



- 1. Artemis Sanctuary 1a. Temple of Artemis
- 1b. Artemis Altar 1c. Sacrifice area
- 1d. Ionian Altar Monument Stylobates Base 1f. Stoaas 1g. Public Toilet 1h. Library 1i. Spolia structure 1j. Thracian Kings Monument 1k. Meeting Area 1l. Sacred Spring 1m. Exedra and Southern Podium
- 2. Byzantine Wall
- 3. Market Basilica
- 4. Market-Agora 4a. Ceremonial Gateway (Propylon) 4b. Agora Square 4c. Agora Stoa
- 5. Tetragonos-Agora
- 6. Roman-Byzantine Walls
- 7. City Gymnasium
- 8. Stadion City Wall
- 10. Theatron
- 11. Tumulus
- 12. Temple of Athena
- 13. Theater
- 14. Odeon
- 15. Building with Hypocaust



Visiting Hours

April 15 - September 30

Opening Time: 10:00
Closing Time: 19:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:00

September 30 - April 15

Opening Time: 08.30
Closing Time: 17:30
Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00

Closed on Saturdays, Sundays.

Address: Ortaklar Beldesi, Tekin Köyü/Aydın • **Phone:** 0256 225 22 59

Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.

[f TurkishMuseums](#)
[i officialturkishmuseums](#)
[t TurkishMuseums](#)
[v TurkishMuseums](#)
[@ TurkishMuseums](#)

www.turkishmuseums.com



www.muze.gov.tr



GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



MAGNESIA

THE CITY OF WHITE BROWED ARTEMIS



One of the indicators of the importance of Magnesia is that the Temple of Artemis Leukophryene, which the architect and writer of antiquity, Vitruvius, highlights in his work "Ten Books on Architecture" as a masterpiece of the architect Hermogenes with a pseudodipteros plan, stands in Magnesia ad Meandrum.

The second (present) Magnesia, rebuilt in 400 BC on the site where the Temple of Artemis Leukophryene had stood since Archaic Period, where the slopes of Gümüşdağ (Thorax) reached ancient Lethaios (Gümüşçay), is known as "Magnesia ad Maeandrum" (Magnesia of Maendrum). It was a city with an important commercial and strategic location in Ionia, in the middle of the triangle of Ephesus, Priene, Tralleis, on the roads connecting these cities.

It was famous for its cereal crops and figs, as it still is today. After Alexander the Great (336-323 BCE), the city experienced its most glorious period under the rule of Seleucus and then under the Kingdom of Pergamon.



The existing elements of the western facade of the temple are sufficient for restoration. The fame of the city, which began with this temple in antiquity, continues today in that elements of this building are exhibited in the Louvre and Berlin Pergamon museums.

The second (present-day) Magnesia, rebuilt in 400 BCE on the site where the Temple of Artemis Leukophryene had been located since Archaic Period, where the slopes of Gümüşdağ (Thorax) reached ancient Lethaios (Gümüşçay), is known as "Magnesia ad Maeandrum" (Magnesia of Maendrum). It was a city with an important commercial and strategic location in Ionia, in the middle of the triangle of Ephesus, Priene, Tralleis, on the roads connecting these cities. It was famous for its cereal crops and figs, as it still is today. After Alexander the Great (336-323 BCE), the city experienced its most glorious period under the rule of Seleucus and then under the Kingdom of Pergamon.



The City of Races

Another indication of the importance of Magnesia is the stadium built of marble with a capacity of 40,000 spectators for Artemis Olympic Games, the construction of which was begun at this time, as if to challenge other popular cities in the area.

Built for sports games, music competitions and horse races, the stadium is the only known example with its state of conservation, scriptures, and reliefs on the podium.

The fact that seven sculptures were found in one room, eight in another and seven sculptures in a room in 2018 also underlines that the city has extended its prestigious position much further with this reputation through sculpture. Skylla capital constructed by inspiration from Odyssea, the work of Homer, and other finds indicate the continuous presence of the school of sculpture at Magnesia.



Roman Period
2nd century BCE

The Scylla adventure of Odysseus, mentioned in Homer's Odyssey, is described on the Skylla Capital.



Temple of Artemis

Magnesia was an independent city in the time of Roman Empire and was designated as the 7th Anatolian city on 3rd century coins CE. The idea that one of the earliest Christian communities in Anatolia was in Magnesia is supported by a chapel that may belong to Saint Ignatius.

It is also known that the city was used as a centre of episcopacy until the 12th century CE in the Byzantine Empire. Magnesia is one of the most accessible cities of antiquity. You reach the city 2 km after the exit "Magnesia" before the Bodrum Highway ends.