

Milas Stone Artifacts Museum,
Conversion of the Madrasa
of Ahmet Gazi, the Sultan of
Coasts, to a Museum

Don't Miss

Milas Uzunyuva Mausoleum and Museum Complex



Milas Uzunyuva Mausoleum and Museum Complex Visiting Hours

April 1-October 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	8.30 19.00	8.30 19.00	8.30 19.00	8.30 19.00	8.30 19.00	8.30 19.00

October 1- April 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30

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Address Hisarbaşı-hoca Bedrettin, Tabakhane Cd., 48200 Milas/Muğla

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Discovery of the Century: Uzunyuva Mausoleum and Museum Complex





Museum Complex involves Milas Mansion, Reception Center, Milas Carpet Museum, Child Activation Center and Hekatomneion Sanctuary and Hekatomnos Mausoleum.

Hekatomneion Sanctuary and Hekatomnos Mausoleum

Mausoleum of Satrap Hekatomnos, pointed as the discovery of the century in the archaeological world, was built at a position dominating the ancient Mylasa city and can be seen from any point of the settlement. The construction of this magnificent mausoleum must have been started within the first quarter of 4th century BC. The structure was constructed by Maussollos, son of Satrap Hekatomnos whose name was given to the dynasty, upon the latter's sudden death, but the construction was left unfinished following the decision of Maussollos about moving the capital from Mylasa to Halicarnassus. The Mausoleum is the predecessor of Halicarnassus Mausolleion, accepted as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and is included in Temporary World Heritage List of UNESCO. The reason of establishing the tomb structure here is to build a magnificent mausoleum competing with the temples of Antiquity by resting the burial chamber in bedrock. Entrance to the burial chamber is provided through a corridor (dromos) of 8.09 meter long. A marble sarcophagus surrounded by reliefs at four faces is present in the burial chamber resting on the bedrock made by vaulted overlaying technique and colored murals take place on the internal walls of the chamber. The sarcophagus in the burial chamber is 2,90 x 2,28 m in size



and 1,54 m high. It has a lid having a pediment whose top and corners are ornamented by statuette. The elder son of Maussollos, who came to the throne after Hekatomnos' death, had it manufactured. Four faces of the sarcophagus were furnished by high-quality reliefs which may compete with the most famous artefacts of the Classical Age. The reliefs on the front face is a "Feast Scene" where Hekatomnos, reposing on a couch, is depicted in the middle of the scene with his wife Aba beside him and his children Maussollos and Artemisia in front. The figures standing to the left and right of the family are the palace staff and pages. At the back side of the sarcophagus, in the middle of "Lion Hunt" scene, the moment when Maussollos rides a horse provides the last blow to his hunt by the javelin (lost today) he holds at his raised hand. Hunt servants, dressed as Persians, with their dogs stand behind and his hunt companions in front of Maussollos. At the right side of the sarcophagus, the depiction includes a mourning scene for Hekatomnos which includes Maussollos reposing on a couch and having a sad expression with his head leaned down in the middle, his wife Artemisia near him by extending her hand towards him and their sons in the front. All the family mourns the death of Hekatomnos. The figures standing to the left and right of the family are the palace staff and pages serving Maussollos and Artemisia. At the left side of the sarcophagus, the male figure sitting with one hand raised to the left of the "Position Change" scene is Hekatomnos, the female figure standing in front of him is his wife Aba, the male figure sitting against him



is his son Maussollos and the female one is his wife Artemisia. Maussollos takes over the satrapy from his father Hekatomnos.

Wall paintings:

Two different areas are selected for wall paintings which stand as a peak in terms of both technique and art for the period: At the east pediment, the antecessor which owns the tomb, that is, Hekatomnos, is drawn and at the west pediment, the successor Maussollos is drawn. Two different

subjects are drawn in the frieze scenes which are worked in miniature technique. At the west frieze is Kentauromachie: Lapith – Kentaur fight in which Theseus was involved. At the east frieze is Amazonmachie: Greek – Amazon fight in which Achilles was involved.

Milas Mansion: Plan, material and ornamental elements of Milas civil architecture are reflected within Emin Ağa Mansion built in 1890.

Carpet Museum

It is thought that the structure which is located within the archaeopark area was built at the beginning of the 20th century and it attracts attention as a sample of peculiar civil architecture with its architectural plan and dimension. It is a precious sample building for Milas with its hall with four iwans and wooden ceiling with a rose. It is employed as Milas Carpet Museum.