



Tire Museum

Tire, the City of History and Peace



Tire Museum Visiting Hours

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

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For your comments and suggestions



Marsiyas: Marsiyas was a shepherd. This shepherd played the flute very well. In the face of this talent, which makes even the music god Apollo jealous, Apollo could not stand and invited Marsiyas to a contest. The contest was held in the presence of the jury and Marsiyas won the contest by the vote of King Midas. Being very angry at this, the God Apollo had the hands of Marsiyas tied down and had him skinned. And turned the ears of the King Midas, into ears of a donkey, as the God Appollo believed that a person, who did not like Apollo playing the flute, must have only had ears of a donkey.



The Tomb inscription including the name of Tیره: The Tomb inscription including the name of Thyera (Tیره), one of the settlements in the Kaystros Valley of antique period. The Stele belonging to Matreas, daughter of Dionysus, was built by Apollonios, son of Matreas. Six garland are located on the stele. The residential areas within the garland honour the Matreas posthumously.

The Tire Museum is a museum of archaeology and ethnography and was established by the Tire Public House Museum branch in 1935 in Yahşi Bey Harmitage built by Halil Yahşi Bey, one of the commanders of Murat the 2nd. The museum was registered by the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums of the Ministry of Education in 1946 and opened to service as a state museum. From 1946 to 1971, Yahşi Bey Mosque served as a museum and the museum was transferred to its current location in 1971. The movable cultural assets are exhibited in two halls of the museum.

The Archaeology Hall: Among the artefacts displayed in this hall are sculptures, tomb stelae, marble table legs, marble and terracotta sarcophagus, glass artefacts, bronze artefacts, terracotta figurines covering a period between 3500 century B.C. and 1100 A.D.

The Ethnography Hall: Among the artefacts displayed in this hall are writing tools, men's and women's clothing belonging to the Ottoman period, hand-embroidered cot covers, peshkirs, ceramics of European origin used in the Ottoman period, ceramics of Çanakkale, paintings and carpets. Apart from these halls, there are outdoor exhibitions in the front and back yard of the museum. In the front garden, column heads made of marble dating to Roman - Byzantine - Greek to Hellenistic periods, sarcophagus fragments, pots made of terracotta are exhibited. In the backyard, tombstones belonging to Islamic periods are exhibited in chronological order.

Işıkli sarcophagus: On the sarcophagus there are reliefs with deer figurine featuring the characteristics of Ephesus coins. There are also Eagle, snake and star-shaped sconces on the sarcophagus. The reliefs depicting a deer figure also has a figure of "Kerkerion", the Sceptre of "Hermes", the guide of Souls. In the oval-shaped head of the sarcophagus, the letter "K" takes place between the tree of life and its leaves. This letter of "K" suggests three different possibilities: It either signifies the workshop where the sarcophagus was made, or the initials of the deceased, or the Kerkerion, the sceptre of Hermes, the guide of the Dead People.

