

Sacred City: Hierapolis

Don't Miss



Magnesia



Magnesia Archaeological Site 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
17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

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Address Ortaklar Bucuđu, Tekin K6yü, Germencik/Aydin

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www.muze.gov.tr



The City of Races: Menderes Magnesia



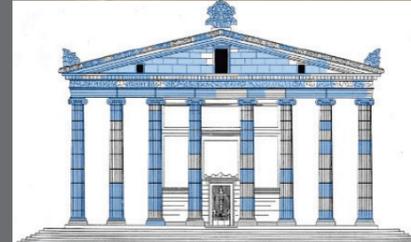


The City of Artemis with White Eyebrow

The second (existing) Magnesia reconstructed around 400 BC at the location where Leukophryne temple of Artemis had been present since Archaic era and where slopes of Gümüşdağ (Thorax) reached antique Lethaios (Gümüştay) has been identified as "Magnesia ad Maeandrum" (Menderes Magnesia) since antique period. The years that the city remained dependent on Seleukos and afterward on Pergamon Kingdom, following the reign of Alexander the Great (336-323 BC), was the most splendid period of the city. It was a city in the middle of the triangle of Ephesus, Prynne and Tralleis in Ionia; it had a significant commercial and strategic location on the roads interconnecting these cities. It was famous for its production of cereals and fig as it is today.



Roman Empire period, 2 B.C.
The Skylla adventure of Odysseus that is mentioned in *Odysseia* of Homeros is narrated on the headpiece of Skylla.



Temple of Artemis

Magnesia was an independent city during the Roman Empire period and it was described as the 7th city of the Anatolia on the coins pertaining to the 3rd century A.D. The idea that one of the earliest Christian communities in Anatolia was in Magnesia is supported by a chapel which may possibly pertain to Saint Ignatius. It is also known that it was used as the centre of episcopacy until the 12th century A.D. during the Byzantine Empire period. Magnesia is one of the most accessible cities among antique cities.



The City of the Races

Another indicator emphasizing the importance of Magnesia is the stadium constructed of marble with a capacity of 40.000 spectators for Artemis Olympic Games that is known to have started in this period, as if to challenging other popular cities in the vicinity. The stadium constructed for sport games, musical competitions and horse races is the single example known with its state of conservation, scriptures and reliefs in its podium. Skylla headpiece constructed by inspiration from *Odyssea*, the work of Homeros, and other findings indicate the continuous presence of the school of sculpture in Magnesia.