

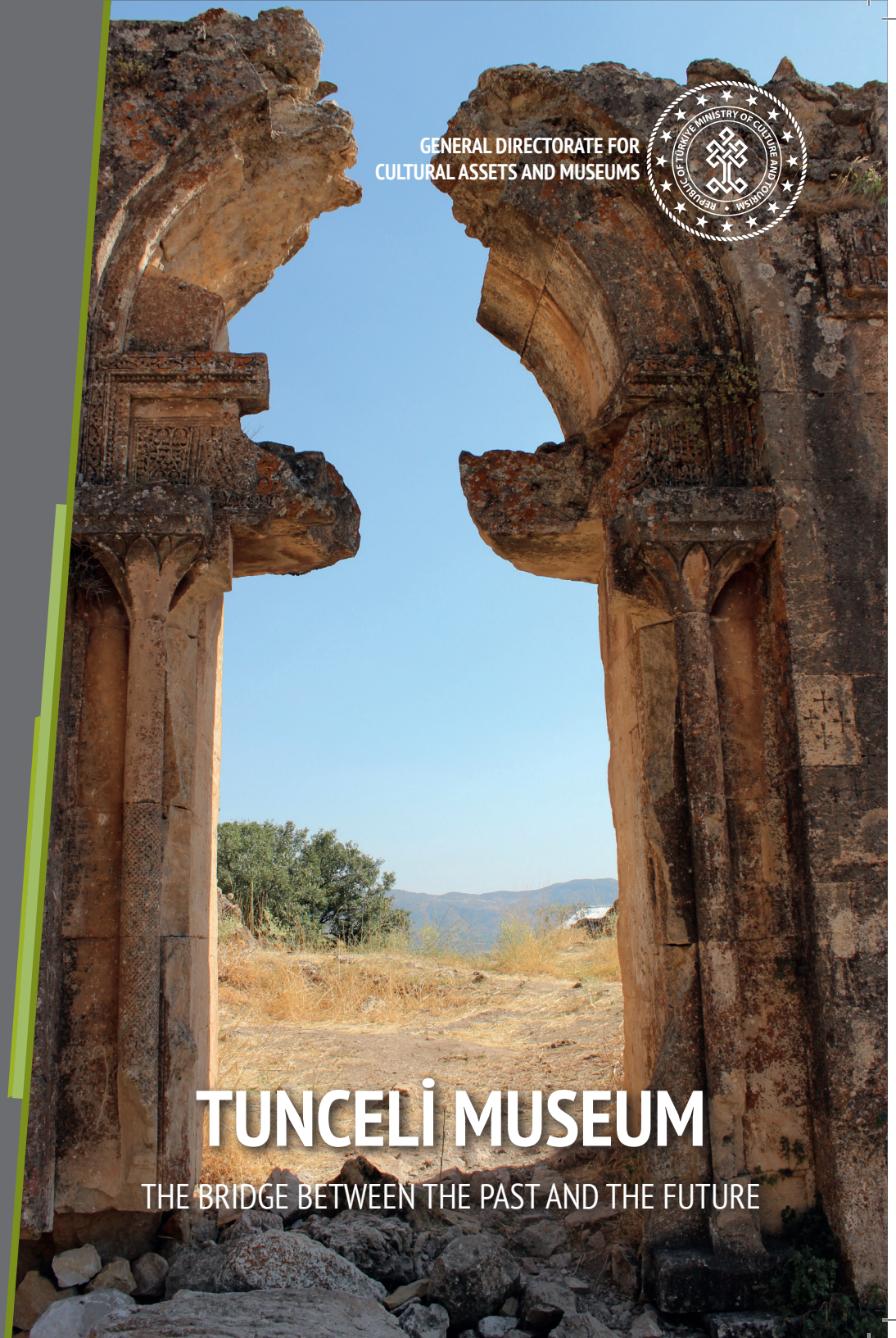
| Visiting Hours | |
|---|----------------|
| Opening Time: 08:00 | Open everyday. |
| Closing Time: 17:30 | |
| Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00 | |
| Address: Moğultay Mahallesi Av.Ali Demir Caddesi No:5 Merkez/Tunceli | |
| Please visit the web site for up-to-date information. | |

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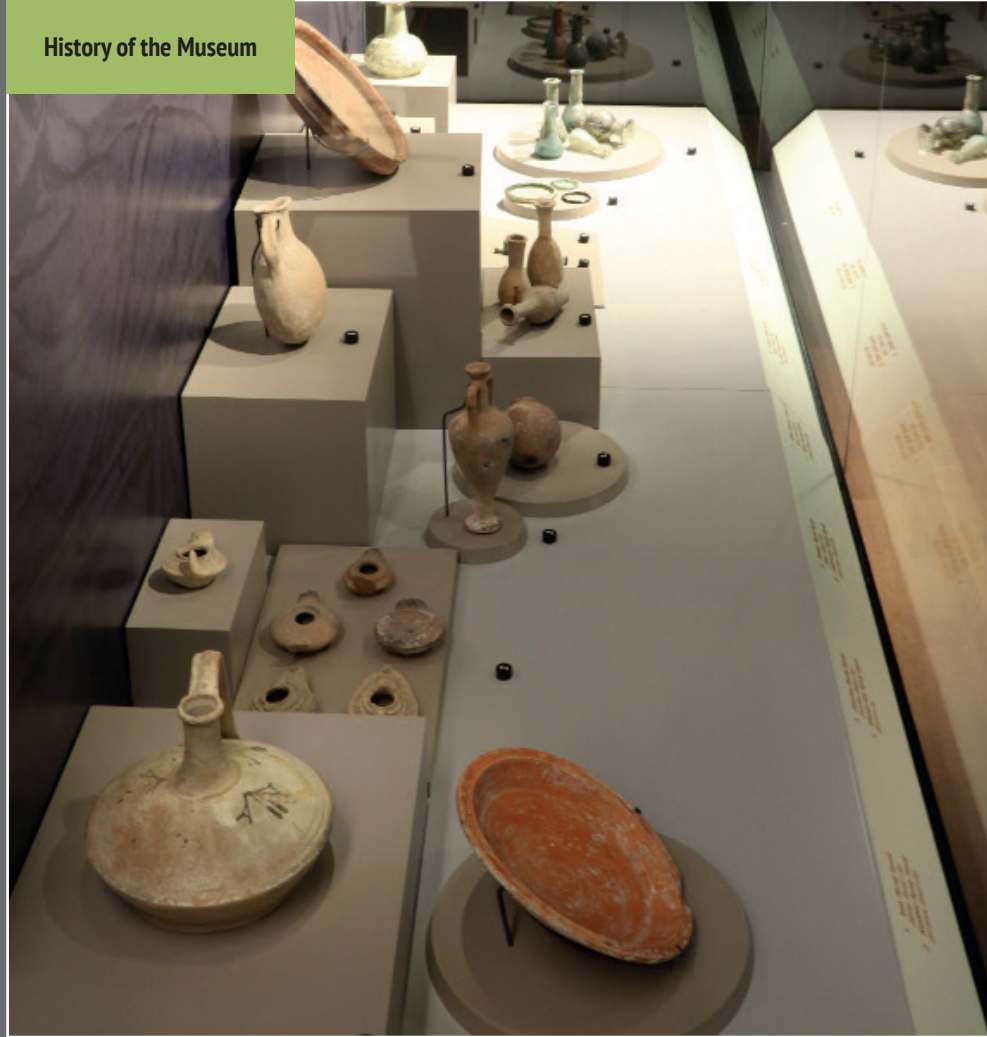


GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
 CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS
 

TUNCELI MUSEUM

THE BRIDGE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

History of the Museum



The Tunceli museum was built between 1935 and 1937 as military barracks. After being used as a military barracks until 1949, it was transferred from the Ministry of National Defense to the Ministry of Finance. The building, which was renovated after the transfer to the Ministry of Finance, was used as lodgings for civil servants from 1949 until the 1990s. The efforts to transform the building into a museum started after the 1990s, and until February 2015, approximately 65 have families lived here. The building, which was registered by the Erzurum Regional Board for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets since is an early Republican period asset, was allocated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums in 2015 to be used as the Tunceli Museum.

Description of the Museum and Organization of the Exhibition



The Tunceli museum building, whose restoration was completed in 2019, was built on an area of approximately 5,500 square meters, with a closed area of 5,800 square meters, and the north facade was built with 3 floors and the east, west and south facades were built as 2 floors. Built in the German architectural style, the 1.800 m² courtyard of the building is designed in a form to hold events such as concerts, theaters, seminars.

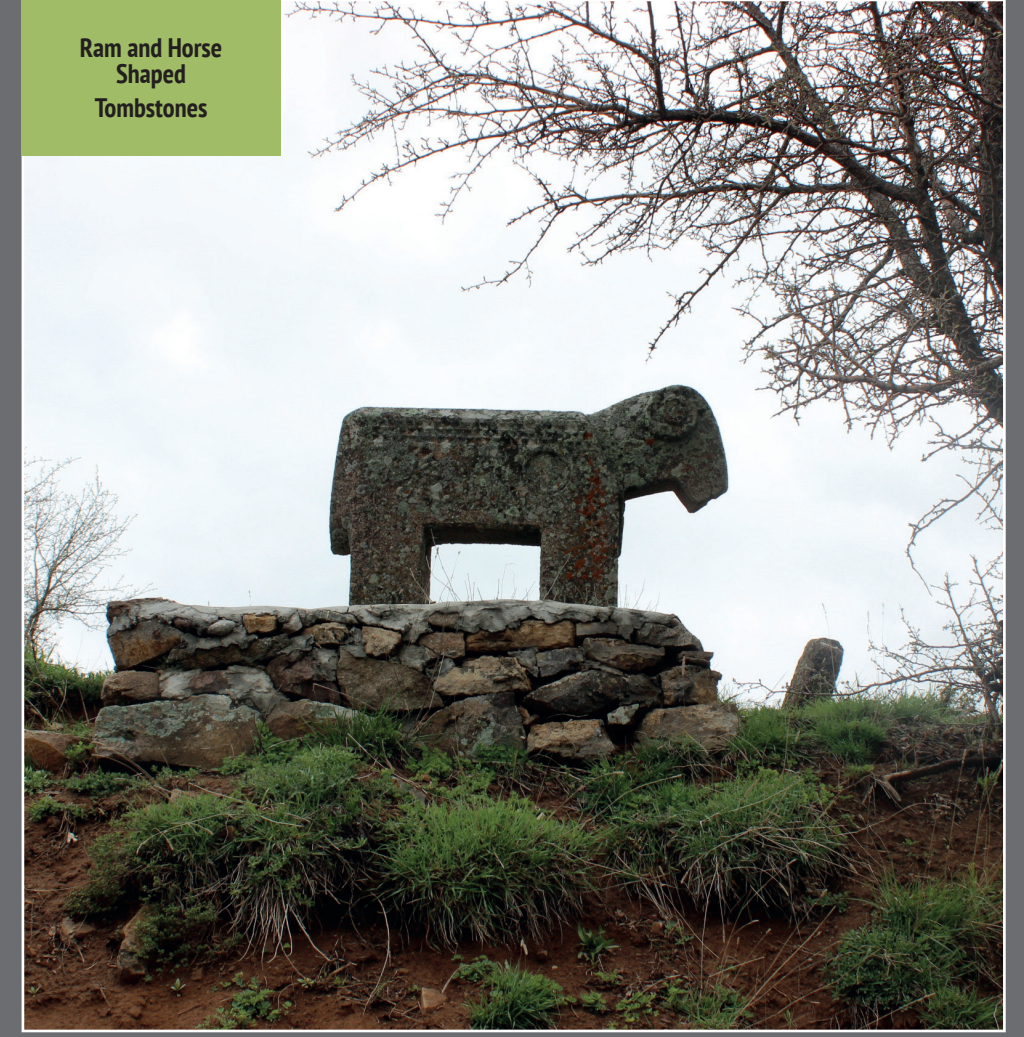
Within the square-shaped building, there are exhibition halls, conference hall, library, showrooms, meeting hall and warehouses. The exhibition halls consist of 5 sections. In the archaeological artifact exhibition, a total of 339 artifacts from the Paleolithic period to the Turkish-Islamic period are displayed. A total of 158 coins from the Greek period to the Ottoman period are exhibited in the coin artifacts exhibition hall. There are 195 ethnographic artifacts belonging to the traditional life of the Tunceli region in the ethnographic work exhibition. In the religion section, there are information boards about Alevism and exhibitions representing Alevism rituals. Various works reflecting that period, from title deeds to mukhtar seals, are exhibited in the exhibition hall of the Republic period. In addition, 20 stone works are exhibited in the courtyard.

Sacred Hearths



The artifacts described as the Sacred Hearth are in the Archeology section of the museum. The Sacred Hearths were unearthed during the Keban Dam rescue excavations in Pulur (Sakyol) Mound located in Çemişgezek district between 1968-1974. Sacred hearths date back 5000 years and are important in terms of reflecting the belief of that period.

Ram and Horse Shaped Tombstones



Ram and horse shaped tombstones are frequently found in various regions of Tunceli. It is seen that cultural traditions are maintained on these tombstones, which are a reflection of the tomb tradition of the Akkoyunlu and Karakoyunlu periods. In addition to traditional customs and traditions, it is possible to see religious and mythological elements on the tombstones. In addition to the relief figures of items such as sword, knife, quiver, shield, dagger, loom, skewer, stake, fork, on some of the sculptures that were simply handcrafted, various animal and plant figures were also widely used. These figures are not only ornamental figures, but also indicate the gender, social position and profession of the person lying there. Shapes such as sword, shield, horse, arrow, ram, rifle, gun and knife indicate that the owner of the tomb is a man with courage. Oil lamps, scales and similar shapes refer to the clergy; Figures such as needle, handle, crowbar, and hands belong to women, while figures such as pitchers and trays are an expression of generosity. Zulfiqar (Prophet Ali's Sword) or a sun disc, which are seen in some tombs, indicates that the person lying there is an Alevi.