



Milet Museum, The Most Beautiful
Land Under the Most Beautiful Sky
Turkish Museums

Don't Miss

Aphrodisias



Aphrodisias Museum and Archaeological Site Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 1

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

October 1 - 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

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Address: Geyre, 09385 Karacasu/Aydın

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



City of Beauty and Love:
Aphrodisias





In 1947, an old Camel Caravan Inn located in the old Geyre Village within this settlement area was converted by the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums to museum warehouse for the purpose of safeguarding the finds discovered in the Aphrodisias site. In 1972, currently existing building started to be constructed. As of 1977, exhibition arrangement studies were completed and the museum was opened for visit on 21st of July 1979.

Aphrodisias Museum is a museum where the artifacts are exhibited discovered during the excavations of Aphrodisias Ancient City and where the museum and archaeological site mingle. In the small artifacts exhibition hall, prehistoric artifacts of late Neolithic, early Chalcolithic, (early, middle and late) Bronze Ages, discovered during excavations carried out on Acropolis Hill and Pekmez Tepe Mound located within the archaeological site and Lydian ceramics obtained from the above mentioned mounds and surrounding area of Aphrodite Temple, Archaic, Classic, Hellenistic Era Artifacts as well as Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic Era artifacts discovered during the excavations carried out in the archaeological site, were displayed.



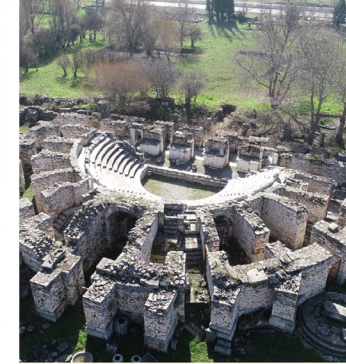
The most significant part of the artifact collection of the museum comprises of numerous sculptures and reliefs created by School of Sculpture in Aphrodisias, which started during Late Hellenistic Period in 1st Century BC and remained till Early Byzantine Period in 5th Century AD as well as of various types of sarcophagi. Examples of these plastic artifacts include Zoilos Frieze which is currently being displayed, the sculpture of Melpomene (muse of tragedy), various emperor sculptures, a 1st Century BC marble copy of bronze cast sculpture called Discophoros of Polykleitos, whose original is currently displayed in Paul Getty Museum in USA, Achilles - Penthesilea group, child Dionysus and Satyr sculptures, miscellaneous Nike sculptures, Aphrodisias - Cult of Aphrodite Sculpture, priest and priestess sculptures, a mono-block blue marble horse sculpture and originally dual colored marble (blue and white) Europa and Zeus sculptures.

While high relief panes of the Sebasteion structural group were formerly stored at the shop of the excavation house due to restoration activities being carried out by the excavation team, now these important artifacts were started to be displayed in Museum Annex (Love and Heart Hall) which was commissioned to be constructed by Geyre Foundation, as of May 2008.



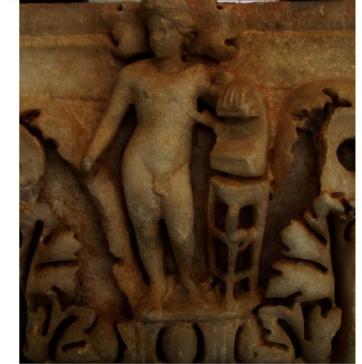
Martyrion Church (5th - 7th Century AD)

It was put forward that this ostentatious structure located to the south west of the acropolis is either a holy church or a monastery dedicated to an anonymous saint and martyr.



Bouleuterion

While bouleuterion served as a convening place for the local council running the city, it also served for many purposes as an indoors theater and gathering place for the people. The current structure was constructed at the northern side of the north agora which is an outdoor public gathering place during 200s AD.



Anta Capital, Marble (4th - 5th Century AD)

It is a pilaster capital. There is a man figure all naked but covered only with a belt between the acanthus leaves and on this left, there is a three legged cauldron with a musical instrument above it.