

- |                     |                        |                               |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1-CITY WALLS        | 11-SHRINE              | 21-TEMPLE OF APOLLON ISOTIMOS |
| 2-TOWERS            | 12-ANCIENT BRIDGE      | 22-TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS (DORIAN) |
| 3-GATES             | 13-ANCIENT BRIDGE(?)   | 23-CENTRAL BATH               |
| 4-BYZANTINE WALL    | 14-EASTERN NECROPOLIS  | 24-AGORA                      |
| 5-MEDIEVAL TOWER    | 15-WESTERN NECROPOLIS  | 25-BOULEUTERION               |
| 6-CISTERN           | 16-NORTHERN NECROPOLIS | 26-NORTHERN BATH              |
| 7-NYMPHAEUM-CISTERN | 17-SOUTHERN NECROPOLIS | 27-CLASSICAL AGE CHAMBER TOMB |
| 8-AQUEDUCT          | 18-THEATRE             | 28-STADION                    |
| 9-ROCK TOMB         | 19-TEMPLE OF DIONYSOS  | 29-EASTERN BATH               |
| 10-COLUMBARIUM      | 20-ROMAN VILLA-POOL    |                               |



**Visiting Hours**

<b>April 15-September 30</b> Opening Time: 10:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:00	<b>September 30-April 15</b> Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Closed on Saturdays and Sundays.
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**Address:** Doğanıyurt Köyü, Araphisar Mahallesi • **Phone:** 0256 733 13 29

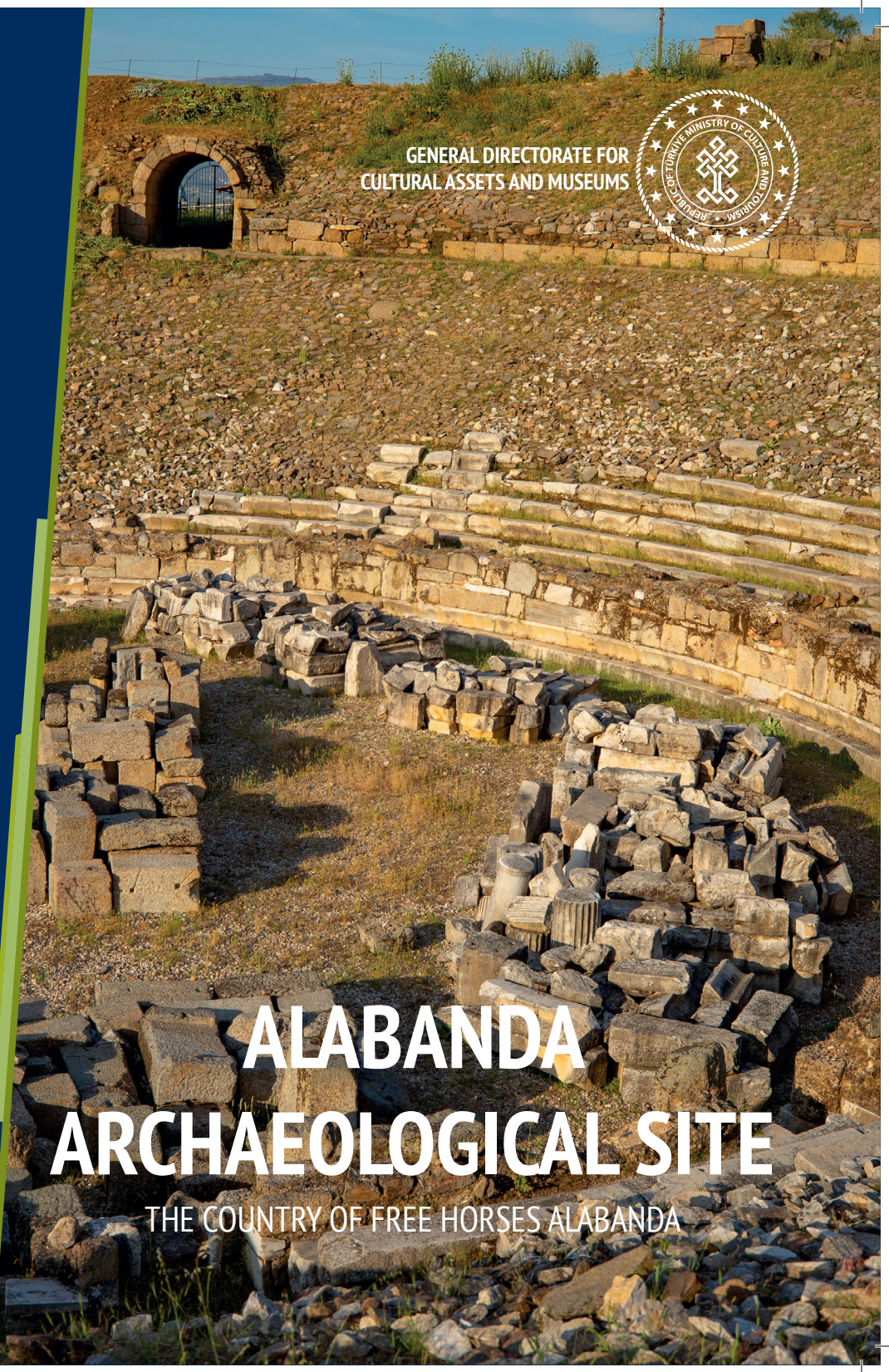
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR  
 CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS
 

# ALABANDA

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

THE COUNTRY OF FREE HORSES ALABANDA

In Carian  
Language: Ala  
(Horse) and  
Banda (Race)



The ancient city of Alabanda is located within the boundaries of Aydın Province, Çine district, Doğanıyurt village. Araphisar, where Alabanda is located, is a neighborhood of Doğanıyurt village. The city is spread over the slopes of two hills, which are extensions of Karadağ, 4 km west of the Çine Stream (Marsyas) and towards the Çine Plain in the North. Today, the region extending to the western end of Denizli and encompassing most of Aydın and Muğla provinces and bounded by the Büyük Menderes (Maiandros) River to the north, Dalaman (Indos) Stream to the east and the Aegean Sea to the west and south, was called the Caria Region. The city of Alabanda was one of the most important cities in the region.

The name Alabanda originates from the words ala (horse) and banda (race) in the Carian language. Byzantine Historian Stephanos states that the city was named Alabanda after Alabandos, the son of King Kar, won a horse race. Cicero in his book The World of the Gods states that the city was named after Alabandos, the Carian God. Later, when Alexander the Great came to Anatolia, at the end of the 3rd century BC, we learn for the first time about Alabanda, whose name had not been mentioned before. Accordingly, the Seleucid King Antiochus III names the city Antiochia Chrysaoris. According to the inscription found at Delphi, the city is named Antiochia Chrysaoris at the request of Antiochus III. An inscription found at Delphi states that the Amphictyonic League passed a resolution at the request of Antiochus III to declare Alabanda an asylum, and that in accordance with this resolution the city was dedicated Zeus Chrysaos and Apollo Isotimos.

The Roman historian Luvius mentions that in 170 the Alabandians sent a 23 kg golden crown and many gifts with the ambassadors to Rome. The first coin minting in Alabanda began in the 3rd century BC, shortly before the city became Antiochia Chrysaoris. Although minting stopped from time to time, it continued during the Roman Empire. There are reliefs of the flying horse (Pegasus) on the coins. Probably the flying horse is related to the founding myth of the city.

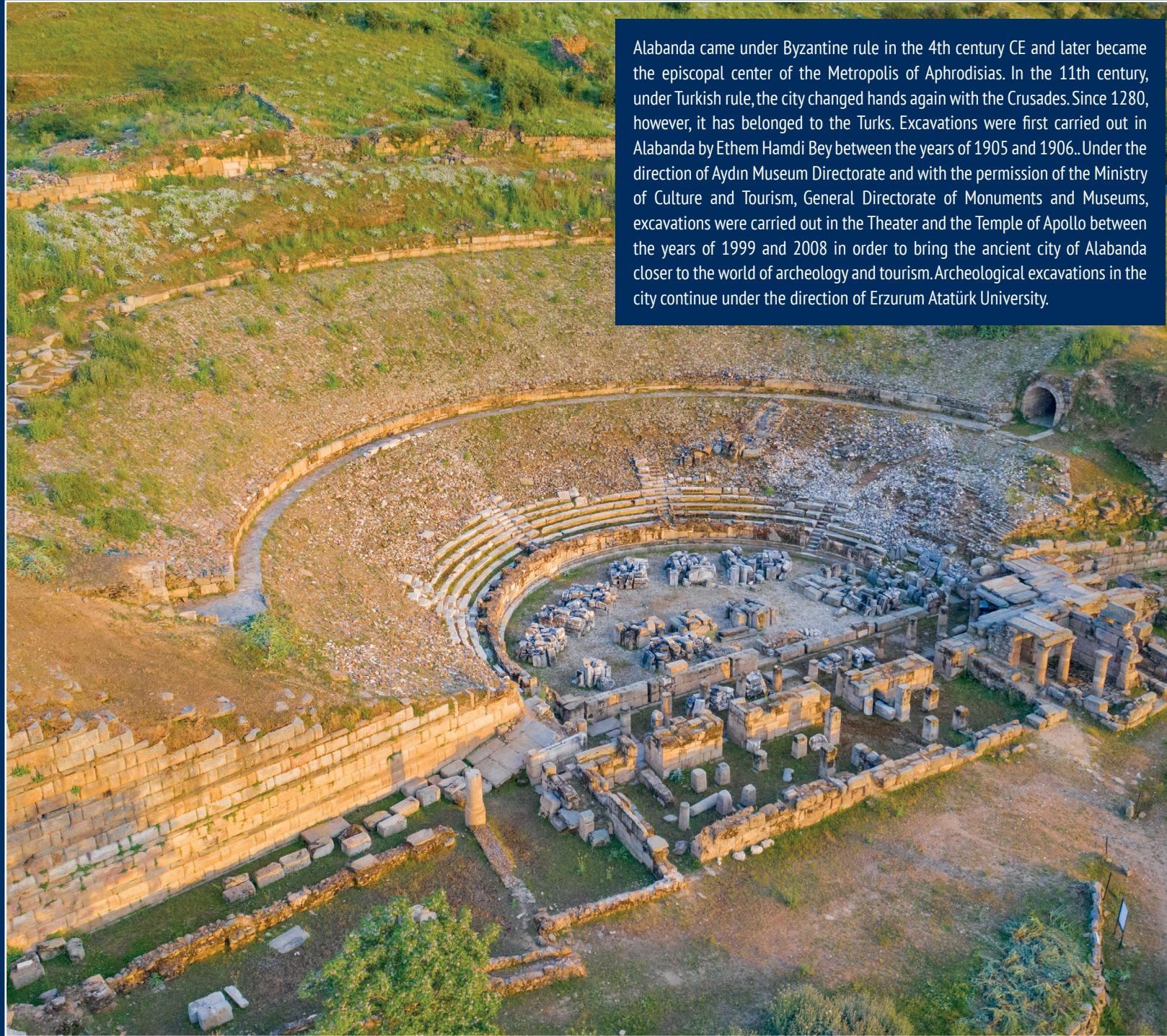
The Country  
of Free Horses

The ancient city of Alabanda is intertwined with the Araphisar Neighborhood that lives on to this day. The most important surviving structures in the city are the theater, the council house, the bath structure, the city walls, the temple of Apollo and the Doric temple.

The oldest information about Alabanda dates back to the time of the Hittite Kingdom, which ruled Anatolia about four thousand years ago. During the Greek expedition organized in 480 BC by the Persians who lived in the territory of present-day Iran, Alabanda was known as a great Phrygian city. We know that 200 years later it was a member of the Carian League and 100 years later the name of the city was changed to Antiochia Chrysaoris during the war.

After the Apemeia Peace Treaty (188 BC) Alabanda came under the rule of Rhodes and finally, 2100 years ago, Alabanda became a free city and always maintained good relations with Roman Empire. During this time 4 temples were built in the city. In the Christian era Alabanda was an episcopal center under the Metropolitan of Aphrodisias.

Alabanda joined the Asia Province as the 21st city after Rome took over the rule of Anatolia in 70 BC. When Ephesus was declared the provincial capital in 48 BC by M. Antonius, it became the capital of the region and Miletus, Priene, Tralleis, and Nysa were connected to Ephesus. Alabanda had good relations with Rome in the 1st and 2nd centuries BC. In 22 CE, Tiberius again granted the city the right of asylum. Strabon mentions that the city is very rich, the people are fond of entertainment and there are many girls playing harps in the city.



Alabanda came under Byzantine rule in the 4th century CE and later became the episcopal center of the Metropolis of Aphrodisias. In the 11th century, under Turkish rule, the city changed hands again with the Crusades. Since 1280, however, it has belonged to the Turks. Excavations were first carried out in Alabanda by Ethem Hamdi Bey between the years of 1905 and 1906. Under the direction of Aydın Museum Directorate and with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, excavations were carried out in the Theater and the Temple of Apollo between the years of 1999 and 2008 in order to bring the ancient city of Alabanda closer to the world of archeology and tourism. Archeological excavations in the city continue under the direction of Erzurum Atatürk University.

Augustus



He is the first emperor of Roman Empire, who ruled between 27 BC and 14 CE. He accomplished great things for forty years and kept peace with his neighbors. He reorganized the finance, administration, and army by establishing a strong government. On the other hand, he initiated religious reforms. He carried out great public works in Rome and protected writers like Vergilius and Horatius with the help of his advisor Maecenas. After his death in 14 CE, Augustus was declared by the Senate as a god to be worshipped by the Romans; the names Augustus and Caesar were used by all subsequent emperors.

One of the most important changes Augustus made was to rename the month of August, a change that still stands today. The 8th month of the Roman calendar, Sextilis (so named because it is the 6th month in the original Roman calendar and the Latin equivalent of the number six is sex), also one of the factors in the choice of this month is that many major events occurred in this month during the rise of Augustus, was effective in changing the name of this month to "Augustus" was changed to Augustus in memory of him. Therefore, the name of August today is associated with "Augustus".