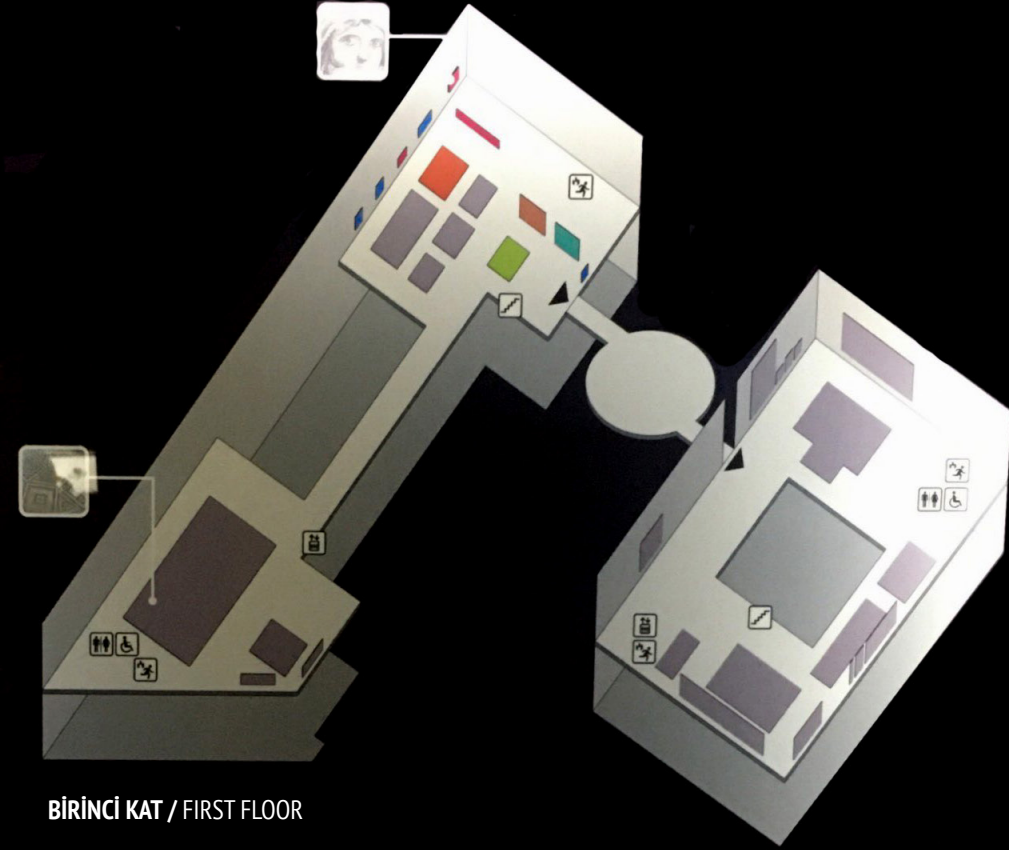


ZEMİN KAT / GROUND FLOOR

- OKEANOS VİLLASI / OKEANOS VILLA
- MENAD VİLLASI / MAENAD VILLA
- EUPHRATES VİLLASI / EUPHRATES VILLA
- POSEİDON VİLLASI / POSEIDON VILLA
- KOİNTOS VİLLASI / KOINTOS VILLA
- DİONYOSOS VİLLASI / DIONYSOS VILLA
- GİYOŞLU VİLLA / VILLA WITH GUILLOCHES
- ZOSİMOS VİLLASI / ZOSIMOS VILLA
- METHİOKHOS VİLLASI / METIOCH VILLA
- EUROPA VİLLASI / EUROPA VILLA
- ROMA HAMAMI / ROMAN BATH



BİRİNCİ KAT / FIRST FLOOR



#### Visiting Hours

Winter Time	Summer Time	Open everyday.
Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 17:00	Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 19:00	* Visiting Hours may vary due to pandemic.

Address: Mithatpaşa Mahallesi, Hacı Sani Konukoğlu Bulvarı Tekel Caddesi, No:2

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR  
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



# GAZİANTEP ZEUGMA MOSAIC MUSEUM

THE LARGEST MOSAIC MUSEUM OF THE WORLD



Gaziantep Zeugma Mosaic Museum has a richness that alone is a reason to visit Turkey, which is popular among art historians and archaeologists as well as history and culture buffs. Apart from being the largest mosaic museum in the world, both in terms of the size of the building and the area covered by the mosaics on display, the fact that the mosaics reflect excellent artistic taste and that the museum houses the church mosaics of Late Antique as well as samples of early Syriac and Christian iconography makes it even more attractive. Some of the scenes in the mosaics belong to ancient literary texts that have not survived to the present day, and in this respect occupy an important place in cultural history. Apart from the mosaics of Zeugma Ancient City, which cover a total area of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> and serve as an example of the peak of art in this period, the museum also displays sculptures, columns and fountains belonging to Roman Period. Especially the bronze statue of the God of War Ares will make you forget that you visited the museum mainly for the mosaics.



The Euphrates, which together with the Tigris forms the border of Mesopotamia, known as the cradle of civilization, brought wealth to this region for millennia. Selevkos Nikator, one of Alexander the Great's commanders who crossed Anatolia with the aim of conquering the whole world, chose the fertile banks of the Euphrates to establish his settlement 2300 years ago, and found it appropriate to give the city a name that linked his name to this river: Selevkos Euphrathes. When it came under Roman rule in 64 BC, its name was changed to "Zeugma", meaning "bridge". The fact that it was located at a crossing point between civilizations and cultures, as well as roads, and maintained this feature for centuries, shows how appropriate the chosen name is. Zeugma, which retained this advantage until its destruction by the Sasanids, also managed to achieve wealth and the title of one of the four largest cities in the Kingdom of Commagene. Most of the mosaics exhibited in the Zeugma Mosaic Museum come from the villas where the nobles and rich of the city lived.

The fact that all the walls and even the floors of the villas of Poseidon and Euphrates, where the most magnificent mosaics were discovered and revived in the entrance area of the museum, are waiting for their visitors, are the proofs of the wealth of the city. More importantly, they reveal the state of art in all its glory. Above all, the extremely realistic and detailed mosaics are considered by all experts to be among the masterpieces of this artistic genre.



All the mosaic panels in the museum are works of great craftsmanship. We are sure that you cannot hide your admiration for the realism and vividness of the figures, as well as the fact that some of them are made up of exactly 500,000 pieces. The mosaics sometimes allow you to recreate the urban life of Roman times in your mind's eye, and sometimes they help you discover the faith of those years. The most important work in the museum, however, is not these very large panels, but the Maenad, or Gypsy Girl Mosaic, as it is better known, from the 2nd century CE, which was discovered in a very small piece compared to the others. The sad expression in the eyes of the figure, which is the only surviving part of the floor mosaic of the dining room in the Villa of the Maenad, made this mosaic the most admired find of the museum and made it the symbol of this ancient city and the museum, being called Mona Lisa of Zeugma.

**5 Awards in 2 Years**

The museum received the first prize in the field of culture and Tourism Initiatives in Turkey twice in 2011 and 2012, and the Presidential Culture and Art Grand Prize, which is one of the most important and prestigious awards in Turkey, in 2012. In 2012 and later in 2014, it was awarded the TripAdvisor Excellence Award.