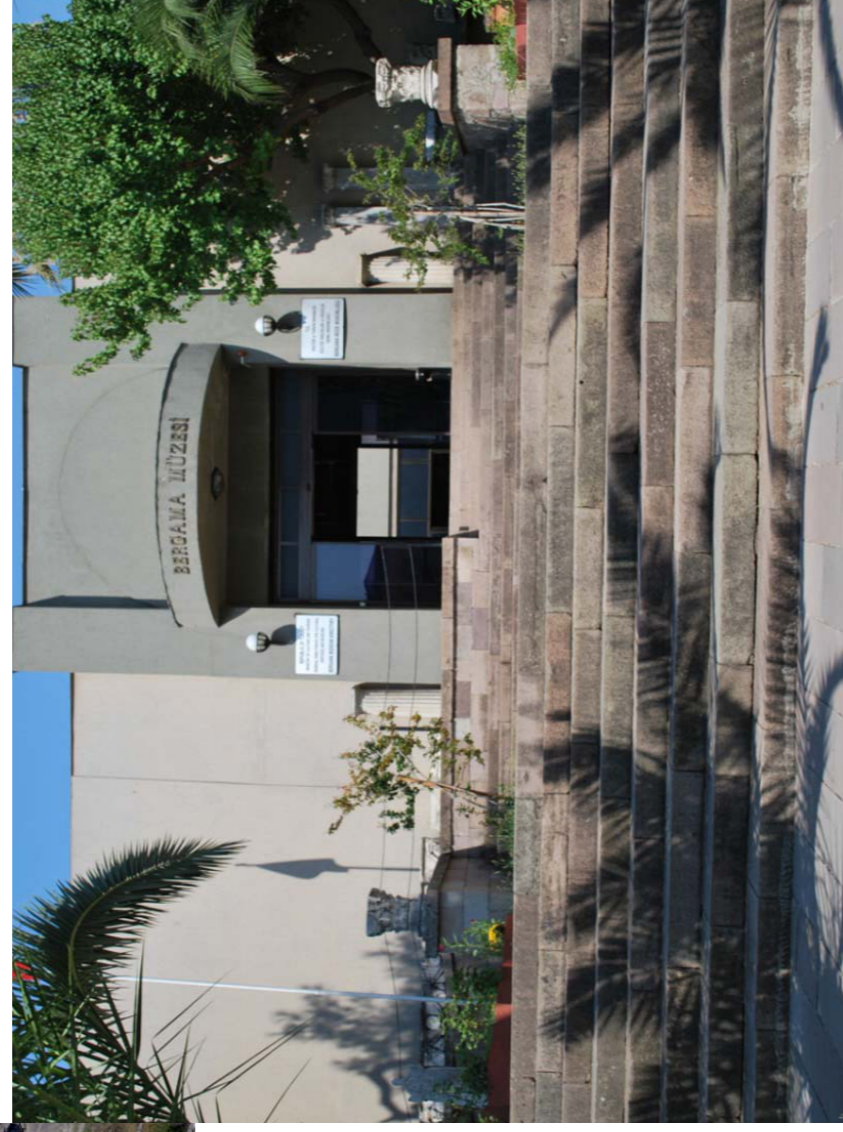


The most famous curing center  
of Ancient Ages, Asklepion

*Don't Miss*

# Bergama Museum



## Bergama Museum Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday		Sunday	
Monday	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	8.00 19.00	
31 October-1 April		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday		Sunday	
Monday	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	8.30 17.30	

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Address Zafer Mahallesi, Cumhuriyet Cd. No:10, 35725 Bergama/Izmir

Please visit the website for updated information.



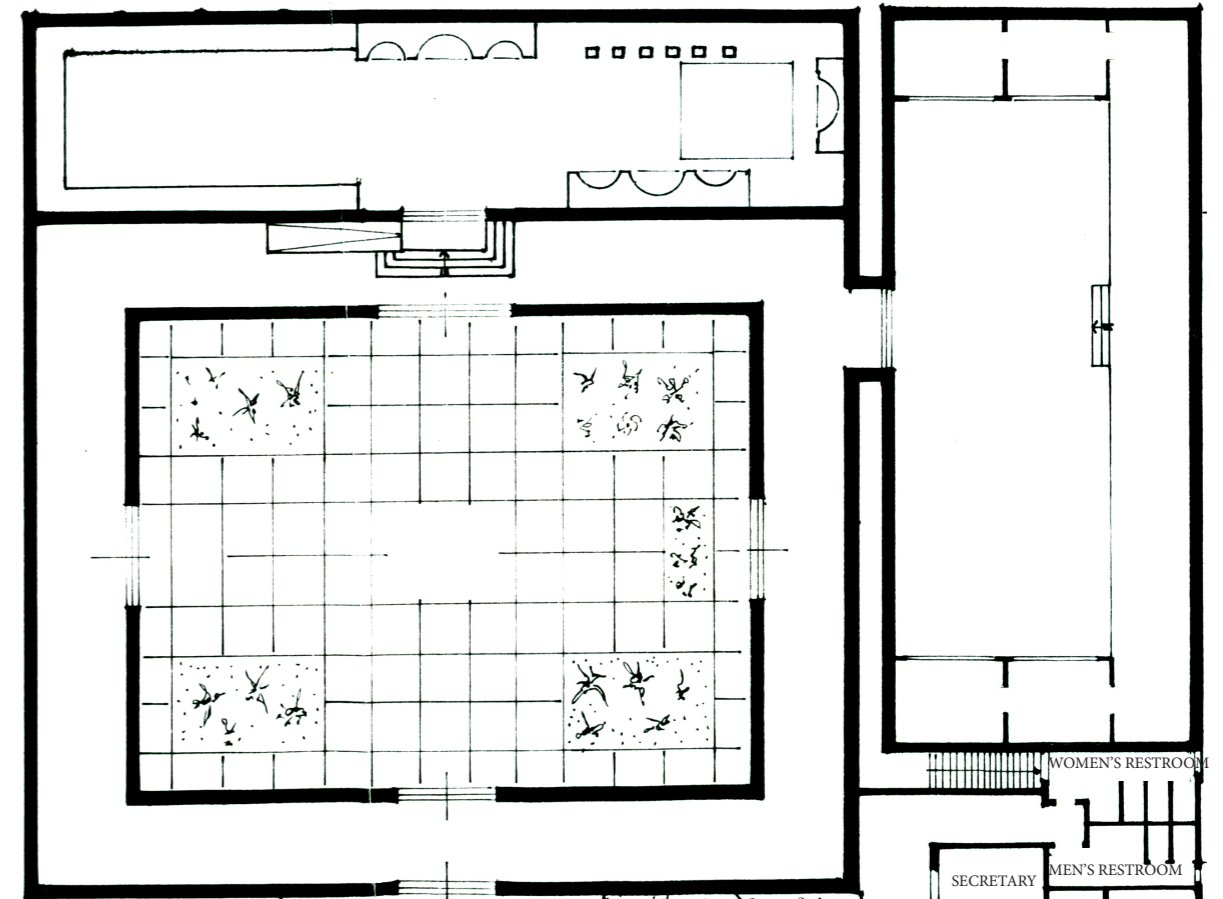
The witnesses of the past await  
for you...







The majority of the archaeological pieces in the exhibition consist largely of artifacts unearthed during excavations in the Acropolis, Asclepeion, Kızılavlu (Basilica), the Musalla Cemetery area and their vicinity. The chronology used in exhibition of artifacts covers a wide period of time from the Bronze Age to the Ottoman period. Bowls, pots, vessels, beak-mouth vessels for daily use or votive purposes constitute the bronze-period artifact groups. Local productions of ancient Pergamon, megara bowls, applique ceramics, pergamon sigillata, oil lamps, and cystophor coins that were first minted in Bergama are other striking artifact groups. Ethnography section houses important artifacts such as local costumes of Yoruk, Turkmen and Chepni tribes in Bergama region, bridal and casual clothes from Bergama, samples of carpets, rugs, saddlebags classified as Yuntdağı, Kozak, Yağcıbedir regions of Bergama, and personal clothes of Tuzcu Efe, who was a well-known leader in Bergama region, used during the Turkish War of Independence.



The first research efforts in Bergama, one of the earliest discovered ancient cities among the archaeological settlements in Anatolia, began in 1865. A small warehouse museum was created in the garden of the excavation house in order to protect the artifacts unearthed by C. Humann and A. Conze between 1878 and 1886. In addition to the excavations carried out in the Acropolis, a new museum building was needed as a result of the increase in the works unearthed as a result of the excavation activities in Asclepeion. In 1924, some of the archaeological artifacts were transferred to the building which was used as people's house in the city center in 1934 and began to be exhibited. Marshal Fevzi Çakmak, who came to Bergama in 1932, gave instructions for the establishment of a museum. Inspired by architects Bruno Meyer and Harold Hanson from the plan of the Altar of Zeus, the foundation of the museum was laid in 1933 in its current place, which was previously a cemetery. The museum was completed and opened to visitors on October 30, 1936.



**Dancing Woman figure from the Hellenistic Period found in the excavations in Myrina (Güzelbahçe)**

Its aesthetic posture and dynamism are highly compatible with the folds of the dress and the facial expression is very realistic. The figure, which has been successfully shaped forward, is also important in terms of being painted.



**Pergamon Figurine**  
Baroque style Hellenistic head belonging to Pergamon Sculpture School (2nd century BC)



**II. Eumenes;**  
Tetradrakhmond  
180-175 BC