

Nysa

The Euromos Ancient City of
Carian Union and the Temple of
Zeus Labrayndios

Don't Miss



Nysa Ruins Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

31 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

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Nysa Education and Culture City





Wonder of Roman Architecture and Engineering, Nysa

The ancient city of Nysa presents the most beautiful examples of Roman architecture and engineering to its visitors with its structures built in the valley in accordance with the topography, especially the stadion, the tunnel and 3 bridges. One of the buildings used for educational purposes is the Gymnasium, where young men are educated, and the other is the Library, one of the well-preserved examples of Anatolia. Another building, built around 130 AD on the west side of the city, was used as a library, a meeting hall and a court room. Renovated at the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th century AC, the purpose of public use of the Library was completely terminated in the 6th century.



On the podium friezes of the stage of the theater they built, the Nysa people included sections of the life of Dionysus, the god of Nysa. Theater Friezes are exhibited in Aydin Archeology Museum.



Dionysus' City

One of the best preserved buildings in Nysa is the theater. It is thought to have been built in the 1st century BC during the Late Hellenistic Period. The Hadrian-Period stage building, demolished by the earthquake of 178 AC, was rebuilt as a three-storey building in 180-200 AC. Nysa Theater, like the other Anatolian ancient theaters, is a characteristic Anatolian-Roman theater. Podium friezes, which contain many important characters from mythology, also convey citations from the geography of the city.



Agora, Gymnasium, Stadion

Built on the west side of the city in the middle of the 2nd century AC, the Gymnasium was used as a venue for athletics as well as education. Located on the eastern side of the city, Agora is a large market place. This structure, which has porticoes with columns on four sides, is dated to the Late Hellenistic Period, especially due to the architectural features of the Eastern Stoa. Agora is surrounded by stoas in Ionian arrangement with double-row columns in the north and east, and Doric single-row columns in the south and west.