

Visiting Hours

1 April-1 October Opening Time: 10:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:00	1 October-1 April Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Closed on Saturday and Sunday.
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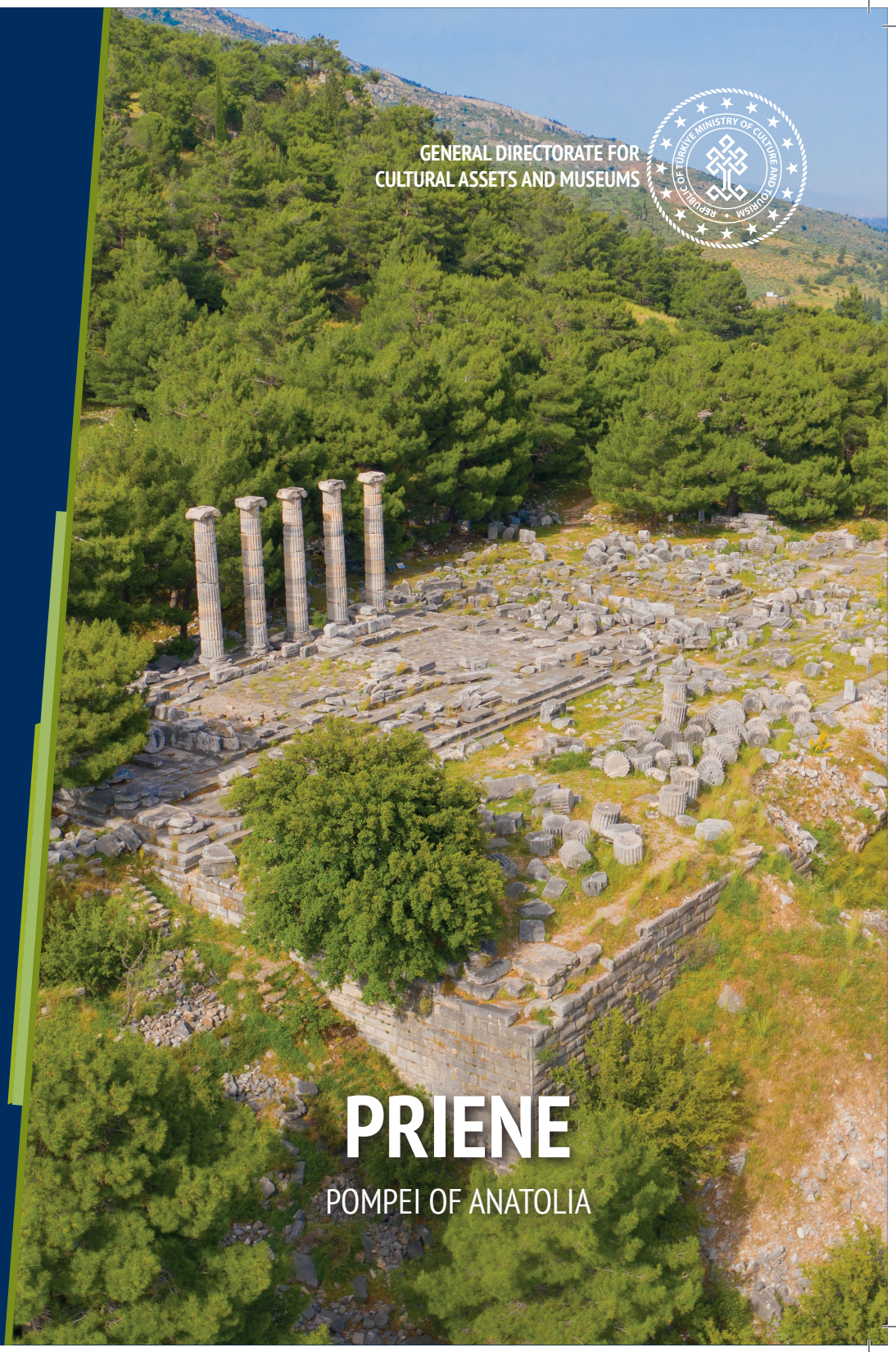
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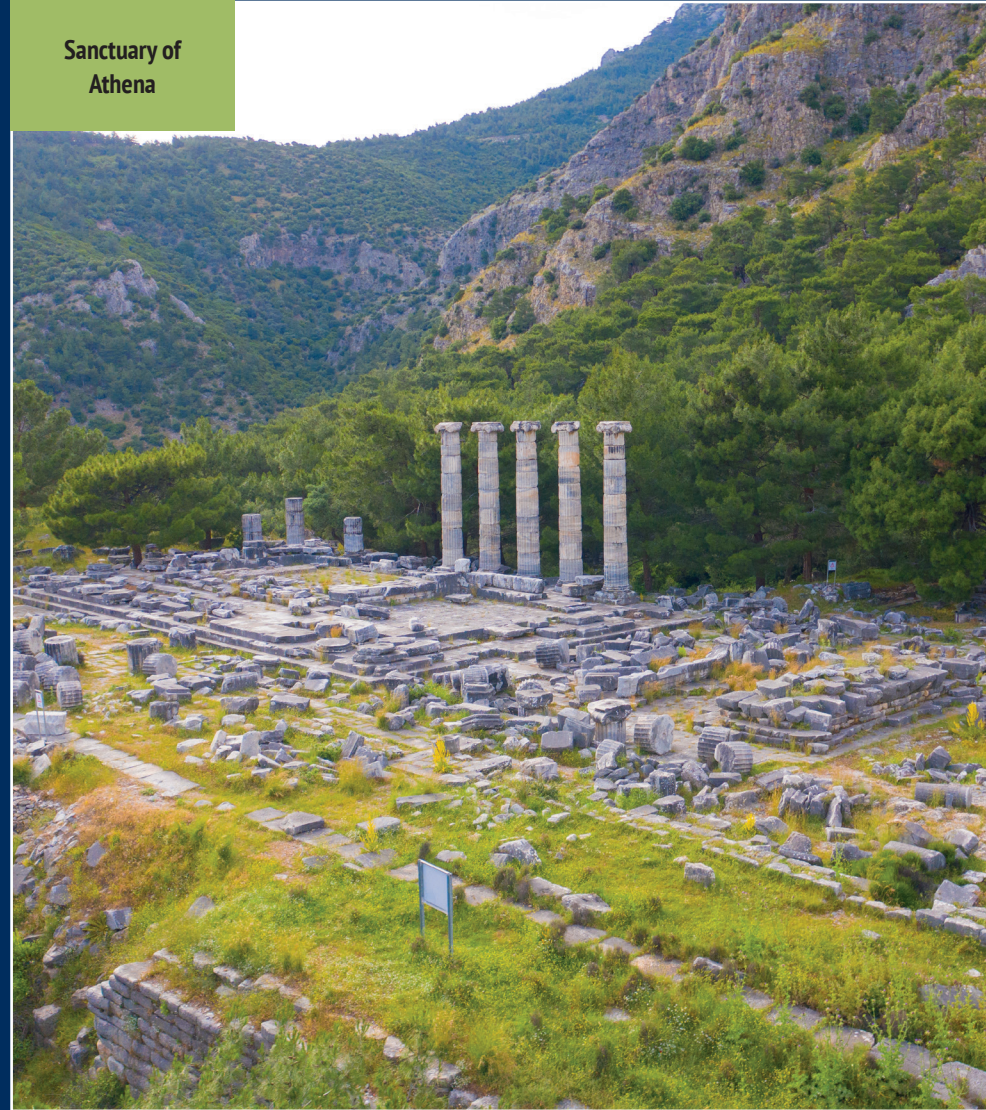


GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



PRIENE
POMPEI OF ANATOLIA

Sanctuary of Athena



The sanctuary is entered through the monumental gate called the propylon dating from the Gregorian years. A rectangular structure left empty is reached through numerous pillars and entablature pieces. This is an altar dating to the 2nd century BCE. The altar was once adorned with figured reliefs. The temple is located to its west. The remains of the pedestal of Athena's cult statue at the back to the west have been preserved. Pytheos has opened a new era in temple architecture by designing all plan elements with measurements based on a single module. Between the temple and the altar is an architrave with Greek inscription.

Theatre



It is the only example that has been preserved in Western Anatolia without many additions from the Roman Period. At first, the games in honour of the god Dionysus were held downstairs, but later it was moved to the Proscenium, which was covered with a wooden panel. The altar of Dionysus still stands on the edge of the orchestra in the back.

Eastern Gate

The East Gate was once the most magnificent gate in Priene. From here, the path along the burial grounds in front of the city wall was leading to the neighbouring city of Magnesia,



Synagogue

The western residential areas of the city, BC. After a great fire disaster in the city in the 2nd century, it was not used again, with exceptions.

However, it is understood that a new religious building was built with the additions made in the 3-4 centuries CE in a house that was used in this area and was destroyed by fire. The rows of seats stretched along the north and east walls of the building. The description of the seven-armed candelabra with birds on both sides, which was unearthed during the excavations in this area, indicates that this structure functioned as a synagogue.



Bouleuterion and Prytaneion



Bouleuterion, one of the best-preserved examples of its kind, has a square plan. In the Bouleuterion, which has a seating capacity of approximately 500 people, the council members met and made decisions about the construction activities planned to be done in the city as well as the social and political events of the city.

The decisions taken were announced to the public from the niches on the south of the building. There is Prytaneion just to east of Bouleuterion. The Prytaneion, which was built in the form of a peristyle house, functioned as a kind of state guest house. The Prytaneion, the place where the sacred fire of Hestia burned, also represented the centre of the legal and protective unity of the state.

Episcopal Church

The basilica, which is the Episcopal Church, was built in the 5-6 centuries AD with spolia materials, some of which were the structural elements of the southern gallery of the Athena Sanctuary.

The priest's pulpit (ambon) is in the middle of the church. To the east is the half-round apse of the church.



Sanctuary of the Egyptian Gods

Another sanctuary in the eastern part of the city was reserved for the Egyptian gods. In the inscription found here, the names of the Egyptian gods named Isis, Serapis and Anubis are seen. In the continuation of the inscription reference is made to the torchlight processions in honour of the goddess Isis, and it is written that the priest of this temple must also have been an Egyptian.

