

Erythrai Archaeological Site

Don't Miss



Çeşme Museum



Çeşme Museum Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 31

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |

Box Office Closing: 18.30

October 31 - April 1

| 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 |

Box Office Closing: 17.00

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Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr

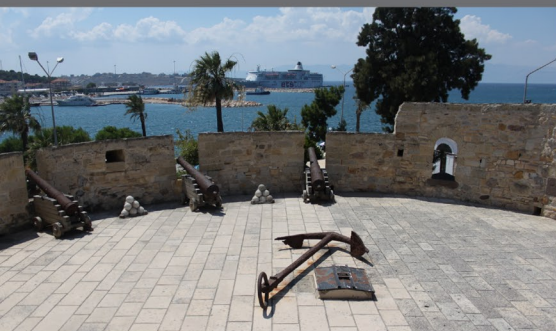


A Route on the Aegean Coast





The Castle of Çeşme, one of the historical and cultural monuments worth seeing in the same named town, was commissioned during the reign of Sultan Bayezid II , in 1508, by Mir Haydar, the Governor of Aydın, to the architect Ahmet the son of Mehmet. Built on an area of 11,000 square meters, the Castle of Çeşme has four bastions, including two on the shore and two on the ridge. The interior of the Castle of Çeşme, built in a rectangular plan, consists of two main parts and probably the first part was used as the military section and the second part as the residential one. The castle, mosque, fountain, water tanks and indoor spaces constitute one of the most authentic and original architectural structures from to the Ottoman period. Today, the castle serves as the Çeşme Archaeological Museum.



The Castle of Çeşme was opened to visit for the first time in 1965 as a museum of arms with the display of weapons brought from the Topkapı Palace Museum in Istanbul. This continued until 1984, when the weapons, which began to deteriorate due to excessive humidity, were transferred to İzmir Archaeological Museum and the Ödemiş Museum.



Today, among the artefacts displayed in the exhibition halls of the Castle of Çeşme there are figurines, oil lamps, glass vessels, sculptures and coins belonging to different periods, along with the artefacts from the excavations conducted in the ancient city of Erythrai (İldırı), and in Çeşme Bağlararası, a Bronze Age settlement.



In the museum, there is also a chronological display of amphorae, i.e. containers used to transport and store products such as grain, olive oil, wine, and etc., and which had distinct significance in the trade culture of the antiquity. The ground floor of the Umur Bey Tower in the Castle is arranged as Exhibition Hall of the 1770 Russo-Ottoman Naval War in Çeşme.



The upper floor of the Umur Bey Tower is a hall for marble-stone artefacts where sculptures and steles as well as Ottoman period inscriptions are exhibited. Among the artefacts exhibited in castle's outdoor spaces are cannons, cannonballs, architectural pieces, and Islamic tombstones.