

Historical Places

Aphrodisias, enjoys both an unbelievable historical richness and a beautiful natural scenery where all green tones from poplar to olive trees are present. The city was famous not only as a philosophy and medicine center but above all
[more information](#)

Belevi Mausoleum, Situated 29km far from Kusadasi, Belevi Mausoleum is reputed for its being the second largest and highest tomb house of Ancient Anatolia, thought to be belonged to Hellenistic era. The largest and the
[more information](#)

Cappadocia, There are three cities surrounding Cappadocia which are Nevsehir, Urgup and Avanos. Three million years ago the region was erupted of the Mountain Erciyes and Mountain Hasan. In the middle of these three cities the world famous town
[more information](#)

Caravanserail, Built in 1618 by the Ottoman vizier Okuz Mehmet Pasa, the attractive Caravanserail was served for the sea trade of the region. The delicate model of the Ottoman architectural style, consists of an open square-like
[more information](#)

Cave of Zeus, Surrounded mostly by the olive trees and a great variety of the colorful wild flowers of the region, The Cave of Zeus, pretends to be hidden from the view, serving as a "secret" place. To the mythology, Zeus used to swim inside
[more information](#)

Claros, Situated 32 km north of Kusadasi and 2 km north of the ancient harbor Notion, Claros was famous for "The Temple of Apollo" as a center of oracle in the Hellenistic and Roman eras. Claros possessed several religious edifices including the famous.....
[more information](#)

Didyma, is located near the village of Yenihisar (Yoran) near the town of Söke in the province of Aydin in the Aegean region. Here one finds an important sanctuary that housed one of the oracles of Apollo. It was connected to Miletus by sea.....
[more information](#)

Ephesus, the most renowned of the ancient towns founded in the Ionian region in Western Anatolia, is located on the south of Izmir's Selçuk County. It is considered as one of the most important centers not only in Western Anatolian civilization
[more information](#)

Euromos, It is located between Milas and Bafa Lake. It is known to be one of the best preserved temples in Asia Minor which is the Temple of Euromos. It was built in the 2nd century A.D. It was consisted of 17 columns originally and
[more information](#)

Heraklia, A member of Ionian Confederacy, Heraklia, was established on an earlier city called "Latmus" dated back to the 8th century BC. The city took its name from the famous mythological figure, Herakles.....
[more information](#)

Hierapolis, was established by King Eumenes 2 and was given the name of "Hiera" in the honour of the wife of Telephos, the legendary establisher of the ancient Pergamum. Hierapolis was visited frequently by the people from the nearest cities
[more information](#)

lasos, As one of the most important site of the region of Caria, the history of lasos dates back to 3000BC. Once situated on an island, the city is now joined to the mainland, creating a peninsula. The people of lasos were mostly getting their.....
[more information](#)

Isa Bey Mosque is one of the most delicate examples of Seljukian architecture, situated below the basilica of Saint John. The mosque was built by the master Syrian architecture Ali son of Mushimish al -Damishki, between the years of 1374 and 1375.....
[more information](#)

Kursunlu Monastery, Situated on the side of the slope at an altitude of 600 meters above the sea level, The Monastery of Kursunlu, is believed to be a Byzantine orthodox monastery built in the 2nd century AD. In the consequence of the immigrations
[more information](#)

Magnesia, The known history of Magnesia (ad Meandrum) dates back to the 11th century BC, by Aeolians from Thessaly. Due to the great influence of the Ion Cities around the region, the city of Magnesia was
[more information](#)

Miletos, The origins and earliest history of Miletus are still a subject of controversy. The name "Milawanda" that occurs in Hittite texts may well refer to Miletus. The excavations undertaken so far have reached as far as the Bronze Age.....
[more information](#)

Mylasa, It was a Carian city close to the religious center Labranda. King Mausolus was born in this city who later on made it the capital during his reign. In the 1st century a scaled-down replica was built by the Romans in Mylasa.....
[more information](#)

Neopolis, Ancient Neopolis stands as the second peninsula, little further to the Pigeon Island. The site was controlled by the Ionians and was functioning for controlling the trade between the cities. Neopolis was also reputed for the first

inhabited area

[more information](#)

Notion, Known as the harbor city of Colophon and its link to the sea, the site of ancient Notion, is 30 km north of Kusadasi on the Kusadasi-Seferihisar coastal highway, within the borders of the seaside village- Ahmetbeyli of Izmir.

.....

[more information](#)

Panionion, Located northwest of Priene, on the northeast corner of Dilek peninsula, near today's Guzelcamli, stood Panionion, as an important annual meeting place of the Ionian League. Panionion is significant for its being the oldest unity of the

[more information](#)

Pergamum, After the death of Alexander the Great, one of his generals who is called Lysimachus chose Pergamum as the depository for his wealth. He placed nine thousand talents of gold in Pergamum.....

[more information](#)

Phygale, Once located 3 km north of Kusadasi, Phygale was known as one of the oldest settlements in the area. Two different points of view arise about the foundation of Phygale. For some archeologists.....

[more information](#)

Priene, The first establishments in Priene go back till 2000 BC. According to ancient documents, these first settlers were the Banians who mixed with the Ionians. In the Archaic period, the city's location may have been nearer to Miletos.....

[more information](#)

Saint John, It is believed that the evangelist St. John had spent his last years in the region around Ephesus and buried in the southern slope of Ayosolug Hill. Three hundred years after the death of Saint Paul, a small chapel was

[more information](#)

Sardis, The ancient city is situated in Manisa Salihli, in the territory of ancient Lydia, at the foot of Tmolus Mountains, 72km away from Izmir and 162km away from Kusadasi on Izmir-Ankara highway where evidence has been found of human

[more information](#)

Seljuk Castle, The well preserved Byzantine castle stands on the hill of Ayasuluk during 1500 years. As the castle was located at significant point it was rebuilt and expanded in the Seljukian and Ottoman eras. The main entrance gate of the

[more information](#)

Seven Sleepers, Located on the northern slopes of Mount Pion, near Ephesus, The Grotto of Seven Sleepers has been discovered by both Christians and Moslems with a growing interest. According to the Christian legend seven young men

[more information](#)

Temple of Artemis, The temple of Artemision is known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Antic world. It has been built in the areas of Ephesus on a flat area which has over the centuries turned into a swamp. Today one can only see the

[more information](#)

Teos, Established early in the 1st millennium BC, ancient Teos, was a state of the Ionian Confederacy. The city lay over a hill that was to be the acropolis and extends to the south of the hill, -where a harbor was located. Teos was mentioned to

[more information](#)

Virgin Mary, Located on the top of the "Bulbul" mountain 9 km ahead of Ephesus, the shrine of Virgin Mary enjoys a marvelous atmosphere hidden in the green. It is the place where Mary may have spent her last days. Indeed, she may have

[more information](#)