

1. Akropol
2. Bizans manastiri
3. Perikle'nin Heroonu
4. Lykia şehri surları
5. Nekropol II
6. Tebursseli'nin mezarı
7. Xuwata'nın mezarı
8. Nekropol III
9. Yamaç evler
10. Xñtabura'nın mezarı
11. «Kaineus mezarı»
12. Tiyatro
13. Roma hamamları
14. Lykia Şehir kapısı
15. Hellenistik bina ("Ptolemaion")
16. Gaius Caesar'ın Kenotaphı
17. Bizans şehir surları
18. Batı Kapısı anıtı
19. Osmanlı Türbesi
20. «Ptolemaion kilisesi»
21. Sütünlü cadde
22. Piskopos kilisesi
23. Piskopos sarayı
24. Doğu kapısı
25. Bektaşî Tekkesi

1. Zitadelle
2. Byzantinisches Kloster
3. Heroon des Perikle
4. Lykische Stadtmauern
5. Nekropole II
6. Grab des Tebursseli
7. Grab des Xuwata
8. Nekropole III
9. Hanghäuser
10. Grab des Xñtabura
11. «Kaineus-Grab»
12. Theater
13. Römische Thermen
14. Lykisches Stadttor
15. Hellenistischer Bau ("Ptolemaion")
16. Kenotaph für Gaius Caesar
17. Byzantinische Stadtmauern
18. Westtor
19. Osmanisches Grab
20. «Ptolemaion-Kirche»
21. Säulenstraße
22. Bischofskirche
23. Bischofspalast
24. Osttor
25. Tekke des Bektaschi-Ordens

1. Citadel
2. Byzantine Monastery
3. Heroon of Pericle
4. Lycian City Walls
5. Necropolis II
6. Tomb of Tebursseli
7. Tomb of Xuwata
8. Necropolis III
9. Houses
10. Tomb of Xñtabura
11. «Kaineus Tomb»
12. Theatre
13. Roman Baths
14. Lycian City Gate
15. Hellenistic Building ("Ptolemaion")
16. Cenotaph for Gaius Caesar
17. Byzantine City Walls
18. Western Gate
19. Ottoman Tomb
20. «Ptolemaion-Church»
21. Colonnaded Street
22. Bishop's Church
23. Bishop's Palace
24. Eastern Gate
25. Tekke of the Bektaschi Order



### Visiting Hours

**April 1-October 1**  
 Opening Time: 08:00  
 Closing Time: 19:00  
 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30

**October 1-April 1**  
 Opening Time: 08:00  
 Closing Time: 18:00  
 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:30

Open everyday.

**Address:** Turunçova Mahallesi, Finike, Antalya

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# LIMYRA

A CITY ADORNED WITH STONES

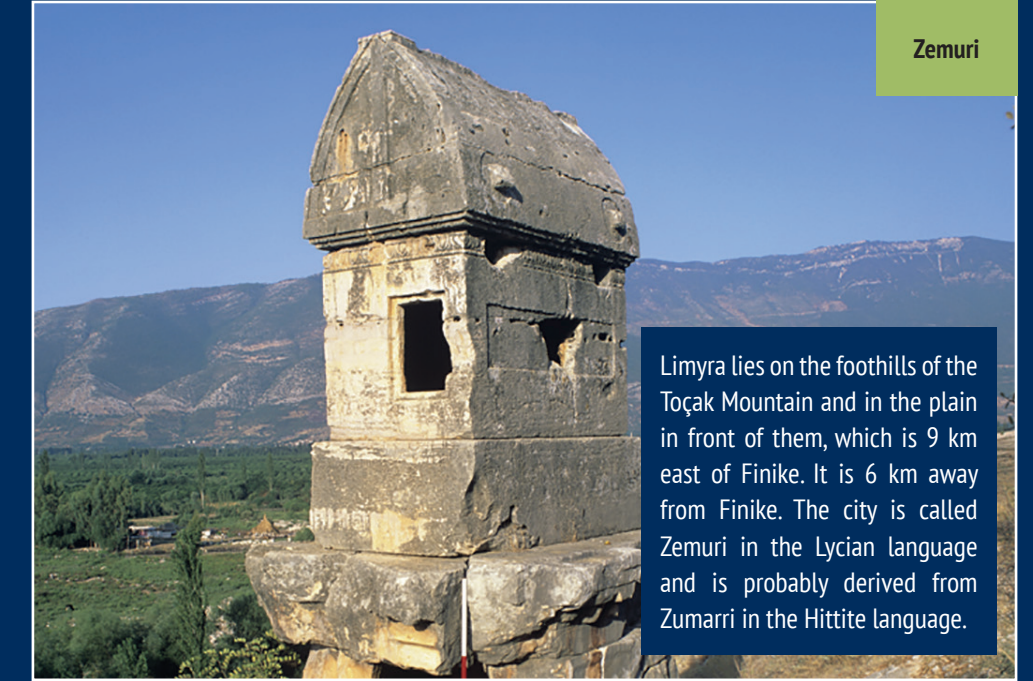


The Acropolis, situated to the north of the ancient city, consists of an inner castle and a lower castle to the north. In the lower castle are the city walls, cisterns, the Byzantine church, and the heron of Pericles. The monumental tomb of King Pericles, dated to the 4th century BC, is of particular importance, as the architecture resembles that of the Nereid Monument in Xanthos and the important pieces are displayed in the Antalya Museum. At the point where the acropolis reaches the plain, next to the Turunçova-Kumluca highway, there is a theatre building, from the Hellenistic Period, which underwent a major restoration in 141 BC.



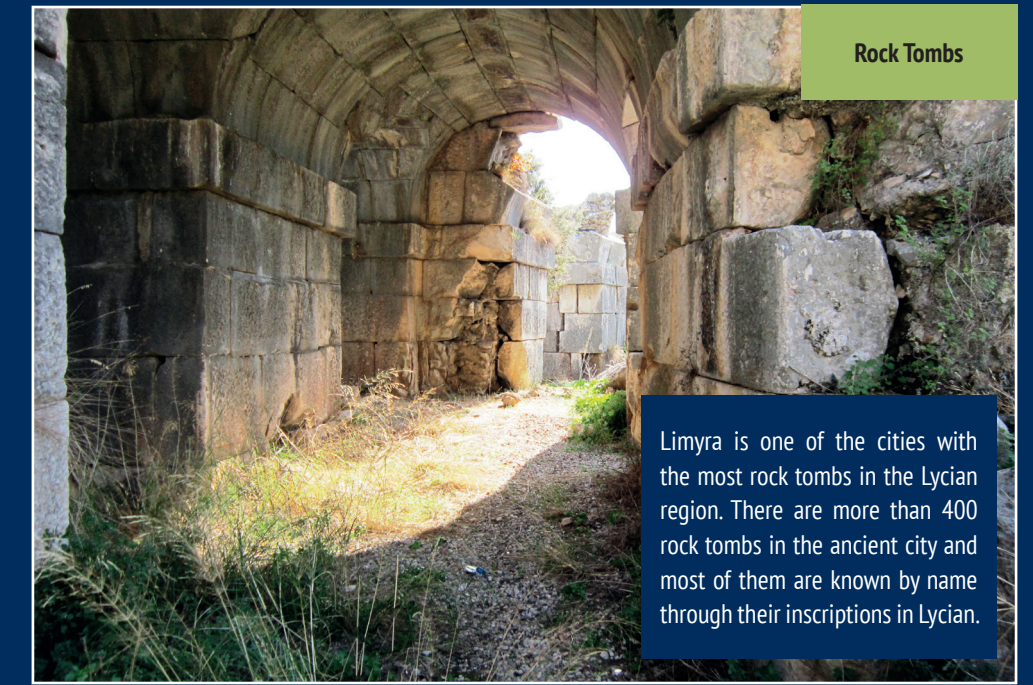
#### Ptolemaion

It lies to the west of the highway and is divided by the Limyros stream into two separate plots to the east and west. The area within the Early Byzantine City Wall west of Limyros contains older ruins than the east. The building called Ptolemaion was excavated on the southern city wall. Also of importance is the monumental tomb (cenotaph) of Gaius Caesar, the spiritual son of Emperor Augustus, erected in 4 CE. Besides the monumental funerary architecture, it is famous for the marble reliefs surrounding it, one of which, the high relief exhibited in the Antalya Museum, excellently reflects the Augustus Period (27 BC-14 CE) realism.



#### Zemuri

Limyra lies on the foothills of the Toçak Mountain and in the plain in front of them, which is 9 km east of Finike. It is 6 km away from Finike. The city is called Zemuri in the Lycian language and is probably derived from Zumarri in the Hittite language.



#### Rock Tombs

Limyra is one of the cities with the most rock tombs in the Lycian region. There are more than 400 rock tombs in the ancient city and most of them are known by name through their inscriptions in Lycian.