

- A** KRONOLOJİ KORİDORU
CHRONOLOGICAL TUNNEL
- 1** KRONOLOJİK SALON
CHRONOLOGICAL HALL
- 2** MÜZE KAZILARI
MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS
- 3** DEFİN GELENEKLERİ
BURIAL TRADITIONS
- 4** İSLAMİ DÖNEM / ETNOGRAFYA
ISLAMIC PERIOD / ETNOGRAPHY
- 5** ANTİK KENTLER
ANCIENT SITES
- 6** YUMUKTEPE
- 7** SOLİ
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Visiting Hours

April 1-October 31 Opening Time: 09:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:00	October 31-April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:00	Open everyday.
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Address: Gazi Mahallesi, Adnan Menderes Bulvarı No: 54 Yenişehir/MERSİN

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
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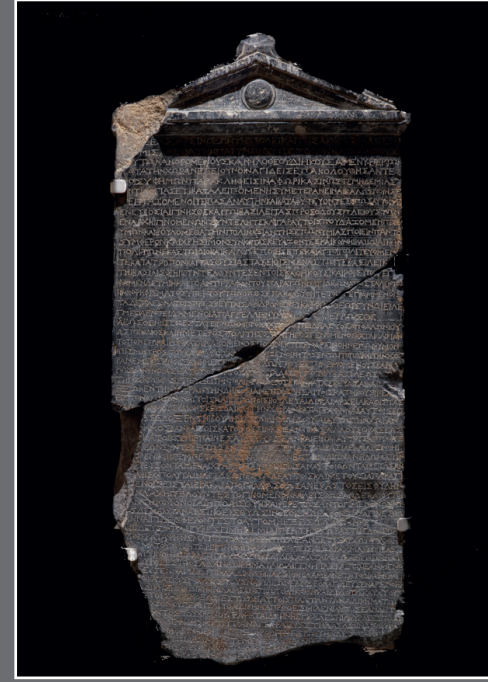
MERSİN MUSEUM

A CAMEL TRIP TO THE HISTORY OF CILICIA



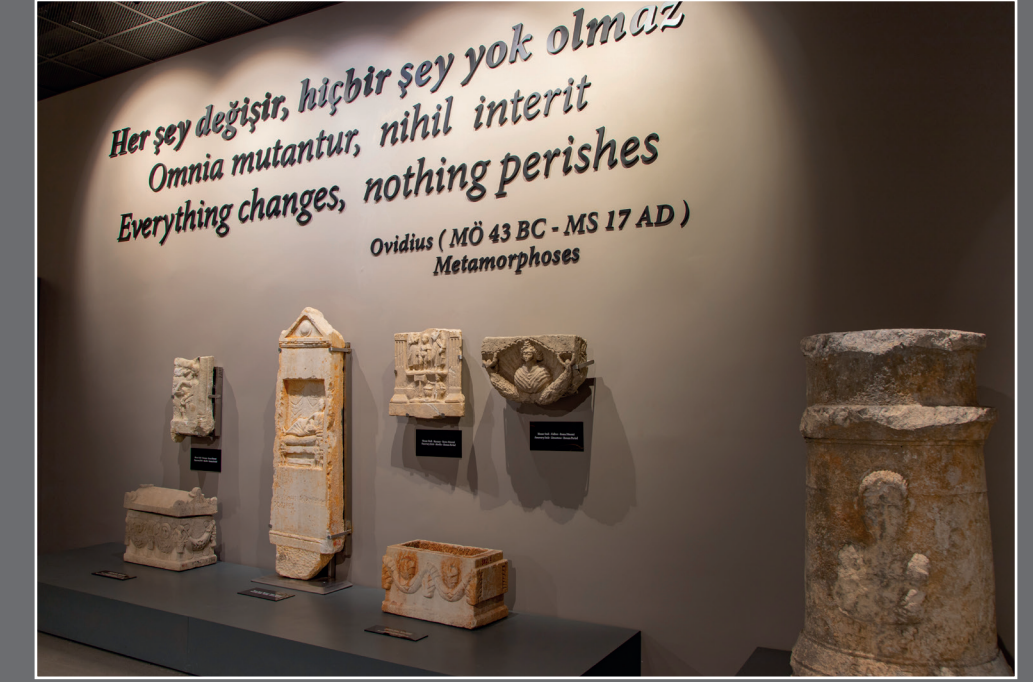
Nagidos Inscription

The ancient city of Nagidos in Bozyazı district of Mersin was founded in the 7th century BCE. The inscription provides information about the property problems in the 3rd century BCE between the city of Nagidos and the Arsinoe settlement that was founded in the closest vicinity. It had been produced by Strategos-Thraseas, the military governor of Cilicia region, dedicated to Nagidians.



Yumuktepe Mound

Yumuktepe, one of the rare Neolithic excavations in Anatolia, is also important in terms of proving the relationship of Anatolia with the Fertile Crescent in the Neolithic Period. Considering the importance of Çukurova in the agricultural economy even today which dates back to 9,000 years ago, is one of the main stories of the museum.



Atatürk House and Museum

It was built as a house because of marriage of German Consul Mr. Christman with the daughter of Mavramoti family from Mersin in 1897. Atatürk was hosted with his wife Latife Hanım as the guest of Mersin residents in this house for 11 days between 20 January and 2 February 1925. The belongings of Atatürk are on display in the museum.



Soloi-Pompeïopolis Archaeological Site



Soloi, an important port city of the Eastern Mediterranean since 2000 BCE, experienced its most glorious period during the Hellenistic period. The colonnaded street, the harbor, the bath, the ancient theatre and Soli Mound on which it rests constitute important ruins, and the poet of comedy Philemon, the Stoic philosopher Chrysippus and the poet Aratus are from Soli.

You can see the Yumuktepe Mound artefacts dating back to 9,000 years before, depicting the development of new economic elements such as settled life, agriculture and animal husbandry; Soloi-Pompeïopolis, an important health and cultural center; artifacts unearthed in the excavations of Elaiussa Sebaste which plays an important role in olive oil production and trade and the unique works of Cilicia in the Mersin Archaeology Museum. In addition, you will have the opportunity to see the artefacts reflecting the tough life and culture of Sarkeçililer, the last nomads of Mersin.