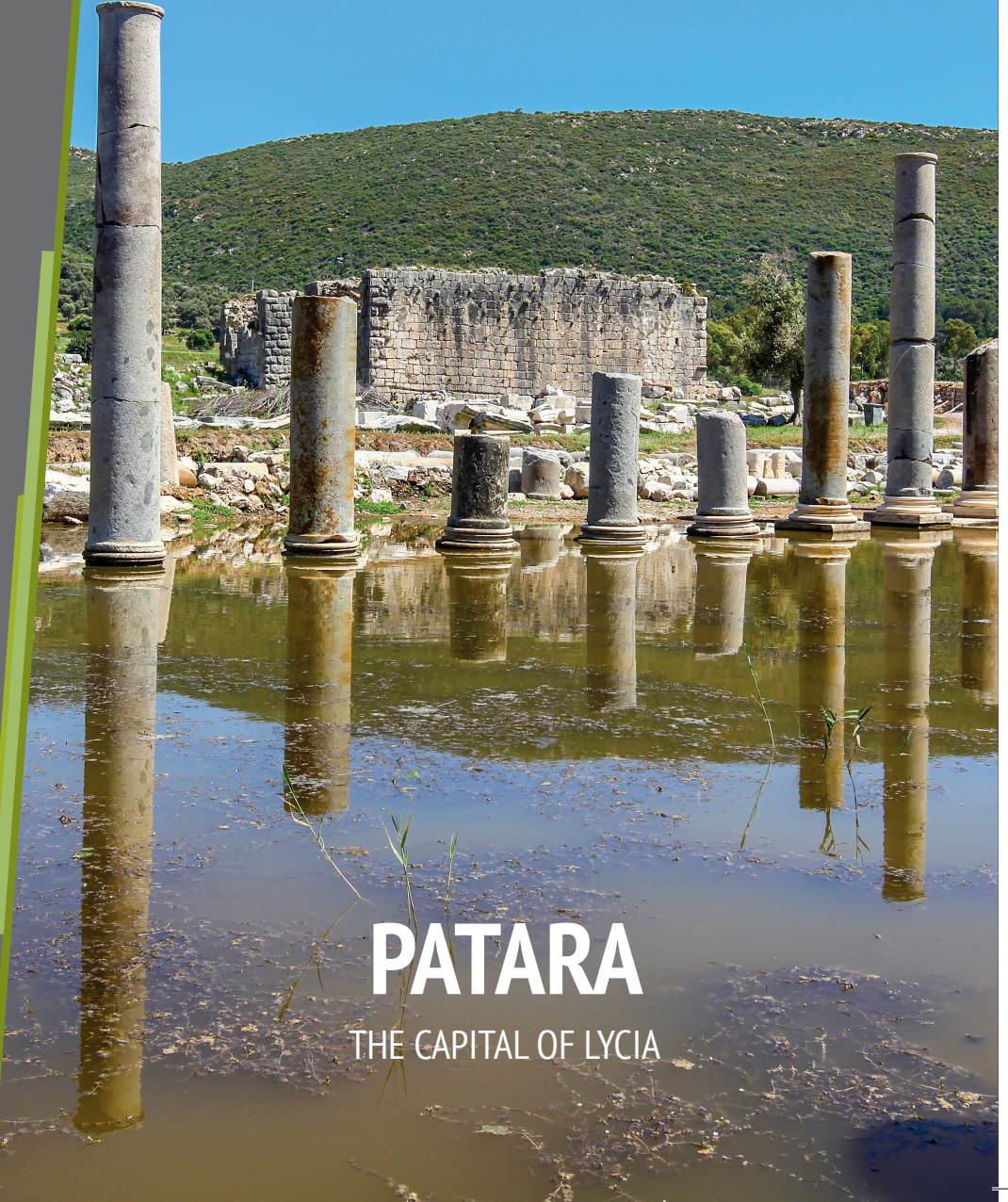
- 13 Central Bath
- 14 Small Bath
- 15 Vespasianus Bath
- 16 Trough
- 17 Main Street
- 18 Agora West Portico
- 19 Bouleterion
- 20 Prytaneion
- 21 Theater
- 22 Cistern
- 23 Mausoleum
- 24 Lighthouse

- 1. Cemetery (Kaynak) Church
- 2. Günlük Ceramic Kilns
- 3. Tepecik Necropolis
- 4. Arch of Mettius Modestus
- 5. Waterway Trenches
- 6. Building Complex on Tepecik
- 7. Port Church
- 8. Octagon Fountain
- 9. Port Bath
- 10. Prostyle Temple
- 11. Citadel Church
- 12. Basilica



Visiting Hours		
April 1-October 1	October 1-April 1	Open everyday.
Opening Time: 08:30	Opening Time: 08:30	
Closing Time: 18:30	Closing Time: 17:30	
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45		Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00
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PATARA
 THE CAPITAL OF LYCIA

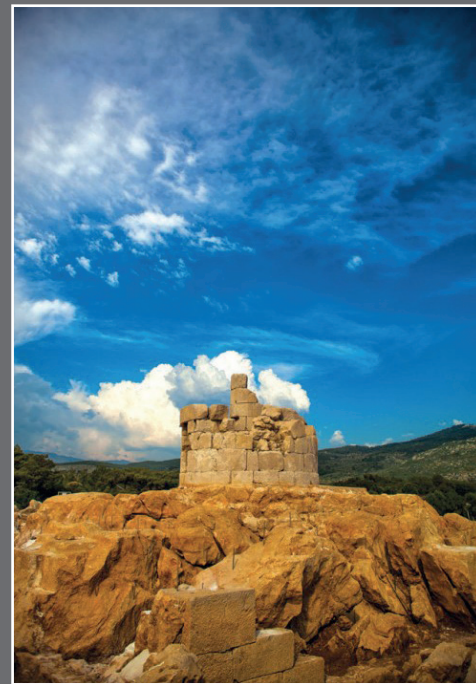


Choosing the Teke Peninsula, located in southwestern Türkiye, as their homeland the Lycians created a unique culture, changed the course of history with their settlements on these magnificent coasts. Patara, one of the most important cities of these lands, called in Egyptian and Hittite sources the "Land of Lukka" became the capital of the Lycian League founded in 168 BCE and of the Lycian State founded in 43 CE during the Roman Empire Period and the favorite of the whole region with its wealth.



Triumphal Arch

This monument, which can be called the symbol of Patara, is dated to the end of the 1st century CE. On the Triumphal Arch, 19 meters long and 10 meters high, there is an inscription in honor of the governor of the time and his family. Another important feature of Triumphal Arch, which is the symbol of the entrance to the city, is that it is an important part of the canal system that supplies the water needs of Patara.



The Oldest Surviving Lighthouse

The lighthouse, built at the Patara Harbor by Emperor Nero 2,000 years ago, has the title of "the oldest lighthouse that has survived to the present day". The lighthouse, which was originally 12 meters long and has now reached only 4.5 meters, stands 500 meters inland from the shore, as the harbor is filled with sand. The inscription on it says that it was built in 64/65 CE for the safety of the sailors.



Ancient City

As evidenced by the finds found, Patara, which was founded 5 thousand years ago, has not lost its importance throughout history and, with its port, was the region's gateway to the Mediterranean for a long time. The port, which is one of the constant stops of maritime trade thanks to its location and climatic characteristics, is the main reason for the development of Patara. The settlement was formed and flourished around the port.

Patara, which was conquered by Alexander the Great after Persian rule and served as a naval base in the following years, lived its heyday in the Roman Period and became one of the episcopal centers of Early Christianity. However, it was nature which both flourished Patara once and discredited it through population decrease due to epidemics and wars in the following periods. When, in addition to the earthquakes, the biggest of which occurred in 1481, the sand carried by the Xanthos or Eşen Stream, as it is now called, completely filled the Patara Bay in thousands of years, the city, losing its port, lost its importance and was abandoned to its fate.



Santa Claus Was Born Here

The settlement most identified with St. Nicholas, known as Santa Claus, all over the world, is Demre, where he served as a bishop and where his tomb and the church bearing his name are located; Patara is where St. Nicholas was born and spent most of his life. Moreover, St. Paul, who played one of the most important roles in the spread of Christianity, boarded the ship from here to go to Rome. One of the events showing the importance of Patara, which was the center of episcopacy in the Byzantine Period, is the participation of the Bishop of Patara on behalf of Lycia in the Council of Nicaea, where decisive decisions were made regarding Christianity.



Traces of the Ancient City

One of the buildings that most interest visitors to Patara Ruins is the "Granarium", the Grain Warehouse, which was built in Hadrian's time and is evidence that the grains to be sent from Anatolia to Rome were stored here. The "Palace" in the Tepecik Acropolis, the oldest settlement in Patara, the "Parliament Building" where the Lycian League meetings were held, the "Theater" for 5,000 people, the "Corinth Temple", "Vespasian Bath" and "Colonnaded Street" are some of the ruins that can be seen in the ancient city some of which got their shares from sands.