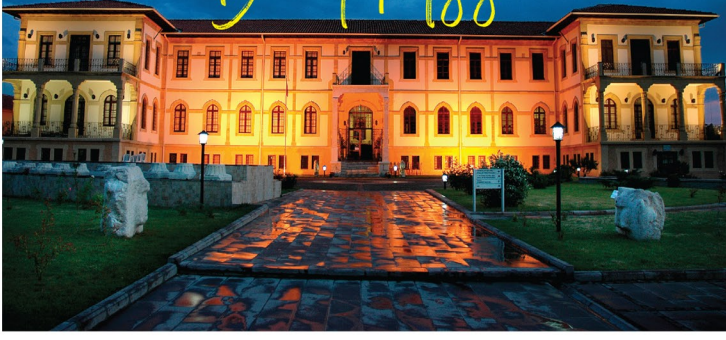


# Çorum Museum: 100 Years of Witness of 7000 Years of History

*Don't Miss*



# Boğazköy Museum and Archaeological Site



## Boğazköy Museum and Archaeological Site Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00	08.00 19.00

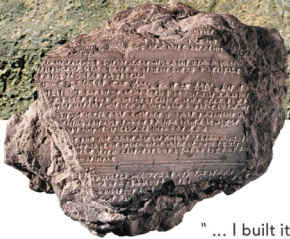
31 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00	08.00 17.00

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Address Çarşı Mah. 19310 Boğazkale/Çorum

Please visit the website for current information.



Anitta Tablet in Hattusha  
(Boğazköy)  
The Old Hittite Period (16th  
century B.C.)

"... I built it (Hattusha) at night I took it  
with an attack. Instead of it I planted the  
weed. Whoever becomes a king after me  
and resettles it again, may the curse of  
Storm God in the heavens be upon you"

## People with a Thousand Gods, the City with a Thousand Gods: **Hattusha**







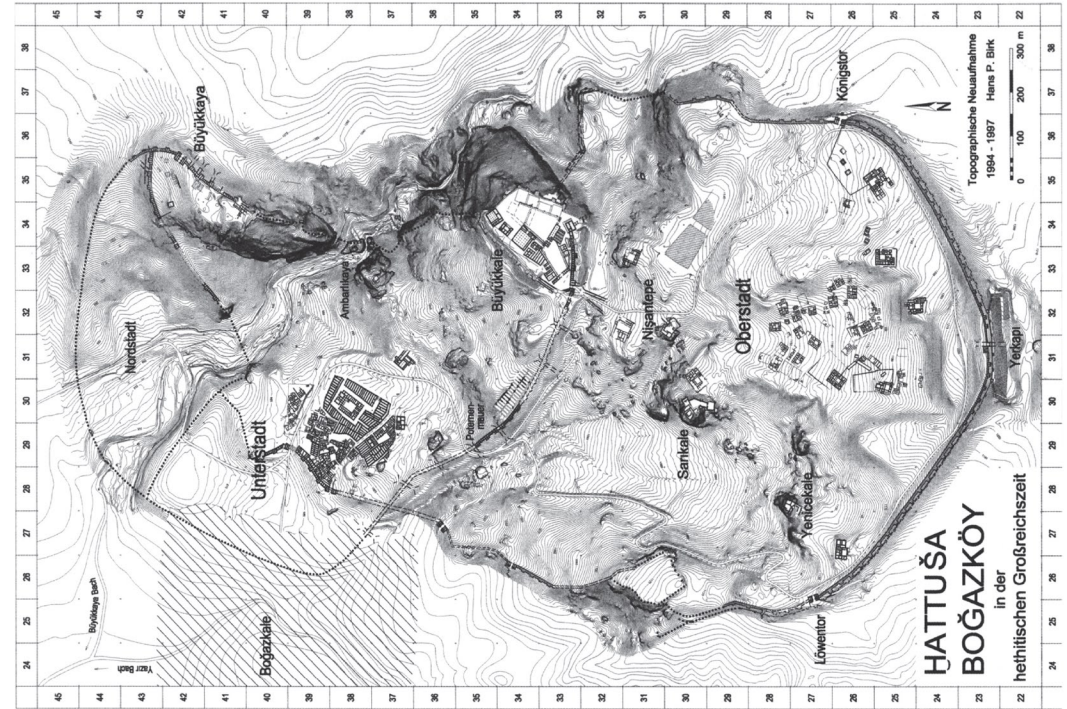
Boğazköy Sphinx  
Hittite Imperial Period (13th century B.C.)

The Boğazköy Museum is located in the Centrum of the district of Bogazkale, 82 km southwest of the city of Çorum. The museum, directly reporting to the Directorate of Çorum Museum, was opened to visitors on 12 September 1966. In the museum, which was reorganized in 2011, Hattusha, the Hittite capital, unearthed artefacts from the excavations are on display.

Thematic and chronological display is implemented in exhibition halls of the museum. In the first Hall, the exhibition order, which started with Chalcolithic, old Bronze and Assyrian trade colonies, continues chronologically with the artefacts of the Iron Age (Phrygian), Galat and Roman period and ends with the Eastern Roman period.

The Boğazköy Yerkapi Sphinx, which was returned by the Berlin museum as a result of the attempts of our ministry, has been exhibited in the Boğazköy Museum since 26 November 2011 along with the other Sphinx which was once exhibited the İstanbul Directorate of Archaeological Museums. Thus, another important step has been taken to return the rare artefacts that have been brought abroad in various ways to the lands they belong to.

The state and social structure of the Hittites is described in the Hittite Hall, which passes through the area where the Sphinx is located, with panels and artefacts with rich visuals. Seal-printed findings made by Hittite stonemasons, discovered in excavations are exhibited thematically. On the upper floor of this hall, Hittite religious, military structure and writing system, excavation finds with important artefacts are displayed with panel information and visuals describes. In the museum garden, the Sphinx belonging to the Hittite period, tablets with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and Boğazköy Sphinx shaft stone and grave steles belonging to the Roman and Eastern Roman periods are exhibited.



### Bull-Headed Vase Hittite Period

The vase decorated with battlements on display in the museum's Hittite Hall was found in the home of a senior military commander. This vase, belonging to the Hittite period and decorated with a bull head, must have been used during rituals and religious ceremonies that took place during feasts. A liquid from the bull-headed stream, which symbolizes the storm God, may have been transferred into the loophole next to it and distributed from there to those who participated in a ritual. The vase must have been moved in a carrier assembly, which is thought to have been made of wood due to weight of the vase.



### The Lion Gate

One of the two majestic gates of the southern fortification in the south-western part of the upper City is The Lion Gate. As with other major city gates of Hattusha, this gate has two towers with quadrangular plans of 15 x 10 m dimensions on either side of the main gate room.

There is an internal and an external gatehouse with sills consisting of large stone blocks. The door takes its name from two statues of Lions (head, chest, front legs) which were rendered into mouldings blocks on the outside. The lion motif is a motif often used on doors for protection and embellishment purposes in the Asia Minor, and also symbolizes power.



### City Walls with Posterns

The surface of this structure with 250L x 80W x 35H dimension is completely covered with limestone. Its construction in a Pyramidal style reflects the Egyptian influence in architecture. Being the first Pyramidal structure built in Anatolia gives it a distinct importance.



### Potern (Tunnel)

The tunnel, which is 71 meters long and made entirely of masonry stones, is also one of the entrance gates of the city at the exact midpoint of the complex building system, which houses the Yerkapi and Sphinx gate at the highest position of the upper city. This mysterious passage, which was built about 3500 years ago and is still preserved, was also used in the performance various religious and cultural ceremonies during the Hittite Imperial period.



### The King's Gate

This Gate also includes two gate towers and two high pointed arch-shaped gateways between them. The King Gate is the same as the Lion Gate in terms of size and plan. This figure, rendered in high relief, is depicted with a warrior with his arms. The warrior's height is 2.25 m from the tip of his helmet to the base of his foot.