

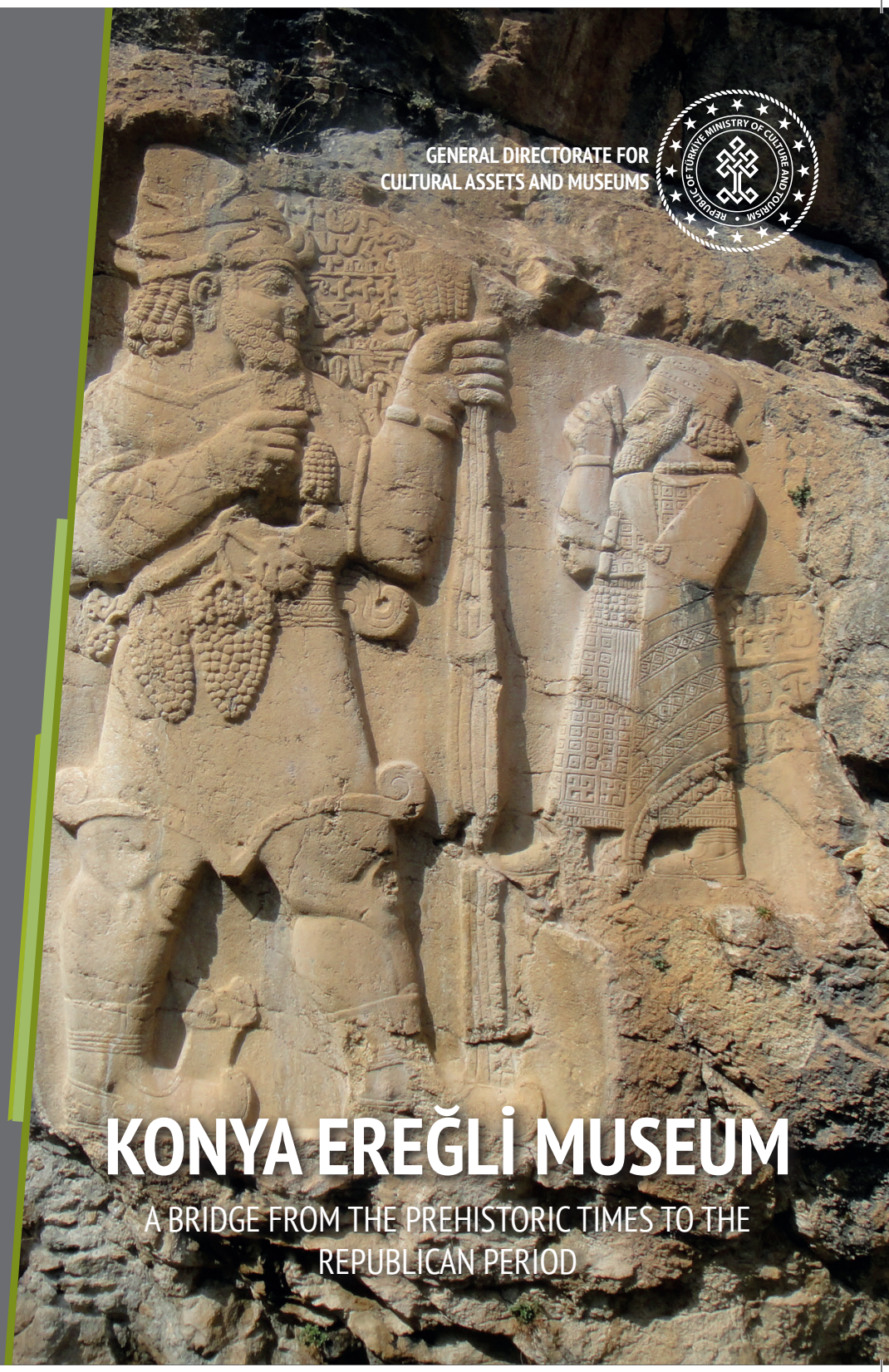
Visiting Hours	
Opening Time: 08:00	Closed on Monday.
Closing Time: 17:00	
Address: BoyacıAli Mahallesi Atatürk Caddesi No: 116 Ereğli/Konya	
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KONYA EREĞLİ MUSEUM

A BRIDGE FROM THE PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD



Ereğli Museum is a special museum which has objects demonstrating an uninterrupted chronology from the Neolithic age to the Republic of Türkiye. The artefacts are exhibited in three spaces: closed, open and semi-closed.



Objects are displayed in 5 chronologically ordered showcases. Objects include obsidians, seals, beads and arrowheads from the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages to Hittite and Phrygian Periods.

Ephesus coins, golden diadems, terracotta oil lamps, figurines and marble stele pieces found at the Göztepe Tumulus excavation are exhibited in the showcases dedicated to Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods. Glass bottles from Roman and Byzantine periods, bracelets and Christograms found at the Oymalı Underground City are exhibited in the Byzantine showcases.

At the coins section, while Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Venetian coins are exhibited in chronological order, Roman coins are classified according to the order of the emperors.

In the fossil showcase, mammal fossils, deer antlers and other mammal bones found at the sand quarries of Zengen Town are exhibited. Southern mammoth is an extinct animal and was living in Europe and Central Asia about 2.5-1.5 million years ago.



Kitchen utensils, jewelry, weapons and a manuscript of the Holy Quran from the Ottoman and Republican Period collected from Ereğli and its surroundings are exhibited in the hall consisting of 2 showcases. Ceramic and plaster pieces with figures from the Seljuk period, Islamic coins and medallions are also exhibited in this hall. In addition, at the open space area of this section, wooden ceiling roses, cabinets and door wings gathered from the old houses of Ereğli are exhibited.

İvriz Rock Monument: God Tarḫunz and King Warpalavas are depicted on this natural rock located on the edge of the İvriz Stream. Priest King Warpalavas, holding a bunch of grapes in one hand and a bunch of wheat in the other, was depicted as praying to God Tarḫundas for fertility. In the inscription, the King says, "When I was a prince in the palace, I planted these 'vineyards' and grew wheat. May God give them blessings and abundance." This Late Hittite Period monument, which was built in the 8th century, is the oldest agricultural monument in the World.

