



Visiting Hours		
April 1 - October -1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 20:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 19:30	October 1 - April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Open everyday. * Hours and off days may vary due to pandemic.
Address: Tevfikiye Köyü, Merkez/Çanakkale Phone: 0286 217 67 40		
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



TROY MUSEUM

WHERE THE EPIC WAS BORN



In Homer's Iliad, there is a legendary war with a wooden horse in the leading role. This epic, which was shaped within the framework of events in which mythological figures took part, brought the name of Troy, which once hosted the world's most powerful and rich civilizations, to be heard all over the world. However, Troy is a place that is home to riches that cannot be limited to an epic. Despite being Turkey's the youngest museum, Troy Museum, where you can see these riches together, has already managed to create an impact at the international level, was awarded prized and many articles praising the museum were published.

When you visit the museum, you will see that the Trojan Epic is not the only reason why Troy gained such a great reputation, you will learn the story that started in 3 thousand BCE, that is, exactly 5 a thousand years ago, and you will closely witness the richness of not only Troy, but also all the other ancient cities around it. We are sure that your trip to the historical city will be much more satisfying and informative after seeing the unique works exhibited. Thanks to the artefacts in the museum, the ruins of the ancient city will gain more meaning, you will better understand the role of not only kings and warriors, but also people from all walks of life in the city's thousands of years of history in creating such a magnificence, and you will see the traces they left behind everywhere you look, even if they have disappeared. And we are sure that from now on, Troy will mean much more to you than a war mixed with legend...



**Altıkulaç Village,
Çan.
5th Century BCE
Ground Floor**

Considered to be one of the most beautiful of the colorful sarcophagi discovered to date, and one of the rare examples that reflects the artistic understanding of the years when Anatolia was under Persian rule, it is thought that the sarcophagus was built for a member of the dynasty who ruled in the region in those years. The physical characteristics of each figure in the scenes featuring a large group of people, and the fact that their clothes are made differently, reveal the artistic mastery in making the sarcophagus and the understanding of realism that is adhered to.



**Polyxena
Sarcophagus Biga,
6th Century BCE
Second Floor**

It is important because it is the oldest example of sarcophagus with figurative narration discovered in Anatolia so far. The fact that the scene of the sacrifice of Polyxena, the daughters of the famous characters of the Trojan War, King Priamos and Queen Hekabe, was included in the sarcophagus on which 37 figures were engraved, shows that the effects of this war, which is the subject of legends, have continued despite the centuries that have passed. The sarcophagus is also important in that it is the first example to cover more than one subject.



**Musicians Group
Assos.
4th century BCE
Ground Floor**

You will see figurines of people playing different musical instruments, dancing, and singing among this group of terracotta musicians left as a grave gift in a tomb in the necropolis area of the ancient city of Assos. The fine details in the engraving of the figures, each of which has a different type, show the artistic level and mastery of the period, as well as concealing many clues from the cultural structure of Assos in these years to the place of women in social life.



**Hadrianus Statue
117-138 CE
Second Floor**

Roman emperors paid great attention to Troy because they believed that their ancestry came from Aeneas of Troy, who was also considered the grandfather of Romus and Romulus. When Hadrianus followed this tradition, he donated money for the construction of Odeon during his visit, and the people of Troy built this statue to express their gratitude.

**The Treasure of Troy
Ground Floor**



The history of those who visited the place where the Trojan War took place, under the influence of Homer's famous Iliad, goes back hundreds of years. Among these people, there are figures such as Alexander the Great and Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, who have an important place in history pages, as well as literature and history lovers and adventure lovers. Heinrich Schliemann, who carried out the first excavations in Troy, is one of the people who came to Troy with the influence of this epic. He smuggled gold artefacts, which he discovered as a result of his research between 1870 and 1890 and, with the effect of this epic, mistakenly named as "Priamos Treasures". Although a large part of this treasure, which has made the name of Troy to be heard all around the world as well as its legends, is still lost, some of them were brought from abroad. They are the most interesting works of the museum and they are the symbol of the wealth that the city once had, as well as the level reached by the people of Troy in their handicrafts.