



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MUSEUM  
OF THESSALONIKI

PERMANENT  
EXHIBITIONS

EN

## PREHISTORIC MACEDONIA

LOWER  
FLOOR

11



## TOWARDS THE BIRTH OF CITIES

GROUND  
FLOOR

4



## MACEDONIA FROM THE 7th c. BC UNTIL THE LATE ANTIQUITY

GROUND  
FLOOR

5



## THESSALONIKI, METROPOLIS OF MACEDONIA

GROUND  
FLOOR

6



## THE GOLD OF MACEDON

GROUND  
FLOOR

7



## FIELD HOUSE GARDEN GRAVE

YARD

8



### OPENING HOURS

- ▶ 1 NOV – 31 MAR  
Monday 10.30–17.00  
Tuesday–Sunday 8.30–15.00
- ▶ 1 APR – 31 OCT  
Monday 13.30–20.00  
Tuesday–Sunday 8.00–20.00
- ▶ 25–26 DEC / 1 JAN /  
25 MAR / 1 MAY / EASTER  
The museum remains closed.

### ADMISSION FEES

- ▶ General admission fee € 6
  - ▶ Reduced fee € 3
  - ▶ Combined ticket € 8  
It includes admission fee to the adjacent  
Museum of Byzantine Culture.
  - ▶ Reduced combined ticket € 4
  - ▶ Free entrance
    - Every Sunday from 1/11 to 31/3.
    - Entrance may be free for special groups  
of visitors as well as during holidays.
- For further information please visit  
our website.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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OF THESSALONIKI

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THE FRIENDS  
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MUSEUM IN THESSALONIKI



MINISTRY  
OF CULTURE  
AND TOURISM

2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 2011  
© ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECEIPTS FUND



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI is housed in a 1962 edifice, designed by architect Patroclus Karantinos. It is a listed building as a unique example of modernist art in Greece. The Museum's collections include distinctive works of art and excavation finds from across Macedonia, as the archaeological service was the first state service to operate in Thessaloniki immediately after the liberation of the city. Since 2002 it operates as an independent special peripheral service of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

In 2003 it was completely renovated in order to meet new technical and museological advances. The new exhibition of antiquities was organised into six permanent thematic units that encompass all aspects of personal and public life in antiquity. One grand and 2–5 minor temporary exhibitions take place annually, covering special and unique features of the Macedonians' everyday life in relation to the wider cultural framework of the rest of the Greek world and the broader zone of southeastern Mediterranean basin.



## PREHISTORIC MACEDONIA

LOWER FLOOR



11



This exhibition unit begins with the period before the appearance of man, with plaster casts of fragments of skulls of *Macedonian Uranopithecus*, an early anthropoid. It continues with the Palaeolithic period (350,000–10,000 BC) and a copy of the well-known skull of Petralona (200,000 BC). Next, with the beginning of the production stage, a series of thematic assemblages are devoted to subjects such as hunting, fishing, farming and stock-raising, cooking and storage, weaving, metal-working, commercial exchanges and technology. Alongside these are displayed artefacts associated with the metaphysical and ideological concerns of prehistoric man.



## TOWARDS THE BIRTH OF CITIES

GROUND FLOOR



4



At the start of the exhibition on the ground floor, the unit devoted to the theme *Towards The Birth Of Cities* contains items testifying to the Iron Age settlements of Macedonia, from 1100 to 700 BC. During the course of these centuries, settlements were reconstituted or founded, with central buildings and numerous storerooms for agricultural products. Examples are to be found at Kastanas, Philadelphia, Assiros and Toumba in Thessaloniki. At the same time, commercial contacts intensified with central and southern Greece, as well as with the coast of Asia Minor. Cities in southern Greece, such as Eretria, Andros, and Chalkis, founded colonies on the coast of the Thermaic gulf, including Mende, Akanthos, Torone, Stageira, Dikaia and Methone. The Macedonian kingdom of the Argead Temenid dynasty took advantage of the settlement experiences of those colonies' inhabitants. Meanwhile, it consolidated itself to the north of Mt. Olympus and east of the Pindos range, from where it extended its authority to the whole of Macedonia after the 7th c. BC.



## MACEDONIA FROM THE 7th c. BC UNTIL THE LATE ANTIQUITY

GROUND FLOOR



5

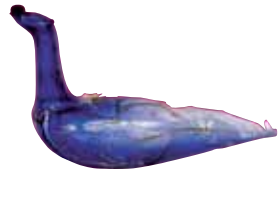


This exhibition unit is devoted to the public and private life of the Macedonians from the Archaic period, when the independent Macedonian kingdom was created, down to the Imperial period (1st–4th c. AD), when Macedonia formed a province of the Roman empire. Eight large units cover various aspects of public and private life in the region, encompassing the political, military, social and economic organisation, arts and letters, religion, and cults and customs of the Macedonian cities. A large number of finds from both older and more recent excavations are displayed, mainly from ancient cities in central Macedonia (prefectures of Thessaloniki, Pieria, Kilkis and Chalkidiki).



## THESSALONIKI, METROPOLIS OF MACEDONIA

GROUND FLOOR



6



This unit is devoted to historical and archaeological evidence for the city. Linked from its very foundation in 315 BC with the generation of Alexander the Great, the city emerged in the Roman period as an important centre in the province of Macedonia, retaining its language, culture, and the memory of its glorious Macedonian history.



At the end of this unit there is a partial reconstruction of an Archaic Ionic temple, the original site of which is unknown, but which was transferred during the Roman period to the area of the *Sanctuaries* of Thessaloniki and adorned with statues of emperors.

## THE GOLD OF MACEDON

GROUND FLOOR



7



The inner courtyard is given over to the unit *The Gold Of Macedon*. This includes exhibits of superb art from various sites, mainly from Archaic and Classical cemeteries. At the same time, there is a description of all stages in the processing of noble metals, from that of mining to the complicated techniques used in working and decorating the valuable objects associated with the public and private life of the ancient Macedonians.



## FIELD HOUSE GARDEN GRAVE

YARD



8



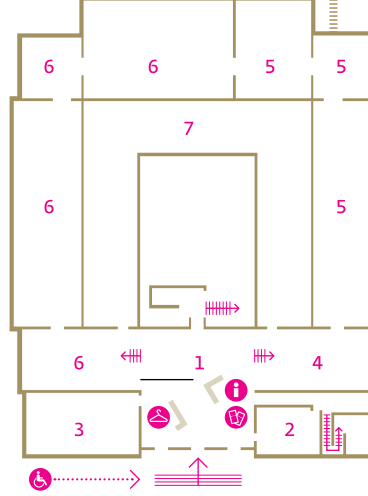
*Field House Garden Grave* is the new permanent open-ground exhibition, divided into two major segments, with artefacts dating from the 2nd to the 4th century AD — the heyday of Thessaloniki. This exhibition is complementary to the Museum's indoor exhibitions. The first segment reconstructs a hypothetical cemetery, including finds, sarcophagi and altars from the west and east cemeteries of the ancient city.

The second segment consists of an imaginary reconstruction of a Graeco-Roman house, built with modern construction materials, which exhibits authentic mosaics and other artefacts relating to household activities and private life.



- **GROUND FLOOR / YARD**
- 1 Entrance
- 2 Museum Shop
- 3 'Manolis Andronikos' Hall
- 4 Exhibition: *Towards the birth of cities*
- 5 Exhibition: *Macedonia from the 7th c. BC until the late antiquity*
- 6 Exhibition: *Thessaloniki, metropolis of Macedonia*
- 7 Exhibition: *The gold of Macedon*
- 8 Exhibition: *Field House Garden Grave*
- **LOWER FLOOR**
- 9 'Ioulia Vokotopoulou' Hall
- 10 Temporary Exhibitions' Halls
- 11 Exhibition: *Prehistoric Macedonia*
- 12 Educational Programmes' Hall
- 13 Atrium

GROUND FLOOR / YARD



LOWER FLOOR

