

MÜZE PLANI | MUSEUM PLAN



1. GİRİŞ
ENTRANCE

2. FUAYE
FOYER

3. DANIŞMA - GÜVENLİK
INFORMATION - SECURITY

4. İDARE
ADMINISTRATION

5. MİYOSEN DÖNEM - FRIG KRALLIĞI
MIOCENE EPOCH - PHRYGIAN KINGDOM

6. ARKAİK ÇAĞ - DOĞU ROMA DÖNEMİ
ARCHAIC AGE - EAST ROMAN PERIOD

7. TAŞ ESERLER SALONU
STONE ARTEFACTS HALL

8. SİKKELER
COINS

9. ÜÇ PINAR TÜMÜLÜSÜ
ÜÇ PINAR TUMULUS

10. KÜTÜPHANE
LIBRARY



Visiting Hours

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:30

Open everyday.

Address: Gaziakdemir Mh, Kültür Park, Çekirge Cd. 4/11 D:1, Osmangazi, Bursa • Tel: 0224 234 49 18

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



BURSA ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

EXHIBITING THE HISTORY OF BURSA FOR 115 YEARS



Among the artefacts on display in this Hall, which is a Megara-style room surrounded by marble portraits, are the marble and stone pieces from our museum's collection, as well as the bronze statue of Apollo and the bronze bust of Athena from Roman Period, which were discovered in the ancient city of Miletopolis, an ancient city within the borders of the Mustafakemalpaşa district. Grave Stelae, sculptures, sarcophagi, ossuaries and friezes are among the exhibited groups of artefacts.



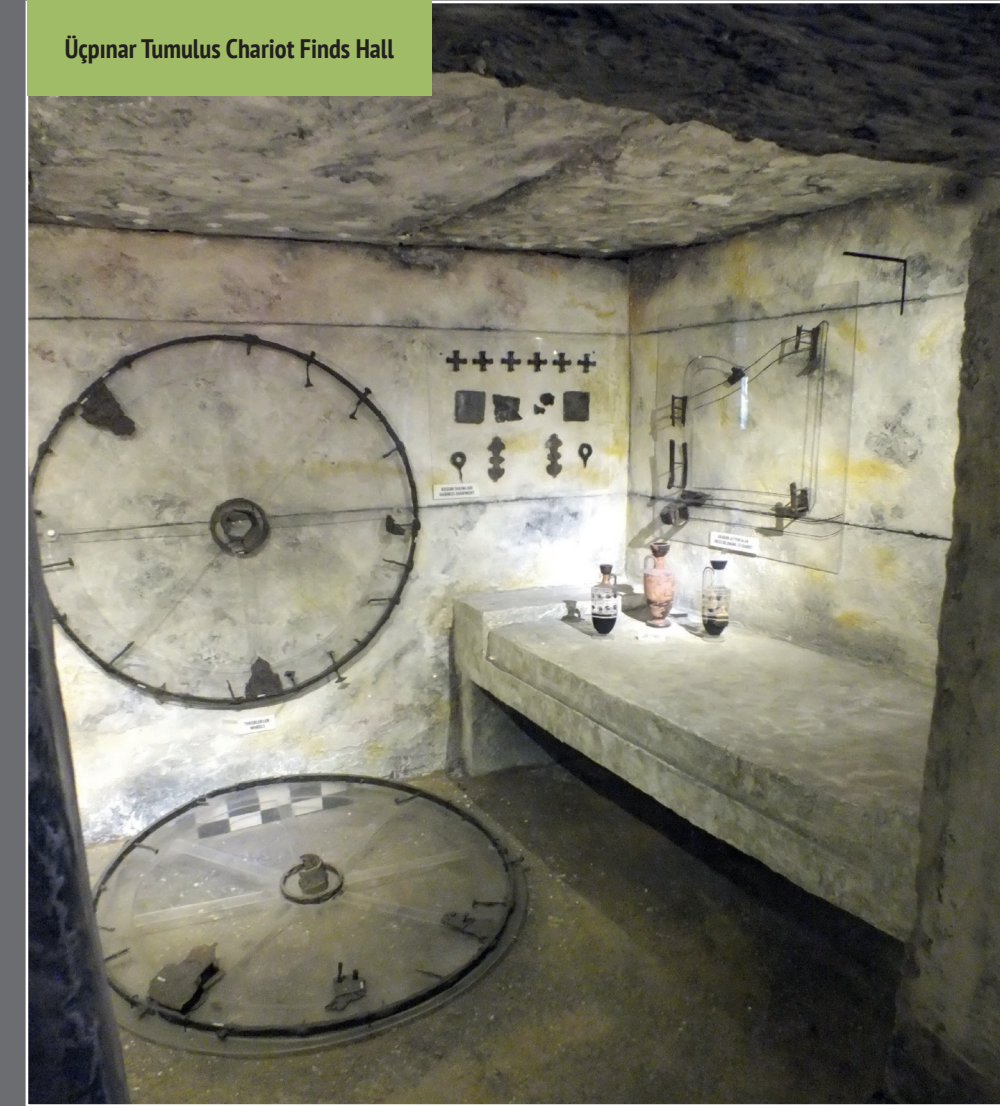
Among the artefacts displayed in this Hall are the Pasalar fossil bed finds from Middle Miocene period discovered within the borders of the Mustafakemalpaşa district, finds from the cave of Şahinkaya dating to Middle Paleolithic Age, and finds discovered mainly during excavations in Bursa and the surrounding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

Bursa Museum was established on 01 September 1904 within 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, Bursa is located in the northwest of the Anatolian peninsula at the intersection of the continents of Asia and Europe, and therefore has a very rich geography that has enabled it to maintain its importance from prehistoric times to the present day. The city has been one of the important centers 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.



In this hall, the artefacts from the collection of our museum dated back from the Archaic Period to the end of the Eastern Roman period, which were mainly found 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.



The tumulus from the Achaemenid period of the sixth century BCE, which was discovered during the rescue excavation carried out in 1988 in cooperation with Bursa and Balıkesir Museums, is reconstructed and exhibited together with its finds. The finds, consisting of wheel parts and horse harnesses, were found in situ in front of the entrance to the burial chamber. A chariot reconstruction from this period, which is reproduced based on the finds, and three tomb stelae, including two mouldages, built during the Persian rule in the center of the satrapy of Dascylium in the style of Greco-Persian, a style common throughout Anatolia between 545 and 333 BCE, are exhibited in this hall.