



IFT
2025

Investment in the Future
of Turkmenistan

Tours



National Turkmen Carpet Museum

The museum's rich collection includes rare and beautifully crafted items from all corners of the country. Among the exhibits are looms and tools that demonstrate how complex and meticulous the handcrafting process is. The giant carpet was woven in 2001 and, in 2003, was entered into the Guinness World Records.

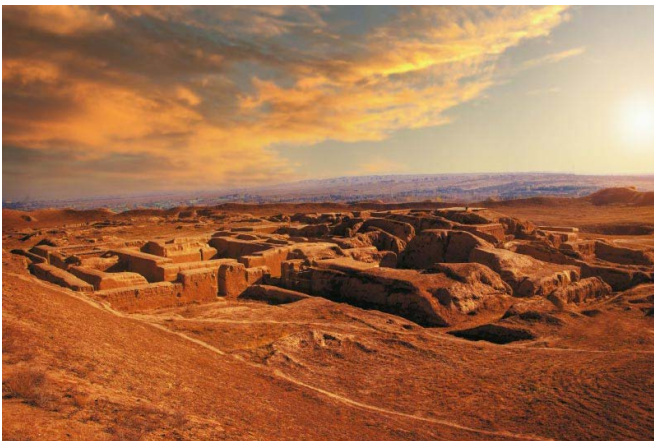


Historical and cultural reserve "Old Nisa"



18 km west of Ashgabat are the ruins of Nisa, the capital of the ancient Parthian state that existed at the turn of the 1st millennium B.C. - 1st millennium A.D. In the 3rd century B.C., New Nisa was the capital of the Parthian state and the Old Nisa fortress was a royal residence. New Nisa was the capital of the Parthian state, and the fortress of Old Nisa was the royal residence

Palace and temple buildings were concentrated in Old Nisa. It also contained a treasury, a massive wine cellar, and warehouses with numerous supplies. The fortress walls were 8-9 meters thick at the base and were reinforced with 43 rectangular towers



Historical and cultural reserve "Old Nisa"



In the period when Parthian Empire was a world power, Old Nisa was called as Mitridatkert after the name of king Mitridate I (171-138 BC) who ordered to build this city. Later on, the capital was transferred to Asia Minor, but a special attitude to Old Nisa was retained: there located tombs of the ruling Arsacids dynasty members, the kings came to Nisa to have big festivals and arrange offering sacrifices

In 225 the Parthian Empire ceased to exist and Artashir, the former Arsacid governor, founded a new state ruled by Sassanid dynasty. With the purpose to expunge from the people's memory everything that was connected with the Parthian rulers, he ordered to destroy Old Nisa. The Arsacid entailed estate was

plundered and practically turned into ruins. The life there was restored only several centuries later, when Nisa became a part of the Arab Caliphate; however the fortress never gained its past might. Nowadays the former majesty of Mitridatokert can be seen in the archeologists' finds – beautiful ivory horn-like pots (rythons), unique documents of the II-I centuries BC, written with a brush on potsherd pieces, amazing sculptures made of white marble and so on

The latest find in Old Nisa, a unique fresco fragment is a genuine masterpiece of Parthian pictorial art. The fortress at Nisa was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2007