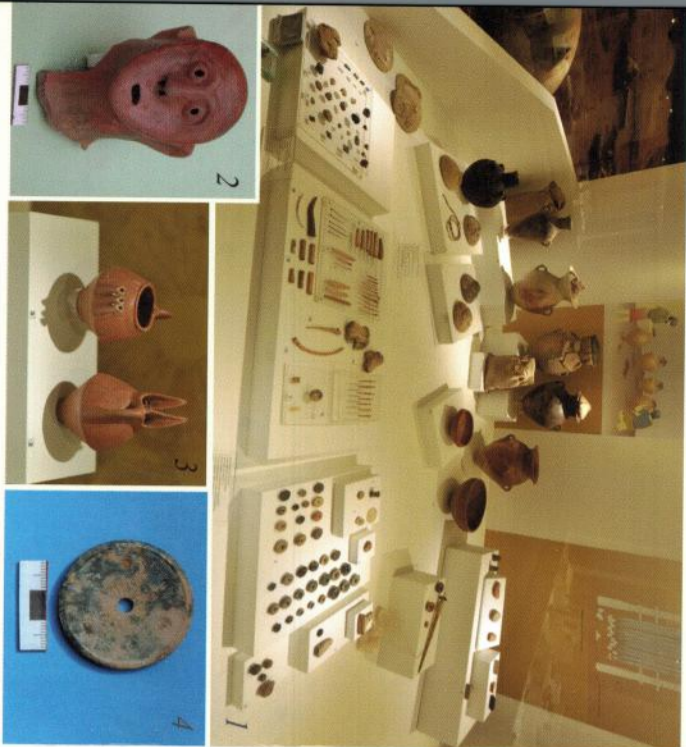


### GALLERY III

Gallery III is dedicated to artefacts from Acmehöyük (Purushanda). Occupied from the Early Bronze Age to the beginning of the Roman period, Acmehöyük had its heyday during the Middle Bronze Age when writing was first introduced to Anatolia. Artefacts on display include pithoi (large storage pots for grain or liquid), water pipes, candles, stone axes, terracotta pots and pans, cups, glasses, pottery, sacred liquor bottles, spindle whorls, buttons, game stones, silver ingots, bone handles and awls, and terracotta bullae (seal inscribers). Arbağ Cemetery depicts the burial traditions of this period. Ceramic art and illustrations from Acmehöyük are also presented.

1. Artefacts from the Period of Assyrian Trade Colonies
2. Pottery Piece Ornamented with a Human Face
3. Ceramic Containers
4. Bone Box Cover



### GALLERY IV

Artefacts from the Iron, Hellenistic, Roman, Eastern Roman, and Anatolian Seljuk periods are presented in chronological order in Gallery IV. Of special interest are a stele from the Late Hittite period, statuettes, cooking pots, glass artefacts, the statue of Asclepius, jewelry, and figurative containers from the Seljuk period. Greek, Roman, Eastern Roman and Islamic coins are also on display in this gallery.



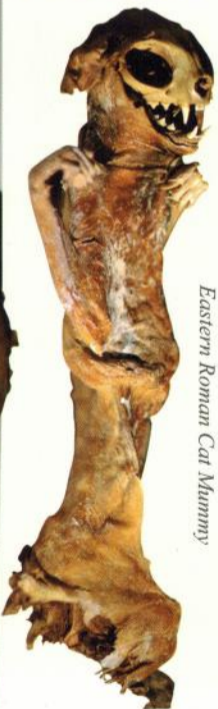
The Statue of Asclepius



Roman Eagle Statuette

### GALLERY V

This gallery of mummies exhibits mummified children and adults from Aksaray, the Ihlara Valley and the Bell Church area dating between the 10th and 13th century AD, as well as two mummified cats. Beads, necklace parts, linen belts, decorated silk clothing, leather booties, hoods, wooden crosses, and jewelry are also on display.



Eastern Roman Cat Mummy



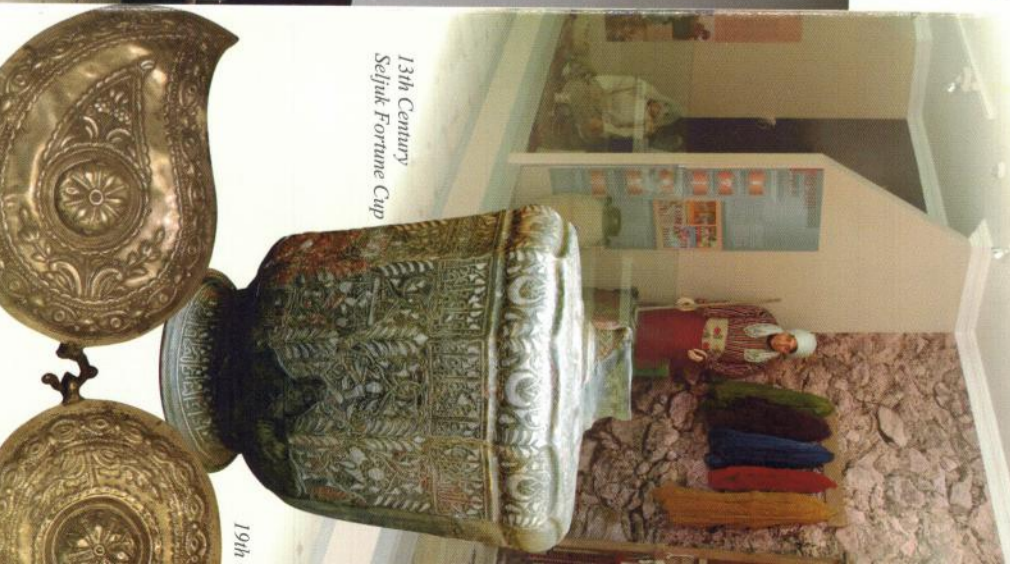
Eastern Roman Child Mummy



### GALLERY VI

In Gallery IV traditional handicrafts from as tapestries, basketry, pottery, and stone carvings a life using wax models and illustrations. Other show 16th and 17th century carpets from Aksaray calligraphy, weights, men's and women's embroidered cloth depicting coffee, Turkish baths, beliefs. The final case in this gallery includes a fortune cup from the 13th century AD. The cup is decorated with the twelve signs of the zodiac and inscribed with prayers.

13th Century Seljuk Fortune Cup



19th