





The Directorate of Uşak Museum, which was opened on May 23, 1970, is the outcome of multi-layered cultural richness of our province, which has been fed continuously by different cultures for thousands of years by the Paleolithic Age, Bronze Ages, Phrygian, Lydian, Hellenistic, Roman and Eastern Rome. It has a collection of forty-two thousand works from these ancient times. After serving for about 48 years at the same building, construction of the new building for the Archaeological Museum was started in 2012 at the site of the railway station. Construction work was completed in 2016 and the exhibition and arrangement works were concluded in 2018.

In the main exhibition hall of the museum there are showcases containing cutters, digging tools, shiver pieces, idols representing Bronze Age, rostrum shaped pitchers, stone axes from Paleolithic Ages, pots, plates, candle, figurine and glass samples representing Phrygian, Lydian, Hellenistic, Roman and Eastern Rome Periods. Just behind the chronological showcases, the cult of burial and beliefs of the ancient period are presented to the visitors. Next to these showcases on the first floor, in the statues section, there are statues belonging to Roman administrators, statesmen and athletes found within the borders of Uşak. In another section on the same floor, stone artifacts found in ancient cities such as Akmonia, Blaundos and Sebaste are exhibited within the borders of Uşak.



Our museum also has a rich collection of coins because our province is located within the borders of the Lydian state where money was first minted and used in antiquity. Therefore, in the intermediate floor of the new museum building, there are only various recreations on the minting and use of money, and also showcases listed chronologically, as well as coins and coins from various periods and coin decays found within the borders of Uşak. The second floor of our museum is dedicated to The Treasures of Karun, known as the most magnificent artefacts of the Lydian - Persian Period, which were removed from the Lydian Mounds near the village of Güre, 25 km west of Uşak, on the Izmir Highway, and which were smuggled in 1965-66-68 and retrieved in 1993. In the first section of this floor consisting of two sections, the works found from Basmacı, Toptepe and Aktepe Mounds respectively, and in the back side are the winged seahorse brooch, which is the rarest of these groups and which was found in Germany and brought to Turkey by the initiatives of our ministry and exhibited in its home country.

In the other part of this floor there are recreations of the Lydian period and the tumuli of İkiztepe and Harta, portrayals of the professions of the Lydian period such as trade, weaver, ceramic and mold master. A section describing the daily life of the period is also found in this area. The last part in terms of exhibition in the museum is the ethnography section. In this area, the local ethnographic cultural accumulation of Uşak is described and various clothes, swords and weapons, materials used in daily life are exhibited. In addition to the educational area for children, the foyer area and conference room also have a library with specialized books in the new museum building.

