

Aizanoi, a Magnificent Ancient City  
In The Middle of Anatolia

*Don't Miss*

# Kütahya Museum



## Visiting Hours of Kütahya Museum

### April 1-October 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

### October 1- April 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

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Please visit the website for current information.



[www.muze.gov.tr](http://www.muze.gov.tr)



## Journey to Kütahya Archaeology





First museum works were started at Kütahya in 1945. "Kütahya Museum" was established in 1965, upon an increase in the artifacts gathered, in the building known as Umur bin Savcı Madrasa which Umur bin Savcı, Germiyan principal, provided its construction in 1314. The structure built with ashlar exhibits the characteristics of Principalities Period, but its portal shows the features of Seldjuk Art. The artifacts of Paleolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Bronze Ages, Phrygian, Achaemenid, Hellenistic, Roman, East Roman, Seldjuk and Ottoman Periods are exhibited. Miscellaneous fossils of Late Miocene Age, painted pottery of Late Chalcolithic Age, pottery samples of Early Bronze II and III age from Kütahya environs are the oldest cultural assets of the museum. Miscellaneous finds concerning Phrygian and Achaemenid periods are dated to Iron Age. Child toys of Roman Empire Period, Mother Goddess, Cybele, Demeter, Satyr and Hekate sculptures and steles are also among the artifacts which attract attention.



In addition, terracotta pottery, glass artifacts, bronze surgery tools of Hellenistic and Roman Periods are exhibited in the showcases. Amazon sarcophagus found in Aizonai Archaeological Site is among the important architectural plastic artifacts of the museum. On the sarcophagus dated to 160 AC, war scenes related with Amazons are depicted as high reliefs and the sarcophagus is among the rare artifacts of its period which could stand up. Also, marble ostotheks of Roman Empire Period in which ashes of dead were stored are among the attractive finds. A section within the museum is spared fully to Seyitömer Tumulus artifacts. Seyitömer Tumulus has a pottery repertoire which contains twelve forms of quality and quantity to provide the referral of its region in Western Anatolia as "Seyitömer Culture Region". Seyitömer Tumulus is a rare settlement among especially Early Bronze Age III settlements where both its architecture and in-situ finds are detected in large areas.



The samples selected from among numerous samples obtained from salvage excavations of Museum Directorates between 1989-1995 and Dumlupınar University, Department of Archaeology between 2006-2014 are exhibited in these showcases. Especially pottery of Early Bronze Age III like Amphoras, bowls, plates, jugs, combined pots, miniature pots, lids, pottery molds, rhytons, libation pots

and askoses as per their form types are some of these. In another small showcase at the Archaeology Museum, the finds obtained from a salvage excavation by the Museum Directorate at Ağızören Necropolis are exhibited. Upon the show up of cultural assets in 1999 during plowing the graveyard to the east of Höyüktepe tumulus nearby Ağızören Village which was a place in Kütahya province and which

reveals important results with regard to prehistory researches, a salvage excavation was realized here in 2000. Ağızören Höyüktepe Necropolis has provided important information concerning Middle Bronze Age grave types and inhumation traditions of Kütahya province.