



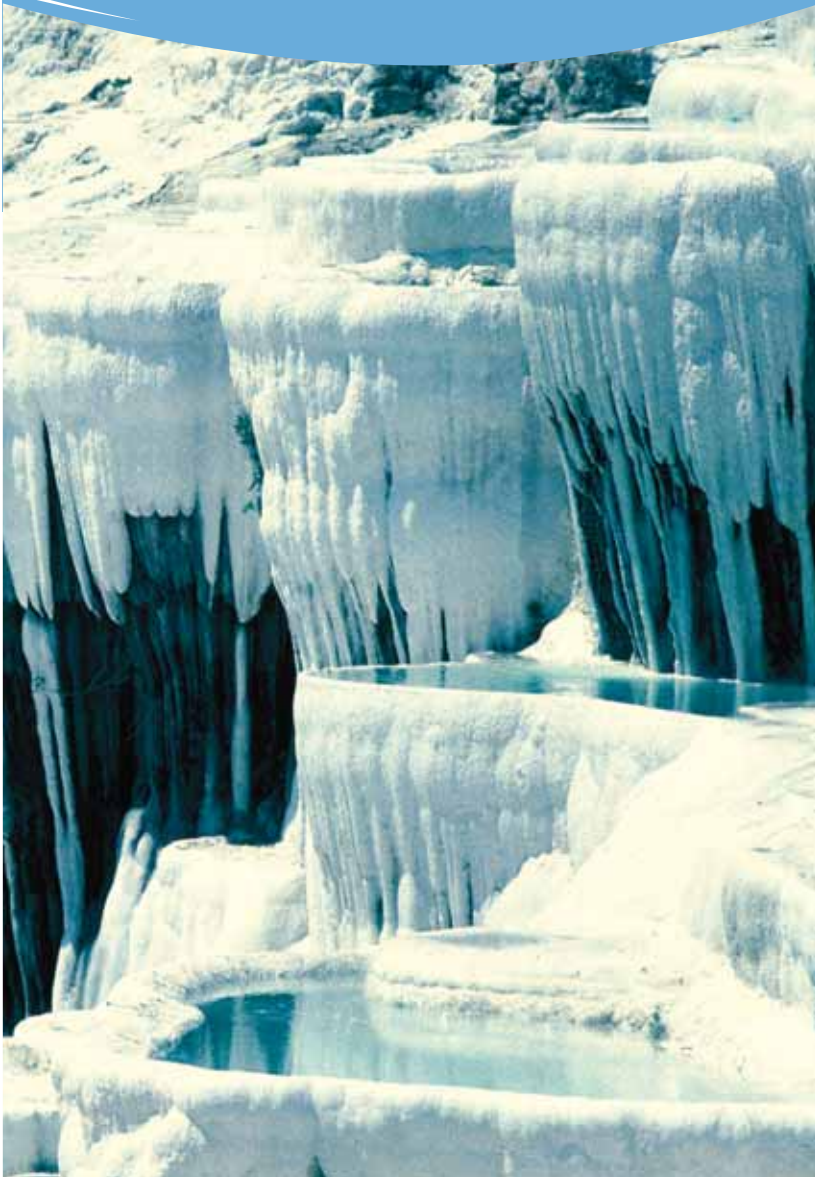
PAMUKKALE



over the millennia, have also created the unique travertine formations that resemble nothing so much as crystallised fields of cotton.

Pamukkale and the adjacent ancient city of Hierapolis are listed as a site of World Heritage by UNESCO. Together they form one of the most attractive destinations in the world.

Visit the enchanting and eternal city of Pamukkale. You will never forget it.



Let us familiarise ourselves with the History of Pamukkale

The ancient city of Hierapolis, situated 20 km. to the north of Denizli, is known in the annals of archaeology as the “Sacred City” on account of its several temples and the other religious structures clustered in the city. Our knowledge of the city’s early years is limited but it is known that it was established at the beginning of the 2nd century BC by Eumenes II, King of Pergamum. The name Hierapolis honours Hieria, the Queen of the Amazons, beloved wife of Telephos, the legendary founder of Pergamum. Eumenes II is also renowned as the builder of the world famous Zeus Altar.

Hierapolis maintained its authentic fabric by following the Hellenistic principles of city formation until the great earthquake that took place during



the era of Roman Emperor Nero (60 AD). The city suffered greatly in the earthquake and was completely renovated, assuming the appearance of a typical Roman city. Following the Roman Era, Hierapolis maintained its position as an important centre during the Byzantine Era. Philip the Apostle was martyred in the city in 80 AD, and the city became an important centre of Christianity after the 4th century AD.

The glorious city was captured by the Turks at the end of the 12th century. It has maintained its historical texture and the importance of its thermal waters has never waned.



The magnificent geography of Pamukkale

Pamukkale is situated within the territory of Denizli province, and is one of the most important destinations in Turkey. Situated on the south-western corner of the Anatolian Peninsula, Denizli provides passage between Central Anatolia and the coastal areas of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions. Pamukkale and the ancient city of Hierapolis are situated 20 kilometres from the city centre.





Climate



Part of the inner Aegean Region, Denizli's climate differs from that typically found along the Aegean coast. The mountains of Denizli province run perpendicular to the coast and the valleys and plains are open to the sea breeze. Consequently, the winters are relatively warm and rainy.

Average Monthly Temperatures in Pamukkale

January	February	March	April	May	June
4.6	6.4	13.4	16.4	20.7	27.1

July	August	September	October	November	December
29.3	30	23.5	17.2	13.7	8.4



How to go?

Pamukkale, part of Denizli province, is accessible by highway, by railroad, or by air.

Highway: Highway networks provide numerous routes to Denizli. Intercity coaches stop at a terminal in the centre of Denizli. Regular minibus service to Pamukkale departs from the same terminus.

Coach Terminus Tel: (+90-258) 241 03 47

Railroad: There are regular rail connections from Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir provinces. The train station is in the city centre.

Station Tel: (+90-258) 268 28 31

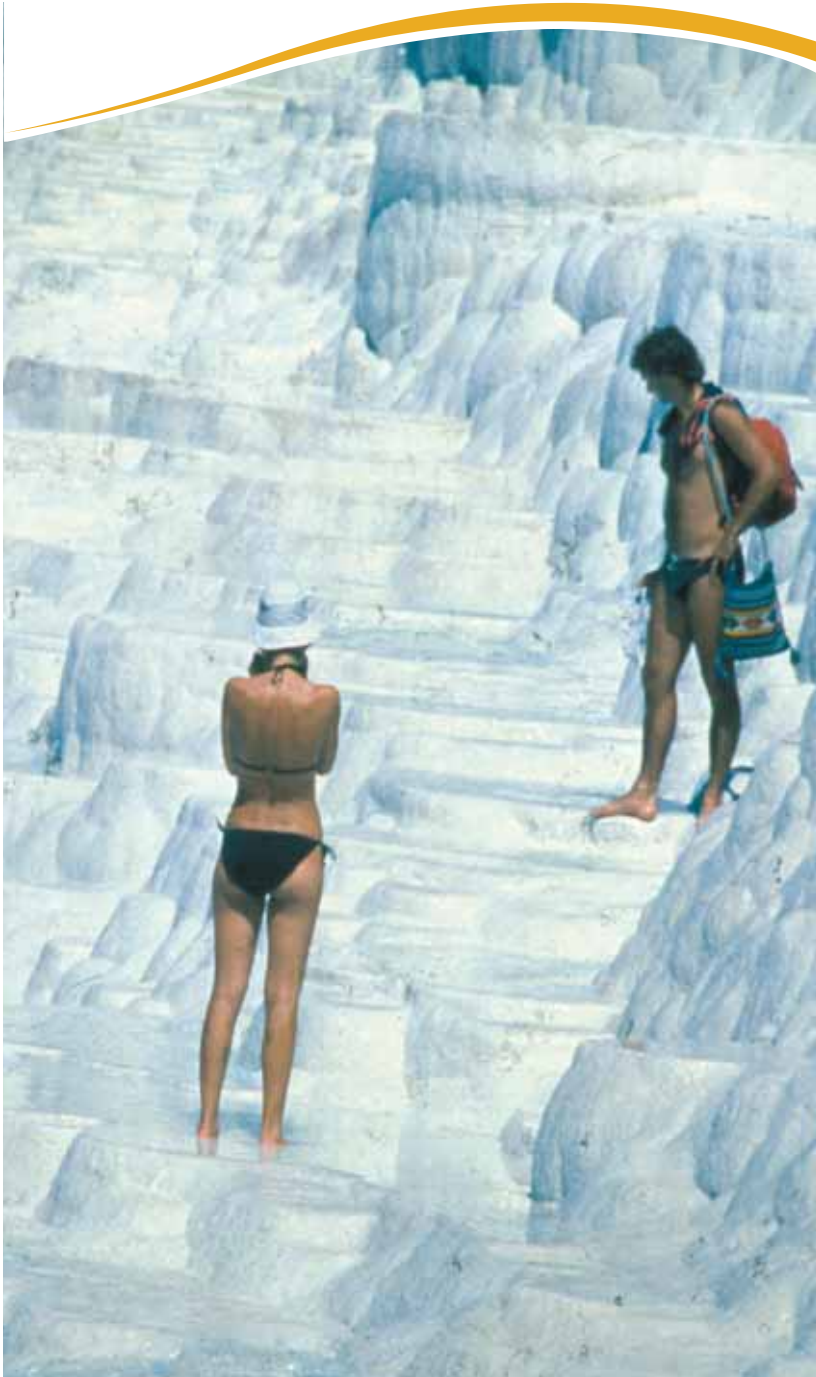
Airway: The international airport in Çardak county is situated 5 kilometres outside the county centre and 60 kilometres from Denizli city centre. (There are twice daily flights to İstanbul.)

Turkish Airlines Office's Address: İstiklal Cad. No: 27/B

Airport Tel: (+90-258) 851 24 59



The Astounding, “Must See” Sights of Pamukkale



Seen from a distance the magnificent Travertine Terraces of Pamukkale look like the white clouds of heaven, or a sun-drenched, snow covered series of glittering ridges.

As you approach you realise that water is gently falling over the clouds of snow. Closer still, as you wade in ankle deep thermal water, you realise that this is unlike anything you have seen before and you are in for a once in a lifetime experience. Let us share the secrets of Pamukkale, which brings you in contact with the wondrous, magical architecture of nature.

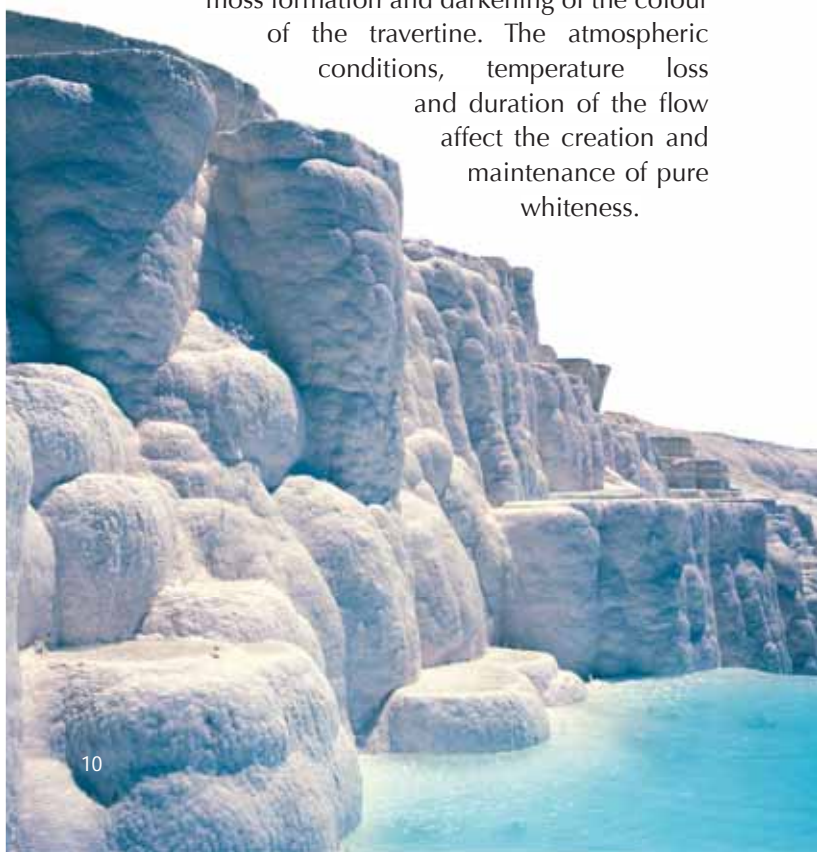


Travertine is a sedimentary rock which is formed under specific conditions as a result of a chemical reaction. The terraces themselves are the product of this process. The geological events that have formed the thermal springs of Pamukkale have also affected a large region. There are 17 thermal springs in the region where the water temperatures vary between 35 and 100°C. The thermal spring of Pamukkale is one of those springs which have been in use since antiquity, and has provided therapy to humanity through the millennia. The thermal waters of the

spring follow a 320 m long channel to the head of the travertine ridge and fall into the travertine terraces, approximately 60-70 meters long, where the deposits form.

At the source, the temperature of thermal water is 35.6°C, and it contains a high concentration of calcium carbonate. When it comes in contact with the oxygen in the air it forms carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide gases, which evaporate and leave deposits of calcium carbonate. Initially, the calcium carbonate deposits are like soft jelly. Over the time it hardens and forms the travertine. However, if visitors are allowed to walk in the cascading pools, that leads to squashing and dispersing the soft jelly of calcium carbonate. At present, thermal water is released over the travertine in a controlled programme. If a large amount of water is allowed to flow on a certain area for a long time it leads to

moss formation and darkening of the colour of the travertine. The atmospheric conditions, temperature loss and duration of the flow affect the creation and maintenance of pure whiteness.





Pamukkale-Hierapolis, City of Antiquity



The ancient city of Hierapolis grew over the thermal springs and today provides visitors with a glimpse of the natural gifts of the region and cultural riches that man added to nature. The ancient city, situated 20 kilometres north of Denizli, is justly famous for the buildings and artefacts unearthed during extensive excavations.





Hierapolis was best described by Prof. Francesco D'Andria who supervised the archaeological excavations:

Pamukkale derives its name, which means "Cotton Castle", from the white travertine deposits formed by thermal springs. However the travellers of 18th century, looking at the graves scattered along the plain on top of the ridge called it "Pambouk Kalesi" which means the "Castle of Graves". The outstanding natural scenery also cradles the ruins of Hierapolis of Phrygia, one of the sacred cities of the East. The excavations and restitution work carried out in the recent years have unearthed the traces of one of the famous centres of Asia Minor. Every year more than one million visitors explore the splendour as described by author A. Aristides in his Oration on Rome in the 2nd century AD. The expression used in the Oration is as follows: ' ..., the whole empire is full of gymnasia, fountains, temples, workshops, and schools ... cities glisten with radiance and charm, ...'

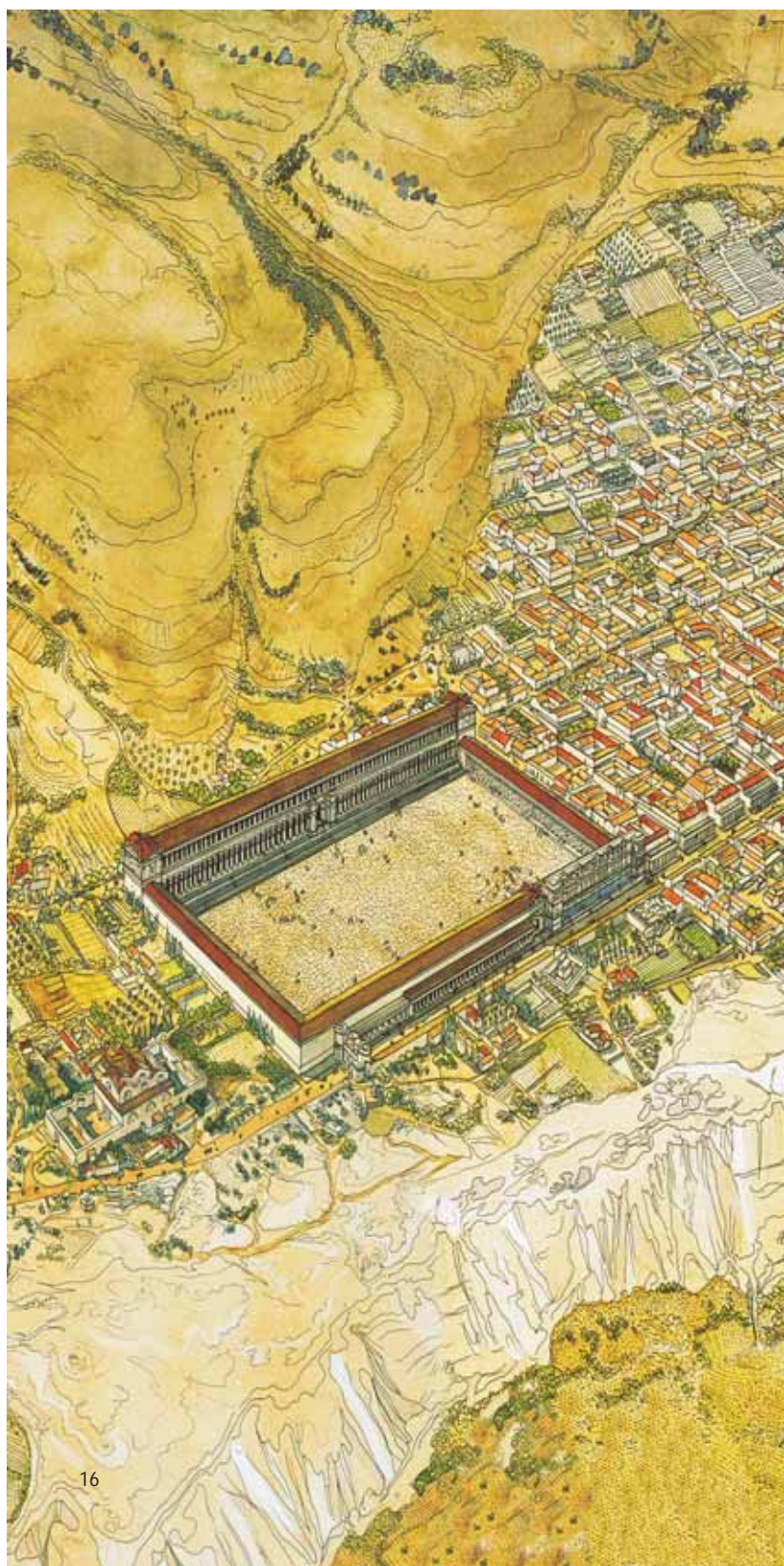


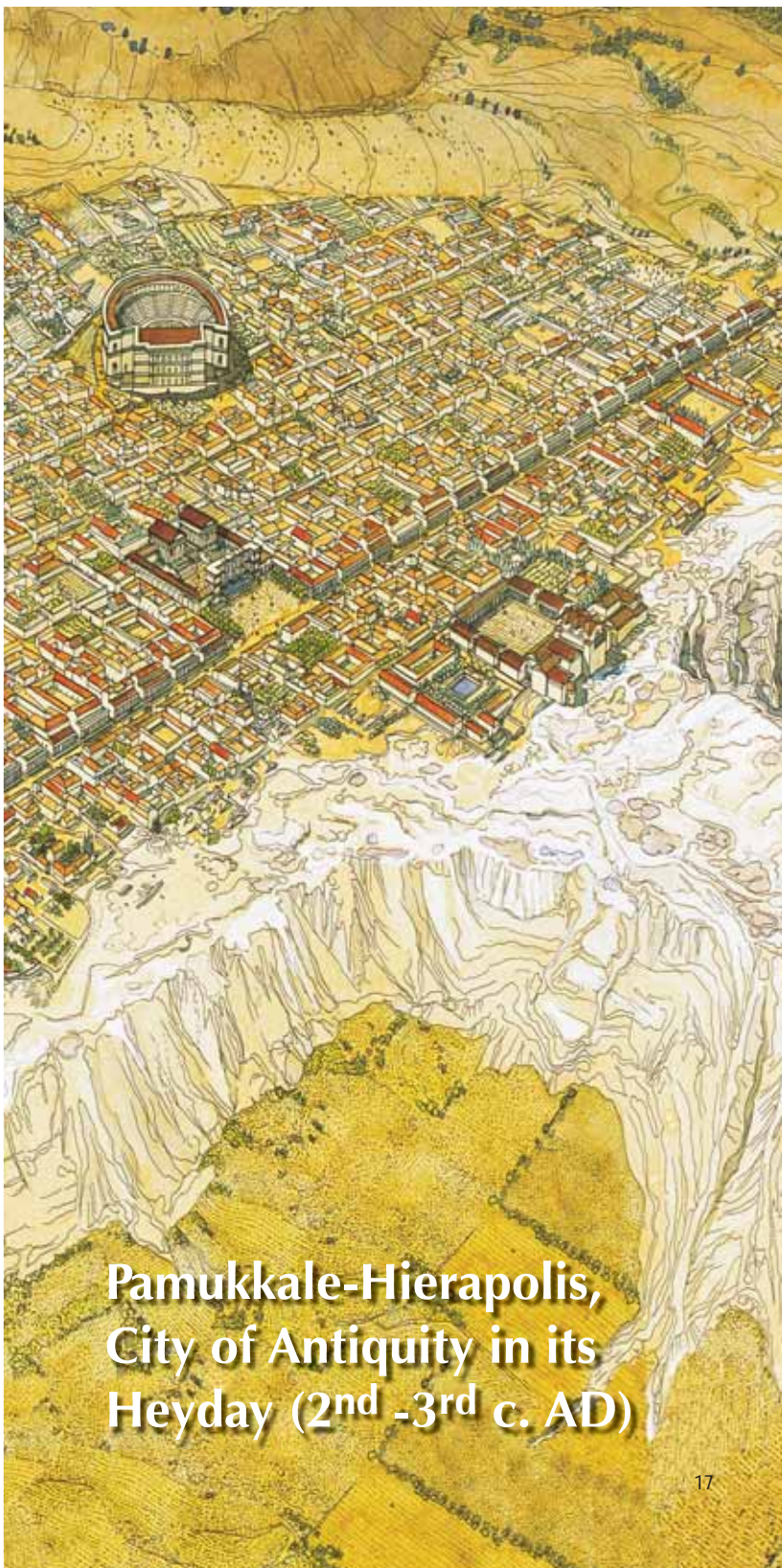


Theatre of Hierapolis



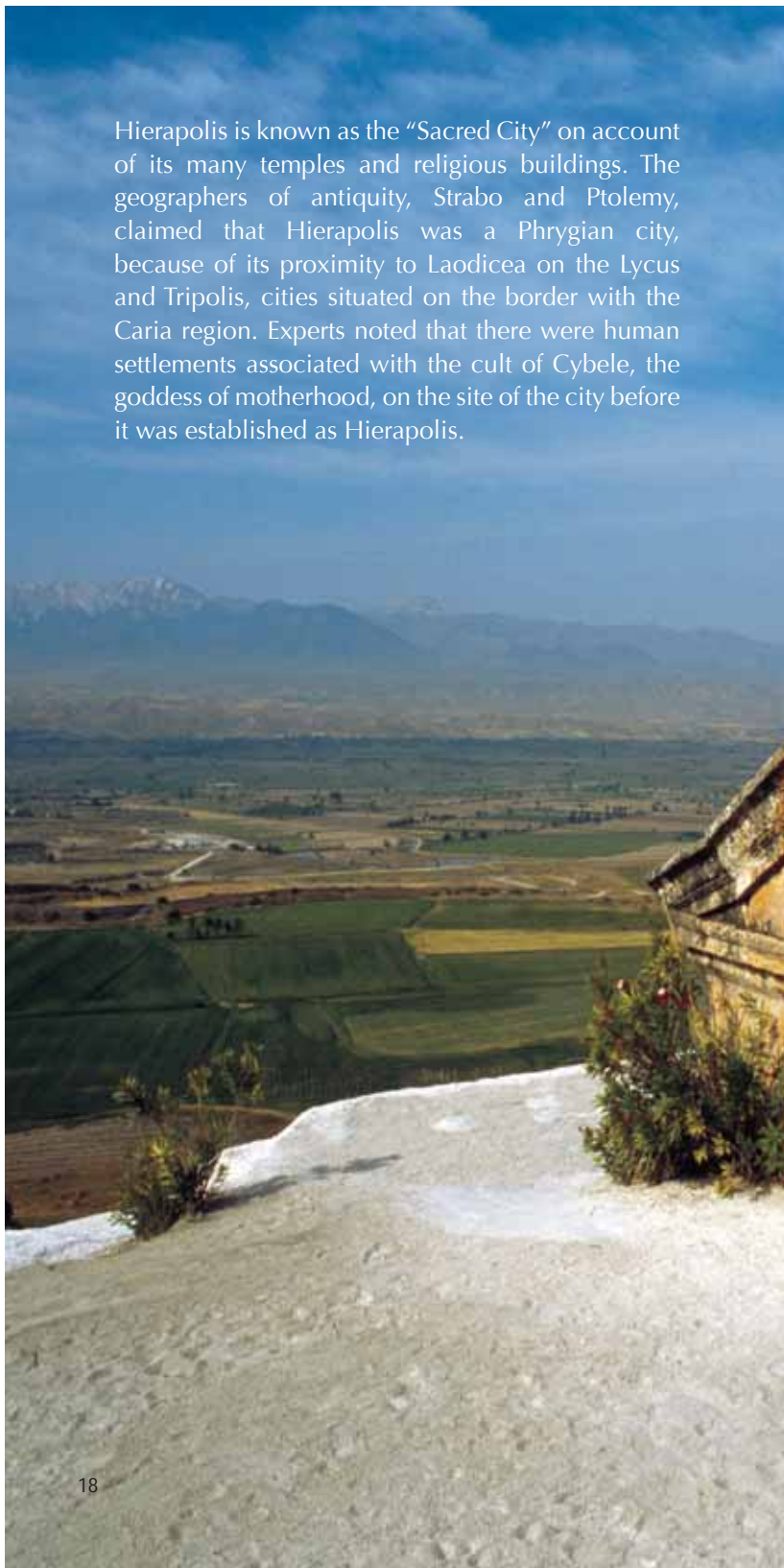
Domitian Gate





**Pamukkale-Hierapolis,
City of Antiquity in its
Heyday (2nd -3rd c. AD)**

Hierapolis is known as the “Sacred City” on account of its many temples and religious buildings. The geographers of antiquity, Strabo and Ptolemy, claimed that Hierapolis was a Phrygian city, because of its proximity to Laodicea on the Lycus and Tripolis, cities situated on the border with the Caria region. Experts noted that there were human settlements associated with the cult of Cybele, the goddess of motherhood, on the site of the city before it was established as Hierapolis.





Bear Witness to the Splendour of the Architecture of Hierapolis

Frontinus Road

14 meters wide, Frontinus Road, built in the 1st Century AD, was the main thoroughfare of the city. Along its centre is the main drain of the city, covered with large stone slabs. Shops, houses and warehouses ran along both sides of the road, forming the city's commercial district, which extends along the 170 metres section of the road up to the Byzantine Gate.





Agora

Following an earthquake that shook the city in 60 AD, this location, which previously contained dwellings, workshops and the necropolis, was rebuilt as the Commercial Agora of Hierapolis. Excavations have



unearthed ceramic kilns with round plan furnaces and embossed pots (from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century AD). The built area was 170 metres wide and 280 metres long, and it was one of the largest agorae of Asia Minor. The site has been restored to its present state through excavations and is open to visitors.





North Byzantine Gate

During the Byzantine Period, the North Gate, part of the walls of Hierapolis, was the monumental entrance to the city. Built in the 4th century AD, the gate was constructed in symmetry with the South Gate, with material collected from earlier structures. The gate was supported by two square-plan towers, and the arch built over the load bearing architrave was adorned with a cross. Two pairs of large brackets flanking the entrance are among the impressive structures that have survived to our times. Sculptures in the brackets showed the terrifying heads of a lion, a panther, and the mythological Gorgon, whose stony gaze and hair with snakes protruding wildly protected Hierapolis from evil.

South Byzantine Gate

This 4th century AD gate was built with material reused from demolished structures, and consisted of harmonious travertine and marble blocks. The gate was flanked by two square plan towers and a relieving arch reduced the weight.



Gymnasium

The gymnasium dates to the same period of construction as the Temple of Apollo and the Frontinus Road, following the devastating earthquake in the 1st century AD. Scientific explorations noted a piece of architrave containing an inscription indicating that the colonnaded building was a gymnasium. The building must have consisted of a large courtyard enclosed with a portico (pedestrian walkway). The building's date is suggested by the consistency of architectural features with other buildings built in Hierapolis in the 1st century AD.



Monumental Fountain with Triton

This is one of the two monumental fountains built in the city in the first half of the 3rd century AD. The structure consists of a 70 metre long pool and two niches for displaying statues. The fountain was named for Triton, who according to mythology was the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, the God and Goddess of the Sea. Triton was typically represented as a merman, having the upper body of a human and the tail of a fish. He was occasionally given the front legs and hooves of a horse. Archaeological explorations have recovered the slabs forming the architectural structure that had fallen into the pool which contained a decorative frieze. The most noteworthy of these is the block containing the depiction of the "Amazonomachy" (Battle with the Amazons) and the relief of the "personified springs and rivers".

Latrine

The latrine is noteworthy among the architectural structures of Hierapolis as it has survived with all its integral features intact, despite having collapsed in an earthquake. The building has a long and narrow plan, with entry by two doors on the side. It was built with travertine blocs and its aesthetics is derived from its unity of form and function. There is a channel on the floor carrying waste water to the



sewers under the road. Along the internal wall there is a platform containing seats and slits, and there is a fresh water channel along the front of the seats intended for cleansing.



House with Ionic Column Capitals

This architecturally impressive house is situated on the secondary road leading to the Theatre. The slender Ionic columns, built in marble, stand gloriously tall. The 2nd century house is thought to have been owned by an aristocratic family. Substantial renovations were conducted on the house in the 4th century AD, and a chamber for visitors was added. The pre-Byzantine inscription on the wall is considered very important. According to scientific studies the inscription contains a Biblical text. The house was collapsed in an earthquake in the first half of the 7th century; however its remains still attract visitors.

Water Channels and Nymphaea

The two aqueducts that have provided drinking water to the city are consisted of channels built in the hills. The North Channel (coming between Pamukkale and Karahayıt) and the East Channel (from the direction of Güzelpınar) merge at a filter room built on a hill to the east of the city. After filtration, water was distributed by terracotta pipes to the streets and houses of the city.

Plutonium

The entrance to the Plutonium is on the right side of the Temple and it was marked with a marble niche decorated with seashells. A round, 1st century pediment highlighting the sacredness of the venue was placed over the entrance. The podium of the structure is decorated with the motif of spiralling branch. The sounds of subterranean sources could be heard at the entrance of Plutonium. As poisonous gases accumulate under the threshold, this historical structure is closed off.



Sacred Area of Apollo

Sacred Area of Apollo

The stupendous sacred area of Hierapolis is devoted to Apollo, the most important god of the city. Apollo was the Sun God, and also represented the fine arts. His father was Zeus, King of the Gods, and his mother Leto. The monumental building dates to the 1st century AD and was extensively altered in the 3rd century AD. The sacred areas built upon terraces were connected with a marble stairway. The lower terrace is surrounded by marble columns. On the podium, an enclosure created by the peribolos walls used to be thought of as a temple, but was later recognised as a centre of oracles. The sources of antiquity told that a poisonous gas was emitted from the centre of the structure. The Great Temple of Apollo is noteworthy for its Ionic order. The foundations of what was described as the 'Central Sacred Area' are visible. The latest studies indicate that there is a third structure to the north.

Theatre of Hierapolis





Theatre

The majestic Theatre of Hierapolis was built in the 3rd century AD during the reign of Emperor Septimus Severus, and was used until the late Roman Period. A special seating arrangement in an exedra for the notables of the city features seats with high-back and legs ending in lion's paw feet. On the podium there is a decorated frieze devoted to Apollo and Artemis. The theatre's acoustic arrangement is still remarkable and the building is one of the most visited structures of the city.



City Walls

As a result of a law promulgated in 396 AD, Hierapolis, like other Roman cities, was surrounded by city walls. The walls, only a small portion of which survive, used to extend north, south and east, and was strengthened by 24 square plan towers. In addition to the north and south monumental gates of the main road, there were two smaller gates on the city walls.





St. Philippe Martyrion

St. Philippe Martyrion

This 5th century church, which housed the remains of St. Phillippe, who was martyred in the city, is the most important cult structure in Hierapolis from the Christian era. The architects who were commissioned to build the church had already completed the magnificent palace in Constantinople, and for the church of St. Phillippe they created an ingenious design based on the symbolic importance of the number eight. Eight rectangular structures open onto a central, octagonal space. Ornaments are themselves laid on octagonal marble panels, and roundels on the travertine blocks bear the symbols of Christianity. The whole church structure was set on a rectangular plan and 32 rooms ran along the edges of the rectangle.

Pillared Church

The church in the centre of Hierapolis, where the first representative of the young religion was Philip the Apostle, was built in the 7th century AD. The structure with its three naves is very impressive. The religious importance of Hierapolis in the Byzantine era is indicated by the presence of a second three nave church in the city centre and a single apse church to the north.

Necropolis

There are two necropolis fields containing graves, one is situated straddling the north road (leading to Tripolis-Sardes) and the other south road (leading to Laodicea-Collosae). The funeral monuments of the ancient city are sarcophagi, tumuli, and remarkable house-shaped graves. While the sarcophagi are mostly made of marble, other tombs are made of limestone.





Domitian Gate

Domitian Gate (Frontinus Gate)

This interesting and well preserved structure situated at the north entrance to Hierapolis is a gate with three arches supported by two side towers. It was built in 82-83 AD and dedicated to Emperor Domitian.

Ruins of Medieval Seljuk Fortress

The fortress consists of an extensive wall system built on a strategic position at a plateau commanding the valley. The walls were built with reused material collected from the ruined city, including marble blocks, some containing inscriptions. During the excavation conducted in one of the bastions various architectural artefacts were unearthed. A coin found at the site indicates, along with other factors, that the fortress was built between the 9th and 13th centuries.



Bathhouse Basilica

Bathhouse Basilica

The bathhouse, originally constructed in the 3rd century AD was rebuilt as a three nave basilica in the 5th century. The experts state that three domes replaced the groin vault of the bathhouse.

Cathedral

The 6th century cathedral is considered one of the most important religious structures of Hierapolis. The structure contained a baptistery, baptismal font, space for priests and bishops prayers and women's seating area. Only parts of the structure survive, but the cathedral remains one of the most visited sites in the city.

Great Complex of Bathhouse – Roman Baths

The impressive structure built over a large area is a typical Roman Bathhouse, or Thermae. The structure's architectural features indicate that it was built in the 2nd century AD. After the entrance there is a large courtyard followed by a rectangular hall flanked by two large halls. Next is the actual bath structure. Remarkably, the two flanking halls were devoted to the Emperor and ceremonies. The structure attached to the large hall is now used as the museum, and is open to the public.



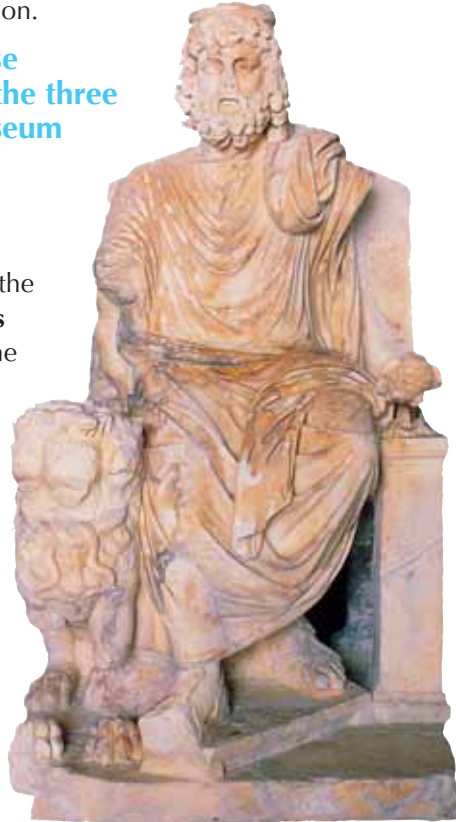
Great Complex of Bathhouse - Roman Baths

Hierapolis Archaeology Museum

The Roman Bathhouse, with its three covered spaces, the library attached to its east wall, and the open air gymnasium, was one of the largest structures in Hierapolis. Its size and state of preservation inspired the creation of the Hierapolis Archaeology Museum (1984). The museum in its impressive historical building and with its rich collections exhibits artefacts recovered from the excavations at Beycesultan Höyüğü (earth mound) as well as the cities built along the valley of the Lycus River such as Hierapolis, Tripolis, Attuda, Laodicea. The artefacts from Caria, Psidia and Lydia regions are also important parts of museum collection.

Let us familiarise ourselves with the three halls of the museum which house an impressive collection

The hall known as the **‘Tombs and Statues Gallery’** displays the artefacts unearthed during the archaeological excavations of Hierapolis and Laodicea. The sculptures from Roman Period such as Tyche, the Priestess of Isis, Dionysus, Asclepius and





Pan have a striking beauty. The *Sidemara*-style sarcophagus found in Laodicea has been described as the most spectacular artefact of the museum. Also the sarcophagus of Maximillian, which contains an inscription plaque, and several other gravestones and inscriptions are also attractions.

The **‘Small Artefacts Gallery’** displays several impressive smaller artefacts laying bare the features of the civilisations of the 4th century BC. There are interesting idols, terracotta water jugs, ceremonial pots, and stone artefacts that were found in the Beycesultan mound. Oil lamps, glassware, metal jewellery, pendants and necklaces, and offering pots from Phrygian, Hellenistic eras as well as Roman and Byzantine periods are on public display. The remarkable coin collection contains several examples of golden, silver and bronze coins minted in a long period starting from the 6th century BC.

The **‘Theatre Ruins Gallery’** is a glorious space containing artefacts with impressive stories. Several marvellous decorations that once adorned the stage structure of the Hierapolis Theatre have been restored and are on public display. Inscriptions

describing the coronation of the Goddess of Hierapolis and resolution of the Theatre Council are among the noteworthy artefacts. The reliefs depicting mythologies have impressive aesthetics and stories. The gallery displaying the statues of gods and goddesses and a theatrical actor offers visitors an atmosphere of ancient times.





Museum Garden



Reliefs



Treasure of Türlübey (12th c. AD)

Find Healing at the Thermal Springs of Pamukkale

The thermal water that has created the travertine over the ages also made Pamukkale a unique destination for visitors seeking treatment in spas and hot springs.



The geographical region of Pamukkale is enriched by the thermal springs of the Çürüksu (Lycus) Valley. The thermal waters have been used as a cure for thousands of years, and many thermal bathhouses, both functional and magnificent, have sprung up in the locale.

In Roman Period, the fame of the thermal waters of Hierapolis was widespread, and the city was visited by cure-seekers from across the Empire. With its thermal baths the city became a medical centre and provisions were made for visitors who stayed there for their short or long term treatment. Numerous graves in the Roman necropolis attest to the lives of the many people who came seeking a cure and stayed until the end. During antiquity religious ceremonies were held around the thermal springs, and popular festivals were organised as the city became the preferred treatment centre for notable and rich people. Studies indicate that treatments were supervised by both ministers of religion and doctors.









Among the buildings that have survived to the present day are the Nymphaeum (fountain from antiquity) and Roman bathhouses, glorious structures built for the benefit of those who sought the thermal waters.

Today swimming in the pools of thermal waters amid the ruins and historical structures of Hierapolis city is an enjoyable privilege. When the calcium carbonate containing waters rising through the karst topography to the surface carbon dioxide degasses and calcium carbonate is deposited gradually creating the travertine. The calcareous tufa, which is generally white, looks like bales of cotton piled up to form the famous Pamukkale travertine. The therapeutic nature of Pamukkale's thermal waters has been recognised since very early ages, and its medical value was confirmed centuries later. Pamukkale is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and offers several alternative therapies to its visitors. Following a medical evaluation patients are offered treatments for cardiovascular disorders, high blood pressure, rheumatism, rickets, paralysis, skin disorders, eye ailments, nervous system disorders. Also the thermal spring waters can be drunk warm as a cure for kidney stones, stomach spasms, urinary inflammations and acts as a natural diuretic.



Pamukkale Cuisine is fit for your palate

The rich cultural life of Denizli is reflected in its unique cuisine. Traditional dishes have been carefully preserved and visitors are able to taste the regional cuisine in many quaint or modern restaurants of Pamukkale. The famous soups of black-



eyed peas, yoghurt and flour (*ovmaç*), and sun dried yoghurt and tomato (*tarhana*); meat dishes such as steam cooked lamb and potatoes (*tas kapama*); fried beef served with a vinegar sauce (*sirkeli et*), lamb baked in tandoor oven (*tandır*), baked lamb ribcage filled with spicy rice (*kol dolması*), baked lamb's stomach membrane (omentum) stuffed with a mixture of lamb liver, rice and herbs (*ciğer sarma*), spicy chicken soup served with a boiled dough (*arabaşı*), lamb's stomach grilled in butter on a hot plate (*saçta işkembe*); vegetable dishes including various aubergine dishes including rice stuffed dried aubergines, and baked aubergines, okra dishes; salads of boiled black-eyed peas in a garlic sauce (*taratorlu börülce salatası*), wheat sprouts with other greenery (*filiz salatası*), mallow (*malva vulgaris*) salad (*ebegümeci salatası*) are the most renowned dishes of the regional cuisine. Pamukkale also offers many stuffed breads and pastries. Filo pastry and the leavened and unleavened flatbreads ought to be tasted. Pastries and deserts made with millet, hot plate fried wheat, and chestnuts as well as the delicious regional fruits such as grapes, melons, and water melons are consumed after dinner. The local wines are well received across the world and well suit any dinner enjoyed with a sunset view of Pamukkale.





Entertainment in Pamukkale

In Pamukkale you can supplement visits to the natural and cultural riches of the area with enjoyment of the local entertainment options. The hotels, cafés, night clubs and other entertainment venues provide you a large choice.



Accommodation

There are ample and varied facilities for accommodation matching the unique natural beauty of the area. No other destination in the world offers you the opportunity to swim in thermal pools amid the ruins of antiquity. The thermal facilities of the hotels are designed for both modern and traditional services. The resorts provide you with every convenience, including health and beauty treatments, mud baths, spas and massage therapy. The hotels in Pamukkale provide visitors with comfortable accommodation, while their restaurants serve the unique dishes of Turkish cuisine. Ample opportunities exist for entertainment and shopping.

Excursion Options



The earliest image of the *Denizli Rooster*, which is the symbol of the city, was found in a 2nd Century AD relief at the ruins of Laodicea. The unique and sonorous crow of the Rooster of Denizli accompanies visitors on their excursions around the city.

Denizli is situated in the thermal belt of Turkey, a line of thermal springs passing through Pamukkale, Karahayıt, Akköy, Yenicekent and Sarayköy, which provides opportunities for **health tourism**, and offers many excursion opportunities in its environs. The **Thermal resorts** offer cure facilities as well as superb accommodation, recreation, entertainment and sports activities every day of the year.





Karahayıt



Laodicea ad Lycum, established between 263 and 261 BC, is one of the best known ancient cities of Anatolia, and the site of one of the seven most important churches of Christianity. It is renowned for its glorious architecture as well invaluable coins.



Laodicea ad Lycum



The ruins of Colossae, which used to be one of the most important centres for the trade in Greater Phrygia, are definitely worth a visit.

Tripolis was one of the border cities of Lydia providing access to Caria and Phrygia regions and was enriched by commerce and agriculture. The city had also a religious importance since the historical sources indicate that it was a bishopric. The structures, including theatre, bathhouse, city council building, necropolis, fortress and city walls, display the architectural aesthetics typical of the period.

Findings from the excavations Tripolis



Relief, Hieron of Heraclea

The city of antiquity devoted to Hercules, **Heraclea Salbace**, is situated in the Vakıf Village of Tavas County. The River Goddess of the city was Timelos, and the Hieron (sacred field) of Heraclea built by masters from Aphrodisias is impressive.



Relief, Hieron of Heraclea



Ancient City of Eumenia

There are other impressive cities in the environs of Denizli including **Eumenia**, which is situated in Çivril Işıklı, and was part of the Phrygian region; **Appollonia** and the **Medet Earth Mound** where the first settlements in the region, date back to the Bronze Age; **Attuda** was famous for its temples dedicated to the Moon God Men; the cities of **Trapezapolis**, **Dionysopolis** and **Sebastopolis** are impressive and have their own unique histories.



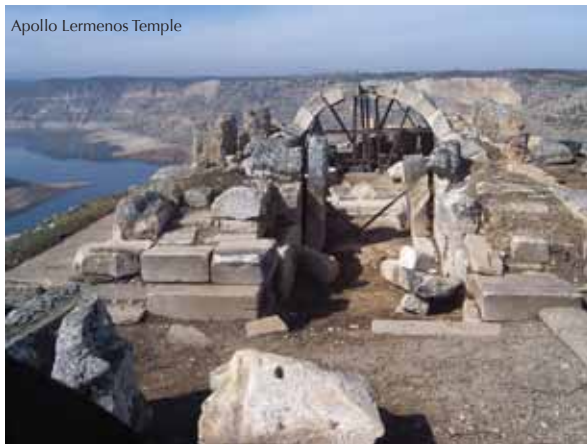
Ancient City of Attuda

The ancient city of **Thabea** which was built after the reign of Alexander the Great, and is noteworthy for the structures on its acropolis: **Apollo Lermenos Temple**, which was built by the temple slaves and devoted to the god Apollo; **Beycesultan Mound** which is renowned for

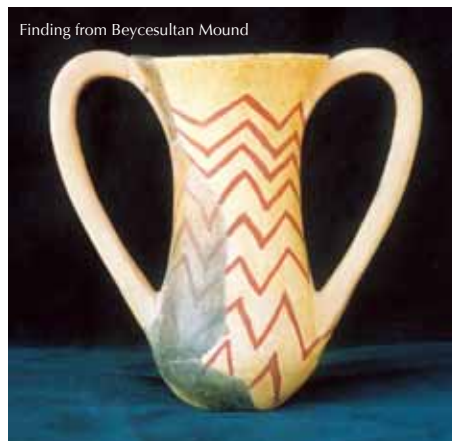
marble, bronze, ceramic and bone artefacts from the Late Chalcolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Ages, offer a rich journey through the layers of history.



Findings from the Ancient City of Thabea



Apollo Lermenos Temple



Finding from Beycesultan Mound



Kaklık Cave, one of the most visited sites of the city environs, has impressive formations of travertine pools, stalactites and stalagmites. **Dodurgalar Keloğlan Cave** is a 145 metres long passage style cave which has completed its development (fossilised). The illuminated stalactites, stalagmites and columns of the cave provide a visual festival.



Kaklık Cave

The **excursions to high plateaus** (*yayla*) such as Süleymanlı Yayla of Buldan, Taşdelen Yayla of Babadağ, Topuklu Yayla of Beyağaç, and Kefe Yayla of Serinhisar are attractive options for visitors. There are specifically designated picnicking and recreational areas with tents and facilities serving visitors. The Menderes (Meander) River Basin of the province provides **rafting** facilities for adventure seekers.

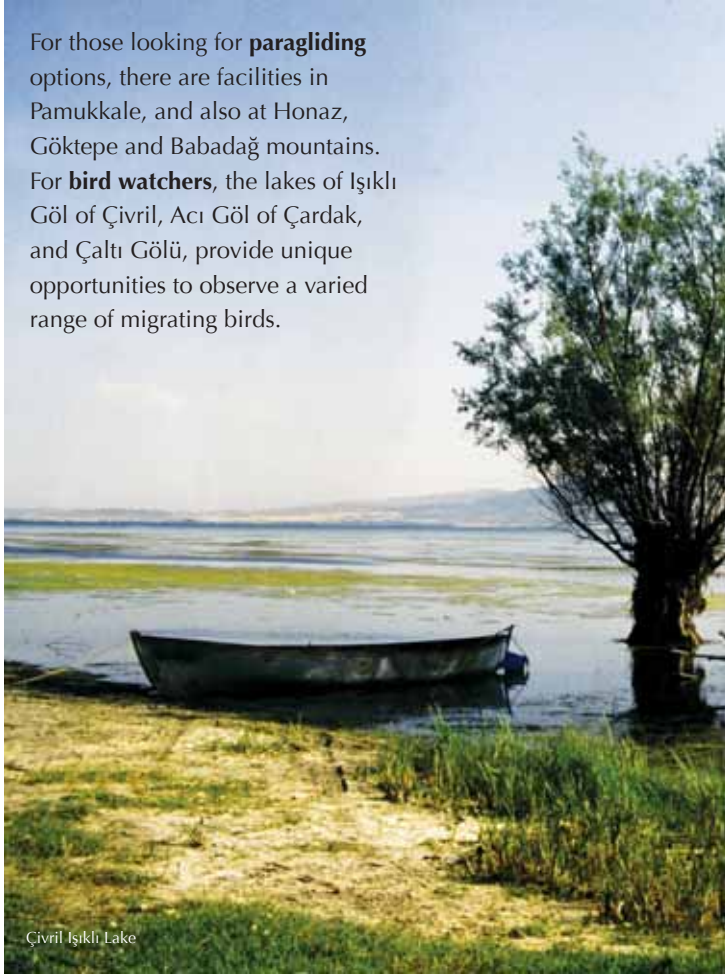


Taşdelen Plateau



Topuklu Plateau

For those looking for **paragliding** options, there are facilities in Pamukkale, and also at Honaz, Göktepe and Babadağ mountains. For **bird watchers**, the lakes of Işıklı Göl of Çivril, Acı Göl of Çardak, and Çaltı Gölü, provide unique opportunities to observe a varied range of migrating birds.



Çivril Işıklı Lake



Saklı Lake



Çardak Acı Lake



Kartal Lake

The **famous wines of Denizli** can be found in many of the shopping centres, and can be tasted at the wineries on the road to Pamukkale, which are open to public and provide opportunities to observe the wine making process.



Enjoy Shopping in Pamukkale

Shopping in Pamukkale provides ample opportunities to choose souvenirs reflecting the rich local culture. Among offerings are textiles and hand woven Buldan cloths, flat metal wire embroidery (*tel kırma*) and silver wire embroidery (*gümüş işleme*), glassware, terracotta jugs and household items, leather goods and shoes, decorative copperware, wicker-ware, combs made traditionally from bone and horn, dried nuts flavoured with various spices, and traditional clothing items.

Some of the souvenirs in Denizli are *leblebi* (oven fried chickpeas) of Serinhisar, hand made knives and machetes of Yatağan, hand made bespoke shoes, textiles and linens exported world wide.





Leblebi (Roasted chickpea)



Car rental services make excursions easy

Plan your own excursions from Pamukkale by hiring a car. Numerous car hire agencies and companies provide comprehensive services.

Do not leave Pamukkale unless you have

Seen the unique travertine of Pamukkale;

Explored the glorious ancient city of Hierapolis;

Visited the Hierapolis Archaeology Museum;

Treated yourself at the thermal pools and springs;

Beautified yourself in the mud baths;

Purchased the eye catching local souvenirs,

And tasted the Pamukkale cuisine...



IMPORTANT ADDRESSES AND PHONES

Emergency Phones

Ambulance: 112	Coast Guard: 158
Health Advice: 184	Traffic Information: 154
Police: 155	Fire brigade: 110
Gendarmerie: 156	Forest Fire: 177

Governorship of Denizli

+90.258.265 61 25

www.denizli.gov.tr E-mail: denizli@denizli.gov.tr

Municipality

+90.258.265 21 37

www.denizli.bel.tr

E-mail: denizli@denizli.bel.tr

Security Directorate

+90.258.265 14 25

www.denizli.pol.tr

Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

+90.258.264 39 71

www.pamukkale.gov.tr

Tourism Information

+90.258.272 20 77

Association of Hoteliers and Managers of Tourist Resorts of Denizli (DENTUROD)

+90.258.271 41 56

State Hospital

+90.258.263 93 11

<http://denizlidh.gov.tr>

Turkish Airlines

+90.258.264 86 61

www.thy.com.tr

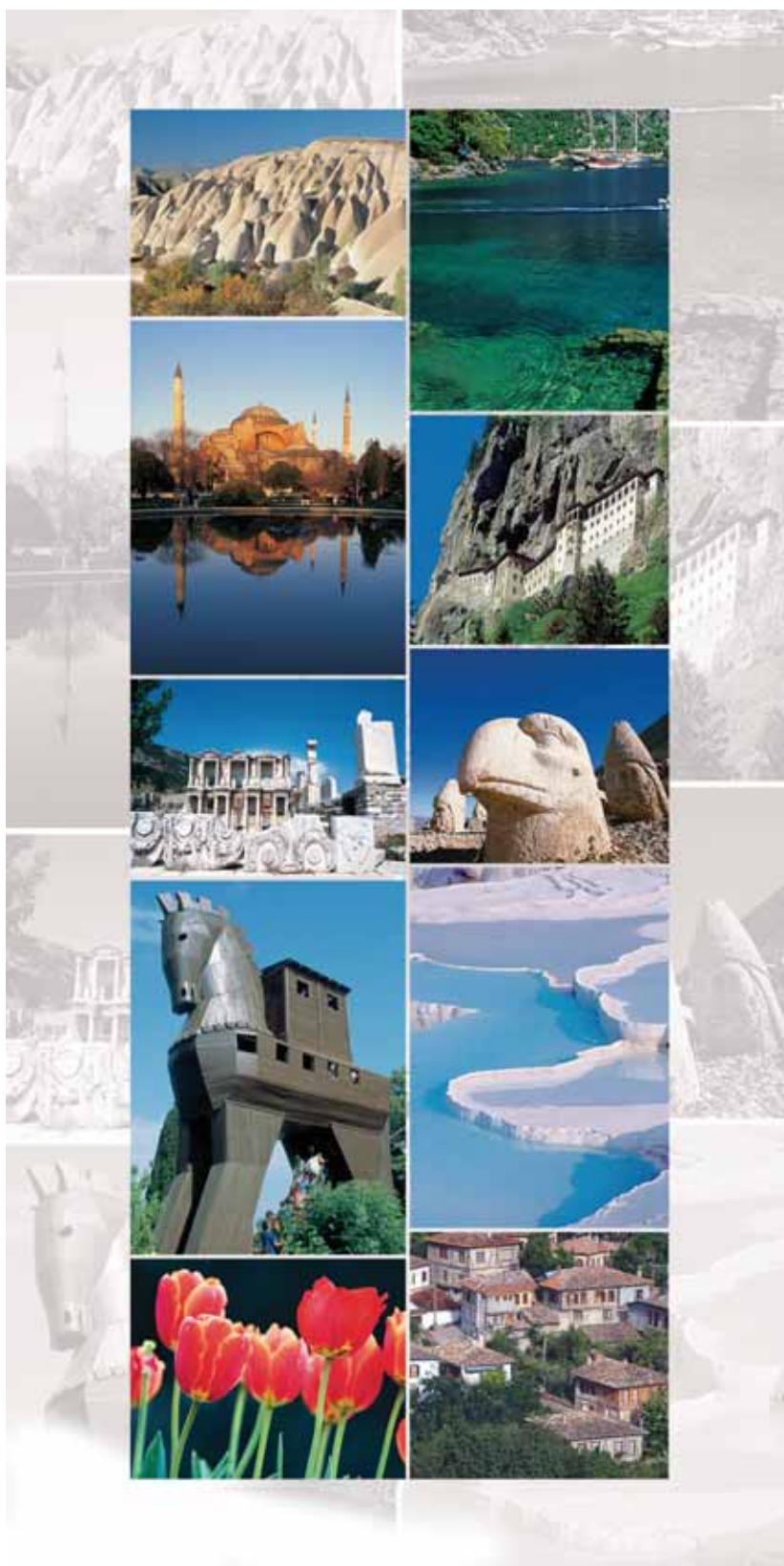
E-mail: customer@thy.com

Railroad Station

+90.258.268 28 31







Cultural Heritage is Fragile

The world's cultural heritage is like a big puzzle. Each monument, each object, is an irreplaceable part of the overall picture which gives us insight into our origins, our development and our lives today. It helps us to understand and appreciate other cultures. Each discovery, each new interpretation adds to the puzzle and makes the picture clearer. We must ensure the protection of every single piece today, so that future generations may have the opportunities to enjoy the puzzle.

Many people are not aware that our cultural heritage is under stress from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and from slower acting processes such as pollution or human actions. Even the most innocent gestures such as collecting ancient pieces of pottery or mosaics as souvenirs have a destructive impact if repeated by thousands. Touching an object of stone, metal or textile leaves traces of grease, acid or sweat on its surface. Climbing a monument wears down the structure underneath and can dismantle it. Writing or engraving names inflicts permanent damage. Strolling around narrow crowded places with bulky bags or backpacks might knock over an object or scratch a mural painting and ruin it. There are countless ways in which one can unknowingly contribute to the destruction of cultural heritage.

In 2020 there will be 1.6 billion visitors per year worldwide. Let us raise awareness of this issue so that we may join together to protect and enjoy the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.

International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM)



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PAMUKKALE

The healing springs of Pamukkale have cured and revitalized humanity for thousands of years. The thermal waters, truly a miracle of nature, not only embrace mankind with their restorative power, but,

