

Bitlis Ahlat Museum

Don't Miss



Bitlis Ethnography Museum



Bitlis Ethnography Museum Visiting Hours

1 April-31 October						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Closed	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
31 October-1 April						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Closed	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Closed	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

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Address Atatürk Mahallesi (Mahallebaşı) 1114. Sokak No: 94, Merkez/Bitlis

Please visit the website for current information.



Witness of History, Synthesis
of Civilizations, Important
Crossroads of Silk Road, Land of
Saints, City of Tolerance, **Bitlis**





Bitlis, which dates back to the Neolithic Age, has been home to many civilizations. Bitlis is taking place at an important strategic and political point in the cradle of civilizations, because after the Battle of Manzikert of 1071, the first settlement took place in these lands. In The Ethnography Museum, which was opened to visitors in 2005, textiles, hand embroidery, ornaments, copper threads, coins and ethnographic values of the region from our recent history (generally the Late Ottoman Period and the Republican Period) are exhibited.



Another group of artifacts of the museum is jewelry. Bracelets and belts are the most striking jewelry in this group. In the garden of the museum; ornamental stones, hand-mills and gravestones belonging to the architectural texture of the region are exhibited.



The museum building, built with Ahlat stone in compliance with the local characteristics of the region, has a natural appearance. The artifacts in the museum are exhibited in two areas. Ethnographic works are exhibited in the upper floor of the museum and stone works are exhibited in the garden. These works attract the attention of visitors since they reflect the life style of the local people and the social, religious, technical and scientific characteristics of the period.



The censers belonging to the Late Ottoman Period are another group of important artifacts in the museum. Each censer, revealing the art of copper craftsmanship in the Ottoman period, has the function of incense which emits a pleasant scent. These incense containers in various forms are decorated with hemstitch technique.



Rose water flasks, another important artifacts group of the museum, attract substantial attention in terms of manufacturing technique and variety of forms. Each one has a narrow rim, long-cylindrical neck, a large body and a conical base.