



**İZMİR MUSEUM DIRECTORATE
METROPOLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
PLAN**



Visiting Hours

April 1-October 31

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: 19:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30

October 31-April 1

Opening Time: 08:30
Closing Time: 17:30
Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00

Open everyday.

Address: Yeniköy, Sevgi Yolu Sk. 35860, Torbalı/Izmir • İzmir Müzesi • **Phone:** 0232 489 07 96

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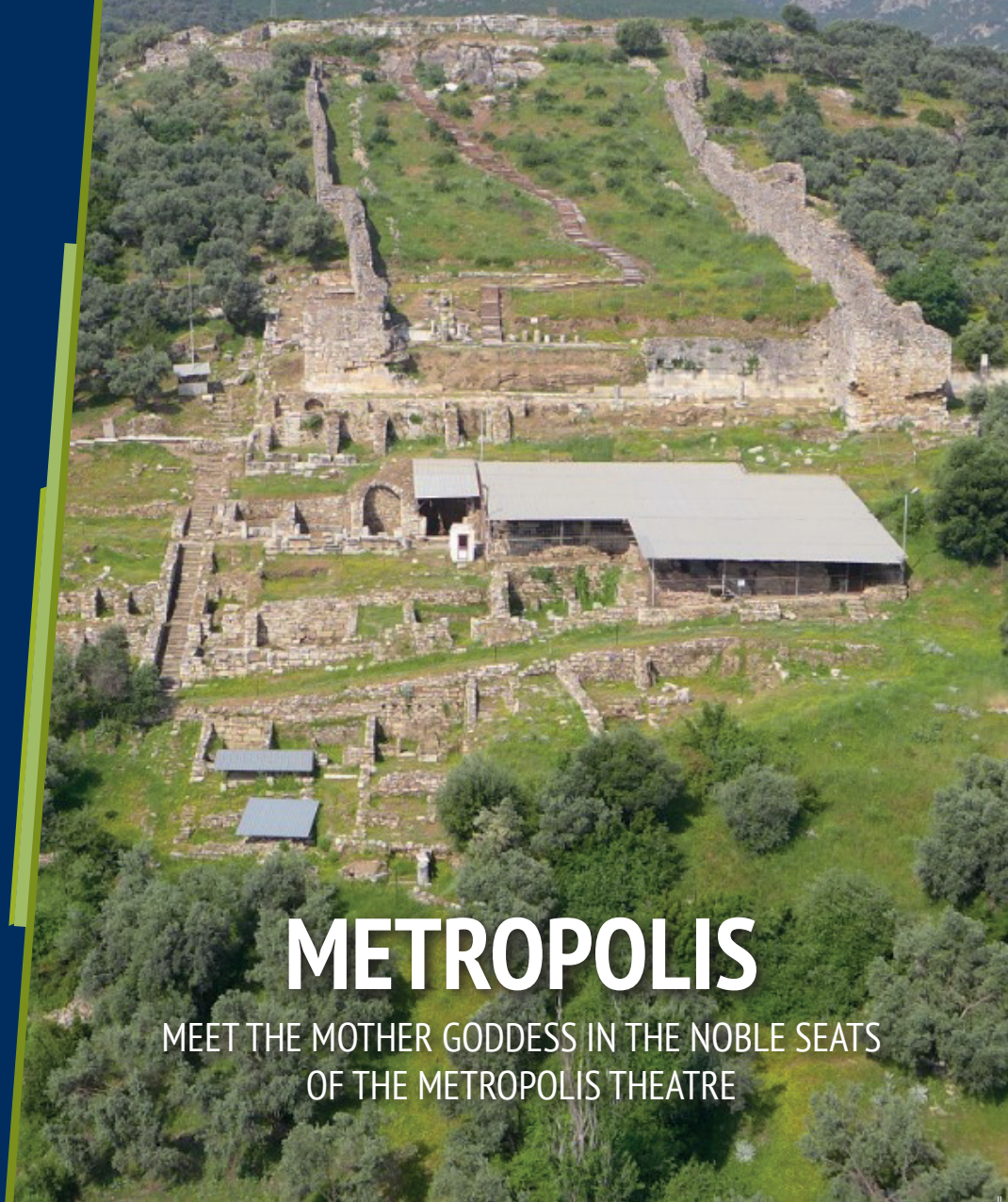


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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



METROPOLIS

MEET THE MOTHER GODDESS IN THE NOBLE SEATS
OF THE METROPOLIS THEATRE



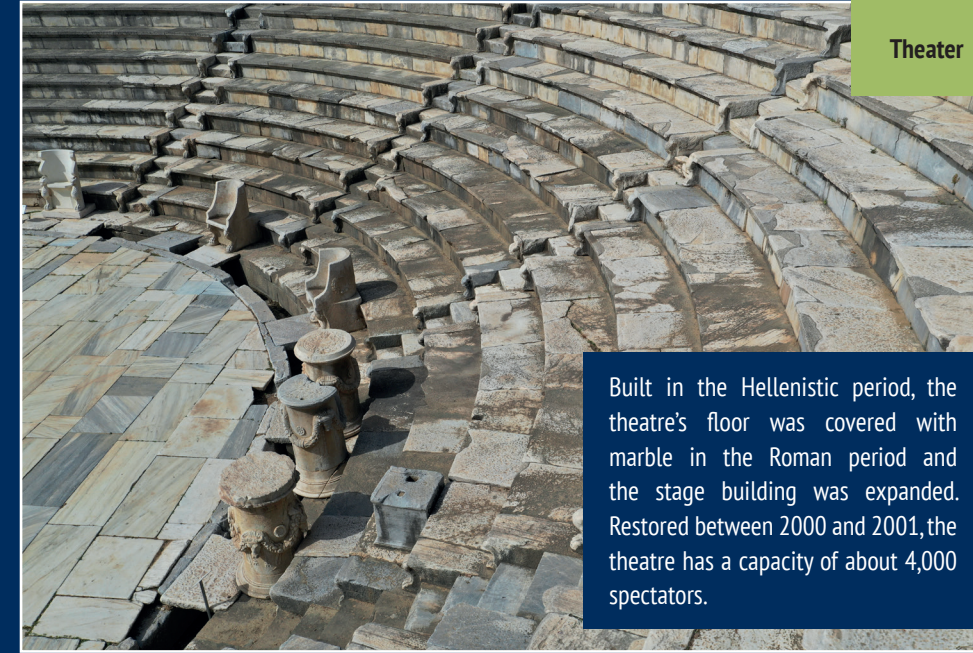
The ancient city of Metropolis is located between the villages of Yeniköy and Özbey in Torbalı, İzmir, resting its back on the Mount Galesion which is named after the mother goddess called Meter Galesia. The traces of the first settlement around the Metropolis date back to the Neolithic Period covering the areas of Tepeköy, Dedecik, and Kuşçuburun

In late antiquity, Metropolis became an episcopal center but began to shrink due to wars and economic reasons, and a defensive fortress was built around the city. Since the 14th century, the region was put under the rule of the Principality of Aydınöğulları but could not maintain its former position any longer and was moved to Torbalı.



Acropolis

Situated in a strategic and secure location, the Acropolis covers an area of 16,000 m², dominating the entire the Torbalı Plain, from which it is possible to observe the surroundings very well. As a result of the excavations and sondages, it was determined that the Acropolis hill was inhabited from 3000 years BCE onwards, and in the Hellenistic period its environs were surrounded by strong fortifications.



Theater

Built in the Hellenistic period, the theatre's floor was covered with marble in the Roman period and the stage building was expanded. Restored between 2000 and 2001, the theatre has a capacity of about 4,000 spectators.

Peristyle House

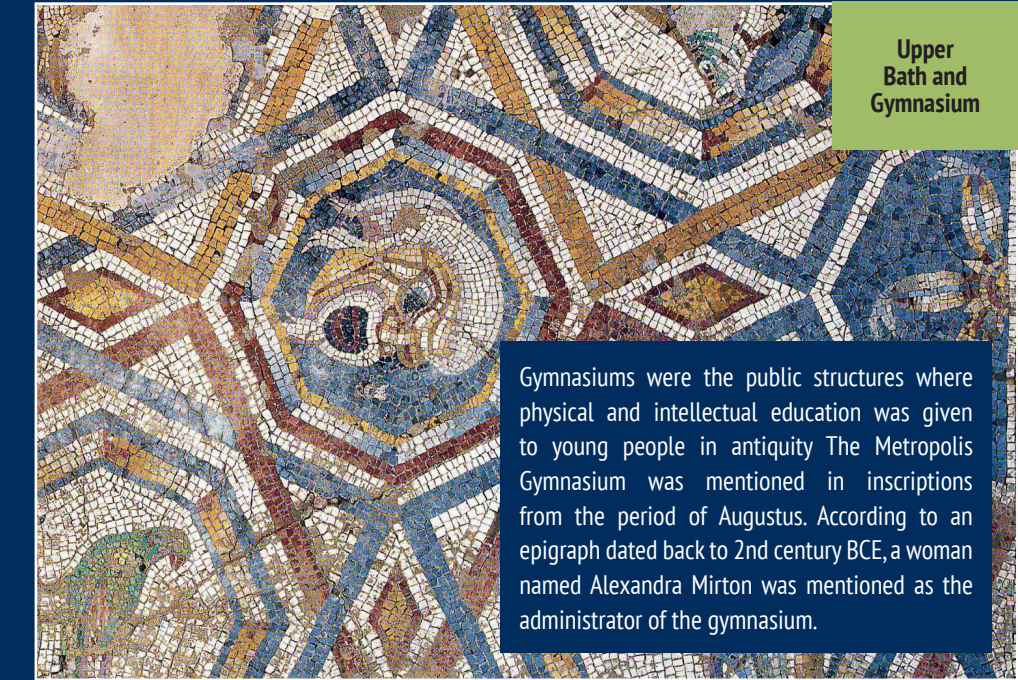
It was unearthed during the excavations to investigate the connection between the theatre and the city center. The house with a peristyle courtyard has begun to shed light on the details of civilian life, which were not known until now. The large courtyard at the center of the building is covered with marble slabs and surrounded by four rows of columns at each edge. Many of the spaces surrounding the courtyard, with their colorful wall plasters and rich findings, show that the building belonged to a wealthy Metropolis resident who lived in the Roman period.

Bouleuterion (Council House)

Bouleuterion is a public building where assembly members elected by free citizens and gathered in cities governed by democracy. In this building, councilors discussed every issue concerning the city and took decisions. The square-formed Metropolis bouleuterion, built in mid-2nd century BCE, had a capacity of 350 people.

Stoa

Religious ceremonies, political and philosophical meetings, commercial and cultural events were held in stoas in order to protect people from rain and sun. The two Doric order column rows would carry the stoa which was built in the 2nd century BCE. On the columns at the front, the names of the wealthy people who supported the construction of the building were inscribed, evidencing that this was the first example of a sponsorship institution.



Upper Bath and Gymnasium

Gymnasiums were the public structures where physical and intellectual education was given to young people in antiquity. The Metropolis Gymnasium was mentioned in inscriptions from the period of Augustus. According to an epigraph dated back to 2nd century BCE, a woman named Alexandra Mirton was mentioned as the administrator of the gymnasium.



Lower Bath-Palaestra

It belongs to the Roman Imperial Period with marble-clad interior facade, and it is a magnificent bath building with specially designed stepped pools on the sides of the Central Hall.