



Traces of the Ghazi in Konya Atatürk Museum

Don't Miss

Konya Ereğli Museum

A bridge from the prehistoric times to the republican period



Konya Ereğli Museum Visiting Hours

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00	8.00 17.00

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Address Ereğli/Konya

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr





Ereğli Museum: Ereğli Museum is a special museum which has objects demonstrating an uninterrupted chronology from the Neolithic age to the Republic of Turkey.

Archaeology Hall: Objects in this hall are displayed in 5 chronologically ordered showcases. Objects include obsidians, seals, beads and arrowheads from the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages to Hittite and Phrygian Periods. Ephesus coins, golden diadems, terracotta oil lamps, figurines and marble stele pieces found at the Goztepe Tumulus excavation are exhibited in the showcases dedicated to Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods. Glass bottles from Roman and Byzantine periods, bracelets and Christograms found at the Oymalı Underground City are exhibited in the Byzantine showcases. At the coins section, while Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Venetian coins are exhibited in chronological order, Roman coins are classified according to the order of the emperors. In the fossil showcase, mammal fossils, deer antlers and other mammal bones found at the sand quarries of Zengen Town are exhibited. Southern mammoth is an extinct animal and was living in Europe and Central Asia about 2.5-1.5 million years ago.

Etnography Hall: Kitchen utensils, jewellery, weapons and a handwritten Holy Quran collected from Ereğli and its environs are exhibited in the hall along with ceramic and plaster pieces with figures from the Seljuk periods, Islamic coins and medallions. Also at the open space area of this section, wooden ceiling cores, wardrobes and door wings gathered from the old houses of Ereğli are exhibited.



Ivriz Rock Monument: God Tarhundas and King Warpalavas are depicted on this natural rock located on the edge of the Ivriz Stream. Priest King Warpalavas, holding a bunch of grapes in one hand and a bunch of wheat in the other, was depicted as praying to God Tarhundas for fertility. This Late Hittite Period monument, which was built in the 8th century, is the oldest agricultural monument in the World.

