



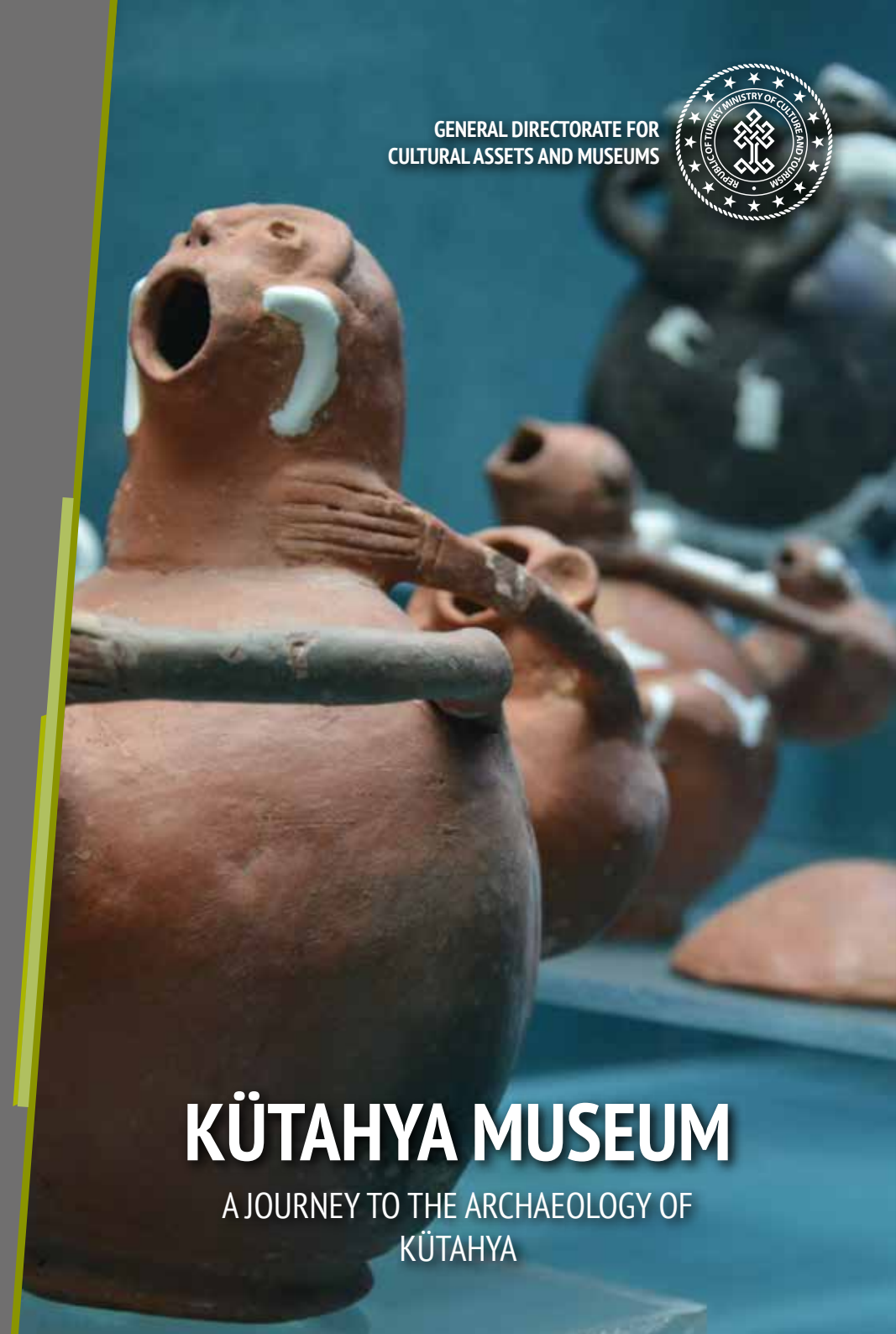
Visiting Hours		
<b>April 1 - October 1</b> Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 19:00	<b>October 1 - April 1</b> Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:00	Open everyday.
<b>Address:</b> Paşamsultan Mahallesi, Gediz Caddesi No. 27 Kütahya		
Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.		

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR  
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



# KÜTAHYA MUSEUM

A JOURNEY TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF  
KÜTAHYA



The first museum establishment studies in Kütahya started in 1945. With the increase in the works collected in 1965; The "Kütahya Museum" was established in 1965 in the building known as Umur-bin Savcı Madrasa, which was built by Umurbin Savcı, one of the Germiyan chiefs, in 1314. The structure, which was built of cut stone, reflects the architecture of the Principalities Period and its portal shows the characteristics of Seljuk Art. Artefacts from the Paleolithic, Chalcolithic, Old Bronze, Phrygian, Achaemenid, Hellenistic, Roman, Eastern Roman, Seljuk and Ottoman periods are exhibited. Various fossils from the Late Miocene Period around Kütahya, painted pottery from the Late Chalcolithic Period and pottery samples from the Early Bronze Age I, II and III periods are the oldest cultural assets in the museum. Various finds from the Phrygian and Achaemenid periods are dated to the Iron Age. Children's toys, Mother Goddess, Kybele, Demeter, Satyr and Hecate statues and tombstones from the Roman Imperial Period are among other remarkable works.



In addition, terracotta pottery, oil lamps, glass artifacts, bronze surgical instruments dated to the Hellenistic and Roman Periods are among the works exhibited in the showcases. The Amazon Sarcophagus found in 1990 in Aizonai Ruins is among the important architectural plastic works of the museum. On the sarcophagus dated 160 CE, battle scenes related to the Amazons are depicted in high relief, and the sarcophagus is among the rare artifacts of its period that have survived. The marble ossuaries in which the ashes of the dead were kept from the Roman Imperial Period are also among the interesting finds. A section in the museum is devoted entirely to Seyitömer Mound artefacts. Seyitömer Mound has a repertoire of vessels containing twelve forms in quality and quantity that entitles the region as the "Seyitömer Cultural Region" in Western Anatolia. Seyitömer Mound is one of the rare settlements among the Early Bronze Age III settlements, whose architecture and in-situ finds have been identified in large areas.



Samples selected among the many artefacts unearthed during the rescue excavations carried out at Seyit Ömer Mound by the Museum Directorates between 1989-1995 and by the Dumlupınar University Archeology Department between 2006-2014 are exhibited in these showcases. Cubes, bowls, plates, pots, jugs, composite vessels, miniature vessels, lids, pottery molds, rhyton, libation vessels and askos especially from Early Bronze Age III pottery are exhibited according to form types. In another small showcase in the Archeology Museum, the finds unearthed during the rescue excavation carried out by the Museum Directorate in the Ağızören Necropolis are exhibited. In the cemetery to the east of the mound in Höyüktepe, near the Ağızören village, which is one of the places that reveal important results in terms of preliminary historical research in Kütahya, a rescue excavation was carried out in this area in 2000, after the cultural assets were discovered during the plowing in 1999. Ağızören, Höyüktepe Necropolis provided important information about the Middle Bronze Age tomb types and burial traditions of Kütahya province.

