

Wondering About Augustus? Aydın Archaeology Museum

Don't Miss

Miletus Museum Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 |

31 October-1 April

| 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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Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



For your comments and suggestions

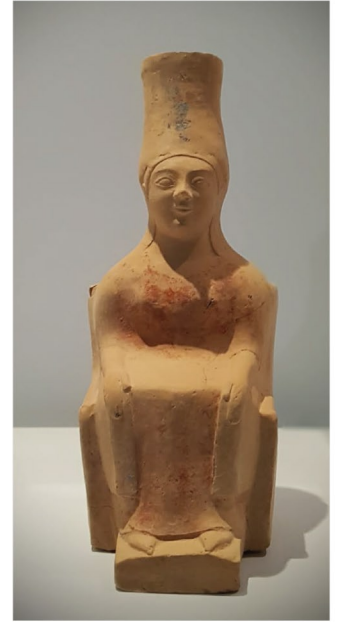
Miletus Museum

The Most Beautiful Land Under the Most Beautiful Sky





According to a story, the ancient city of Miletus was founded by a group of immigrants from Crete to Anatolia under the command of Sarpedon, brother of the Minoan King, in 2000 BC. After the Mycenaean and Akha Colonies, the city went through the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Mentеше and Ottoman Periods. Miletus was an important settlement and port city in the archaic period. It was the capital of the Ionian Confederation. The city lost its importance of being a port city with the withdrawal of the sea. After 1261, Orhan Bey, one of the Mentеше beys, minted coins in his own name in Miletus and printed the name of the city as Palatia. The city was named Balat thereafter. Village-type settlement continued in Balat until the earthquake that occurred in 1955.



The Miletus Museum is located in the ancient city of Miletus, near the Balat Village of the Didim District in Aydın. It was opened in 1973. Artifacts of the ancient cities of Miletus, Didyma and Priene are exhibited in the museum. The section of Miletus City houses; ceramic pots from Minos cuisine and Minos and Mycenae cultures; finds from the Sanctuary of Aphrodite, and the Kazartepe tomb finds from the Hellenistic and Roman Periods. The section of Didyma City houses Brankhids and sphinxes, vessels uncovered during the Didyma excavation and finds from the Temple of Apollo. The section of Priene City houses small finds from the Hellenistic Period and architectural fragments from the Temple of Athena, whereas the middle hall houses vessels belonging to the İlyas Bey Complex, terracotta figurines, bronze artifacts, glassware, jewelry and a coin section. The garden of the museum is an open space of exhibition housing large-scale marble artifacts, inscriptions, sarcophagi and architectural pieces.

