

Visiting Hours

Opening Time: 10:00
Closing Time: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:00

Closed on Mondays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Address: Zafer Mahallesi Kurtuluş Caddesi No: 92 Merkez/Afyonkarahisar • Phone: 0 272 215 11 91

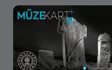
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



AFYONKARAHİSAR MUSEUM

THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY WHERE ROADS AND
CULTURES MEET FROM PAST TO PRESENT



Afyonkarahisar Museum was established as the Museum Office at Taş Madrasa in 1931, then turned into a Museum in 1933. The modern museum building came into service in 1971. The museum building is a single storey separated into two parts. The exhibition part comprises 9 exhibition halls that are connected to each other. These halls have a very rich collection of artefacts from the Chalcolithic, Bronze, Hittite, Phrygian, Lydian, Roman and Byzantine periods, which are displayed in chronological order.

The Sculpture Group from Çavdarlı-Kovalı Mound



It is a sculpture group found during the road construction work carried out in 1964 in Kovalık, in the borders of Çavdarlı village, 17 km east of Afyonkarahisar city centre. All the marble artefacts unearthed are votive materials and their length varies between 110 cm and 29 cm. These are 70 pieces of inventory artefacts in total composed of 36 votive statues and figurines, 13 sculpture pieces, 9 votive steles, 2 votive altars, 2 busts, 6 statue heads and 2 animals. The god and goddess statues and figurines found are in have the variety to form a Pantheon. Among the votive statues, there are gods and goddesses, such as Apollo, Zeus, Cybele, Artemis, Nike, Men, Eros, Asclepius, Hygeia, Leto, Tyche, Aphrodite, and Heracles. It is understood from the stylistic features of the statues and the characteristics of the votive inscription that they were built at the end of the 2nd century BCE and offered to a temple as a votive. The Çavdarlı-Kovalık sculpture group is unique among the sculpture treasures found today.

Ahurhisar Hittite Bronze Figurine



It is a 35.1 cm high bronze figurine from the Hittite Imperial Period with a skullcap and warrior dress and is considered to have a horn. The arms were broken at the shoulders, feet at the knee, and the horns at the ears and they are missing. The figurine is bronze cast and inside is filled with lead. It is thought to be decorated with gold because of the golden hook on the ear. It is one of the largest bronze figurines of the Hittite Imperial Age.

Pot with Figurine Head



The Early Bronze Age pot is handmade with a red slip and has a round body, a round bottom, a beaked rim, and a single handle. It has decoration in the shape of a figurine head. The figurine has a cylindrical protrusion as a polos on its head. Eyebrow, eye prominent; the nose is arched, and the mouth is emphasized in a single line. It is one of the rare ceremonial vessels with a figurine head.

Apameia Sarcophagus



It was found in the foundation excavation of the state hospital in the district centre of Dinar in Afyonkarahisar province; it is a sarcophagus made of fine-grained white Docimeium (Iscehisar) marble, dated to the last quarter of the 2nd century CE. There are Nikes on the corners and Medusa heads on two narrow sides of the sarcophagus with garlands, which are thought to be made by artists from Docimeium. On one of the wide sides, it is depicted Eros with garlands, the struggle between Achilles and Amazon Queen Penthesilea. Men and women belong to the owner of a sarcophagus. Eros, with garlands and a meeting of Perseus and Andromeda, are portrayed. There is a shield within the triangular pediment on the lid as roof and there are acroters at the corners and lion head gargoyles at the sides.

Artemis Figurine



Standing on a pedestal, it is a votive figurine of Artemis. He is holding an arrow in his right hand and a bow in his left hand. It is depicted with a dog with a missing head next to it. There are two lines of votive inscriptions on the pedestal.

Synnada Coin



It is the bronze Synnada Coin from 133 BC and later. The wreathed head of Zeus on the obverse, and two Dioskouroi caps (pileus) with a star on the reverse, and poppy and wheat plants between them are depicted. In the light of the Synnada coin, the sap obtained from the poppy plant, which is understood to have been grown as a source of livelihood for people in the Afyonkarahisar region at least since the 2nd century BC, the Latin word Opium, changed over time. It became Afyon and Afyonkarahisar was named after it.