

Gordion Museum Visiting Hours

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday 8:30 8:30 8:30 8:30 8:30 8:30 8:30 17:00 17:00 17:00 17:00 17:00 17:00 17:00

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Please visit the website for updated information.











Gordion Museum

Gordion, the Capital of the Phrygians in Central Anatolia









Unique samples of each period are exhibited in a chronological order in Gordion Museum which was built in 1963 next to a small village with a population of 500 known as Yassıhöyük. There are works of early Bronze Age followed by the works of early Phrygian era which ended with King Midas. Handmade pots and pans belonging to early Iron Age, iron tools and textile production tools of early Phrygian time are among the works exhibited. In the new exhibition hall, a typical item pertaining to the demolished block dating back to 700 BC is exhibited in a panoramic display case. In the remaining part of the new hall, the imported old Greek Ceramic and the items belonging to Hellenistic and Roman Periods dating to the period between the 6th century BC and the 4th century AD are exhibited. In the last section of the hall, the visitors will be able to see the seals and coins found in Gordion.

Galat Tomb "Mound O"

The tomb unearthed in 1954 as a result of an illegal excavation was named as "Tumulus O" at a later period by the excavation team of Gordion. During the past half-century, memorial tomb was damaged by the nature and human factors. It's been saved from destruction by the intervention of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The stone blocks of the tomb, of which several drawings were made by the experts of the museum, were transferred to the new garden of the Gordion Museum after being enumerated. The tomb reconstructed in the garden of Gordion Museum in 1999 has been opened to the visitors.





Phyrigian Mounds

A wide area in the vicinity of Gordion is full of mounds in varying sizes dating back to the period between the last quarter of the 8th century BC and the middle of the 6th century BC. The mounds are the tombs of the Phrygian nobles and notables. The Great Mound, which is the second biggest mound of Turkey with its height of 55m and a diameter of 300m, has a magnificent appearance.