

# Niğde Museum

Unique building in Cappadocia region  
preserved as a stone construction:  
Constantine and Helena Church

*Don't Miss*



## Niğde Museum Visiting Hours

April 1–October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Box Office Closing: 16.45

October 31– April 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30

Box Office Closing: 17.15

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Address Yukarı Kayabaşı Mahallesi, Dıran Camii Sok No:11, 51000 Merkez/Niğde

Please visit the website for current information.



[www.muze.gov.tr](http://www.muze.gov.tr)



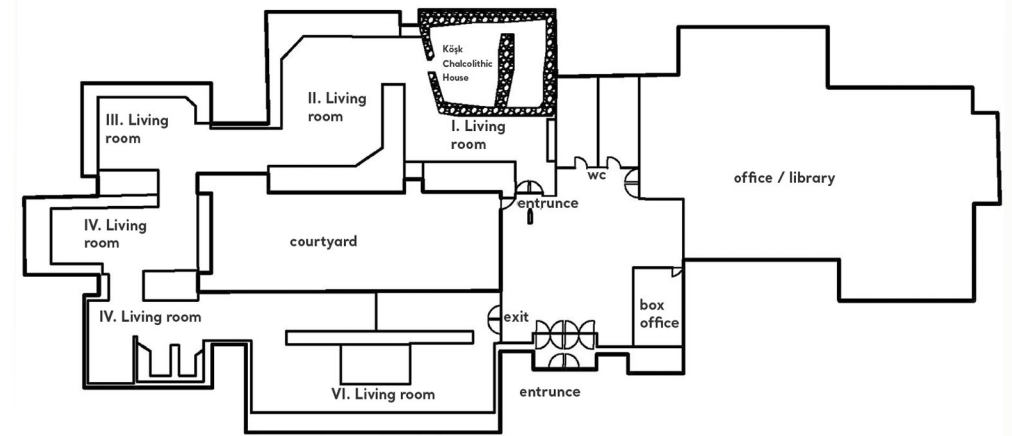
## A Journey in Central Anatolian Archaeology





Stelle, basalt, Late Hittite Period (B.C. 8th century)

Museum activities in Niğde started with the use of Akmedrese as the warehouse of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums during the World War II. It was opened to visitors in 1957 as Akmedrese Niğde Museum. The museum was moved to its new building in 1977 and the first organization-exhibition was held in 1982. The museum was put into service again in 2001 after the new organization-exhibition upon need. The museum has 6 exhibition halls, which are organized in chronological order from the Palaeolithic Age to the present day.



### Hall/Köşk Mound Hall

**HALL I:** Obsidian tools collected from Kaletepe Obsidian Workshop, Pınarbaşı Mound, Köşk Mound and Tepecik Mound Excavations and unique artefacts, tomb finds, god and goddess statuettes, anthropomorphic vase and one-to-one simulation of the "Köşk Mound Chalcolithic House" are displayed.

**HALL II:** Findings from the mining village recovered in the Göltape Mound excavations, gallery entrance in the Kestel tin mine, Hocker-style burial and dead gifts, artefacts found in Achemhöyük, Ulukışla and palace findings and lid vases collected during the Assyrian Trade Colonies Age Achemhöyük excavations are on display.

**HALL III:** The stelae of storm and fertility gods of the Nahita and Tuvanua kingdoms of late Hittite city states, inscriptions written with Hittite hieroglyphs, findings from Kaynarca Tumulus, ceramics from Phrygian Period and "Göllüdağ Lion" are on display.



### Mummies Section

**HALL IV:** It is reserved for the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine findings. Findings recovered from Tepebağları, Porsuk Mound and Achemhöyük excavations and terracotta and glass artefacts, impressions of seal, Roman and Byzantine artefacts are housed.

**HALL V:** Coin printing technique and general definitions, Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic-Ottoman period coins, Seljuk Period silver treasure and Tepebağları treasure are housed.



### Mummies Section

**B-Mummy Section:** The "Nun Mummy" in the Ihlara Valley of Aksaray and 4 children's mummies collected from the Çanlı Church are exhibited.

**HALL VI:** Weapons, manuscripts, writing sets, lighting tools, carpets, rugs, finials, jewellery and a tray of the Kacar Turks are exhibited. A theme of dinner in a Niğde house in the previous century is also formed in the Hall.