

Temple of Athena at Assos Ruins

Don't Miss



Troy Museum



Troy Museum Visiting Hours

Summer Season

April 1-October 31

Opening: 08.30

Closing: 19.00

Box Office

Closing: 18.30

Winter Season

April 1 -September 31

Opening: 08.30

Closing: 17.30

Box Office

Closing: 17.00

Day Off

It is closed until 13.00
on the first day of
religious holidays.

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A Unique Journey to the Layers of Troy...

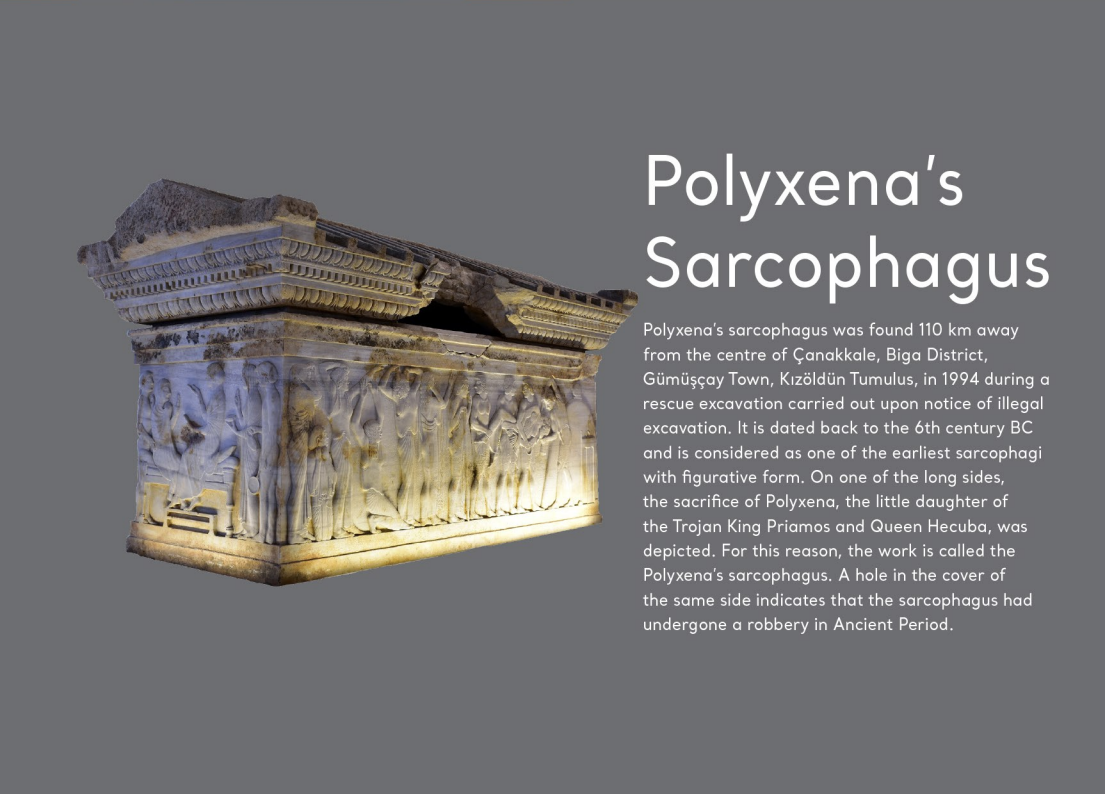
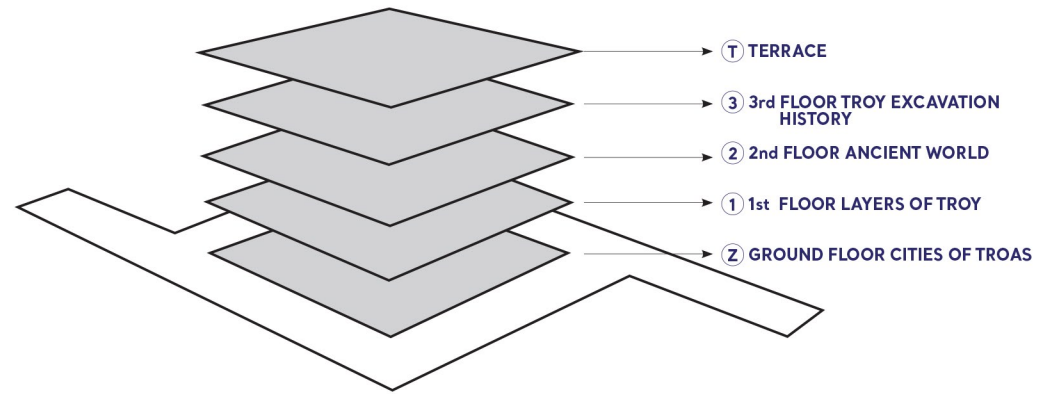




Construction of Troy Museum was started in 2013 following that the team consisting of Ömer Selçuk Baz, Okan Bal, Cenk Kurtel, Mehmet Yılmaz, Berrin Yavuz to win Free Participation, Single Stage, National Architectural Project Competition.

At Troy Museum, life and archaeological history of Troy and its cultures which has left a trace in Troas Region and made history with the Iliad by Homer are told through artefacts of excavations.

While visiting the museum, visitors see a story divided into seven titles: Troas Region Archaeology, Bronze Age of Troy, Iliad and Trojan War, Troas and Ilion in Ancient History, Eastern Rome and Ottoman Period, History of Archaeology and Traces of Troy.



Polyxena's Sarcophagus

Polyxena's sarcophagus was found 110 km away from the centre of Çanakkale, Biga District, Gümüüşçay Town, Kızıldün Tumulus, in 1994 during a rescue excavation carried out upon notice of illegal excavation. It is dated back to the 6th century BC and is considered as one of the earliest sarcophagi with figurative form. On one of the long sides, the sacrifice of Polyxena, the little daughter of the Trojan King Priamos and Queen Hecuba, was depicted. For this reason, the work is called the Polyxena's sarcophagus. A hole in the cover of the same side indicates that the sarcophagus had undergone a robbery in Ancient Period.



Z CITIES OF TROAS

In this section, the geography of Troas is explained in general with its archaeological findings. It involves the histories of the cities of Assos, Tenedos, Parion, Alexandria Troas, Smintheion, Lampsakos, Tyhmbria, Tavolia and Imbros, and brief history about excavations. Among the displays are terracotta figurines, medical instruments, stone and bone tools, marble artefacts, gold, terracotta pots, masks, figurines and puppets and glass artefacts as well as the tumuli of Çan and Dardanos and the Altıkulaç Sarcophagi dating back to the Satrapy Period. As a focus of interest, Troas Golds are exhibited in a separate room located in the centre of this floor with special lighting.



1 LAYERS OF TROY

This section sheds light on the Bronze Age of Troy. The layers and development stages of Troy are described in a chronological order. Troy II and Troy VI-VII, the most powerful phases of Troy, are particularly dominant. Crafts, daily life and environmental relations of the Bronze Age are explained, and some forms of production (rural masonry, weaving, pottery making and cooking methods) are also mentioned. The ship-window designed to underline the importance of Troy in the Bronze Age Maritime Trade and the story about the city's abandoning after a war at the end of the Late Bronze Age are among the striking parts of the exhibition.



2 ANCIENT WORLD

This floor covers the reflections of the Iliad and the Trojan War epics to the oral tradition, belief world, politics, architecture and art in the region from the Archaic Age to the Eastern Roman Empire. Trojan War and its minstrel, heroes, events and places are introduced by using drawings, models and digital applications. There are maps and artefacts about cities of Troas (Neandria, Kebrene, Larissa) which were mentioned in the Iliad. The story of the Trojan War and the collapse of Troy is narrated on this floor with an animation. It also presents the story of the development of material culture in the region in the Ancient Period, within the framework of historical events.



3 TROY EXCAVATIONS HISTORY

Settlements in and around Troy continued during the Principalities and the Ottoman Period. On this floor, texts, engravings and photographs describing the importance of the Ottoman settlements and Dardanelles in the early days of the Ottoman Empire were exhibited as well as the ongoing pottery tradition, stonework and social life, stone works, coins and ceramics. This floor also displays the history and story of the excavations that have been carried out since 19th century.