

Continuing SE/downhill, 200m beyond the cottages, the indistinct G1 path bears R/SW to a partly walled area where there is a sarcophagus and a huge sunken cistern (open topped and evidently of great age). Continue SE/downhill on a clear, stony G4 path with a wall on the R and the ruins ahead. An old cottage is tucked in the upper corner of the ruins and below it rock-cut steps wind down from the city walls, round well-preserved Roman tombs, arriving at a jetty on the waterside. At the head of the shallow inlet are a few houses with boats moored outside. As at Çoban Plajı, the prevailing wind has littered the inlet with plastic debris from yachts, but you could swim from the jetty.

40mins

Aperlae spreads down the hill from the upper acropolis to the sea, where there were jetties and harbour buildings, now underwater. The city walls are well preserved with defensive towers and Byzantine fortifications have been imposed over earlier remains.

The earliest coins attributable to Aperlae, with the initials APR or PRL, date to the 5th C BC. During the period of the Lycian league, Aperlae, with Simena, Apollonia and Isinda, had only one vote. Without sufficient water, it was probably never of significant size or power although Pliny names it in his list of cities. It may have been a garrison city and naval base, commanding the route to Ulu Burun.

Churches and fortifications were added in the 4th - 6th C AD, during the period of pirate and Arab raids; the doorway of the Byzantine church is a twin of the one at Kale Tepesi. Presumably the city was abandoned in the late 6th C when the harbour was submerged during an earthquake. Now, the impression is of peace, not war, as the tombs seem to be growing in grassy meadows and beehives are marshalled near the jetty where soldiers once embarked.

Your walk continues L/NE across the flat isthmus, where camels, cattle and horses graze, past several cisterns towards the opposite inlet. As you approach, bear L up the slope and find the gate to a wooden cafe and jetty. Here there is water, beer, food and boat trips to Üçağız.

30mins

From the cafe fence, a G2 path runs NE then swings R/NW, rising and leaving other paths on the L. It climbs between rocks, through olive groves and scrub, becoming more distinct as it zigzags up the hillside between boulders. It levels off through open scrub and emerges onto the SW corner of a long ova or plain, divided by low walls and lines of trees. Walk NE, up the centre, where cattle and horses may be grazing, passing a large muddy cistern between two fields.

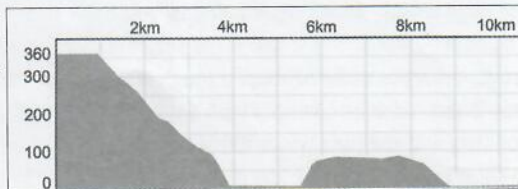
30mins

Continue past the cistern NE up the ova, then swing R round the end of the hill, through a large field. Turn L/NE on a G2 path going into scrub with a stream bed on the L. Cross to the far bank and climb towards a house on bedrock high up on your L. Continue horizontally across the slope on a straight path aiming for the R end of the ridge which partly closes the route to Üçağız. The well-used, distinct path enters a scrubby, rocky area and climbs around the end of the ridge until you see walled terraces with olives extending down to the inlet of Üçağız in front of you. Climb R through a break in the perimeter wall into the farmland and walk down the terraces under the olives, re-crossing the wall on the L about 100m from the water's edge.

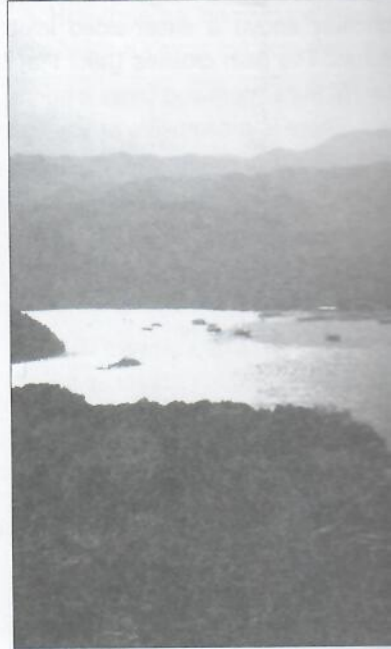
A clear G2 path runs NE along the sea towards Üçağız, winding in and out of the rocks and at one place passing over a spring which gushes straight into the sea. In places, there are mud banks where white egrets poking their black beaks into the mud. Approaching Üçağız, piles of abandoned bottles and tin cans, evidence of civilisation, litter the shore. Turn R/down between the first houses then L/E on a G4 path running at water level; follow it past several more buildings over a little causeway to the main square in the village.

1hr 15mins

1hr 30mins



Flower-filled Üçağız is a very popular waterfront restaurants and cafes and a cason, where you can buy foodstuff as well as yourself in your pension or on a picnic. Alternatively, a beer or three as you watch the tour of the wooden gulets and return with heavy baggage to the place you may end up staying a few days in the comfortable beds of the last few days. The



Around Üçağız are the ruins of Teimiussa has part of a gate, parts of a young man and a Lycian inscription. The site is a natural place for a picnic and rock-cut tombs squeezed in a narrow space between the citizens of Cyanaea or Myra.

Simena is built on the seaward side of a battlemented fort from which the present theatre, with the seats cut from natural rock on the skyline and there are some rock-cut tombs. Its twin at the E end of the ridge.

Finally, Tersane / Boatbuilding is on the island of Kekova. It was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1908. Around it are many Roman and earlier ruins.

The best and laziest way to see the island could walk around Teimiussa easily and the result of an earthquake variously damaged the harbour walls, buildings and amphorae around the