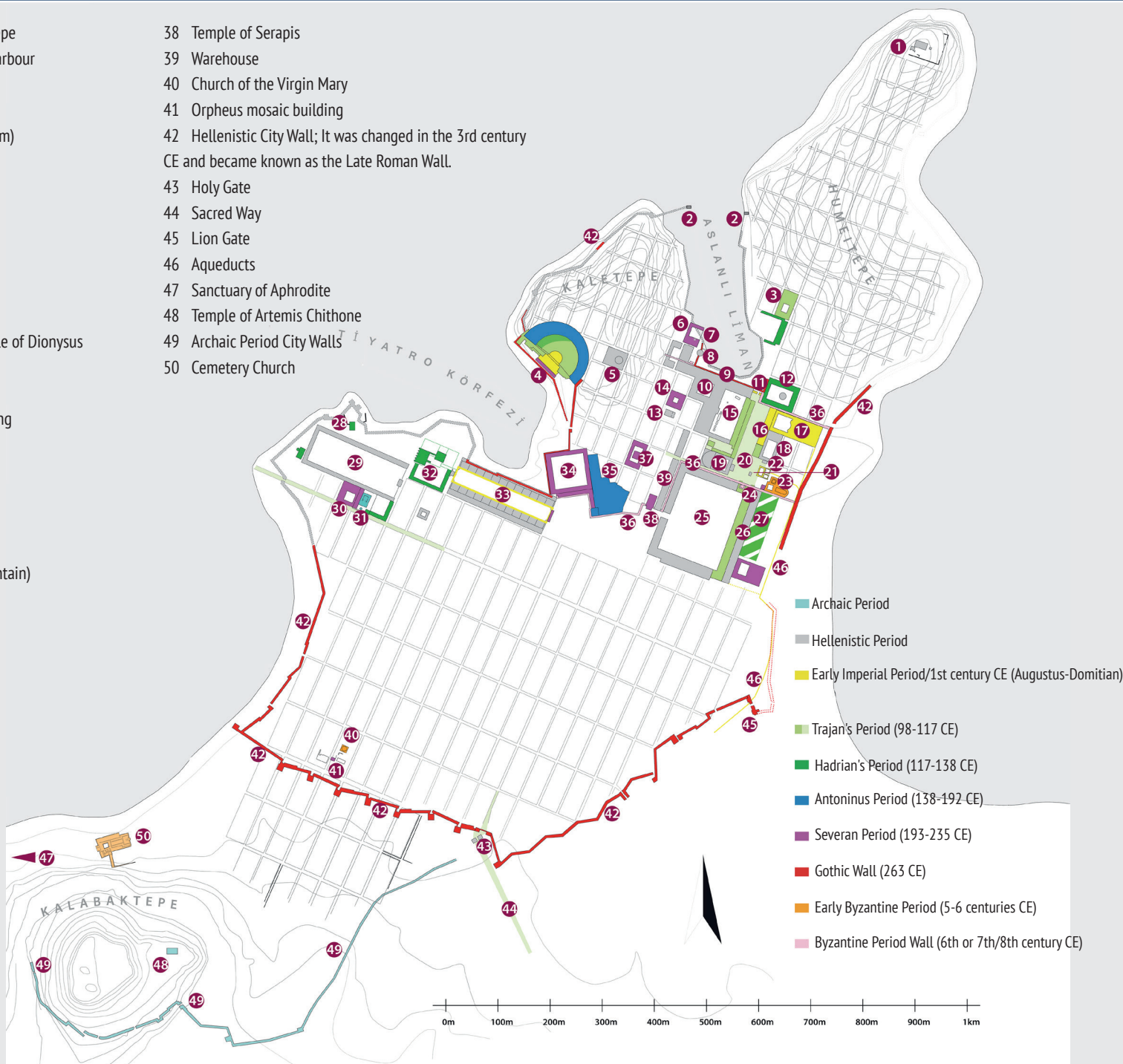


- 1 Temple of Demeter at Hümay Tepe
- 2 Lions at the entrance of Lion Harbour
- 3 Hümay Tepe Bath
- 4 Theatre
- 5 Hellenistic Heroon 1 (mausoleum)
- 6 The building called synagogue
- 7 Little Harbour Monument
- 8 Great Harbour Monuments
- 9 Harbour Gallery
- 10 Peristyle Courtyard
- 11 Harbour Gate
- 12 Delphinion
- 13 Church of St. Michael and Temple of Dionysus
- 14 Bishop's Palace
- 15 Northern Market
- 16 Ionic regular colonnaded building
- 17 Bath of Capito
- 18 Hellenistic Peristyle
- 19 Bouleuterion (City Council)
- 20 Agora
- 21 Altars
- 22 Nymphaeum (Monumental Fountain)
- 23 Great Church
- 24 Market Gate
- 25 South Market
- 26 Antiochos Hall
- 27 Roman Basilica
- 28 Roman Heroon 2 (Mausoleum)
- 29 West Market
- 30 Building with Courtyard
- 31 Temple of Athena
- 32 Eumenes Gymnasium and Bath
- 33 Stadion
- 34 Palaestra
- 35 Faustina Baths
- 36 Byzantine City Wall
- 37 Rome Heroon 3 (Mausoleum)

- 38 Temple of Serapis
- 39 Warehouse
- 40 Church of the Virgin Mary
- 41 Orpheus mosaic building
- 42 Hellenistic City Wall; It was changed in the 3rd century CE and became known as the Late Roman Wall.
- 43 Holy Gate
- 44 Sacred Way
- 45 Lion Gate
- 46 Aqueducts
- 47 Sanctuary of Aphrodite
- 48 Temple of Artemis Chithone
- 49 Archaic Period City Walls
- 50 Cemetery Church

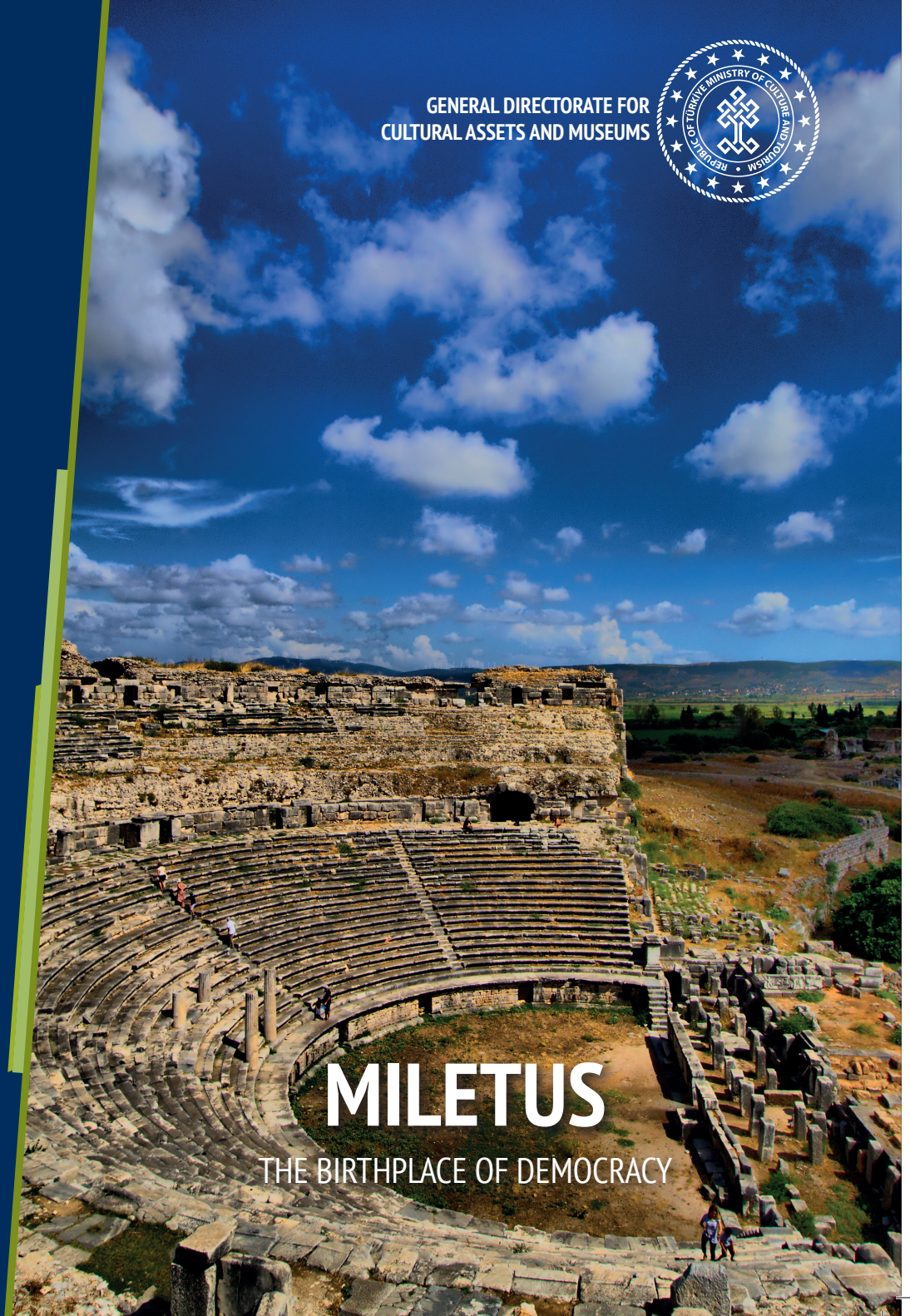


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MILETUS
THE BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY



Cult of Apollo Delphinios in Miletus

Excavations and inscriptions provide information about Apollo Delphinios, the main city cult of Miletus, from the 7th century BCE to the Late Ancient Period. At the beginning of each new year, in the spring month Taureon (April/May), the most important festival of the city, the Apollon Delphinios Festival, the oath ceremony of the rulers, the naturalization ceremony rituals are held in this area.

Temple of Serapis

The Roman Temple of Serapis consisted of a three-aisled sanctuary (cella) and an open front hall. The pediment of the front room has been raised, and there is a bust of Serapis with a garland of rays on it. The entrance wall of the sanctuary was added to the Byzantine wall in the 7th century BCE, and the area in front of it was used as an open space and the gate as a decorative city gate.



The City of Thales, Father of Science

Thales opened an era not only in the world of science but also in philosophy, and for this reason, he was given the title of "Father of Science". While classical Greece was just developing, Miletus, which was the centre of Ionia, began to shine as a centre of art, science and philosophy on the Anatolian coast. The advancement of ancient Greek civilization in science started with Miletus.

Harbour Monument

The monumental structure, called the Great Harbour Monument in modern times and dated to the 1st century BCE, was erected in honour of the successes of Julius Caesar and Pompeius in the naval wars against the pirates during the Roman Republic Period. Located right in front of the Harbour Gallery, this building dominated the entire harbour. It is 7.5 meters high and 11 meters in diameter.



It is the biggest bath complex of Miletus. Like the Bath of Capito, this building was planned as a bath-gymnasium. The largest part of the building complex is the palaestra surrounded by nearly square columned galleries. The palaestra adjacent to the stadium in the southwest was partially unearthed. Two entrances on the east side of the palaestra lead to a long space (ambulacrum) where social activities and conversations are held. In this 60-meter-long hall, there are 13 chat rooms facing each other. To the north is a square space called the Hall of the Muses. Performances were probably held at this venue. The vaulted spaces to the south and east of the long hall are the spaces in the baths, each of which has a different function.

Faustina Bath

