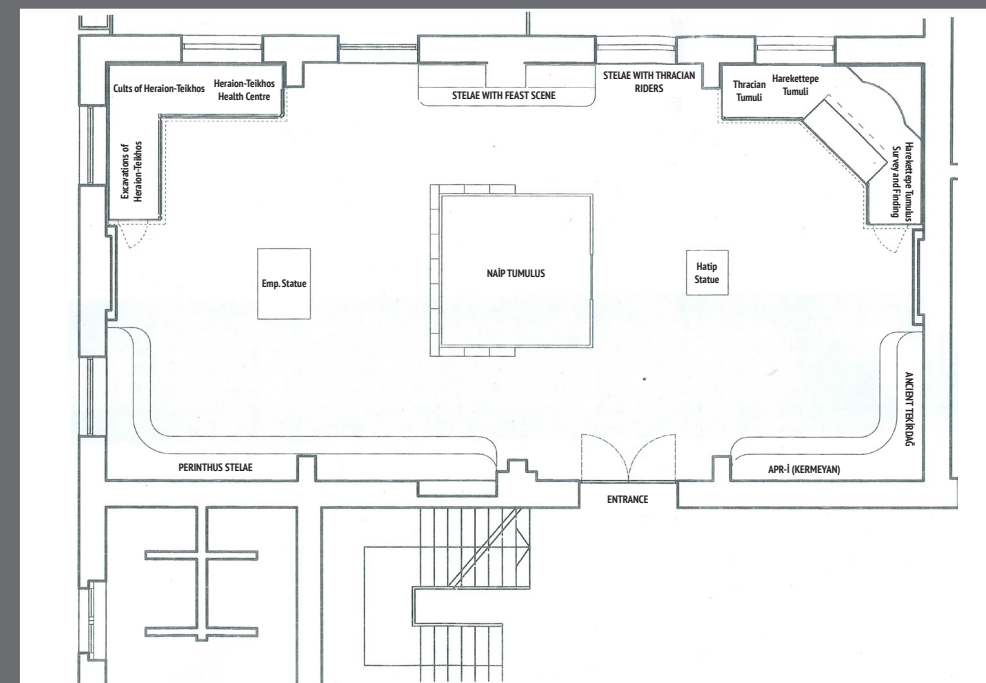
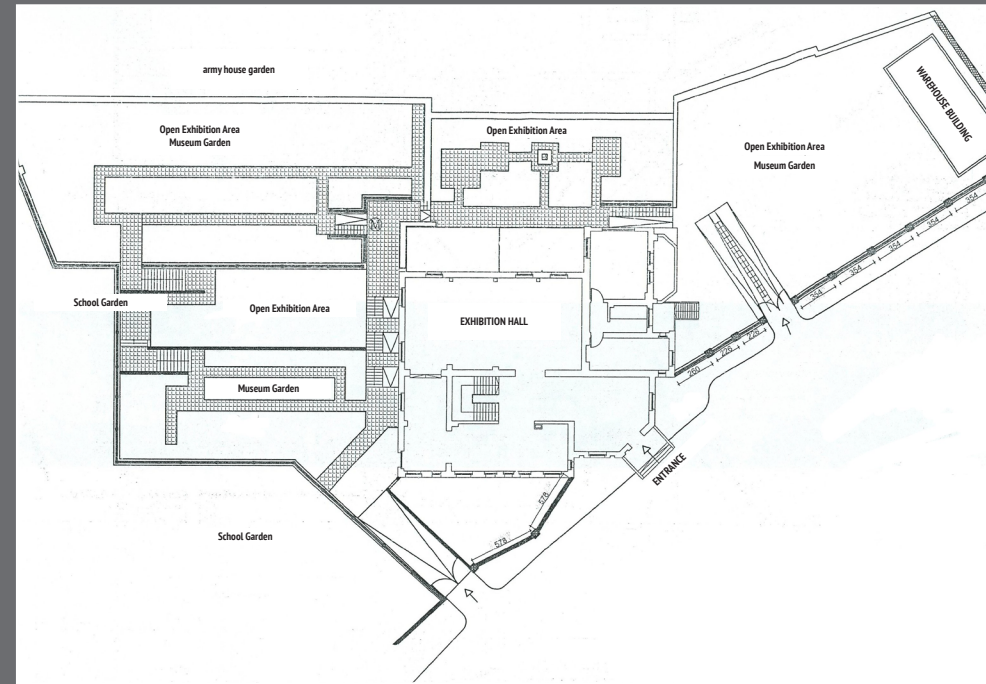


SHOWCASE PANELS
1ST FLOOR PLAN



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Closing Time: 17:00

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



TEKİRDAĞ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

CITY OF CULTURE





The Tekirdağ Museum was established in 1967 and a small room was used for exhibitions until 1977.

The building was built in 1927 as Governor Mansion, later it was given to the Ministry of Culture and after some restoration works it was transformed into a museum and opened to the public in 1992 as Archaeology and Ethnography Museum at its new place in Ertuğrul Mahallesi, Rakoczi Street No. 1.

The exhibition of the museum consists of the hall of stone artefacts on the ground floor, the hall of archaeological and ethnographic objects on the second floor also has a large garden exhibition.



The Hall of The Stone Objects

This room consists of sculptures, stelai, reliefs, gravestones and inscriptions found at ancient sites in Tekirdağ province and its surroundings such as Perinthos (Marmara Ereğlisi), Heraion Teichos (Karaevlialtı), Bisanthe (Barbaros), Apri (Kermeyan). In addition, a lifelike model of the king, who was most probably a member of the Odrysian Dynasty of the Thracians, is now on display with the burial funds and the royal and priestly crowns from the Tumulus of Harekattepe in Tekirdağ.

Another burial chamber of the Naip Tumulus, which belonged to another Thracian Prince, was built in its original size. The model of the burial chamber with its inventory, full of silver cups, jewelry, a lamp, a shield and a Macedonian-style candlestick, is now on display. Among the findings, two objects of Egyptian origin give not only an absolute chronology, but also give some clues to the life adventure of the Odrysian prince. The cups on the banquet table and the shield with the figure of Icheneumon on it, indicate that the Prince was in Egypt with the army of Alexander the Great in 331 B.C..

Regarding the date of the tumulus, it is assumed that the Prince returned to his homeland after benefiting from extensive relief.

In another corner of the entrance hall, several findings from Heraion Teichos, the only Thracian city where excavations are still ongoing, are on display. The findings such as votive figurines, an original murex furnace used for making medicine, and the other archaeological small findings come from the health and cult center of the ancient city.

In addition, a large collection of various objects from Perinthos, which was the leading capital city of the Province during the 1st century AD. occupies a large part of this hall.



The Hall of The Archaeological Objects

The stone tools which were found at the Karansılı Village of Tekirdağ, at the Yatak and Kuştepe Districts and also the flintstone and quartz cutting tools which were found Malkara Çavuşköy, Ballı District, belong to the lower Pleistocene Period, the first half of the Middle Pleistocene approximately 500.000 years ago. From the beginning of this era up to the Iron Ages, stone axes, bone tools, spears and arrowheads, metal and baked clay figurines, common wares were found at Saray Ergene, in Güneşkaya and Güngörmez Caves on the valley of the Galata River. Also, on the shores of Tekirdağ, the excavations on the Toptepe Mound reflect the transition from Neolithic Age (8000-5000 BC) which were the first settlements were established to Chalcolithic Age (5000 BC) which was the era of the advanced village settlements. An anthropomorphic cult vessel in the shape of the mother goddess can be mentioned amongst the earliest findings of the Tekirdağ Province.

Menekşe Çatağı is a vast and plain mound which takes place on the seashore (Pro-pontic shore), 8 km from Tekirdağ is divided by the river Menekşe as the East and the West Mound. During the excavations conducted here at the lowest levels known as Toptepe Culture (4300 BC) the buildings with the traces of the plasters on their inner and outer walls in wattle and daub technique were revealed. The findings come from levels of mud brick architecture, dated to the Early Iron Age, which was the earliest era of the Thracians. The kilns and the hearts of this architectural level are modelled and photographed with their findings such as the remnants of a dog and pig bones and human votives.

Tekirdağ Province has a sea shore approx. 130 km. long. The grapes of the Marmara Region and their wines were transported by sea. During the ancient times the sailors could not cope with the wild winds of the Marmara Sea (Propontis) and because of the lack of adequate technical knowledge, the amphorae full of wine and several products sank together with the vessels. Most of the vessels were used to carry the famous wines of Ganos (today's Gaziköy) which was a Middle Age metropolis on the border of Şarköy Province. The amphorae of Ganos with an illustration of an old vessel is on display in this part of the museum.

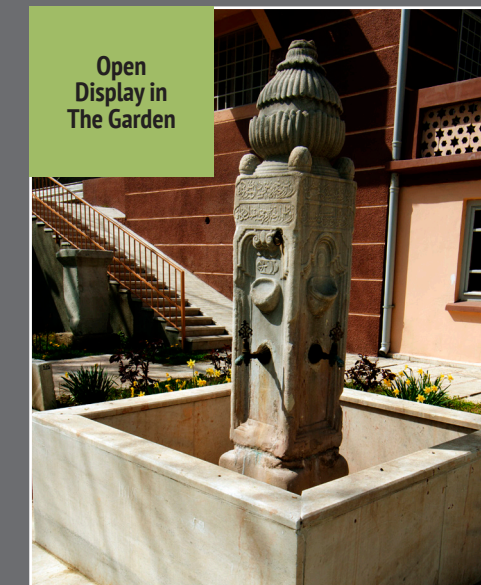
In addition, a Red-Figured krater of Syleus Painter which was found in Yamanlar District with a depiction of a scene on it from Homer's İliad, of the rescuing the corpse of his son Hektor by his father, the Trojan king Priamos; the cult vessel in the form of the mother goddess; the findings of the Perinthos and the Karaevli sarcophagi; Thracian votive stelai; figurines; jewellery; perfume bottles; lamps; coins of the Thracian kings and the cities; also the electron, bronze, silver and gold coins of Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and European Periods are on display in two different showcases in chronological order.



Ethnographical Hall

The several artefacts which were used during and after the Ottoman Era, baked clay, glazed and metal wares, Çanakkale ceramics, firearms and sharp weapons, silver jewellery, Tekirdağ regional clothing of man and women, bath towels, bath sets, embroideries; covers; towels; hand woven cloth of Karacakılavuz; manuscripts, Quran; and flag of Tekirdağ with prayers embroidered with golden thread 21 October 1922 on red silk cloth are on display. A model of a traditional circumcision ceremony room with authentic furniture is also exhibited.

Another exhibit room is a model of a traditional Tekirdağ room with its interior decoration of a fireplace, sofa, curtains, handmade carpets, common wares, and a hand carved wooden baby cradle.



Open Display in The Garden

The open air exhibition in the garden, which surrounds three sides of the Tekirdağ Museum, displays archaeological objects from the beginning of the Hellenistic Age to the Ottoman Period. Sarcophagi, columns, statues, column capitals, friezes, architraves, grave stelai, altars, pithoi and grave stones are on display according to their typological order.

The Hacı Seyyid Said Fountain, which once stood at the harbour, is a unique and elegant example of the Ottoman Style Fountains with its ornaments of a moon and a star in two cartouches on both facades.

The Independence Monument, once erected in front of the Government Office of Tekirdağ (13 November 1922) by Niyazi Tayyip Bey, Editor-in-Chief of the Province, to show his gratitude to the great leader Atatürk for liberating the city from enemy invasion, is also on display in the garden.