In addition to nature based tourism an increased interest has been displayed towards cultural tourism in Turkey particularly after the 2000s. There is no doubt that museums have a major role in the increased demand for cultural tourism. Museums are included in the interest areas of both culture and tourism and therefore tourism activities carried out in museums are assessed within the scope of cultural tourism. For this reason museums which are situated at the cross-roads of both cultural geography as well as tourism have a major influence on the outcome of geographical studies carried out for the determination of impact on humans and venues. The importance of museum tourism which is included within the scope of culture tourism has increased in Turkey in parallel with the rest of the world. As of 2014 there are 188 state museums affiliated with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and 192 privately owned museums in Turkey. Among these museums the most frequently visited ones are Ayasofya Museum, Topkapı Museum and Mevlana Museum. In terms of revenue the leaders are Ayasofya Museum, Topkapı Museum and Denizli Hierapolis Archeological Site. The objective of this study was to assess the development of museums in Turkey and their contribution to culture tourism as well as manifest their regional differences. The number of museums, the number of artifacts held by these museums, the numbers of visitors and the relevant revenues were obtained from the TÜRSAB and TÜİK data for the years 1975-2013 which have been used as museum indicators to determine regional differences through spatial clustering with Mechanical Autocorrelation Analysis (Standard Deviation Ellipse, Moran’s I, LISA) method.