

Bursa Atatürk House Museum

Don't Miss



Bursa Archaeological Museum



Bursa Archaeological Museum Visiting Hours

April 1-October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
19.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

October 31- April 1

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

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Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



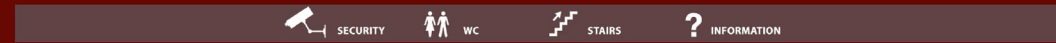
The History of Bursa has been
in the museum for 115 years





Bursa Museum was established on 01 September 1904 in part of Bursa Male High School as a branch of the General Directorate of Imperial Museum with the efforts of Azmi Bey, the director of National Education of the period. It continued its activities with this status until 1930, when it was turned into a Directorate and moved to the Green Madrasa built by Celebi Sultan Mehmet in Yesil. The archaeology section of the museum was moved in 1972 with the construction of the modern building within the Cultural park.

Geographically speaking, Bursa is located in the northwest of the Anatolian peninsula at the intersection of Asia and Europe continents and therefore it has a very rich geography, making it able to maintain its importance from prehistoric times to the present day. The city has been one of the important centres among the prehistoric settlements as well as those in Bithynia and Mysia regions in ancient times. With a collection of over 60.000 artefacts, the Bursa Museum is among the museums of our country which have rich collection.



- 1. ENTRANCE
- 2. FOYER
- 3. INFORMATION - SECURITY
- 4. ADMINISTRATION
- 5. MIOCENE EPOCH - PHRYGIAN KINGDOM
- 6. ARCHAIC AGE - EAST ROMAN PERIOD
- 7. STONE ARTEFACTS HALL
- 8. COINS
- 9. ÜÇPINAR TUMULUS
- 10. LIBRARY

Hall I (Miocene Epoch-Phrygian Kingdom)



Among the artefacts displayed in this Hall are the Pasalar fossil bed finds from Middle Miocene period discovered within the borders of the district of Mustafakemalpaşa, Şahinkaya cave finds dated to Middle Paleolithic Age, and finds discovered especially in excavations in Bursa and surrounding areas, such as artefacts from Neolithic to Chalcolithic Age, Bronze Age artefacts and finds of Assyrian trade colonies Age, Hittite civilization, Transcaucasian culture, Urartu Kingdom, Phryg Kingdom and Protogeometric period. In addition, the skeleton of a 30-year-old woman unearthed in the excavations of the Aktopraklık Mound is exhibited in a counter-type display case with grave finds. Also in the same Hall there is a model of the Aktopraklık Mound. In the Hall, artefacts which became the symbol of the periods to which they belong are displayed in 6 niche-type display cases.



Stone Artefacts Hall

Among the artefacts displayed in this Hall, which is a Megara planned chamber surrounded by marble portraits, are the marble and stone pieces in the collection of our museum and the bronze statue of Apollo and bronze Athena bust dated back to Roman Period discovered in the ancient city of Miletopolis, an ancient city located within the borders of the district of Mustafakemalpaşa district. Grave Stelae, sculptures, sarcophagi, ostatecs and friezes are among the exhibited groups of artefacts.



Hall II (Archaic Age-Eastern Roman (Byzantine) period)

In this hall, the artefacts in the collection of our museum dated back from the Archaic Period to the end of the Eastern Roman period, discovered primarily in Bursa and its surroundings, are exhibited in chronological order. In particular, the archaic and Classical Age finds of the ancient city of Antandros, excavation finds of the ancient city of Miletopolis, Ahmetler Necropolis and the Hellenistic period finds of Bursa tumulus are on display in chronological order in the display cases. In addition, Roman Glass Works and oil lamps are also exhibited in this hall. Metal artefacts, seals, ornaments, toys, and medical instruments are among the artefacts on display in counter-type display cases. On the mezzanine floor in the same hall, there is a coin section.



Üçpinar Tumulus Chariot Finds Hall

The tumulus belonging to the Akhemenids period dated to the sixth century BC, which was discovered in the rescue excavation carried out in 1988 in partnership with Bursa and Balıkesir Museums, is reconstructed and exhibited together with its finds. Finds consisting of Wheel Parts and horse harnesses were found in situ at the front of the entrance of the burial chamber. A chariot reconstruction of that period, which is reproduced based on the finds, and three grave stelae, including two moulages built in Greco-Persian style during the Persian rule in the centre of Satrapy of Daskyleion, a common style spread all over Anatolia between 545 and 333 B.C., are exhibited in this hall.