



Düzce Konuralp Museum

Footprints of the Ancient Settlement of Prusias ad Hypium



Düzce Konuralp Museum Visiting Hours

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

 TurkishMuseums  officialturkishmuseums  TurkishMuseums  TurkishMuseums  TurkishMuseums

Address Şehit Kemal Işıldak Mahallesi, Cumhuriyet Cad. No: 50, 81620 Merkez/Düzce

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr

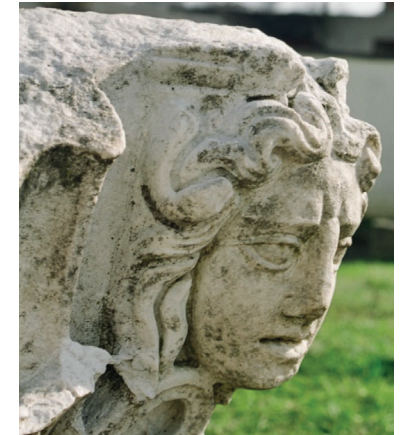


For your comments and suggestions



The ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium was built on an easy-to-defend hill near Hypius (Melen) Stream on the southern slope of the Hypius Mountain. It is known that the first inhabitants of the city were "Bebryks" and the city was called "Hypia" because of a river nearby and "Cierus" afterwards. King Prusias I of Bithynia (237-192 BC) conquered Cierus from Heracleans and changed the name of the city to Prusias. It is transferred to the Roman Empire in 74 BC in accordance with the will of the last King of Bithynia, Nicomedes IV.

The city of Prusias, which continued to exist during the Byzantine period, was conquered in 1323 by Konuralp Bey, one of the commanders of Osman Bey, the founder of the Ottoman Empire.



The museum, which was built to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the city of Konuralp, was opened to visitors in 2013. In the Archeology Hall, artefacts from various periods, terracotta and marble figurines, metal artefacts, jewelry, glass vessels and grave gifts are exhibited chronologically.

In the Ethnography Hall, traditional clothes, ornaments, kitchen utensils, lighting equipment, weighing instruments, swords, rifles etc. are exhibited. Large architectural fragments, columns, altars (votive inscriptions), osthotechs (small stone sarcophagi with dead ashes), city law inscriptions, terracotta pithos (large storage vessels), tomb stelas (tombstones), etc. unearthed in ancient Konuralp (Prusias ad Hypium) city are exhibited in the garden of the museum. One of the most magnificent works of art in the museum garden is a large sarcophagus made of marble dated to the 1st century AD.

