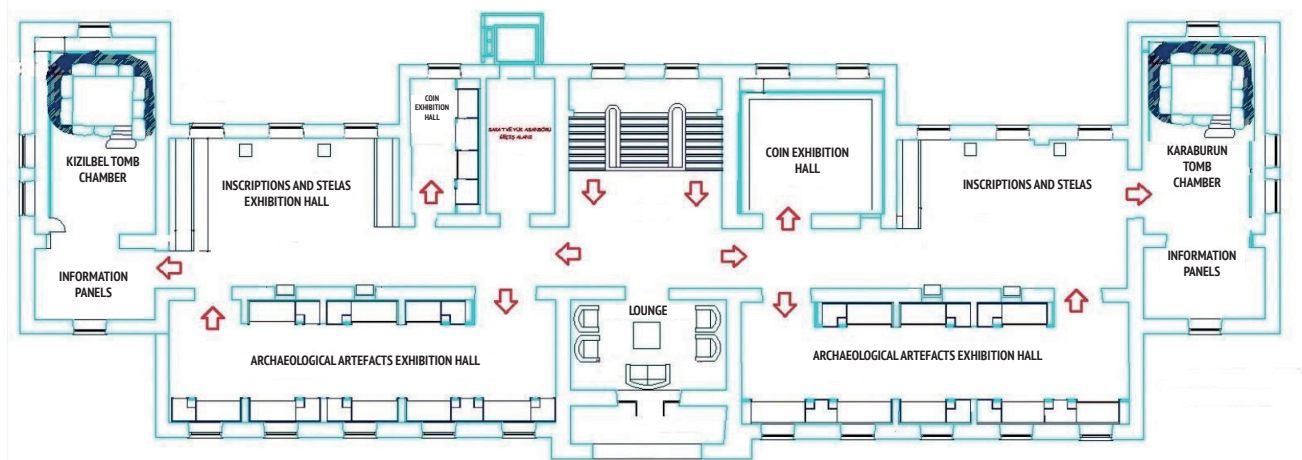


Antalya Elmalı Museum Directorate Ground Floor Plan



Antalya Elmalı Museum Directorate 1st Floor Plan



Visiting Hours		
April 1-October 1 Opening Time: 08:00 Closing Time: 19:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:30	October 1-April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Closed on Saturdays and Sundays.
Address: İplik Pazarı Mahallesi, Hükümet Caddesi, No: 89 Elmalı/Antalya • Phone: 0242 618 44 42		
Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.		

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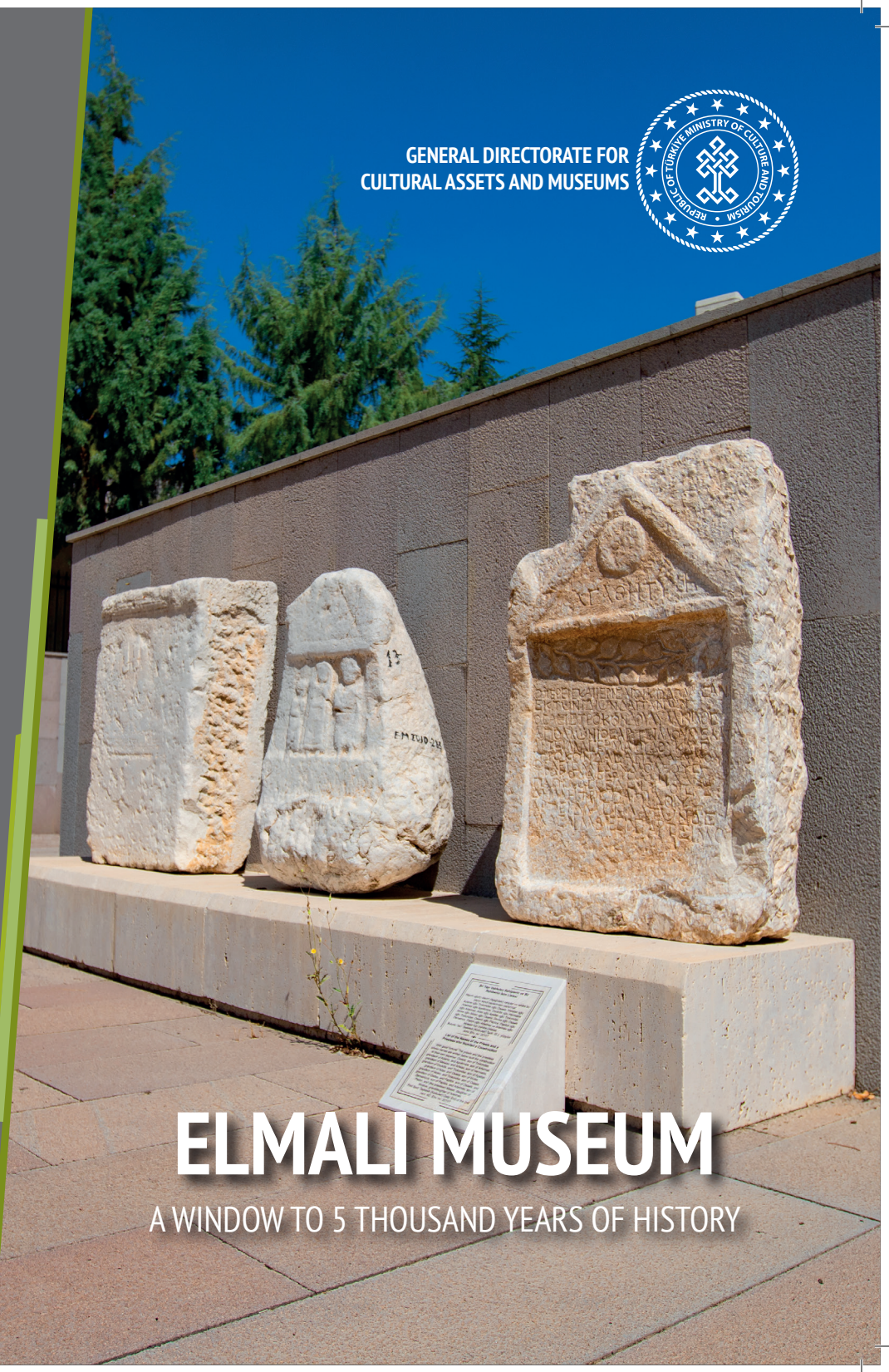
www.turkishmuseums.com

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



ELMALI MUSEUM

A WINDOW TO 5 THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY



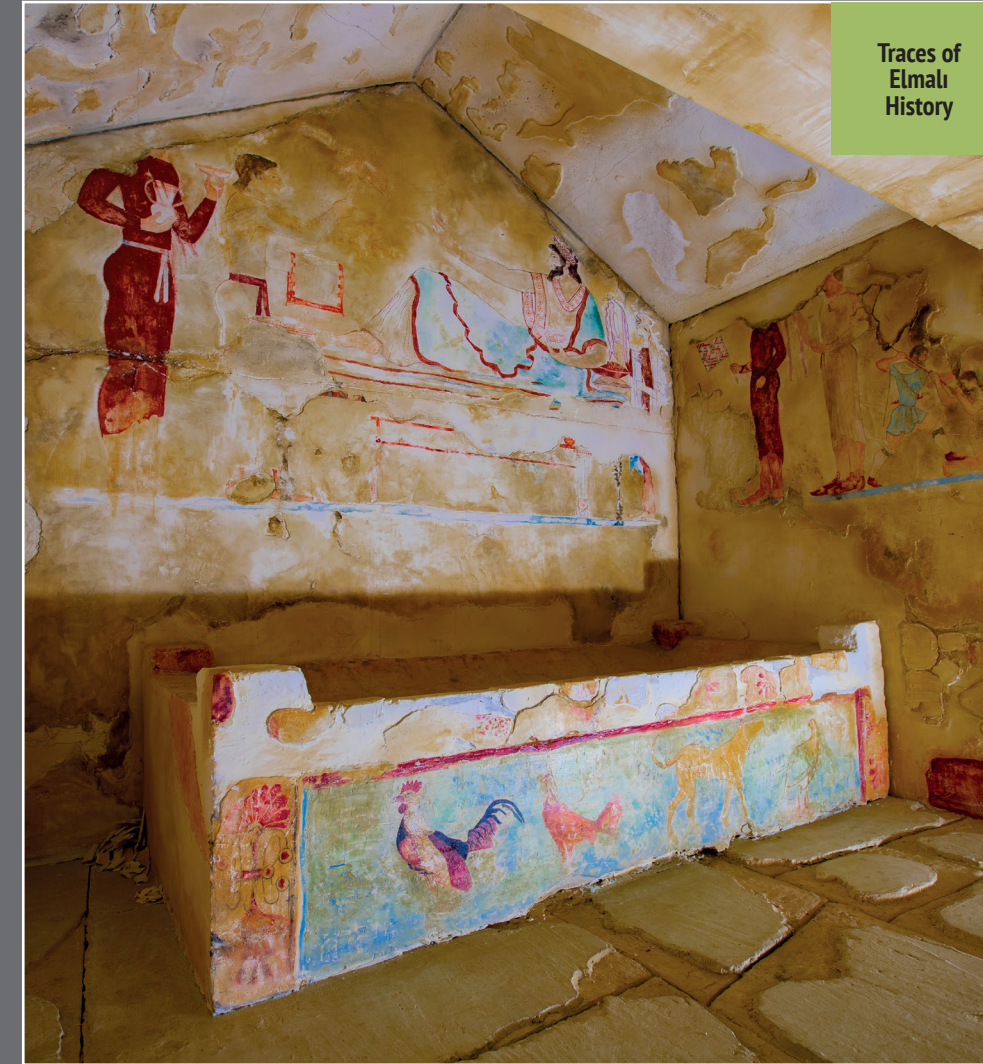
The museum was put into operation by transforming the former Government House in Elmalı.

The entrance of the three-story building is dedicated to the finds discovered in the mounds around Elmalı. The artifacts unearthed during the excavations in Semahöyük of Bağbaşı and related to the history of the region back to Chalcolithic Period are displayed on this floor.

The most interesting finds in this section are the cube tombs discovered in Semahöyük, which have been preserved with their skeletons and funerary objects and provide information about burial customs and beliefs.

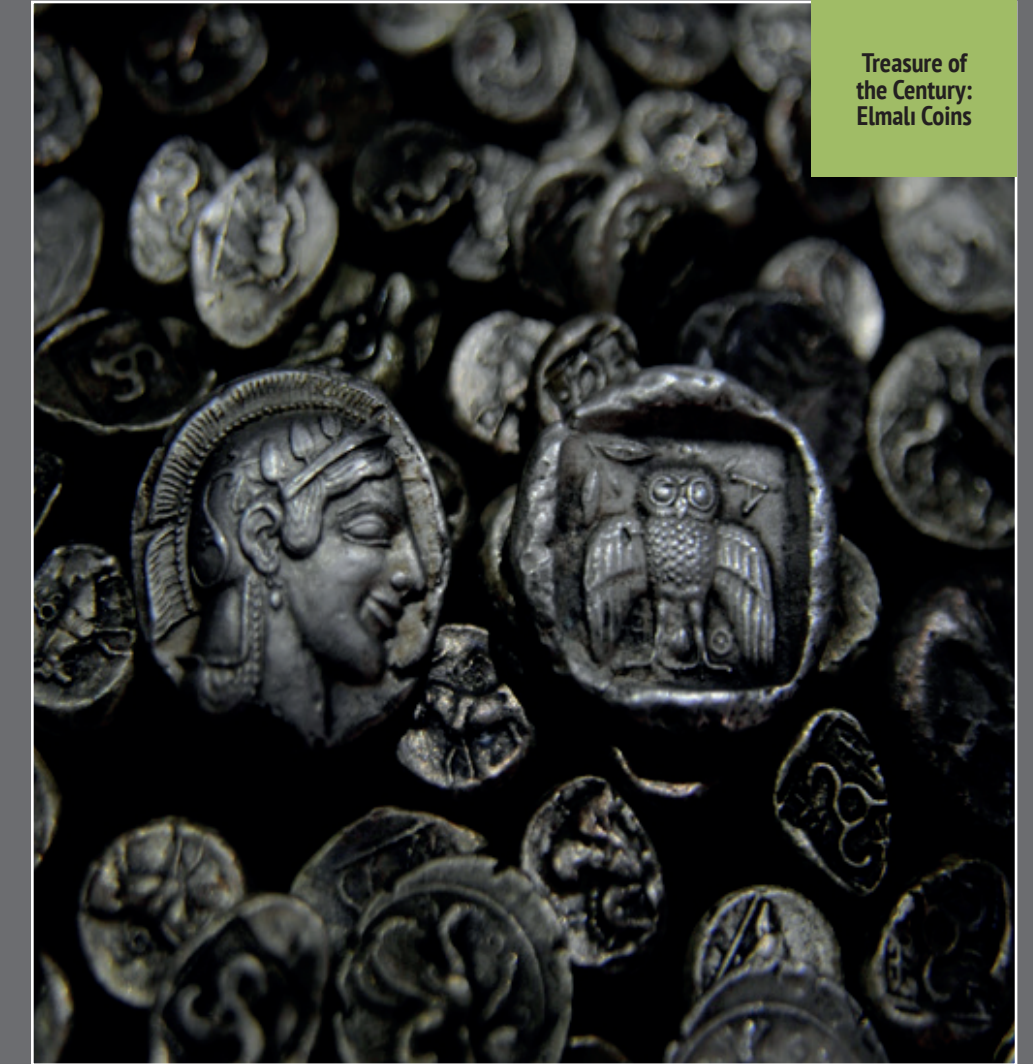


On the first floor, the story of the discovery of the Elmalı treasure and the imitations of the coins are exhibited. Part of this floor is dedicated to the finds discovered during the excavations of Arycanda, one of the ancient cities of Antalya. The reconstruction of the burial chambers of the Karaburun and Kızılbel, one of the most important discoveries in the Elmalı area, and their murals can also be seen on the first floor. In the museum's garden, besides architectural pieces and sarcophagi, there is a bee villa that sheds light on the traditional methods of beekeeping and has many historical examples in the countryside.



When it comes to Antalya, the first thing that comes to mind is the sea and the beaches. Elmalı, founded at an altitude of 1050 meters, is a settlement that might disturb this general opinion. In the district centre of 'Elmalı', which attracts attention with its history and with its nature and refreshing atmosphere, there are works from the Seljuk Period and after. But excavations and research in the area have proved that the history of these lands is much older. Burial mounds such as Bağbaşı, Hacimusalar, Karataş, Akçay and especially Semahöyük, where the oldest human traces can be found after Karain and Beldibi, proved that the history of Elmalı dates back to 5 thousand years and brought many artefacts that shed light on the past.

The Elmalı Museum, which exhibits the artefacts discovered during all these excavations, awaits its visitors as the region's window to history.



The most important finds that introduced the name of Elmalı to the world of archaeology are the "Elmalı coins", called the "Treasure of the Century". In the 5th century BC, the first league against the Persians was established, and each member city supported this league through the coins it minted according to its financial capabilities.

The treasure, discovered in Elmalı in 1984 comprises these coins minted by the city-states during this period. The most important feature of the treasure is the commemorative coins minted for the victory of the Greeks over the Persians. While there were only 13 commemorative coins of this type until the discovery of the Elmalı Treasure, 14 more were discovered in the Elmalı Treasure.

The imitations of this treasure, the originals of which are now on display in the Antalya Museum, can be seen in the Elmalı Museum.