



Sagalassos Ancient City Information, Orientation and Tourist Routes Project

JULY 2010



Visiting Hours		
April 1 - October 1 Opening Time: 09:00 Closing Time: 20:00	October 1 - April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30	Open everyday.
Address: Kırac Mahallesi, 15800 Ağlasun/Burdur		
Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.		

[f TurkishMuseums](#)
[i officialturkishmuseums](#)
[t TurkishMuseums](#)
[v TurkishMuseums](#)
[e TurkishMuseums](#)

www.turkishmuseums.com

www.muze.gov.tr





GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



SAGALASSOS
FAVORITE CITY OF EMPERORS



It was one of the most prominent cities of Pisidia during the Roman Imperial Period. The city had a large share in the pottery production in the Terra Sigillata type, which was in demand in large part of the Mediterranean world. Taking advantage of the clay deposits of the Çanaklı Plain in the city center and south of the city, the ceramic industry was active from the Hellenistic Period to the Late Antiquity.

The city was discovered in 1706 by the French traveler Paul Lucas. Systematic excavations were initiated in 1990 by Marc Waelkens. The name Sagalassos was first mentioned in the sources about the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Unearthed and Restored Monuments



The city, which was ruled by the Syrian-based Seleucid Kingdom, entered under the domination of Pergamon Kingdom in 189 BCE. The City Council Building, a Doric temple and a monumental fountain and a monumental tomb (Heroon) were built at the beginning of the Roman Period. During the Hadrian Period (117-138 CE), the city was built as the imperial cultural center of Pisidia and many monuments have been built on such as the Antonine Fountain, the Bath, Theatre, Neon Library, Macellum, and the Temple of Antoninus Pius.

