

Route from Çukurbağ to Kaş - 2hrs 40mins

This short route leads across the flat plateau and over the edge of the cliffs in steep but well-used hairpins down to Kaş. It crosses the main road and continues into the town. The sudden view from the top of the hairpins is the highlight of the day. Here, Kaş, its peninsula, the bay of Liman Ağazı / Harbour Mouth, the tiny islands, Meis / Castellorizo and, further to the L, İnce Burun / Thin Nose and Ulu Burun / Big Nose are spread out like a map before you. The hum of traffic rises from the main road below and the noise of the town is in sharp contrast to the silence of the plateau. On the L are caves set into the highest rocks - you could climb up to look. The path was the main route from the winter pastures around Kaş and Bayındır to the summer pastures above.

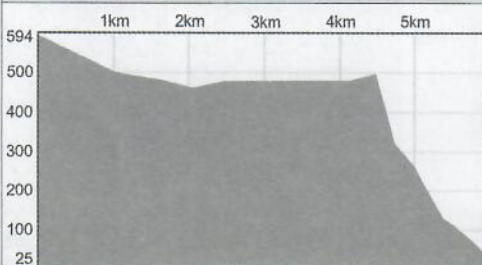
From the upper mosque in Çukurbağ walk down the steep road between houses. Turn R to cut the corner and, at the junction with the tarmac, turn R/W again. About 800m from the junction, after the main mosque, take a G5 track running diagonally L/SE downhill from the road. Follow it between hedges, then up a rise onto exposed limestone; on the L are three old cottages. Fork L/E towards the pylon line, passing an arched water cistern in scrubby woodland. Under the pylon line, turn L/SW onto a narrow G2 path following the line of the wires. Turn L again on a wide G4 tractor track which crosses open fields, then at a junction turn L/SE on indistinct track which crosses open fields to the scrub on the L/E side of the plain. Follow a G2 path for 50m through scrub to meet a broad G3 partly-paved path contouring the slope. Turn R/SW and continue to a gap in the southern ridge.

55mins

Turn sharp L/SE/down towards Kaş. The path zigzags down the hill in built-up hairpins, very short sections at first then, as the gradient becomes less steep, on longer, less well-defined sections. At a junction, keep L and at the end descend steeply L/S onto a bulldozed G4 track. Turn L and immediately cross the main road towards some benches arranged for admiring the view. A zigzag G5 track leads from benches down to the top of the town. Continue down on straight backstreets passing about 100m E of the new mosque. On a more major road bear L/SE for the town centre and the E end of the harbour.

1hr 45mins

Fellows describes the area of **Kaş** in the 1840's. He had to go to the island of Castellorizo / Meis for provisions as there was nothing to be had on the mainland; only six people lived there. On the island, in contrast, were about 600 Greek houses (the island was Turkish at the time). The sea front was lined with carved, marble graves which were tragically reused by a Turkish landlord, the Bey as marble floor. Now Kaş is a prosperous tourist resort built on narrow, picturesque streets rising from a stone harbour. A second, larger harbour is being constructed between the peninsula and the mainland and a new bypass is nearly ready. The town caters for adventurous backpackers and has many foreign residents; it may



become a major cruising destination. There are many pensions and small hotels; a tourist office by the Atatürk statue in the square supplies information and maps. Some shops, bars and restaurants are only open in season. The local market is held on Fridays; buses leave for Antalya (4hrs) or Fethiye (3hrs) every hour during the day and for Istanbul once a day.

Antiphellos was the port of Phellos. The remains indicate that it lost its name to Patara, both of which had marble. Texier mentions finding underground water. A cistern was unearthed during recent excavations. The original Lycian and says that it was built in the earlier periods of the League of Lycians, dedicated to St Etienne le Rond. It is located on the peninsula side of town. The Phellos road is listed as the only one that have been easy.

Today, the oldest remains (5th C BC) are the walls of the city, near your arrival point. Below it in Latin - in defiance of the Romans - Herennio. In the centre of the town is a tree. It is a typical saddle-backed tree. It rests on a hyposorion base which has figure carvings on the ends of the trunk. Along the road to the peninsula, a tiny building. It is complete enough to be a 4th C BC temple tomb carved out of a frieze of 24 dancing figures - tall

