



1. Mosaic Villa
2. Colonnaded Street, Byzantine Spaces
3. Fountain
4. Main Street (Hierapolis Street)
5. Hierapolis Gate
6. Church
7. Arched Building
8. Tabernae (Roman Period Shops)
9. Vaulted Structure
10. Granarium (Granary)
11. Agora
12. Monument of Honor
13. Bouleuterion (Council Building)
14. Latrina
15. Monumental Fountain
16. Sanctuary (State Agora)
17. Theater Bath
18. Theater
19. The Great Bath
20. Philadelphia Gate
21. Stadium
22. Necropolis Areas
23. Early Byzantine Walls
24. Late Byzantine Walls
25. Upper Castle



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: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30

Open everyday.

Address: Goncalı Mahallesi Yanı Pamukkale/Denizli

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TRIPOLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE



INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

Archaeological surveys in Tripolis Ancient City are conducted under the presidency of Prof. Dr. Bahadır Duman on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Pamukkale University with the decision of the Council of Ministers.

The works are supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Denizli Governorship, Pamukkale University, Turkish Historical Society, Turkish Employment Agency, Denizli Metropolitan Municipality and Buldan Municipality..



Excavation and restoration work of many buildings belonging to public and civil architecture in the city center such as Residential Area, Church, Colonnaded Street, Monumental Fountain, Main Street, Vaulted Structure, Podium Structure, Agora, Arched Structure, Tabernas, and Sanctuary have been completed in the ancient city of Tripolis from 2012 to the present.

The Ancient City of Tripolis is located within the borders of Denizli Province, Buldan District, Yenicekent Neighborhood in the Central Western Anatolia Region. The remains of public and civil architecture of the city at the northwest end of the Lycus/Çürüksu Valley are spread over an area of approximately 3 km² on the southern slope of a hill overlooking the valley.

The archaeological data obtained from the surface surveys carried out in Hamambükü and Yenice/Akkaya mounds, located in the east and southeast of the city, prove that the settlement traces in the area where Tripolis is located date back to the Late Neolithic-Early Chalcolithic Period. The most important data showing that Tripolis is located at a very important strategic and geopolitical point in the Lydia Region stems from the fact that it is located on the transit route of the trade routes. The two main roads starting from Pergamon and Smyrna converge in Sardis, reach Tripolis via Philadelphia, and continue into Anatolia by proceeding in the direction of Hierapolis – Laodikeia. This trade route enabled Tripolis to maintain its importance throughout the ages.

The city which first appears on the stage of history under the name of Apollonia (Hellenistic Period) was for a time called Antoniopolis during the visit of Mark Antony to Asia Minor in 41 BCE. The name of the city is mentioned as Tripolis in all the coins minted during the Augustus Period and found in archaeological excavations. The Çürüksu Valley, which includes Tripolis, consisted of independent cities until the Magnesia War between the Seleucids and the Pergamon Kingdom in 190 BCE. The Kingdom of Pergamon, which won the war with the support of Rome, took over the administration of the region with the Apameia Peace signed in 188 BCE. Upon the death and testament of Attalos III, King of Pergamon, in 133 BCE, the region was attached to the Roman Empire.

The name of the city, which was included in the Sardis Conventus for a while during the Roman Imperial Period, is included in the city lists that make up the Apameia Conventus in the Flavian Period.

In the city, which was founded in the Hellenistic Period, public buildings such as stadium, theater, bath, city gates, avenue, and parliament building were built as a result of the urban renewal in the 2nd century CE. Since the first half of the 13th century CE, the city changed hands between the Byzantines and the Turks, and in 1243 CE An agreement was signed between Ioannes Ducas Vatatzes, the King of Iznik, and the Seljuk Sultan Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II. Turkish rule was established in the region with Inancogullari and Germyanogullari in 1304-1306, and it passed under Ottoman rule in 1429 in 1429.