

# 2025 - Studienreise in den LATMOS - 2026

## Rückblick – Schneider / Sonntagbauer - Vorschau

Studienreise in die Westtürkei  
**Ionien – Karien**  
Geschichte einer Landschaft  
– vom Ursprung Europas –

*Wieder besucht bis zur DISCO*  
*zum Herakles Aben Lobenweber 2025*



**Reiseleitung**  
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**Bergführer**  
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Kaplan' Muğla' Türkei

**Organisation**  
Norbert Eisenberger

### Karien – Ionien Der Heilige Berg Latmos (Besparmak)



**Branchidai – Didyma**




**Branchidai/Didyma**

**Latmosgebirge – Karien**



**Herakleia**



**Didyma**

**Poseidion**

**Milet**

**Herakleia**

**Bafasos**

**Herakleia**

**Didyma**

**Poseidion**

**Branchidai/Didyma**

*im Café Psyche*  
*am Do 7. Mai 2026 18h ct*

Archäologe  
İ. Akan  
ATILA

# EPHESOS

PRIENE • MILET • DIDYMA

DEUTSCH

Neue Auflage

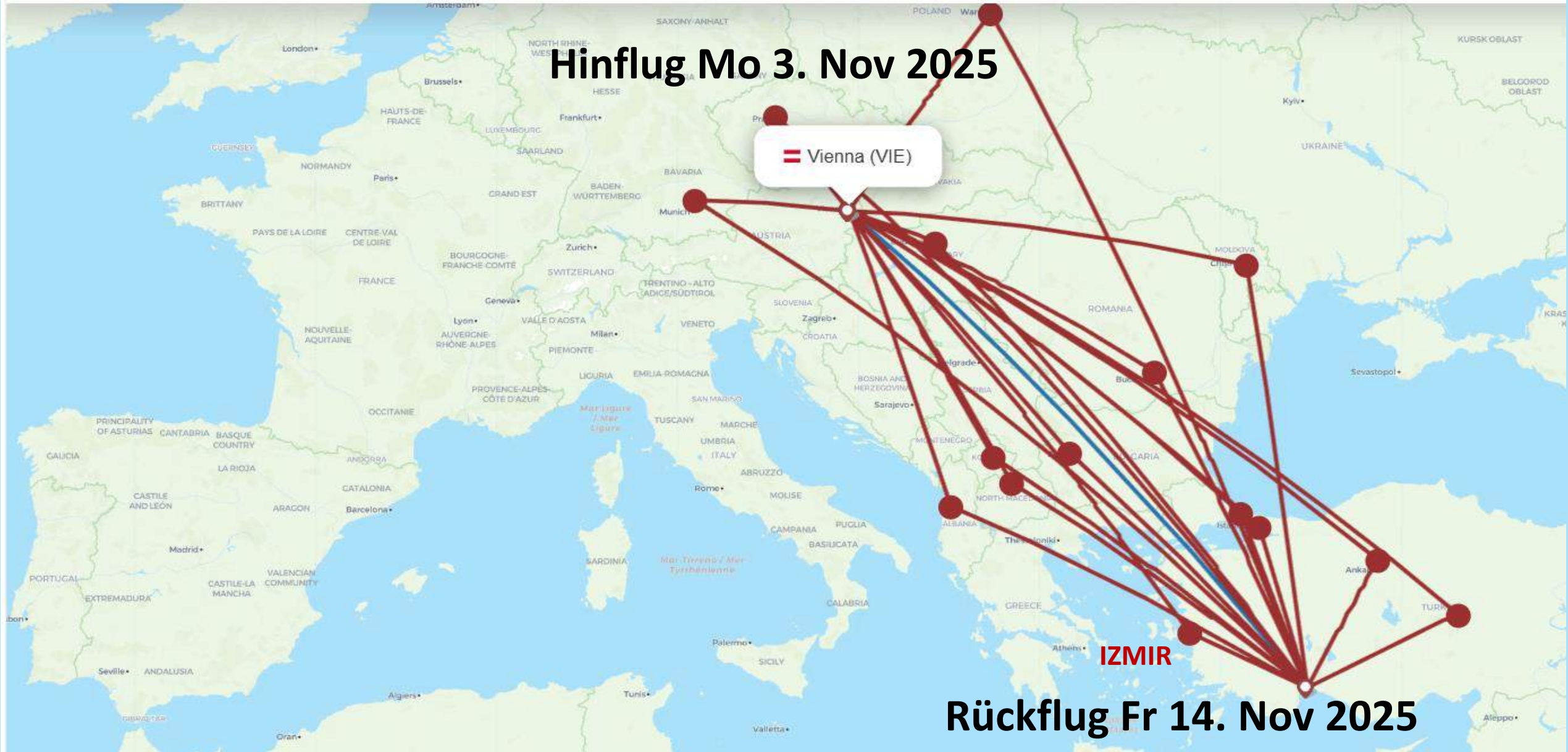


Hinflug Mo 3. Nov 2025

Vienna (VIE)

IZMIR

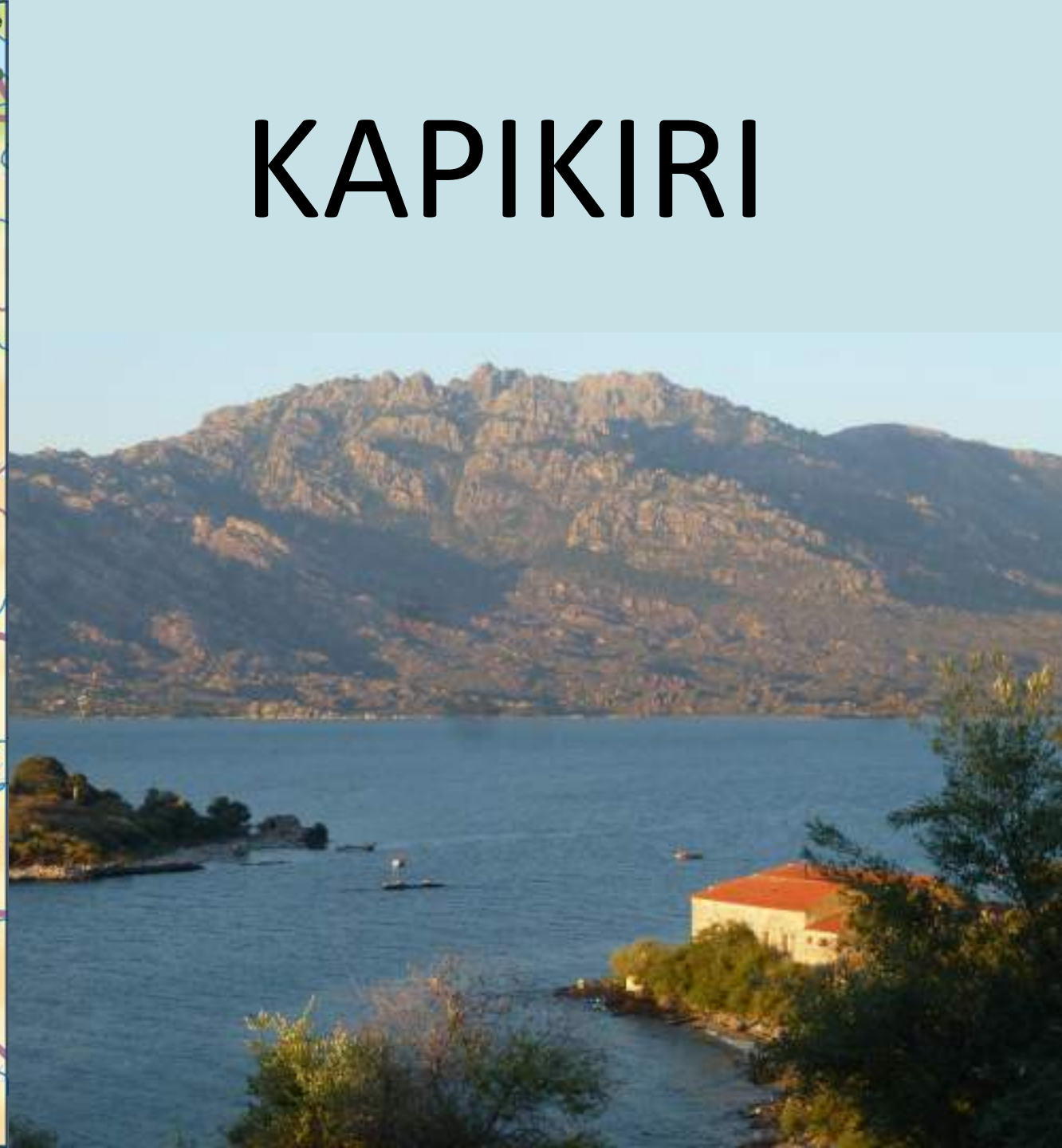
Rückflug Fr 14. Nov 2025

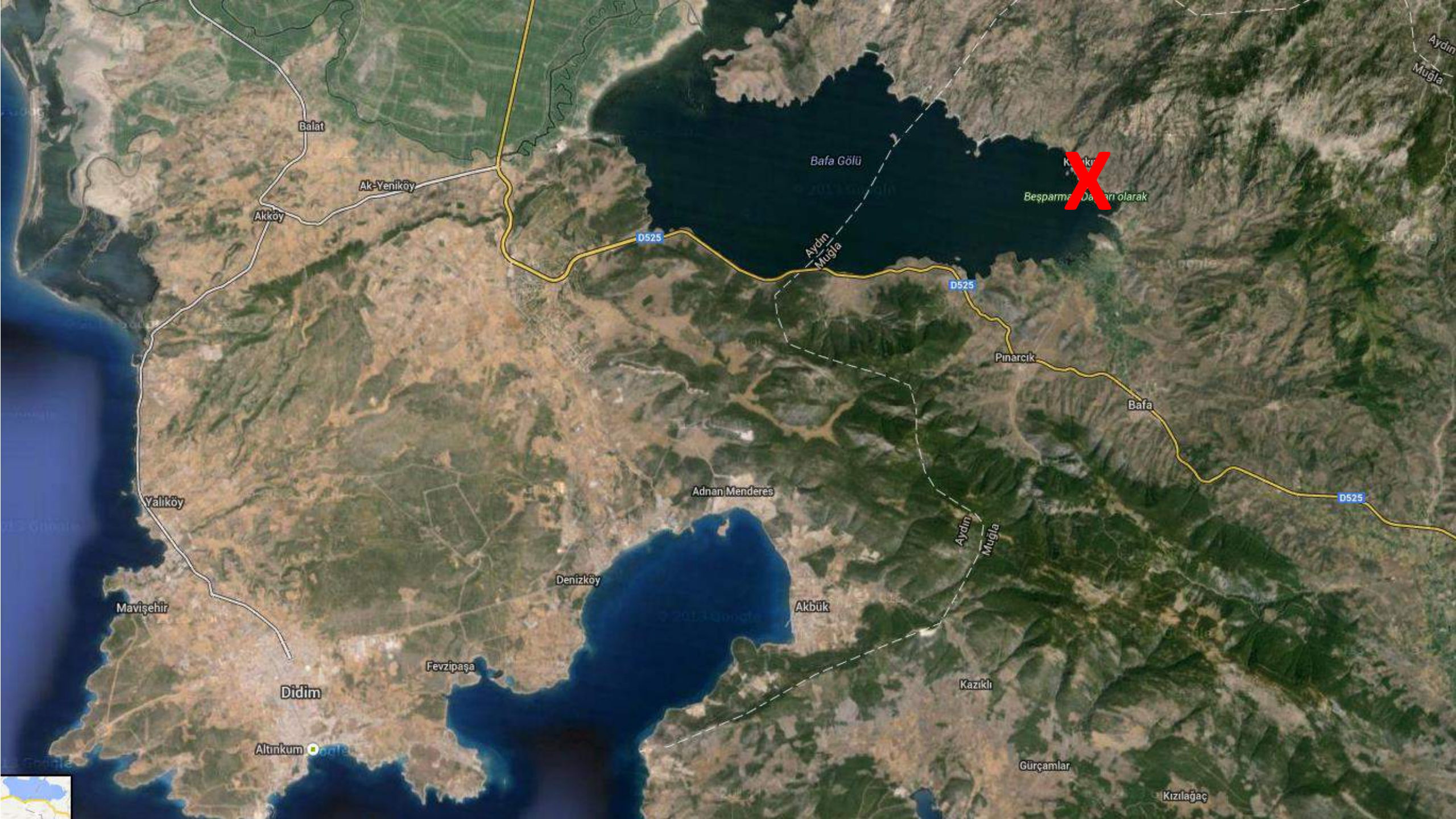






# KAPIKIRI





Balat

Ak-Yeniköy

Akköy

D525

Aydın  
Muğla

D525

Pınarcık

Bafa

D525

Aydın  
Muğla

Yalıköy

Mavişehir

Didim

Altinkum

Fevzipaşa

Denizköy

Adnan Menderes

Akbük

Kazıklı

Gürçamlar

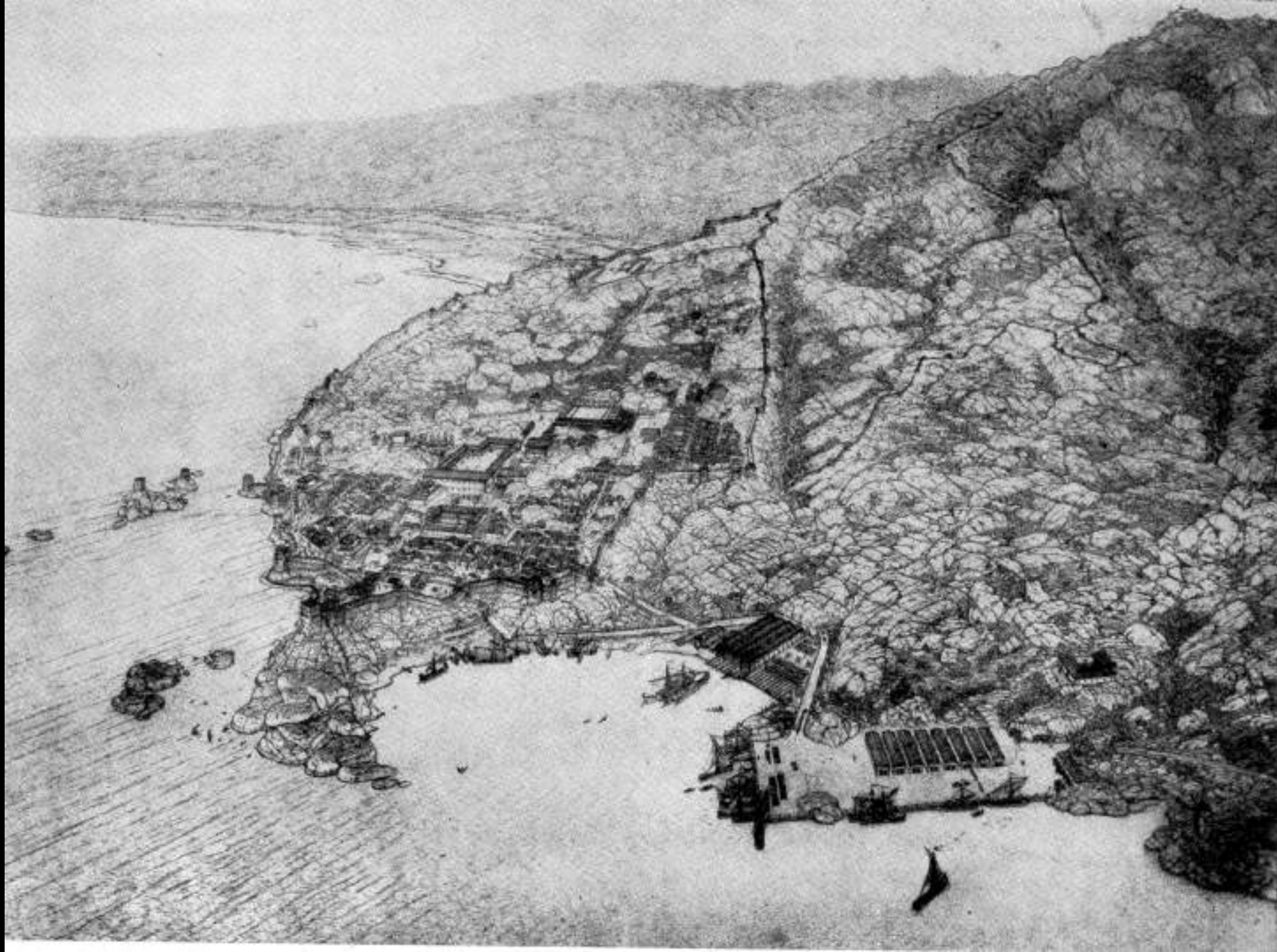
Kızılağaç

Bafa Gölü

Besparmak



Aydın  
Muğla



























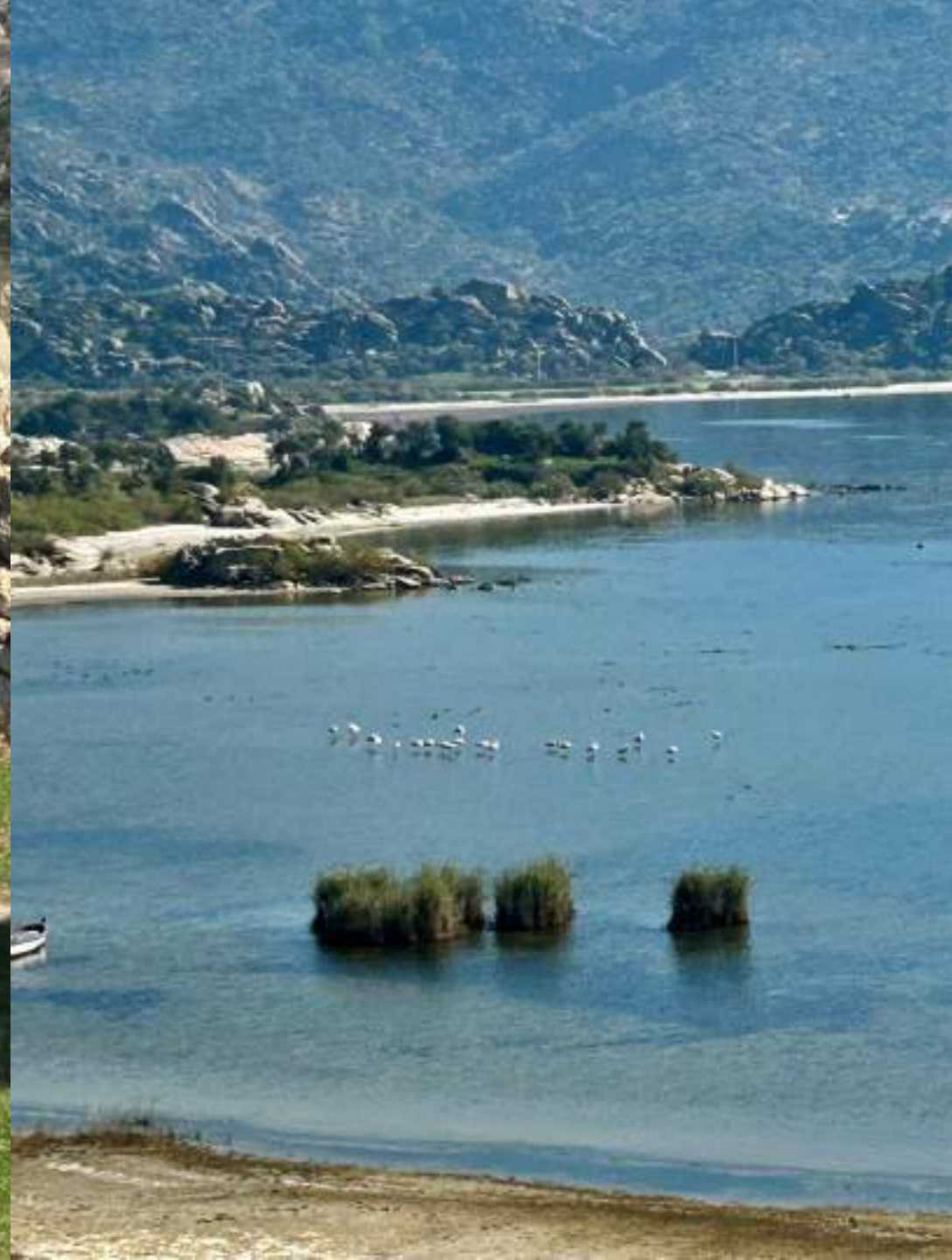


### THE SANCTUARY OF ENDYMION

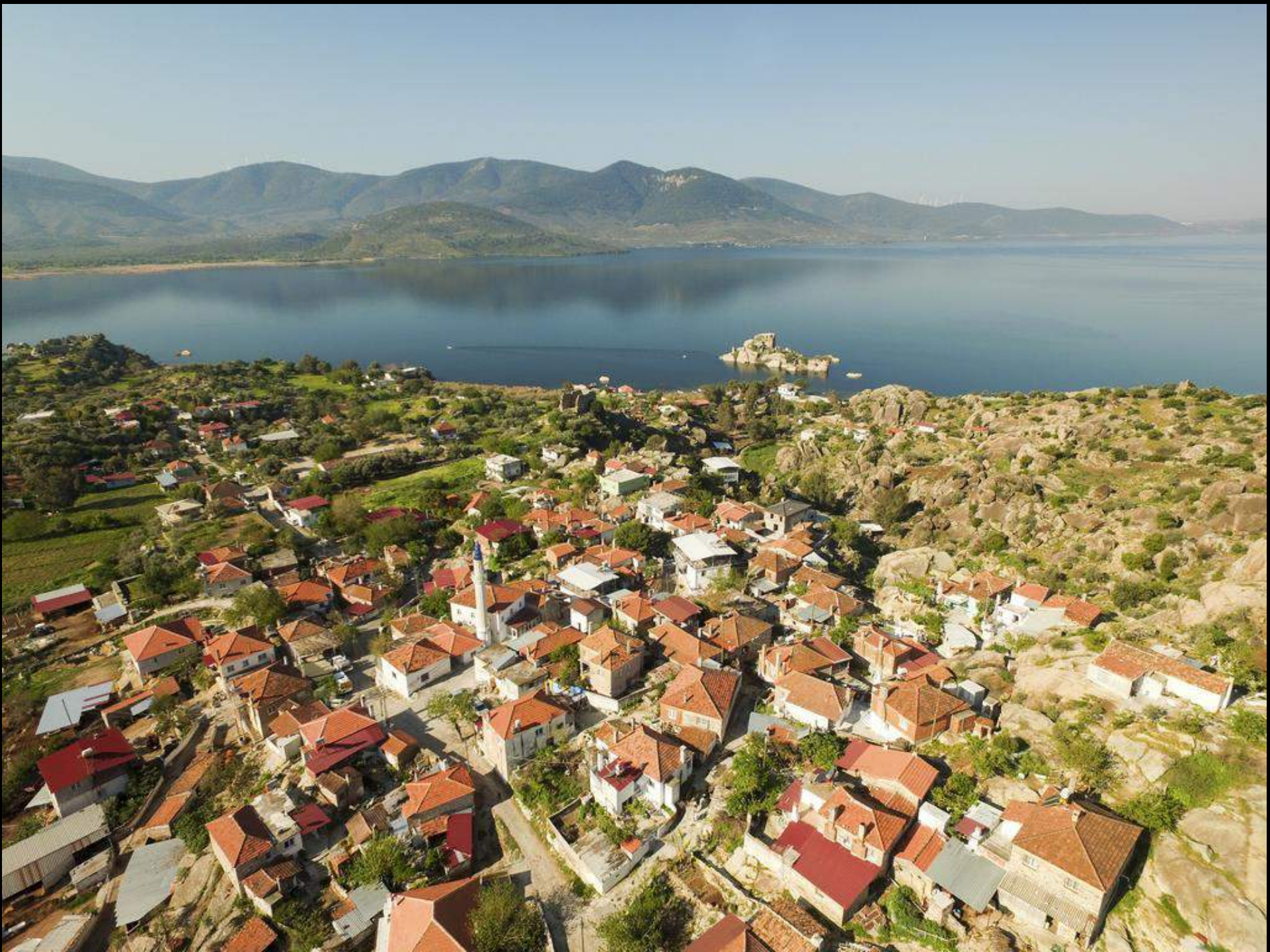
According to an inscription found in Herakleia and reserved today in the Louvre Museum in Paris, Endymion was seen as the founder of Herakleia. The unusual circumstances of the site of the temple, dedicated to









































## LAKE CASTLE

The Turkish tribes, who defeated the Byzantine army in the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, spread all over Anatolia and even reached the western shores of Anatolia in a few years. It is thought that many defensive buildings around Lake Bafa were built in connection with this event. In this period, some parts of the Hellenistic defense system in Herakleia were repaired, expanded and rearranged. Lake Castle, one of them, is located on the peninsula to the south of Herakleia, east of Lake Bafa. The building, which is thought to have been built at the end of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century, has a plan that narrows from north to south as it is shaped according to the peninsula.

To the east of the north wall, which is accessible from the city, there is a large rectangular tower, next to this tower there is an entrance with a ramp in front. In the area close to the northwest, there is a second gate arranged for the entrances of vehicles of the period, such as carriages and ox carts. There are remains of a large tower in the middle of the western wall of the castle. This tower, largely destroyed today, is still standing at the end of the 18th century, as seen in the engraving of the Society of Dilettanti. The castle also has an entrance from the south side. The arches on the inner face of the fortification walls of the castle, carrying the upper wall walk, and walls with parapet defenses can be seen from place to place. In 2021, a chapel was unearthed during excavations in the northwest corner of the castle.











# Baharcik:

Die Felsenburg mit dem großen ‚Pilzstein‘.











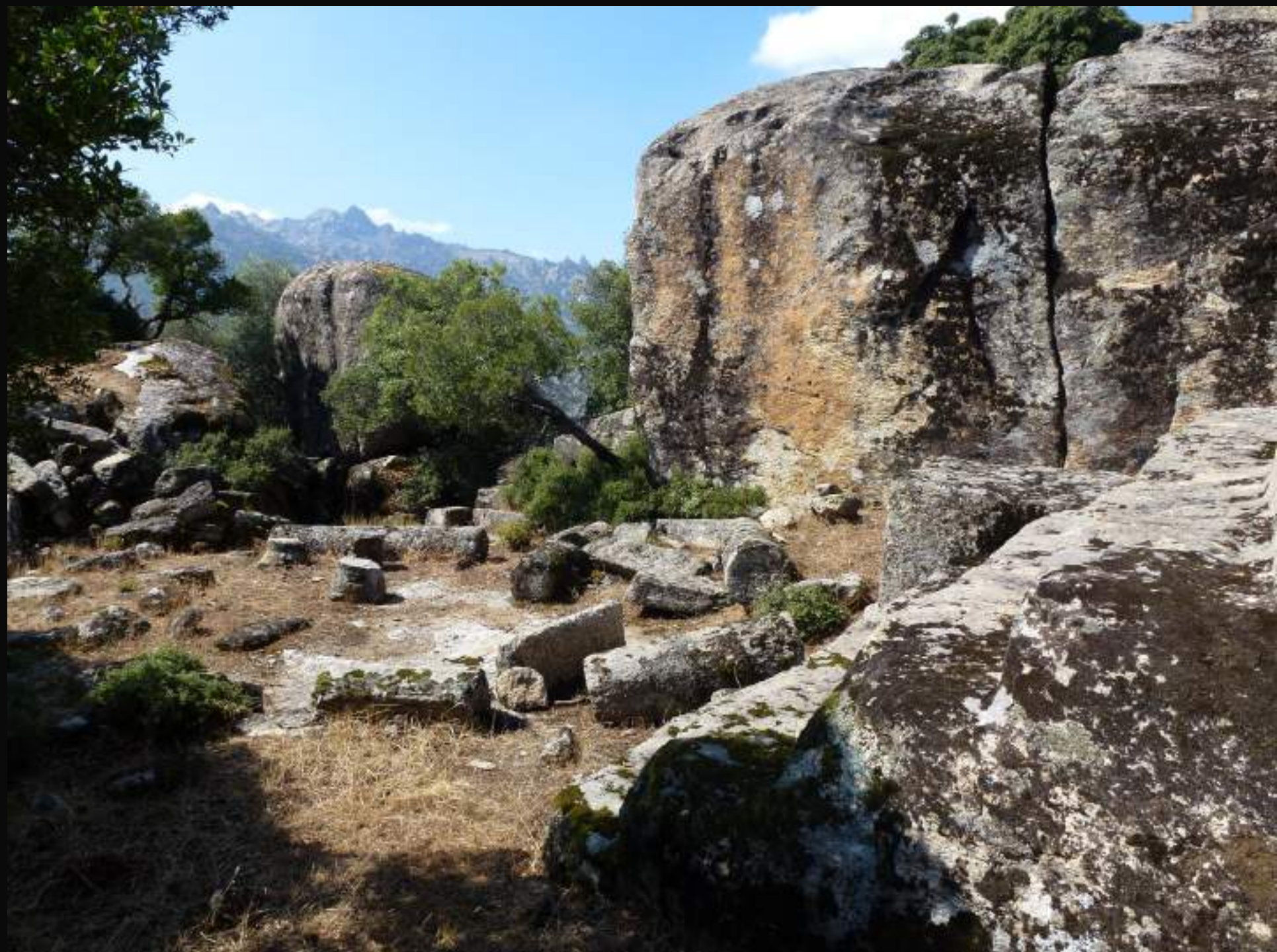










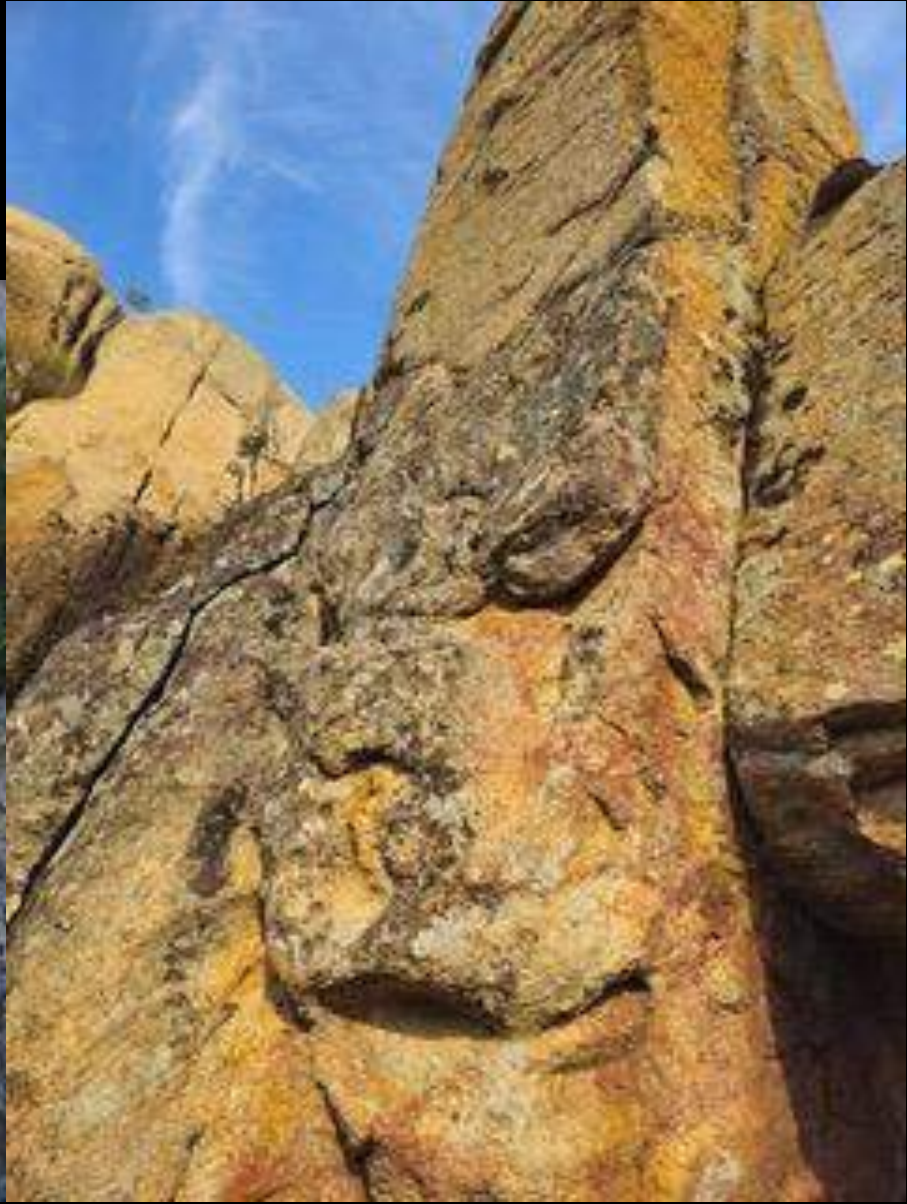


















# Höhle Kerdimelek





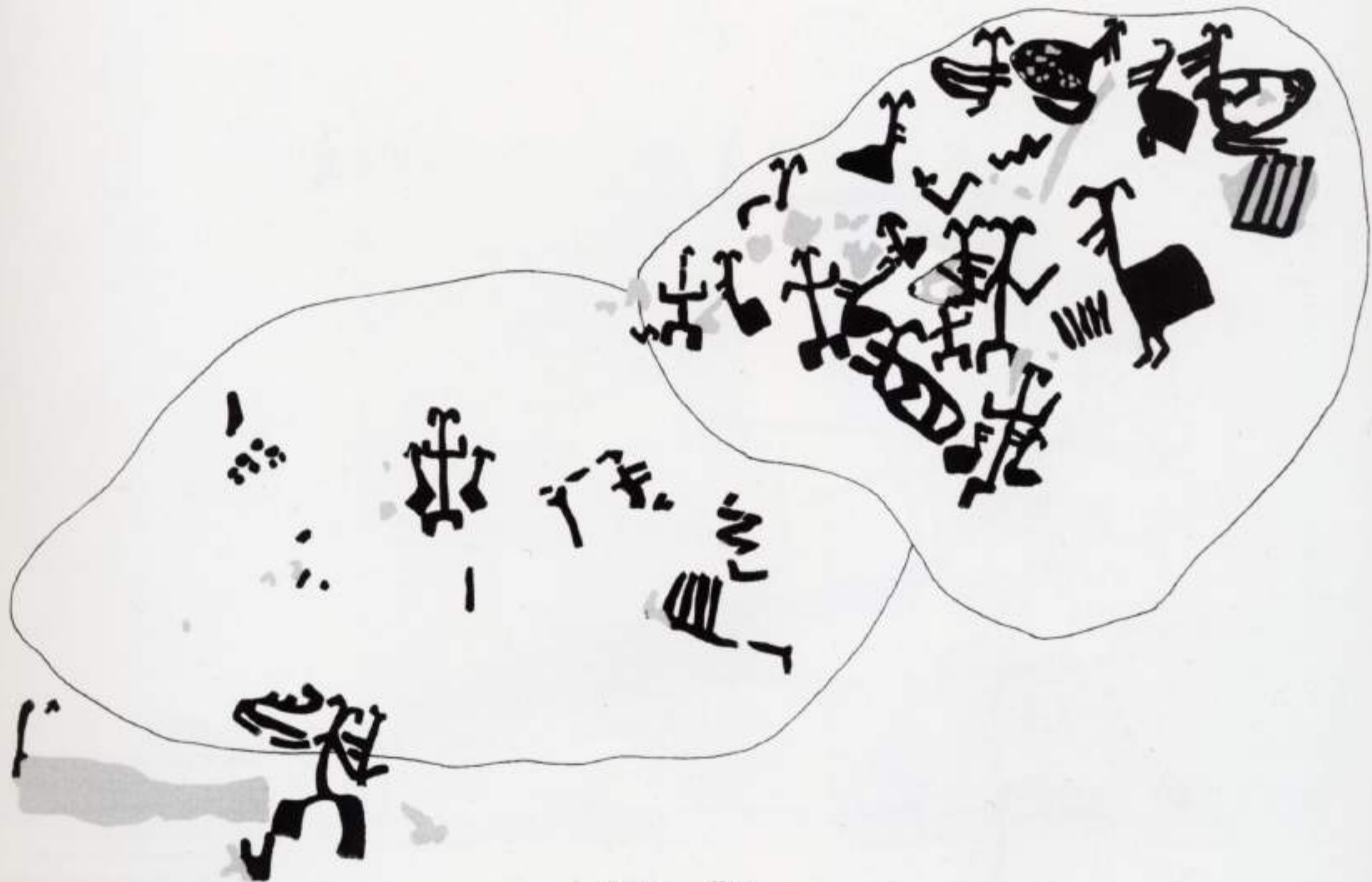








17e



0 5 10 20 cm



# Kloster Yediler





çevre eğimli  
vevaki bazı  
entire art  
vante. Bu  
ak dönemi  
çarak da  
Orta Çağ'da  
şeyden tek  
ya meblağ

var wan ve  
bu karz  
Mekarut  
tı üstü iki  
doğu-baki  
Yan sını  
ziz patlerik  
fruasına  
şuğakakiler  
ste doğudan  
duvarın  
y verimçiz  
y. Yetişenik  
labarısın  
mde korus,  
y. Şahneerde  
nemi kışlet

n vartış, bağı  
ından ziyede  
enne, neden  
hi. İcedentale  
na veya 13.



#### VEDİLER CAVE

Rock masses standing alone or inclined together at the foot of Mt. Latmos were utilised as hidden shelters for wall paintings from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. Some of these shelters also hosted frescoes from the Christian era during the Middle Ages. These rocks with natural cavities, also known as caves, were often used as retreats in the Middle Ages.

The interior of this rock mass, located 60 m north of the monastery ruins, and thought to have been used as a retreat, was plastered and decorated with paintings. On the wall, from the vault to the floor, there are two picture panels, one above the other, and each panel has three scenes in an east-west orientation. The compositions, laid up side by side, are separated from each other by red stripes, but those in the upper panel are not framed at the level of the vault. The paintings, of which only those on the upper panel exist today, are placed in a chronological order, starting from the east and going around the western and northern walls in a clockwise direction. There are six scenes depicted. These are the scenes of Jesus' childhood (presentation to the temple), adulthood (baptism, metamorphosis), miracles (resurrection of Lazarus), the passion (Jesus on the cross, speaking to the lame, ananias), few figures are depicted in these scenes, which show only the main protagonists within the narrative.

The presence of the scene of the lamentation and the entombment of Christ has led some experts to consider this rock mass as a burial chapel rather than a hermitage. The iconography of the scenes date the artwork to the Middle Byzantine period, the last years of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th century.





































































































# DIDYMA







*Theodor Heuss*

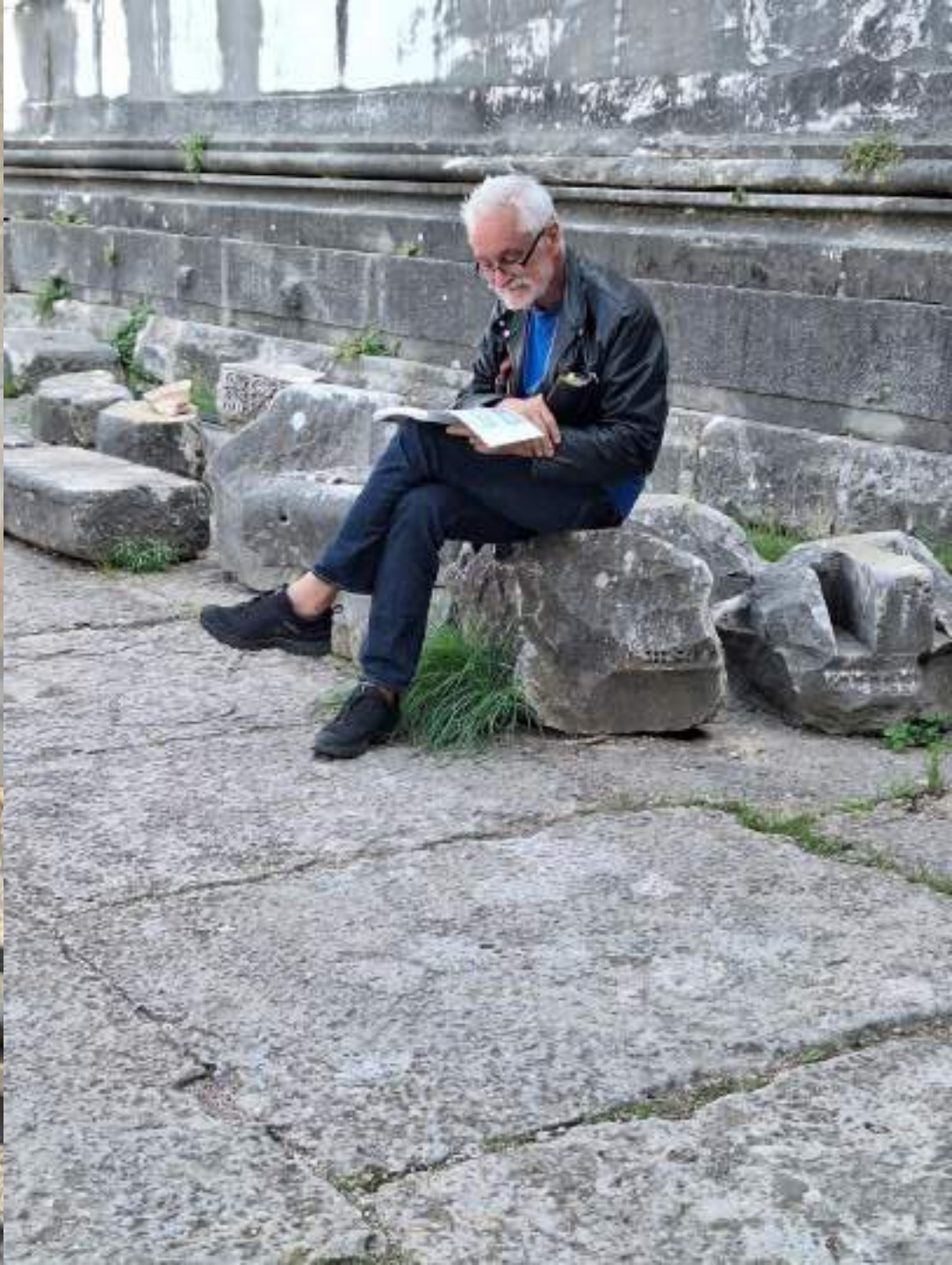


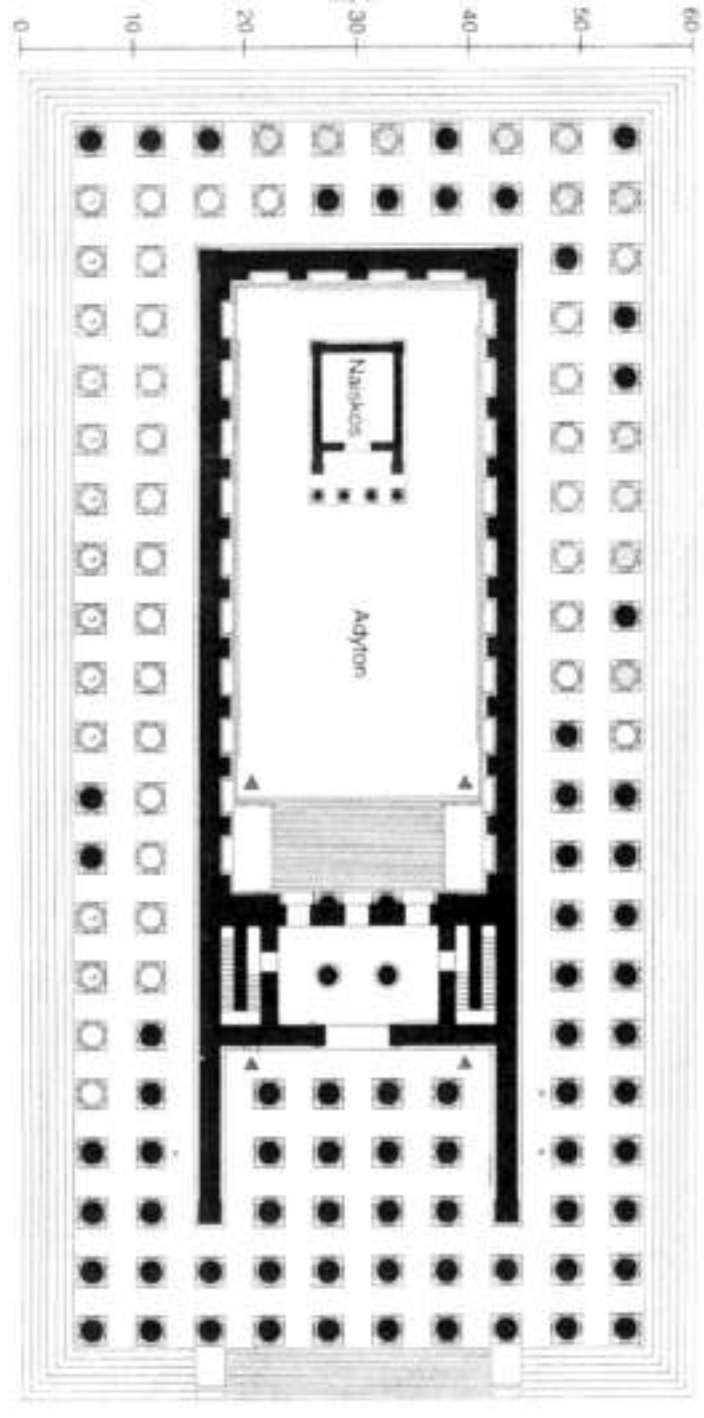










































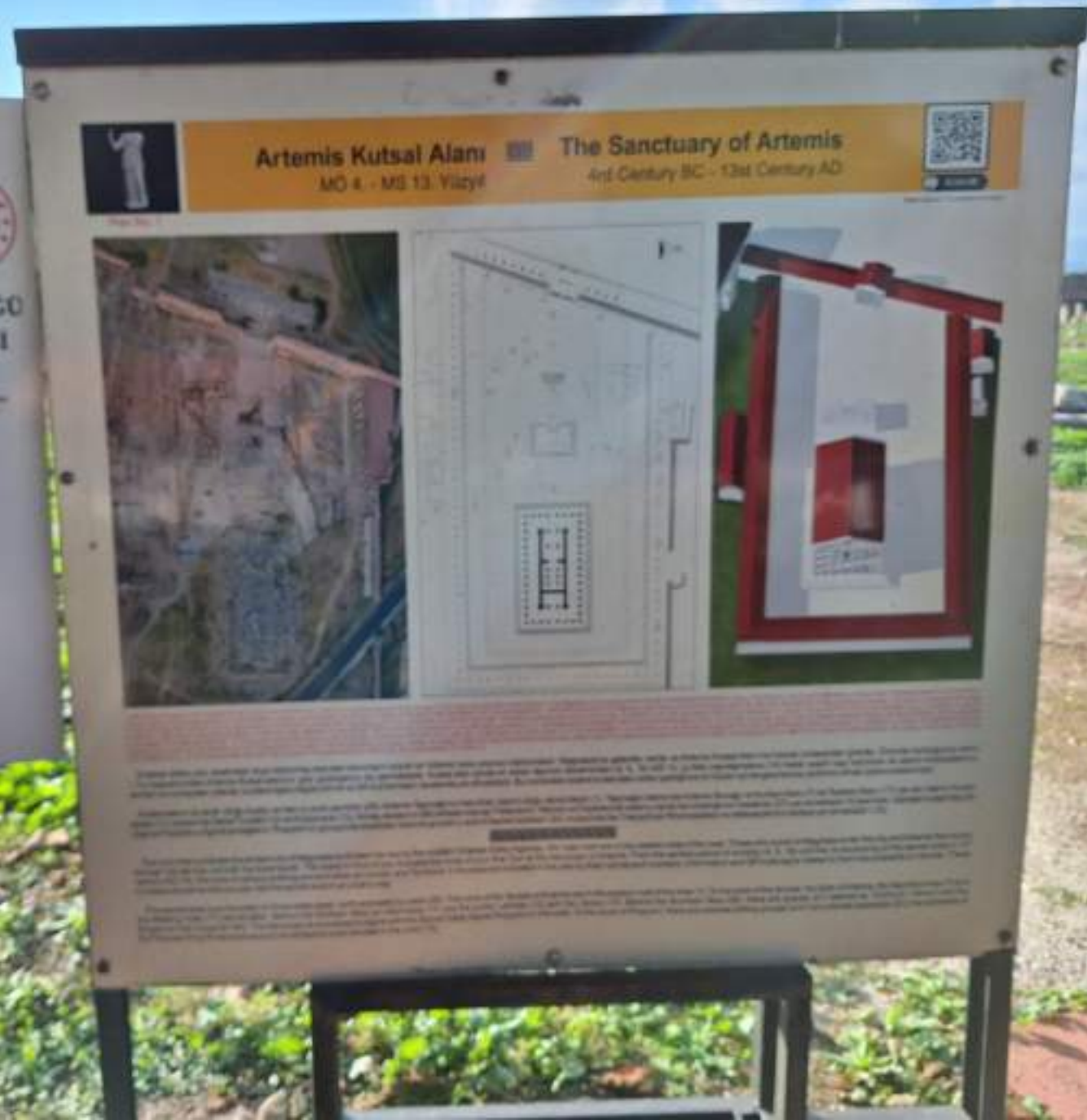






















TURKEI - WESTKÜSTE

Eine antike Metropole in Kleinasien

# EPHESOS

Kulturführer zur  
Geschichte und Archäologie  
Von Wolfram Letzner



# HEILIGE JOHANNES

WALLFAHRTSKIRCHE DES JOHANNES UND  
AYASULUK-ZITADELLE



DEUTSCH

Dr. Mustafa Büyükkolancı

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
AND TOURISM



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İÇİLMEZ  
NO  
SMOKING**













2  
'Güzel Artemis' heykeli olarak bilinen heykel (bugün Selçuk Efes Müzesi'nde)  
Discovery of the so-called Beautiful Artemis (today at Ephesos Museum, Selçuk)  
Die sog. Schöne Artemis bei der Auffindung (heute Ephesos Museum, Selçuk)



























MAYAN KAYIĞI  
MAYAN KAYIĞI  
MAYAN KAYIĞI  
WC  
WC





**ISABEY CAMI 1375  
THE MOSQUE OF ISABEY  
WAS BUILT IN 1375  
ARCHITECT ALI DAMASCUS.**





## THE LIFE OF ST. JOHN

According to the council sources of Ephesus in 431 A.D., it is generally accepted that St. John came to Ephesus together with The Virgin Mary somewhere between 37 and 48 A.D., where they spent the remaining of their lives. While Jesus was being crucified, he entrusted his mother to St. John, his most loved disciple, and "After these the disciple took her into his own house." Believer of this opinion claims that John and Mary then never parted from one another, and when St. John came to Ephesus, the Virgin Mary was with him.

There is no doubt that St. John was in Asia from 67 A.D. onward. However, St. Paul came to Ephesus between 55-58 A.D. and added new congregations to the first ones that had already been founded by other apostles. St. John, who started to preach the gospel after 67 A. D. with St. Pertus, was twice threatened with death by the Emperor Domitianus and he was able to rescue twice by miracles. John was later exiled to the Island of Patmos, where he wrote the revelation, and returned to Ephesus in 95 A.D. He spent the last years of his life on Ayasuluk Hill in Ephesus, where he wrote his gospel and letters. When he died at approximately the age of 100 he was buried there according to his last request. In the era when Christianity began to spread (third to fourth century A.D.), a martyrion (Monumental Tomb) was built over the grave. Later, a Basilica with a wooden roof was built around the martyrion.





































- Check - In
- Check - In
- Pasaport Kontrolü  
Passport Control
- Acil  
Emergency
- Danışma  
Information
- Restoranlar  
Restaurants
- Mescid  
Praying Place



# Anmeldungen werden gerne entgegengenommen!

- Termin: vorauss. **3./4. bis Sa 14. Nov 2026**
- Voraussichtlich 14 Teilnehmer  
9 Plätze frei (5 sind schon vergeben...)
- Kosten: **Gesamt** zw € 2.000,- bis 2.500,--

