



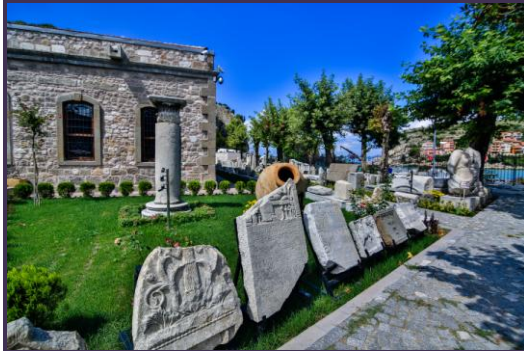
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KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI

Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü



Amasra Müze Müdürlüğü



### Archeology Hall - 1

In this hall, archaeological finds from the Protohistoric, Hittite, Roman and Eastern Roman periods are exhibited. In the graves which find out Terracotta, glass fragrance and tear bottles, gold and bronze ornaments, bronze statuettes,

### Amasra Müzesi

The presence of many ancient artifacts in Amasra, which is located in an ancient city, made it necessary to establish a museum here. The first museum, established in 1955, was put into operation in a small hall of the City Hall; In 1969 it was moved to the old primary school building.

As the primary school building could not meet the museum needs; The Naval School, which was started to be built by Bolu Governor İsmail Kemal Bey in 1884, but the construction was unfinished, was purchased by our Ministry in 1975 and its repair was started in 1976.

The museum, whose repair was completed in 1982, was opened to visitors. The museum, whose repair was started again in 2014, was made to be put into operation with a new display and arrangement order. The building, which has the architectural features of the Late Ottoman Period, was built as a single floor with a thin and long rectangular plan.

In the museum, there are 6 halls, four of which are archaeological, one is ethnographic artifacts are exhibited, one is a cinema room where the Amasra documentary is shown, and one of which is an animation of a sunken ship.

bracelets, crosses, oil lamps, and terracotta vessels have exhibited this hall. In addition to these, gold, silver, and bronze coins belonging to the Hellenistic, Roman, Eastern Roman, Islamic and Ottoman periods are exhibited.



### Cinema Room:

In this documentary room, the development of the ancient city of Amasra from its foundation to the present day is described based on archaeological findings.



### Bust Chamber:

In this hall, sculpture heads and busts belonging to the Hellenistic and Roman periods are exhibited.



### Sculpture Hall:

There are sculptures from the Roman Imperial Period made of marble.



The armored statue of the emperor Hadrian, exhibited in this hall, has a special place in the museum collection as a rare production.

The emperor wears armor, the Roman national dress, over the short tunic. The front of the armor is decorated with relief depictions. On the chest, there are Niches surrounding Medusa's head, and Athena figure standing on the female wolf in the middle. The foundation legend of Rome is also told with the figures of Romus and Romulus placed under the female wolf above. At the belly level of the armor, in the pterges part, from left to right, there is a rosette, Medusa head, lion head, Zeus Ammon head, young male head, ram head, eagle head, and rosette motif. The skirt part of the armor descends in vertical rectangular plates and the ends end with curls.



In addition, there is a marble snake statue reflecting the Glykon culture in this hall.



## Archeology Hall – 2

In this hall, altars, column capitals, and tomb steles belonging to the Roman and Eastern Roman periods are exhibited.

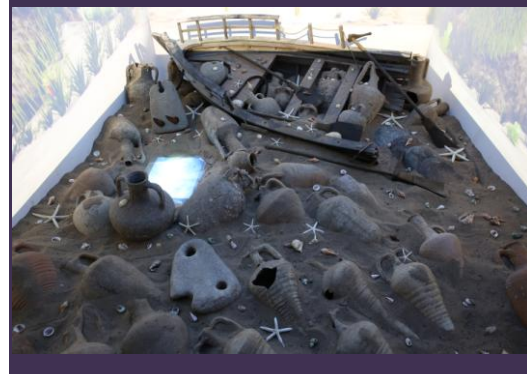
Among the stone works, the tomb site, which is understood to belong to Sempronius, one of the Roman army trumpets, is noteworthy.

Another inscribed stone found around Amasra is decorated with glass bottles, mirror, basket, and Hermes figure. The Greek inscription on the stone mentions a woman named Ostia Gaovenia Gallita, who is described as "smart, devoted to her husband, rigorous and a complete housewife."



## Shipwreck Animation:

In this place, a shipwreck belonging to the Hellenistic period, buried deep in the Black Sea, was animated. In the shipwreck supported by the interactive application, amphora belonging to Hellenistic, Roman, and Eastern Roman periods were included. Also, copper ingots forming the cargo of the ship can be seen next to the amphorae. Some of the amphoras were obtained from the shipwrecks around Amasra Harbor.



## Ethnography Hall:

In this hall, examples of charm art from the late Ottoman period, local clothes, wire breaking works, silver ornaments, and weapons are exhibited. In addition, the 19th century Mediterranean map is among the **other** important works exhibited in this hall.



Apart from these halls, there are Genoese coats of arms and church railings in the interior, and they have a special place in the museum collection as they are the unique works that reflect the dominance of the Genoese Coat of Arms in Amasra.



**Amasra Müzesi**

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