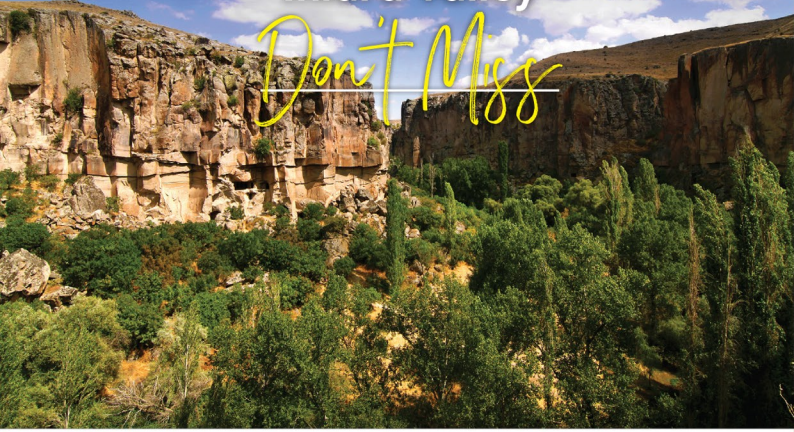


The Pearl of Cappadocia Ihlara Valley

Don't Miss



Aksaray Museum



Aksaray Museum Visiting Hours

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00	9.00 17.00

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Address Hacılar Harmanı Mah. Konya Cad. 5. Bulvarı No: 16 Merkez/Aksaray

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr



Arıbaşı Cemetery



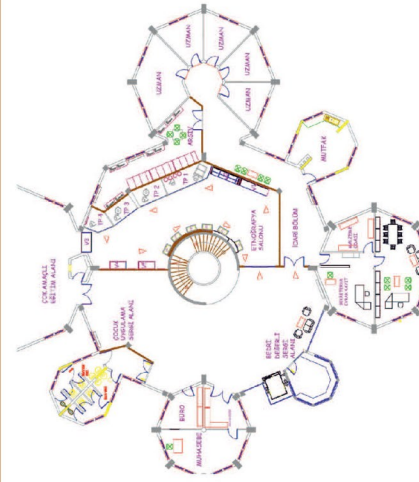
Aksaray Stele



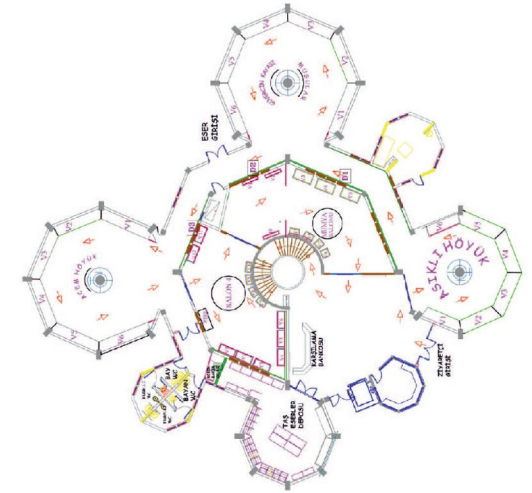
Aksaray museum established in 1969 has been renewed in 2014 and opened to the visitors with a chronologic exhibition order. Various historical artefacts pertaining to the ages starting with Neolithic age and including also the period of Ottoman Empire are exhibited in Aksaray Museum.

...and the great kings (and) all of the kings were fascinated by this city...

The beauties that will impress you wait for you...



The First Floor



The Ground Floor

The First Brain Surgery of Anatolia

One of the significant antique artefacts found in Aşıklı Mound is the vestige of a brain surgery detected in the skull estimated to be pertained to a woman at the age of 20 to 25 years. The hole with a diameter of 11.5 mm detected in the skull of the woman which had been buried together with her child of 9 months seems to be one of the oldest brain operations (trepanation) in the world. The traces of repair (recovery) have been discovered which had continued in the bone tissue around the hole after the operation. Self repair (recovery) of the tissue having a width of 1-2 mm had started and consequently the patient had not died during the operation but lived for a few weeks afterward.



The Vase Pertaining to Anatolian Seljuk Period

The fight of an eagle and a duck is portrayed within four circular medallions present on the body of the vase with gilding metal in clear yellow paste colour. There is a human figure between the medallions. Since the motifs and portrays present on the vase made using openwork technique are scarcely encountered, it is among the unique works of the Seljuk period.



Amber Ring Stone

A Roman woman smoothing her hair (it pertains to the 2nd century AD).



Fortune Telling urn of Seljuk Period

On the fortune telling cup with silver inlaid on copper base dated back to Seljuk Period (13th century), the payers are written beside descriptions of 12 astrological signs known as horoscope. An exemplary of the fortune telling cup that is among the rare artefacts owing to presence of horoscope on it is present also in the Metropolitan Museum.