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

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

Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.
www.turkishmuseums.com
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, Lycian, Roman and Byzantine periods, which are displayed in chronological order.

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 knees 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.

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 wooden objects, 2 votive altars, 2 boxes, 6 votive heads and 2 animals. The god and goddess statues and figurines found are in honour of Zeus and Athena. Among the votive statues, there are gods and goddesses, such as Apollo, Zeus, Athena, Artemis, Nike, the Dioskures, Hyperkome, Lyka, Tyche, Artemis, and Hestia. It is understood from the stylistic features of the statues that the characterisation of the artistic conception that they were built at the end of the 2nd century BCE and offered as a temple as a nature. The Çavdarlı-Kovalık sculpture group is unique among the sculpture treasures found today.

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.

It was found in the foundation excavation of the local hospital in the western plains of Çavdarlı. It is a sarcophagus made of fine-grained white Docimeium marble placed in the last quarter of the 2nd century CE. There are Nikes on the corners and Hekate 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 Actaeon and Artemis, Quail Penthesilea, Hekate, and Women against Orion. In the power of sarcophagus, Eros with garlands and a meeting of Perseus and Andromeda are portrayed. The sarcophagus should be in the triangular pediment on the lid as well as corners are carvings of the corners and lion head gargoyles at the sides.

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