

Lejant

- Ticket Sale Office
- Security Room
- Waterfall, Pool
- WC, Baby Care Room
- Interactive Room
- Turnstiles
- Tour Route
- Emergency Exit
- Security Control
- Gift Shop
- Stairs
- Fossil Display
- İdol
- Amisos Mosaic
- Amisos Treasure
- Coin Display
- Young Athlete Statue
- Marble Relief



Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 1 Opening Time: 08.30 Closing Time: 21.00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 20.30	2 October-31 April Opening Time: 08.30 Closing Time: 17.00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16.30	Open every day. (It opens at 13:00 on the first day of Religious Holidays.)
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SAMSUN MUSEUM

GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



SAMSUN MÜZESİ



T.C. KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
SAMSUN MÜZESİ



General view of the museum interior

The Samsun Museum and its exhibition halls were opened to visitors by our Ministry on March 13, 2024. It consists of 9 exhibition halls (Archaeology 1-2-3-4, Ethnography 1-2, etc.) and 7 activity areas. The exhibition begins with fossils dating back millions of years and continues with a diorama of the Tekkeköy Caves, which contain traces of life extending to the Upper Paleolithic Period. From there, visitors move to a hall featuring artifacts from prehistoric periods and then to an exhibition hall marking the start of historical periods.

One should not miss the exhibition hall housing the Amisos Mosaic, one of the largest floor mosaics in our country, and the Amisos Treasure, one of the most valuable artifact collections in our nation. Gold, silver, and bronze coins from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman periods are displayed in chronological order in three separate showcases. The exhibition continues with showcases of ancient glass and bone artifacts, followed by halls displaying Islamic-era artifacts from the principalities period, Ottoman-era items, and ethnographic artifacts. The museum display concludes with a hall dedicated to our national liberation struggle. In total, approximately ten thousand artifacts are exhibited in the museum.



The Amisos Treasure

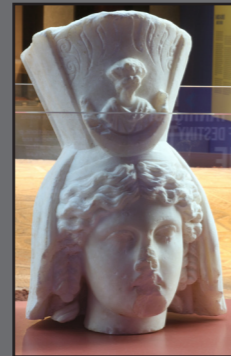
The Amisos Treasure is divided into six categories: gold, silver, glass, metal, terracotta, and marble. While the gold artifacts date back to the 1st century BCE, the other artifacts extend as far back as the 4th century BCE.

The Amisos Mosaic



The Amisos Mosaic: Discovered in 1958 in the ancient city of Amisos, the Amisos Mosaic is exhibited in a specially prepared space located in the central area of the museum display. The mosaic, with a floor area of 56 square meters, features a central panel that depicts the mythological figures of Achilles and Thetis. Above the figures' heads, inscriptions identifying them can be found. According to Homer's Iliad, the scene illustrates the moment when Thetis, Achilles' mother, hands him his armor while

revealing the tragic fate that awaits him in the Trojan War. Thetis is portrayed in the pudicitia pose, a style symbolizing grief, which highlights the unique iconographic significance of the Amisos Mosaic. Surrounding the central panel, the corner panels display busts representing the personifications of the four seasons.



Tike (Tyche)

Tike (Tyche): In Greek mythology, Tyche is known as the goddess of fortune and fate. Born among the gods residing on Mount Olympus, she plays a significant role in determining the lucky or unlucky events people encounter in their lives. The birth of Tyche symbolizes the balance between opportunities and challenges in human life while also representing the immutability of fate and the uncertainties inherent in life. Through her influence, Tyche reflects both the unpredictability of fortune and the inevitability of destiny.



Idol

Idol: The Idol, unearthed during excavations in the Early Bronze Age tombs of the İkiztepe Mound, is considered the representative of the mother goddess tradition in the Black Sea Region. This tradition has continued in Anatolia since the Neolithic Age and finds its unique expression in İkiztepe.

Musical Instrument



Musical Instrument, This unique artifact is considered the ancestor of the instrument known as maracas. This find, obtained from the İkiztepe Mound, is made of terracotta material.

The Young Athlete Statue



The Young Athlete Statue, crafted during the Roman Period, was made entirely by casting the body contours in bronze. The statue's teeth are made of silver. It is one of the unique artifacts of the museum.

Hellenistic Period Glass Necklace



Hellenistic art emerges from the synthesis of the classical culture developed in Greece and western Anatolia with the cultures of the Mediterranean basin and the Middle East. In the early period of the Hellenistic style, artists continued the rich style of the 4th century BCE with a more baroque interpretation, expressed through sculpture, small figurines, and intricately designed jewelry.

Dionysus



Dionysus, also known as Bacchus in Roman mythology, is God of vintage and a significant figure in ancient Greece.

Sarcophagus



Sarcophagus, It's a structure, typically made of stone, fired clay, metal, or wood, in the shape of a coffin, where the body (or its ashes after cremation) is placed following the death of a successful commander or leader.

Hittite Tablets



Hittite tablets, clay tablets with cuneiform writing, were found at the Oymaağaç Mound and are displayed in the museum's Archaeology I Hall.

Coin Display



Coin Display: Gold, silver, and bronze coins from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods are displayed in chronological order in three separate showcases.

The Marble Relief



The marble relief, depicting the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Sultan, and the German Emperor together, was created as a souvenir of World War I.