



Visiting Hours	
Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Closed on Mondays.
Address: Şehit Kemal Işıldak Mahallesi, Cumhuriyet Cd. No: 50, 81620 Merkez/Düzce	
Plaza visit the web site for up-to-date information	

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DÜZCE KONURALP

FOOTPRINTS OF THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT OF PRUSIAS AD HYPIUM





The museum, built to preserve the rich cultural heritage of the city of Konuralp, opened to visitors in 2013. At Archaeology Hall, artefacts from various periods, terracotta and marble figurines, metal objects, jewelry, glass vessels and funerary objects are displayed in chronological order.



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), ossuaries (small stone sarcophagi containing ashes of the dead), city law inscriptions, terracotta pithos (large storage vessels), tomb stelas (tombstones), etc., excavated from the ancient city of Konuralp (Prusias ad Hypium) are displayed in the museum garden. One of the most magnificent works of art in the museum garden is a large marble sarcophagus dated to the 1st century CE.

Ancient City of Prusias ad Hypium

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The ancient city of Prusias ad Hypium was built on an easily defended hill near the river Hypius (Melen) on the southern slope of Hypius Mountain. It is known that the first inhabitants of the city were "Bebryks", and the city was called "Hypia" and then "Cierus" because of a nearby river. King Prusias I of Bithynia (237-192 BCE) conquered Cierus from the Heracleans and changed the name of the city to Prusias. It was transferred to the Roman Empire in 74 BCE 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 Ottoman Empire.