

Mersin Museum



Soloi-Pompeiopolis

Don't Miss



Mersin Museum Visiting Hours

April 1 – October 31

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

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
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

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Address Mersin İli Erdemli İlçesi Kızkalesi Mahallesi

Please visit the website for updated information.



www.muze.gov.tr

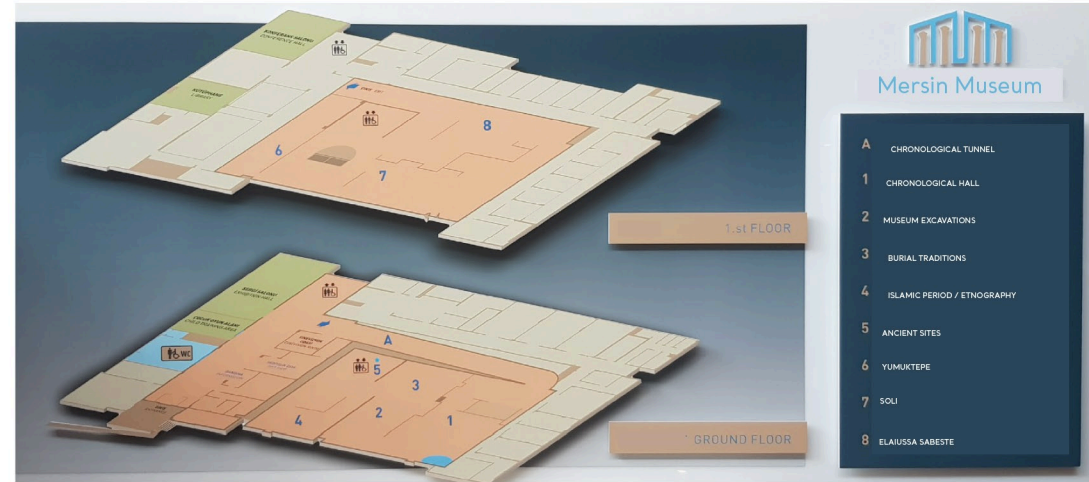


A Camel Trip to the History of Cilicia





You can see the Yumuktepe Mound artifacts dating back to 9,000 years before, depicting the development of new economic elements such as settled life, agriculture and animal husbandry; Soloi-Pompeiopolis, 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 artifacts reflecting the tough life and culture of Sarikeçililer, the last nomads of Mersin.



Nagidos Inscription

The ancient city of Nagidos in Bozyazı district of Mersin was founded in the 7th century BC. The inscription provides information about the property problems in the 3rd century BC 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.



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.



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.



Soloi-Pompeiopolis Archaeological Site

Soloi, an important port city of the Eastern Mediterranean since 2000 BC, experienced its most brilliant 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.