



KAYSERİ
KÜLTÜR
Y O L U

CULTURAL
R O U T E









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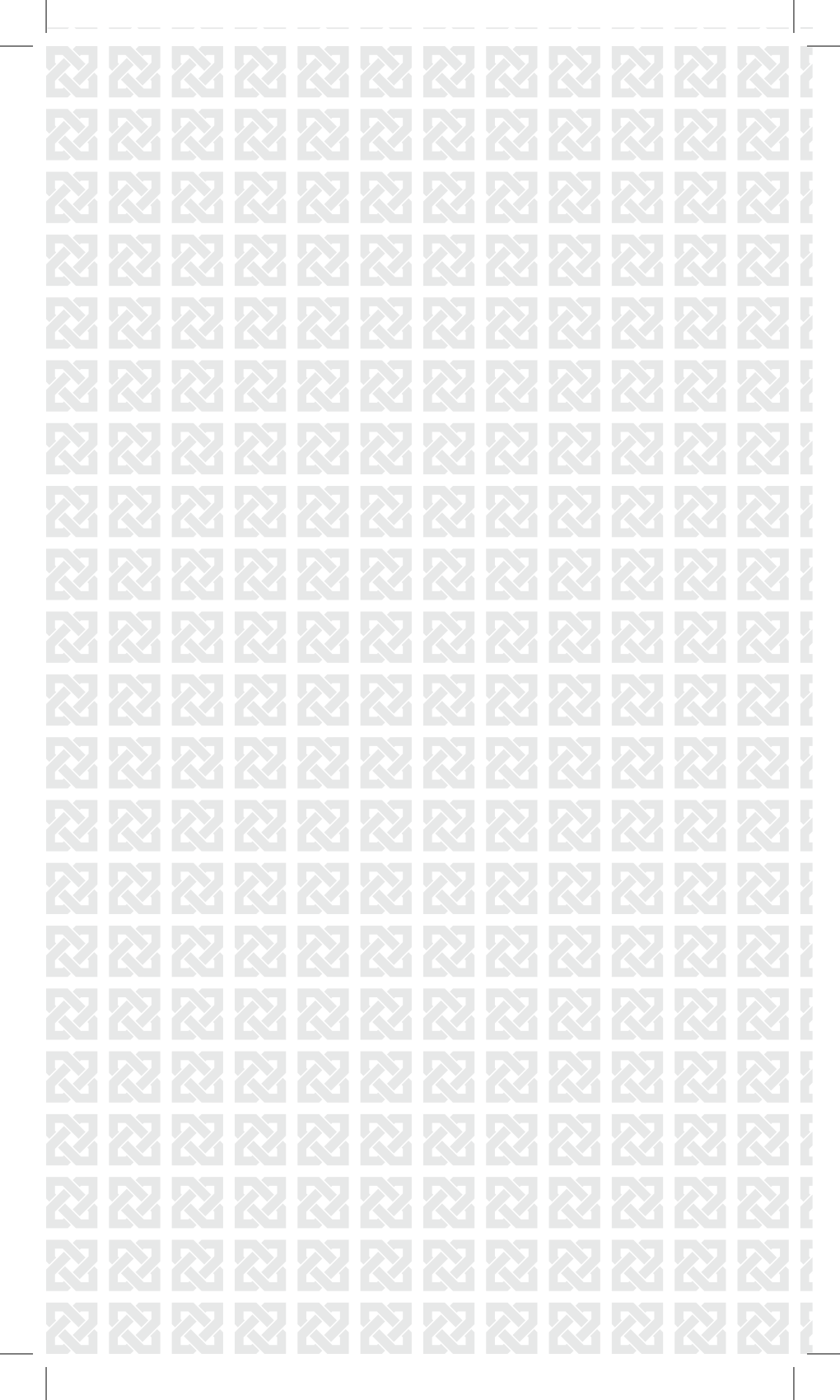


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Foreword



We have come up with the “Cultural Route” Project in order to introduce a significant part of the Kayseri’s wealth of cultural heritage to local and foreign visitors. The Cultural Route, with a clearly defined plan, covers some of these assets mostly found in Cumhuriyet Square and its immediate vicinity.

Starting off from the Gevher Nesibe medical complex, which is one of the most important cultural assets in the world, our road takes us through Cumhuriyet Square, over to Yoğun Tower and then over to Kayseri District. We will have the opportunity to see many heritages belonging to five civilizations, dating from the Roman era until the Turkish Republic along this route.



Constructed between 1204-06, the Gevher Nesibe Medical Complex was the first contemporary health care institution which provided applied medical training. Students who received theoretic training from the most renowned medical scientists of the time at the madrasah would pass over to the adjacent hospice and apply diagnosis and treatment procedures in person along with their professors. They would prescribe the drug dosages needed by their patients and produce those drugs here. All these services were free to the public as the Seljuk Sultan, Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev I commissioned this madrasah and hospice as per the will of his sister Gevher Nesibe Hatun, who is believed to have died at an early age. The professors' salaries, students' expenses, hospice's expenditures and the building's maintenance were all covered by the income of major foundations which were disbursed as the Sultan's charitable organization. These structures were amongst the first of a significant number of charitable works constructed by the direct or indirect involvement of philanthropic women in Kayseri.

After the Gevher Nesibe medical complex, you may stroll through the Kurşunlu Mosque. Considered less auspicious than his other works, this mosque was constructed by the world-renowned architect from Kayseri, Mimar Sinan. From here, we move on to Cumhuriyet Square, a veritable outdoor museum featuring works in its vicinity dating back to various eras. The eastern and northern walls of the Inner Fortress situated to the south are made up of arched outer fortress wall sections erected by the Romans in 242 A.D. The existing fortress bastions were added by the grand ruler of the Anatolian Seljuks, Alâeddin Keykubad I in 1224. The Sahibiye Madrasah, which is a very nice structure in the northern part of the Square, as well as the adjacent fountain are also some precious examples of Seljuk works.

Ottoman-era Kurşunlu Mosque is situated in the western quadrant of the square where as the Governor's Building, which was built on the site of the Ottoman brigade palace, as well as the Clock Tower in front, are situated in the eastern quadrant of the square.

The Atatürk Monument found to the northeast was erected by our municipality. The monument features Atatürk and at the back represents the Kayseri High school senior students who died in combat at the Battle of Sakarya. It also features panels on both sides showing the history of Kayseri before and after Turkish settlements.

As we follow the route, we pass the Tomb of the Sheikh of the Rufai Order, Zeynel Abidin, and reach one of the oldest districts in Kayseri, "Kağnı Pazarı". A complex comprised of a mosque, madrasah, Turkish bath and cupola of Mahperi Hunat Hatun (mother of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II and wife of Alâeddin Keykubat I) is situated here.

The madrasah in the complex was opened to the public by the Metropolitan Municipality as a community center where fine arts such as handicrafts, calligraphy, marbling, reed flute, carpet weaving, and book ornamentation are carried out. Walking along the road that turns southward, we come to the Ethnography Museum, which is found inside the Güpgüoğlu Mansion on the right, then the Atatürk House, to the north. Atatürk stayed here during his initial visit to Kayseri in 1919. Roman-era walls extending as far as Yoğun Tower, which is a Seljuk-era bastion, stand in front of these structures. Once again, our municipality runs the historic Yoğun Tower as a community center and conference hall.

On the road that turns westward from Yoğun Tower, the Seljuk Lala Muslihiddin Complex (mosque, Turkish bath, cupola and a madrasah in ruins) and Kayseri High School are found on the right, while the historical Armenian Church is situated on the left. Constructed as an high school during the late-

Ottoman era, then transformed into a graduate school, the historical Kayseri High School building has been restored by our municipality and turned into the “Museum of the National Ordeal.” The historical Armenian Church on the right will be organized into an exhibition hall.

After passing Kayseri High school and turning left southwards, we arrive in the Kayseri District. A large amount of funds were allocated for renovating this district in order to maintain an example of a Kayseri district that were all torn down and lost. This district has the same aspect as that of the traditional Kayseri districts of the past.

Resting after a stroll through this district, you can move towards the north from here to see both the first large Moslem house of worship in Kayseri (Ulu Mosque/Camii Kebir) as well as the city’s famous Grand Bazaar.

We fear no sacrifice together with our staff and are truly pleased to introduce these historical and cultural aspects of Kayseri. We shall continue to save countless historical works that have been practically abandoned in the city center such as Vezirhan, Pamukhan, Hatuniye Madrasah, Gön Inn and Hodja Hasan Madrasah and offer them to the public benefit.



Dr. Memduh BÜYÜKKILIÇ
The Mayor of Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality

City of Culture–Kayseri

As one of the important crossroads of Anatolian geography, Kayseri has a past stretching back of approximately six millennia, and a rich cultural heritage comprised of works from the Early Bronze, Hittite, Phrygian, Hellenistic, Eastern Roman (Byzantine), Seljuk, Ottoman and Cumhuriyet periods.

Both Kültepe, which was a continual settlement that existed from 4000 B.C. until the Roman era, as well as Karum, an adjacent community that Assyrian merchants established, represented the region where the earliest tablets were discovered in Anatolia. It is not possible to deal with the history of Anatolia without these archaeological artefacts. Serving as the second capital during the Seljuk era, the Seljuk structures in Kayseri are striking as the most distinguished works of the civilization. Possessing the most Seljuk works after Konya, the province of Kayseri also features a number of historical works and civilian architecture examples from the Ottoman era as well.

With a study initiated in 2006, the Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality took inventory of Kayseri's cultural heritage and after assessing 439 historical works, presented this study to the attention of the public. While Kayseri's historical heritage bears traces of several civilizations with the archaeological conservation zones, mosques, churches, fountains, inns, caravanserai, bridges and Turkish baths, the artefacts uncovered in



the Kültepe Region as well as its Seljuk works in particular, make Kayseri a unique city.

Kayseri is a veritable outdoor museum with its historical works and traces remaining from history spanning six millennia. Having hosted significant civilizations, the city is where trade, as well as culture and the arts have developed, and a center where important scholastic and cultural personalities have been raised throughout history.



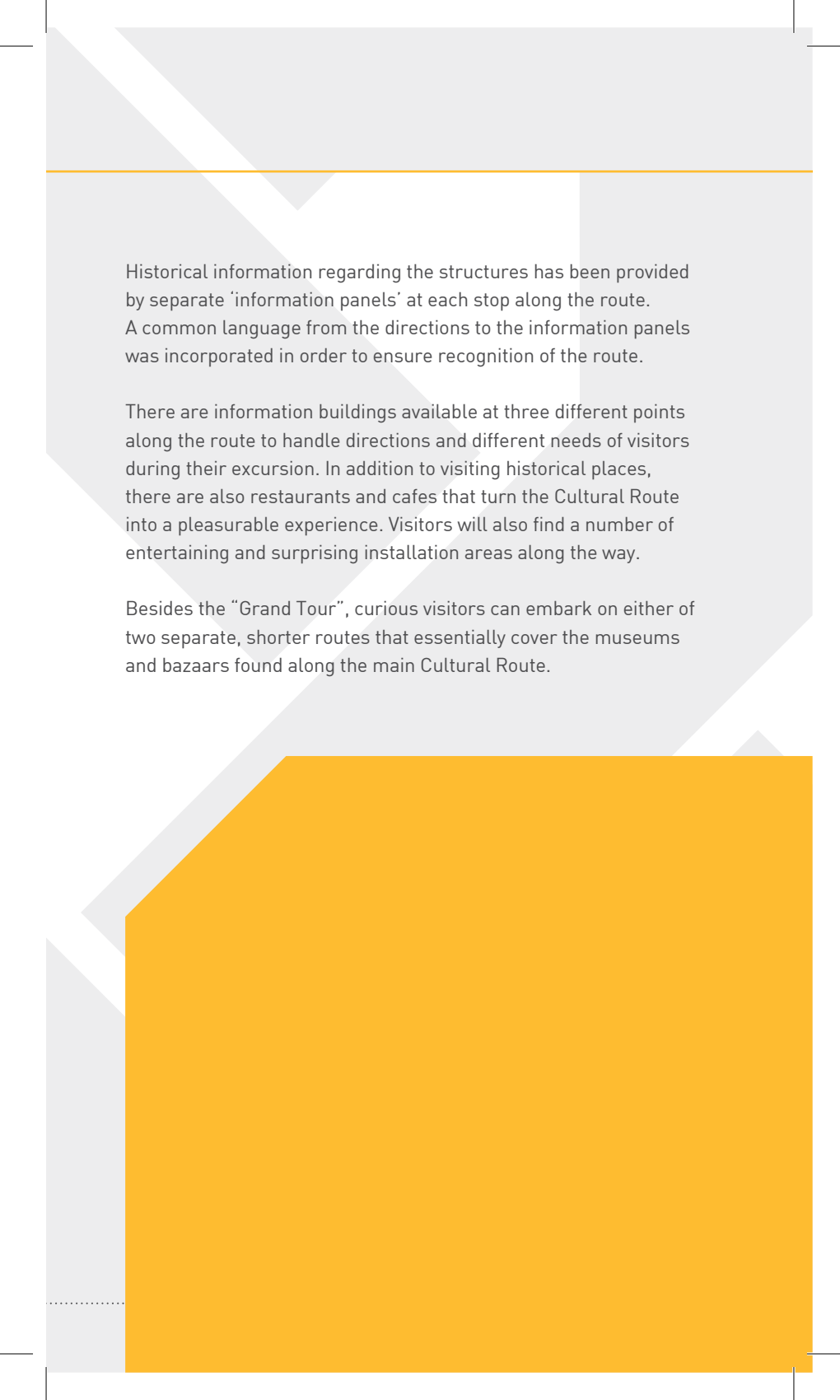
About the Cultural Route

Situated in the center of town where important historical structures are located, many of which are within the outer fortress walls, the goal of the Kayseri Cultural Route is to enable visitors to see the works in the region within the scope of a clearly defined route. Starting off from Gevher Nesibe Madrasah (Museum of Seljuk Civilization), the route presents visitors 40 stops which feature Kayseri's historical and cultural assets.

Starting off from the show square in front of the Gevher Nesibe Madrasah, this route covers the areas of Cumhuriyet Square, Hunat, Yoğun Tower, Kayseri Precinct and Camiikebir, and features plenty of traces of the Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, Seljuk State, Ottoman Empire and Republic eras in Kayseri. Kayseri served as the second capital of the Seljuk State so the city is one of Turkey's most important provinces for its Seljuk Civilization works. Correspondingly, the tructures dating from the 12th century and later are highlighted on the Cultural Route.

While several of the historical works found along the route were restored by the MetropolitanMunicipality, those that served no purpose were given various functions. An effort was made to eliminate improprieties overshadowing the historical works by dealing with the building facades, signage and city furniture ruining the historical texture.

Following the route has been rendered easier with information elements and directions. Besides, with the help of ground coatings paved into the sidewalks, a noticeable path is made visible along the length of the route. The relationship linking each of the cultural assets that Kayseri possesses has been established by means of this determined route and also landscape planning.



Historical information regarding the structures has been provided by separate 'information panels' at each stop along the route. A common language from the directions to the information panels was incorporated in order to ensure recognition of the route.

There are information buildings available at three different points along the route to handle directions and different needs of visitors during their excursion. In addition to visiting historical places, there are also restaurants and cafes that turn the Cultural Route into a pleasurable experience. Visitors will also find a number of entertaining and surprising installation areas along the way.

Besides the "Grand Tour", curious visitors can embark on either of two separate, shorter routes that essentially cover the museums and bazaars found along the main Cultural Route.



Gevher Nesibe Madrasah, Tomb and Fountain (Museum of Seljuk Civilization)

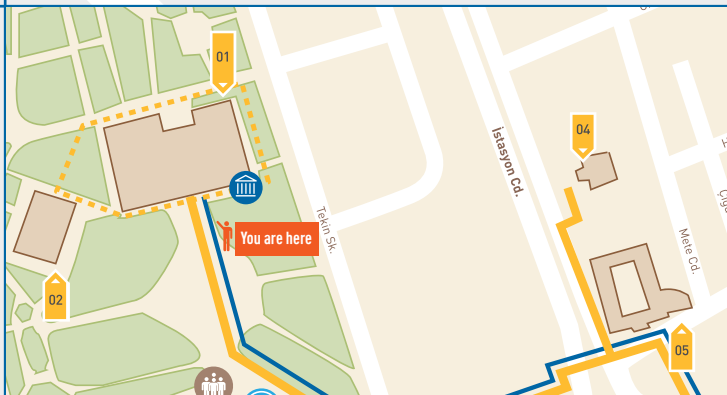
In the year 1204, the Anatolian Seljuk State Sultan, Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev the 1st, commenced the building of this structure according to the last will and testament of his sister, Gevher Nesibe. This edifice was comprised of a medical school, hospital and mental asylum. Also known as the “Çifte Madrasah,” this Madrasah is noteworthy as Anatolia’s first applied medicine madrasah. The grave found inside the inner cupola is presumed to belong to Gevher Nesibe.

In old Turkish and Seljuk civilizations, mental patients were cured using water and music. In the mental asylum of the madrasah there is a Turkish bath where patients could wash themselves regularly.

Today this structure is operated as the Museum of Seljuk Civilization, which covers the Seljuk civilization from all aspects and also features reenactments of the practices used in the mental asylum.



Location: Located in the Central Kocasinan provincial district, inside the Mimar Sinan Park in the Gevher Nesibe Precinct. Tel: +90 352 221 11 50



Open daily except Monday between 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. (Summer Season) and between 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Winter Season).



Close Up

Comprised of two sections, the madrasah and hospital, this structure features a typical Seljuk architecture with open courtyards surrounded by four iwans. The crested gate of the hospital features a mature example of Seljuk stonemasonry.



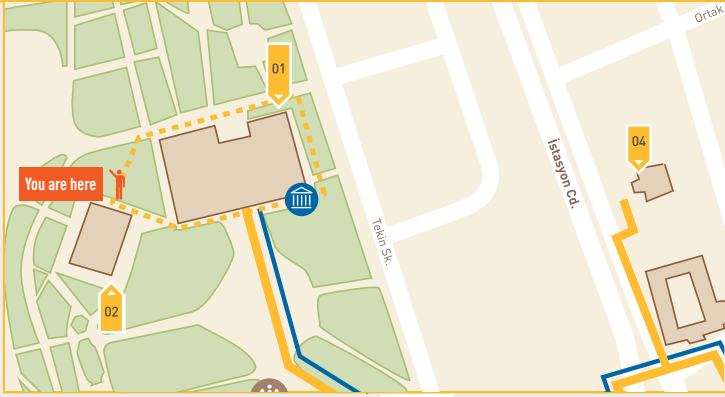
Avgunlu Madrasah and Tomb



Avgunlu Madrasah is situated along with the Gevher Nesibe Madrasah within the Mimar Sinan Park. The exact construction date of the structure is unknown as neither its inscription nor any written sources about it exist. However, due to its strong resemblance

to the Gevher Nesibe Madrasah, it is assumed it is from the 13th century. The words ‘avgun’ or ‘abgın’ mean “water source” in the Kayseri region, so “Avgunlu Madrasah” means “Madrasah with water source”; in the past, Kayseri was rich in terms of the underground water sources and there was a water supply just at the bottom floor of the tomb.

Location: Located in the Gevher Nesibe Precinct, inside the Mimar Sinan Park. It is operated as a bookshop. Tel: +90 352 222 74 12



Close Up

This asymmetrical planned structure features a single-floor, double-iwan, porticoed courtyard. In progress of time, the Madrasah stayed below ground level. Thus the entrance was facilitated by descending a stairway to the courtyard.



Kurşunlu Mosque and Courtyard Fountain

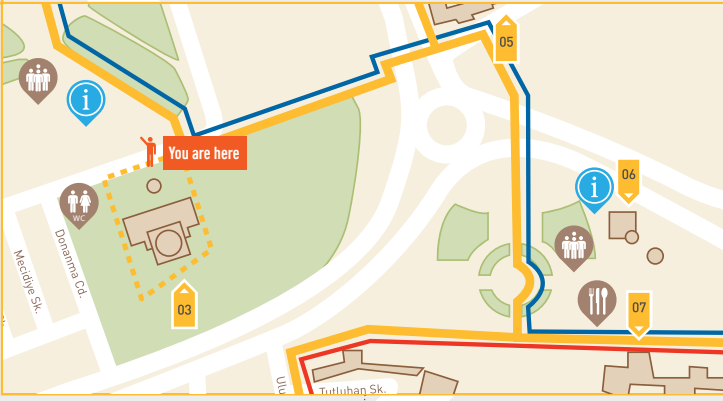


The original name of this Mosque is "Hacı Ahmet Pasha Mosque" but subsequently given the name "Kurşunlu Mosque" as its central dome was clad in lead. The structure was constructed in the year 1573 by Mimar Sinan, who was originally from Kayseri. Mimar Sinan constructed 12 works in Kayseri but this mosque bears the

significance of being the only one still intact today. It is striking for its interior decoration, pulpit and its water tank w/fountain bearing up pointed arches poised over eight columns in the courtyards. Having architectural elements of the Classic Ottoman era, the Kurşunlu Mosque is one of the finest mosques in Kayseri from the standpoint of pen embroidery and embellishments.

Location:

Located in the Central Kocasinan Provincial District, Gevher Nesibe Precinct, inside the Meydan Park.

**Close Up**

The final congregation space -which is built of cut stones- is double porched. Mimar Sinan used the same construction style in his Mihrimah, Atik Valide and Rüstem Paşa Mosques in İstanbul.



Roman Tomb

It is assumed this structure was built during the Roman era in the 4th century.

Comprised of the lower floor of a 12th century Seljuk tomb, the upper floor of this structure has long since been demolished.

It was restored after the tomb was uncovered in 1956. There are gravestones dating to 1317-18 inside the tomb. Built from black cut stone, the tomb features a rectangular plan and a single vault.

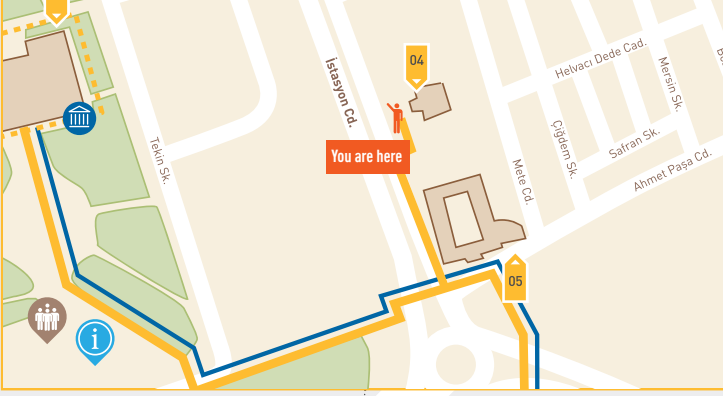
Close Up

Constructed as a two-storey structure with two ventilation windows on both eastern and western facades, entry is facilitated through a door that slides into the western edge of the northern facade.



Location

Located in Cumhuriyet Square, behind the Sahabiye Madrasah.
Open to the public daily. Tel:+90 352 222 39 03

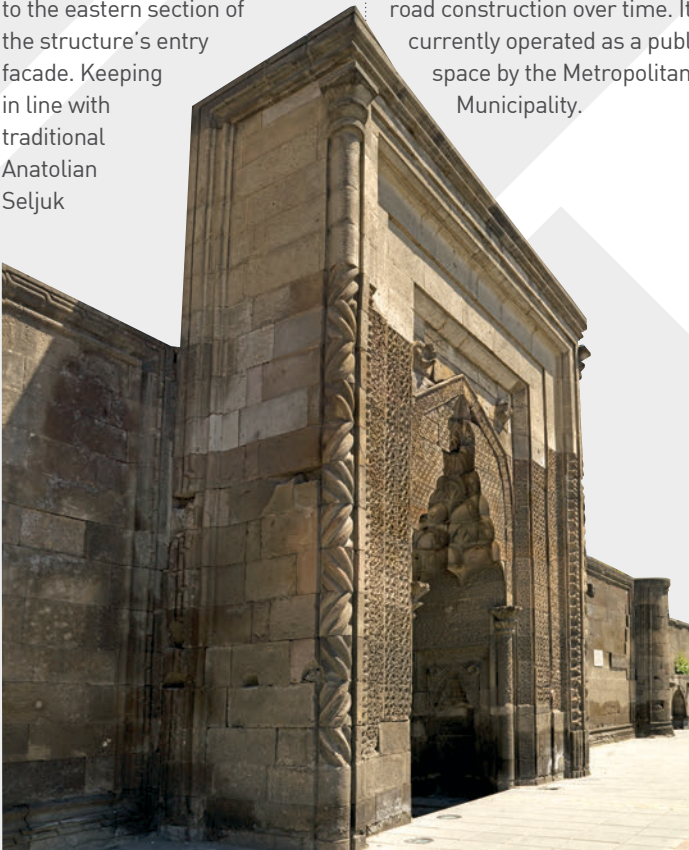


Sahabiye Madrasah and Fountain

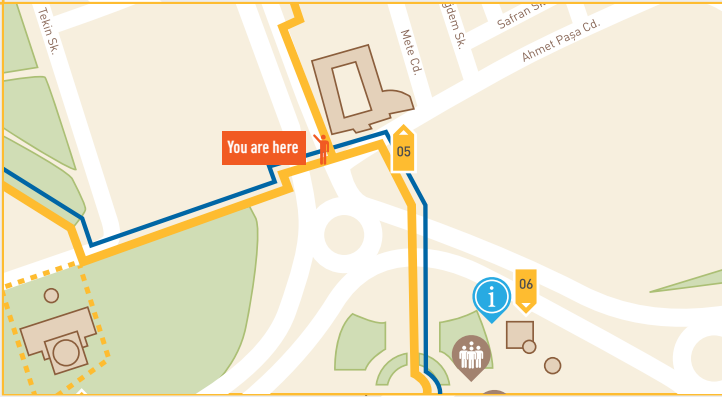
This was commissioned along with a fountain and masjid by the Seljuk vizier, Sahip Ata Fahreddin Ali in 1267.

While the masjid of this group of structures was demolished, Sahabiye Fountain, which is Kayseri's oldest example, was disassembled from its former location and moved to the eastern section of the structure's entry facade. Keeping in line with traditional Anatolian Seljuk

architecture, the structure was constructed entirely of cut stones. Built as a rectangular-plan, open courtyard single-storey structure, the madrasah's front facade has the appearance of a medium-sized caravanserai. Featuring bull and lion figures in its door column frame and gargoyles, the structure remained a meter below street level due to rising road construction over time. It is currently operated as a public space by the Metropolitan Municipality.



Location: Located in Cumhuriyet Square, it is open daily to visitors.



Close Up

The madrasah's crested gate that overflows outside is striking for its geometric-shaped craftsmanship and the zigzag embellishments along the outer edges.



Clock Tower

This clock tower was built in 1906 upon a decree issued by Abdulhamid II and with the support of Kayseri Provincial Governor Haydar Bey. It's constructed by "Master Salih from Tavlusun". The adjacent rectangle venue was built as a clock chamber. Standing 15 meters high, the tower is reached via a winding staircase. It served as the Kayseri Branch of the Anatolian and Rumelian Legal Defense League during the

Independence War. There is a rectangular patio in the pointed pyramidal conical portion which houses the clock chimes.



Location:

Located in Cumhuriyet Square, it is currently operated as the KAYMEK (Art and Vocational Training Course Center) information bureau. Open to the public daily. Tel: +90 555 986 42 16

**Close Up**

Constructed from cut stones, this structure was divided into three sections with vertically arranged ledges. There are circular openings arranged for the clock on every facade of the upper section.





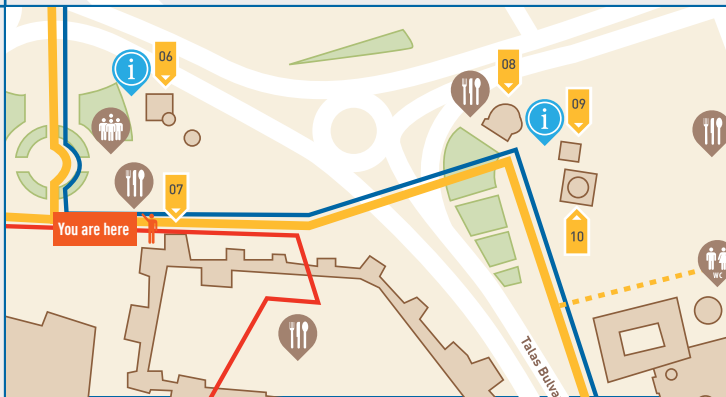
Inner Fortress (Archaeology Museum)



The fortress and protective walls gave Kayseri the appearance of a fortress city prior to the Turkish conquest. The western and northern walls of the Inner Fortress belong to the “outer fortress” constructed by Roman Emperor Gordianus III in the year 242 A.D. During the process of narrowing the outer walls in the early 4th century A.D. by Byzantine Emperor Justinianus, the southern and western walls were added to the previous walls, thus forming the inner fortress. Shaped like a crooked rectangle, the Inner Fortress was renovated by the Seljuks, Karamanoğulları seigniory, Dulkadiroğulları seigniory and Ottomans and it acquired its

current appearance with these renovations and additions. Regarded as an independent structure, the Inner Fortress was utilized as a residential place from the Seljuk era until the year 1916. Later on, it was planned to remove the bazaar held inside the fortress and move the Archaeology Museum here. Having 18 bastions, the fortress is also home to the “Fatih Mosque” which was commissioned during the Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror era. Featuring renovation inscription plates dating from the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the structure also has two gates in the East and the South, known as the “Dizdar (Fatih) Gate” and the “Golden (Arslanlı) Gate,” respectively.

Location: Located in Cumhuriyet Square, it is currently operated as Center of Culture and Arts.



Close Up

Shaped like a crooked rectangle, the Inner Fortress is adjacent to the northern walls of the Outer Fortress. The walls of this fortress are especially interesting for the segments cannibalized from other Seljuk structures.



Ok Tower



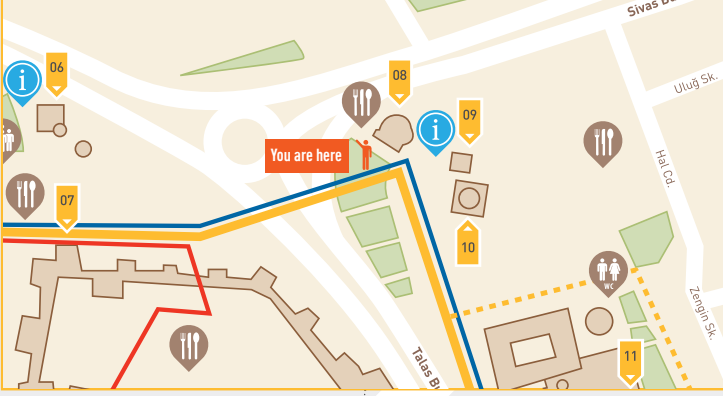
Situated to the northeast of the Inner Fortress, the Ok Tower is a part of the walls that surround the Seljuk Palace as well as the Inner Fortress.

From the inscription over the part of the fortress, it is understood this portion was commissioned by the Anatolian Seljuk State Sultan Alâeddin Keykubad I in 1224. It was originally a two-storey structure but the second floor is no longer extant. A restoration on the building was conducted by the Chamber of Architects in

2005 and approximately 200 m² of space was reclaimed. The bastion is currently utilized for cultural purposes by the Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality.



Location: Located at the Sivas Avenue entrance of Cumhuriyet Square. Tel: +90 352 221 20 13



Close Up

The bastion's venue configuration is comprised of four iwans in a cross plan and covered with diagonal vaults.



Türbedar House

Tombs and private cemeteries were of distinct importance throughout the Ottoman era and their maintenance and needs were always met. This structure was commissioned for the

official who was responsible for the maintenance and preservation of the Tomb of Zeynel Abidin, who was a prominent member of the Rufai Order during the 15th century.

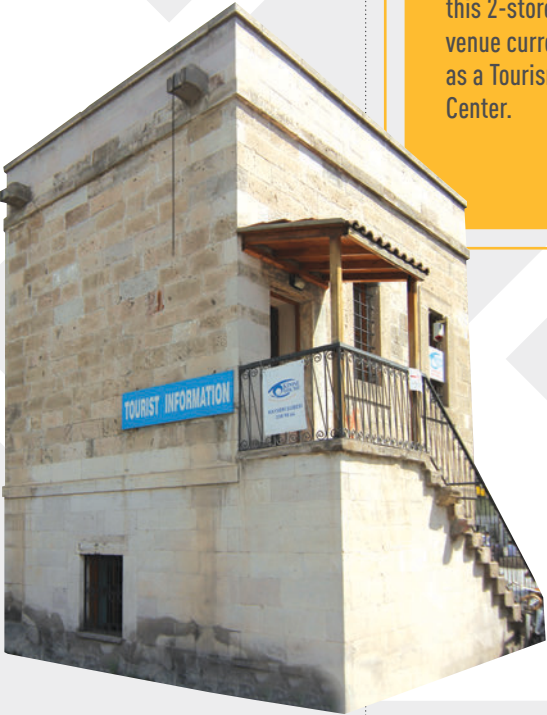


Location: The Tomb of Zeynel Abidin and Home of the Tomb Guard are located in the eastern quadrant of Cumhuriyet Square, in the Sivas avenue and Talas Avenue section. Tel: +90 352 220 39 03



Close Up

Restored by the Metropolitan Municipality, this 2-storey, 80 m² venue currently serves as a Tourism Information Center.



Tomb of Zeynel Abidin

A prominent member of the Rufai Order during the 15th century, it is known that Zeynel Abidin commissioned the dervish lodge, mosque and fountain which surround the tomb today. Known in Kayseri by the name "Imam Sultan" Zeynel Abidin died in Kayseri in 1414; a modest tomb was constructed over his grave at the site of the current structure. The existing tomb was built at the site where Zeynel Abidin's grave is found during the reign of Abdulhamid II in 1886. The tomb features a square plan and is covered with a dome on top. Each of the

four sides of the structure have three windows with two lines of couplets that wind around over them. Zeynel Abidin's sarcophagus is found in the middle of the tomb.

Close Up

Etched into an oval medallion, Abdulhamid II's monogram is featured in the construction inscription situated over the entrance door.



Location: The Tomb of Zeynel Abidin and Home of the Tomb Guard are located in the eastern quadrant of Cumhuriyet Square, in the Sivas avenue and Talas Avenue section. It is open to the public



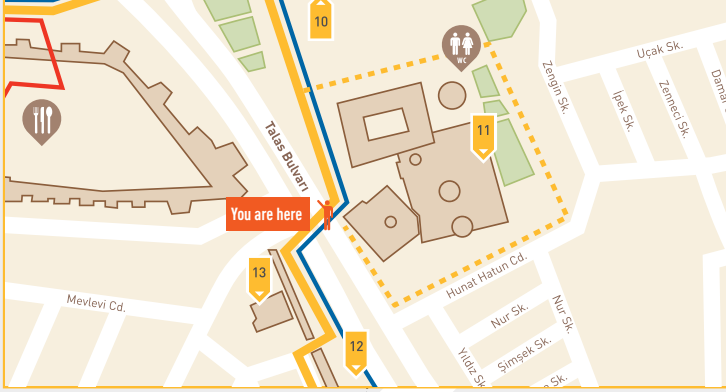
Complex of Hunat Hatun

This complex was commissioned in the year 1238 by Mahperi Hatun, the wife of Alâeddin Keykubat I and mother of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II. Comprised of a mosque, madrasah, cupola and Turkish bath, the Hunat Hatun Complex is a masterpiece of Seljuk architecture. In maintaining traditional Seljuk architecture elements, it was constructed without a minaret and with an exposed center. Later on, the double-domed mosque was made with a center dome during the reign of Abdulhamid II. The North door that was subsequently

added gave the structure a total of three doors. The madrasah is comprised of a main iwan in the east and pupil rooms lined up in rows around a square-planned exposed courtyard. A library was set up here by Hacı Halil Efendi in 1751. The 433 books registered here were moved to the Raşid Efendi Library at the end of the last year of madrasah education [1917]. The largest of three sarcophagi inside the cupola belongs to Hunat Hatun; one belongs to Seljuki Hatun, the daughter of Sultan Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev, while it is assumed the third belongs to a woman of the dynasty.



Location: This madrasah is located in the Hunat Precinct, opposite the Fortress. It is open for worship services and the general public. It is currently operated as a handicrafts and community center. +90 555 986 42 46



Close Up

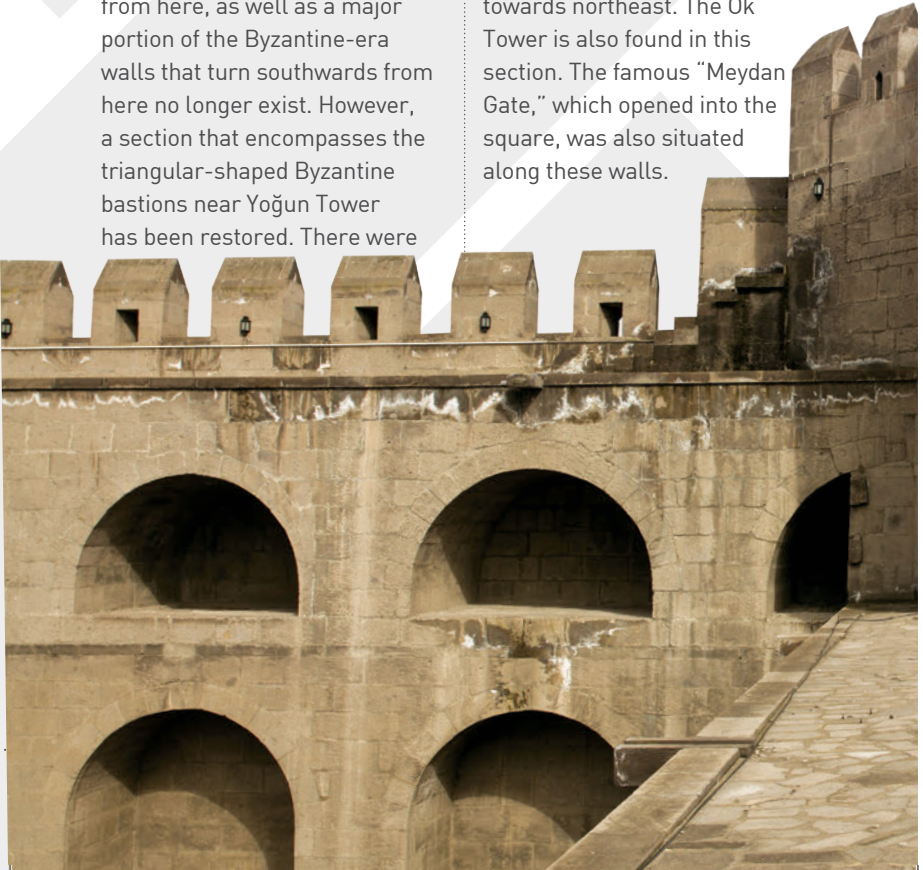
Visitors are allowed to visit the sarcophagus of Hunat Hatun inside the cupola, which is reached through the madrasah section.



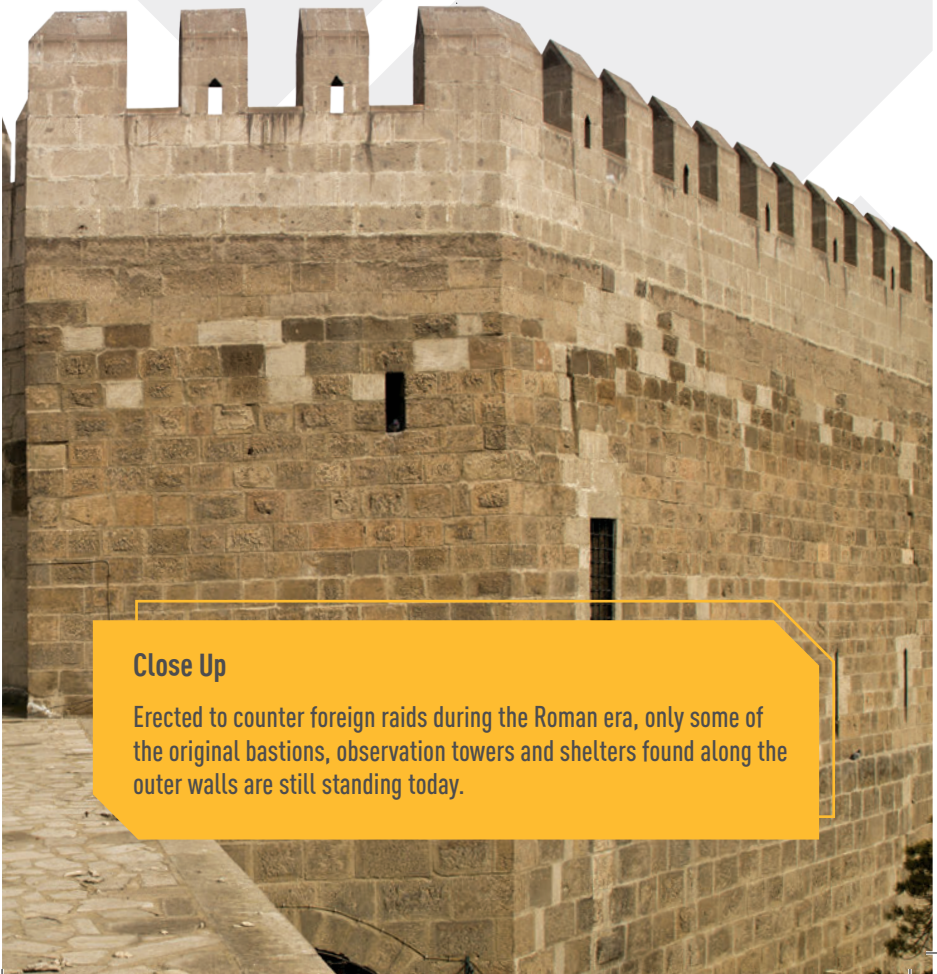
Outer Fortress Walls

Constructed by Roman Emperor Gordianus III in 242 A.D., some sections of the Outer Fortress, which surrounds the city from the south and west, are still intact. Heading westwards from the Inner Fortress, the northern walls start from the entrance of the Covered Bazaar and extend out to the Düvenönü district. Sections belonging to the old city walls that stretch westwards from here, as well as a major portion of the Byzantine-era walls that turn southwards from here no longer exist. However, a section that encompasses the triangular-shaped Byzantine bastions near Yoğun Tower has been restored. There were

two gates in this section of the walls; the “Boyacı Gate” in the section to the east of Hatiroğlu Mosque, as well as “Kıçıkapı”, in the section the east of Kayseri High School. There were two wall openings that extended from the Eastern facade to the Inner Fortress; one was the “Sivas” Gate and the other was the “Yenikapı Gate”. Remnants here imply that the Inner Fortress was surrounded by a protective wall stretching towards northeast. The Ok Tower is also found in this section. The famous “Meydan Gate,” which opened into the square, was also situated along these walls.



Location: City Center.



Close Up

Erected to counter foreign raids during the Roman era, only some of the original bastions, observation towers and shelters found along the outer walls are still standing today.

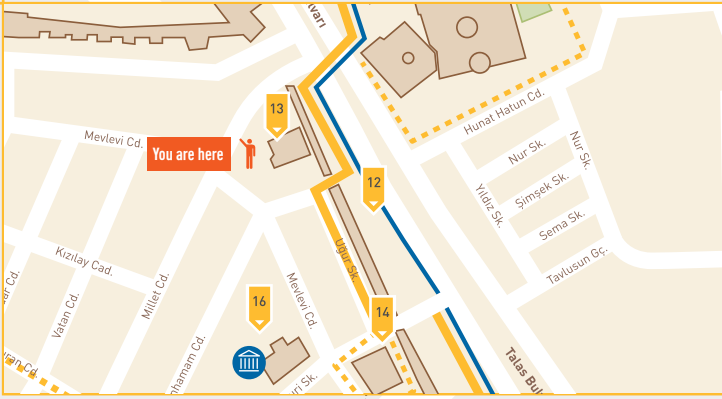
Sultan Baths



Constructed as a double Turkish bath, the Sultan Turkish Bath dates back to the first quarter of the 13th century. While the men's section is still intact, the demolished section to the south which was brought to light in 1989 is the woman's section. The water storage tank stretching along the length of the eastern facade, was covered

with a squat vault in the south-north axis. Records show that the Turkish baths, which are situated between the Gevher Nesibe Madrasah and Hospital, were renovated in the year 1652. Together with the madrasah, it was repaired once again by Architect Ömer Agha in the years 1656-57.

Location: Located on Sultanhamamı Street in the Cumhuriyet Precinct.



Close Up

Having lost its original plan, this Turkish bath garners attention for the use of different materials in subsequent renovations and additions.



Cinciklî Mosque



Close Up

Constructed from cut stone blocks, a cylindrical staircase was used in the tower minaret of this square-plan mosque, rendering it different from other minarets

Location:

Located on Tennuri street in Cumhuriyet Precinct, it is open for worship services and visits.



Also known as the 'Çiğdelizade Mosque,' this structure was built by Çiğlızade Hacı Ahmet Agha in 1664-65. As is stated in a foundation charter dated Hijri 1062, Ahmet Ağa was a tanner merchant who

dedicated half share of his garden property to his own mosque and to some other mosques and fountains. This mosque was restored in 1715 and 1923, whereas it was retracted from its original site and rebuilt to make way for a road in 1985.



Güpgüpoğlu Mansion (Ethnography Museum)



As the oldest and best preserved of the Kayseri houses, the Güpgüpoğlu Mansion is presumed to have been built between 1419-97. Evliya Çelebi, who passed through Kayseri in the year 1649, mentioned this mansion in his travelogue. The mansion took on its current appearance with additions made later on.

This structure was expropriated by the Ministry of Culture and

registered as a Conservation Immovable Cultural Asset in 1976. In 1998, the Ethnography Museum was moved into the mansion's eastern section.



Location: Located on Tennuri street in the Cumhuriyet Precinct. + 90 352 222 95 16
Open daily except Monday between 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m./1:00 -5:00 p.m.



Close Up

As the oldest of the Kayseri houses, Güpgüpoğlu Mansion features an attractive fountain situated in the courtyard. It was placed between the round arched supports of the city walls.



The Atatürk House



Location: Located on Tennuri Street in the Cumhuriyet Precinct.
+90 352 222 04 56-39 03. Open daily between 8:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m./ 1:00 -5:00 p.m.

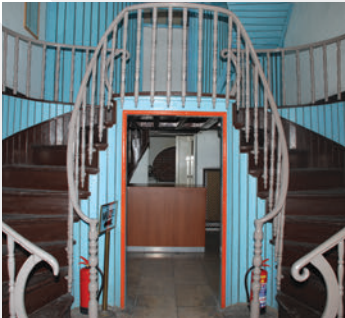


Commissioned by İmamzade Reşit Agha, this 19th century structure accommodated Mustafa Kemal, founder of Turkish Republic, who arrived in the city as the Chief of the Representation Delegation between 19-21 December, 1919. Today, it is one of just a few examples of classic Kayseri houses that are still extant. The mansion was built from wood materials covered with cut stone blocks on its exterior. The roof ends, which are embellished with wooden motifs, as well as the lower eaves of the bay window

are rather striking. The structure was expropriated by the Ministry of Culture in 1978 and opened as the "Atatürk House" in 1983. The upper floor of the building was opened to the public as the Atatürk Museum on 10 December, 1998.

Close Up

Comprised of photographs taken during Atatürk's visit to the city as well the announcement that was declared in Kayseri, a total of 41 items are displayed in the museum section of the Atatürk House.



Alaca Cupola

From the structure's inscription, it is understood it was built for Emir Sadreddin Ömer bin Celaledдин Muhammed in Hijri 580 (1184 A.D.). Featuring a spartan interior, all the embellishments are found

on the door facing North and around the window on the western facade. While geometric embellishments are prominent, floral decoration are also seen in the cupola. A stone sarcophagus was placed on the stone-paved top floor during the last renovation.



Location:

Located opposite the Yoğun Tower, on Talas Avenue in the Cumhuriyet Precinct. Open daily.

**Close Up**

Constructed from cut stone, the lower half of the cupola is square-planned which the upper half features a conical roof. One descends a flight of seven steps to the door situated on the left side of the cupola's northern facade.



Yoğun Tower

Situated at the southern corner of the Outer Fortress, Yoğun Tower was commissioned by İzzettin Keykavus as a two-storey, semi-circular

planned-structure. The bastion is covered with pointed vaults on both floors. The connection between this structure and the southern walls no longer exists. It is known that the structure was used as a prison and governmental bureau during the 16th century.



Location: Located on Talas Avenue, it is operated as Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality Culture House. Open daily. +90 555 986 42 04



Close Up

Yoğun Tower is one of the bastions that still exists and is found along the outer fortress walls. The other bastion is Ok Burcu, which was commissioned by Alâeddin Keykubad.



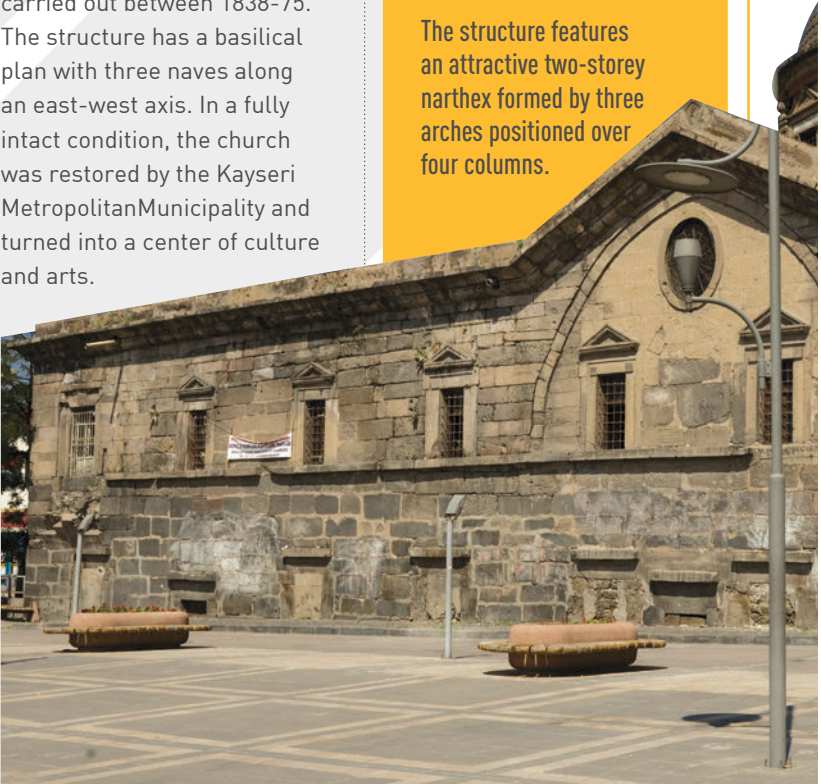
Church of the Virgin Mary

Although there is no inscription indicating when and by whom the church was built, it is assumed it was constructed during the 19th century as we encounter plenty of triangular pediment elements from that century in the structure. It assumed its current appearance with renovations and additions carried out between 1838-75. The structure has a basilical plan with three naves along an east-west axis. In a fully intact condition, the church was restored by the Kayseri MetropolitanMunicipality and turned into a center of culture and arts.



Close Up

The structure features an attractive two-storey narthex formed by three arches positioned over four columns.



Location: Located in K       Square in Cumhuriyet Precinct.

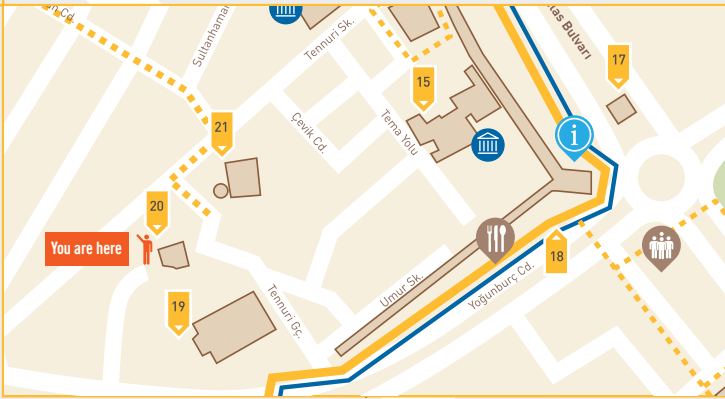


Tomb of Emir Sultan

While the inscription of the structure is no longer extant, technical elements such as the entrance iwan date it back to the first quarter of the 14th century. Emir Sultan was also known by the name “Hodja İzzettin Efendi”. The masjid adjacent to the tomb was also named after him. According to the 16th century records, the site where this structure is situated was also referred to as “Emir Sultan Precinct”. Entry into the tomb is facilitated through the crested door found in the middle of the northern facade.



Location: Located on Tennuri Street, in Cumhuriyet Precinct, near the Sheikh Mosqu. It is open to worship services and visits.



Close Up

The tomb was constructed adjacent to the western wall of the namesake Emir Sultan Masjid. The top covering of this square-planned tomb with entry iwan is a dome on the interior and a pyramidal cone on the exterior.

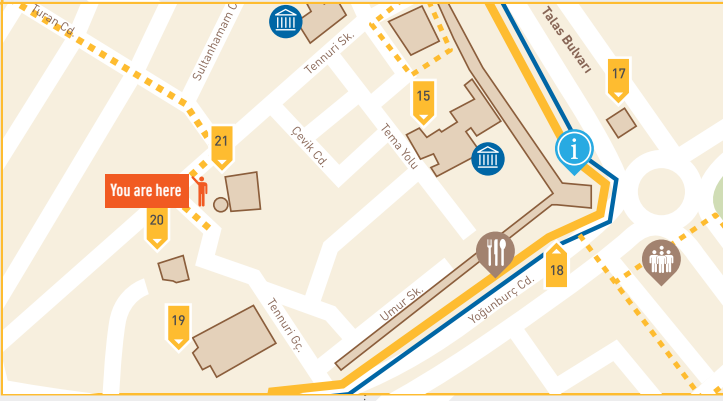


Mosque, Tomb and Fountain of Sheikh Tennuri



Location:

Located on Tennuri Street, in Cumhuriyet Precinct.
It is open to worship services and visits.



Two different opinions exist about when and who commissioned the Sheikh Tennuri Mosque; either by Sheikh İbrahim Tennuri himself in 1466 or by his son, Sheikh Abdurrahim Efendi in 1586. Adjacent to the square-planned mosque, the tomb was erected in the years 1484-85. There is an iwan that facilitates passage from the mosque into the tomb, which resembles the classic Seljuk cupolas, of which plenty of examples are found in Kayseri. Three sarcophagi are found in the tomb. It is known that Sheikh İbrahim Tennuri, his son and successor Sheikh Lütfullah, as well as the latter's son and successor Ali Sultan all lie at rest here. Situated next to the mosque and tomb, the fountain is assumed to have been built in 1482 and has gone through several renovations until the present.

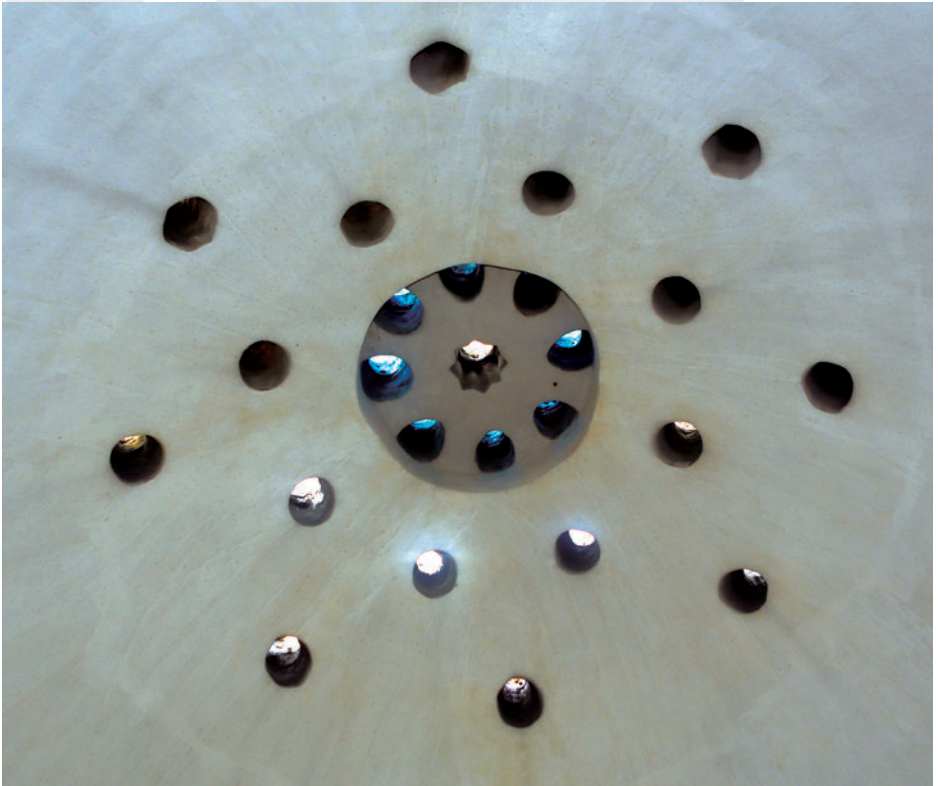
**Close Up**

The mosque forms a complex together with the tomb and fountain. The Tomb of Sheikh Tennuri was one of the first examples that represented the transition from the Seljuk type of tomb to that of the Ottomans.

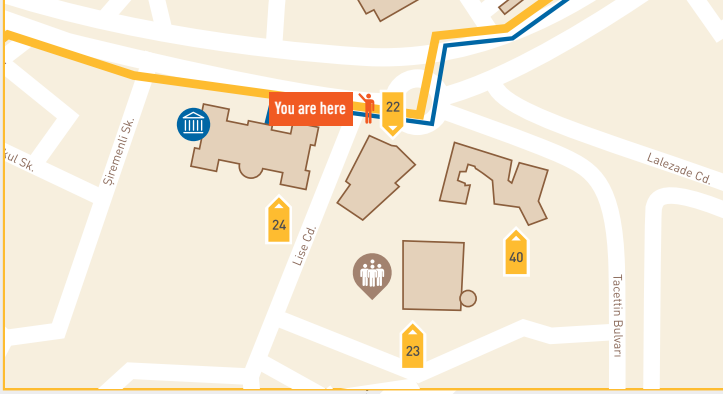
Selahattin Baths

Constructed as a double Turkish bath, this 14th century bath is believed to have belonged to the Eretna Principality. While the men's section of the bath is comprised of four iwans and four corner private rooms, the women's section consists of a single iwan and three private rooms.

The women's bath undressing section was covered over with concrete during renovation by the General Directorate of Foundations in 1971-72, whereas a terrace floor was added. A section of the original marble flooring of the men's dressing cubicle is still extant.



Location: Located on İnönü boulevard in the Tacettin Veli Precinct, it is still used in accordance with its original function. +90 352 222 66 81



Close Up

Both the men's and women's sections of this Turkish bath are comprised of dressing rooms, cold rooms, warm rooms, water storage and hot water boiler sections.

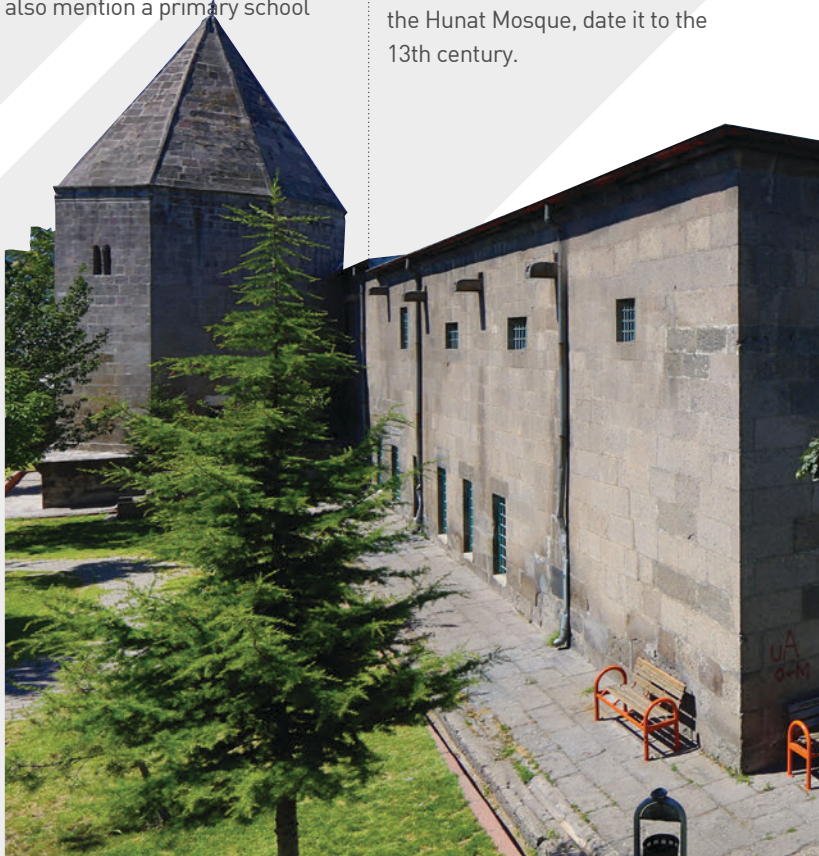


Lala Pasha (Lala Muslihiddin) Mosque, Cupola and Fountain

It is believed the Lala Pasha Mosque was built after the adjacent cupola. Architectural elements date it to either the late-12th century or early-13th century. The minaret of the rectangular-planned mosque was added later on. Records indicating that the mosque was renovated by the Public Works Office in 1903, also mention a primary school

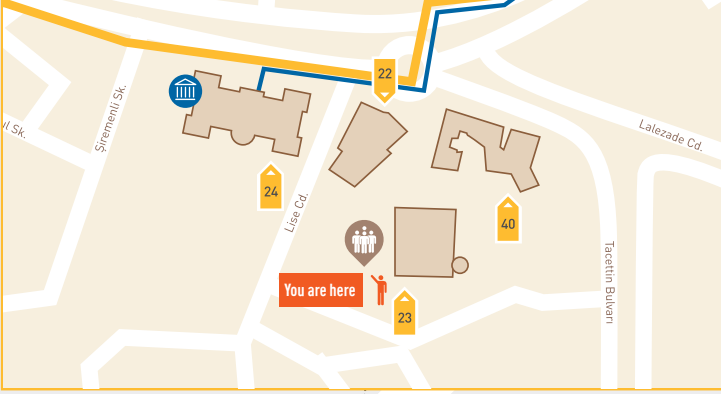
and a fountain next-door. Of these structures, only the fountain is still extant today.

The calligraphy of the mosque's pulpit, which has no history inscription, contains verses taken from the Koran. Similarities which are found between in writing styles and the side surface joints of this pulpit and the one in the Hunat Mosque, date it to the 13th century.

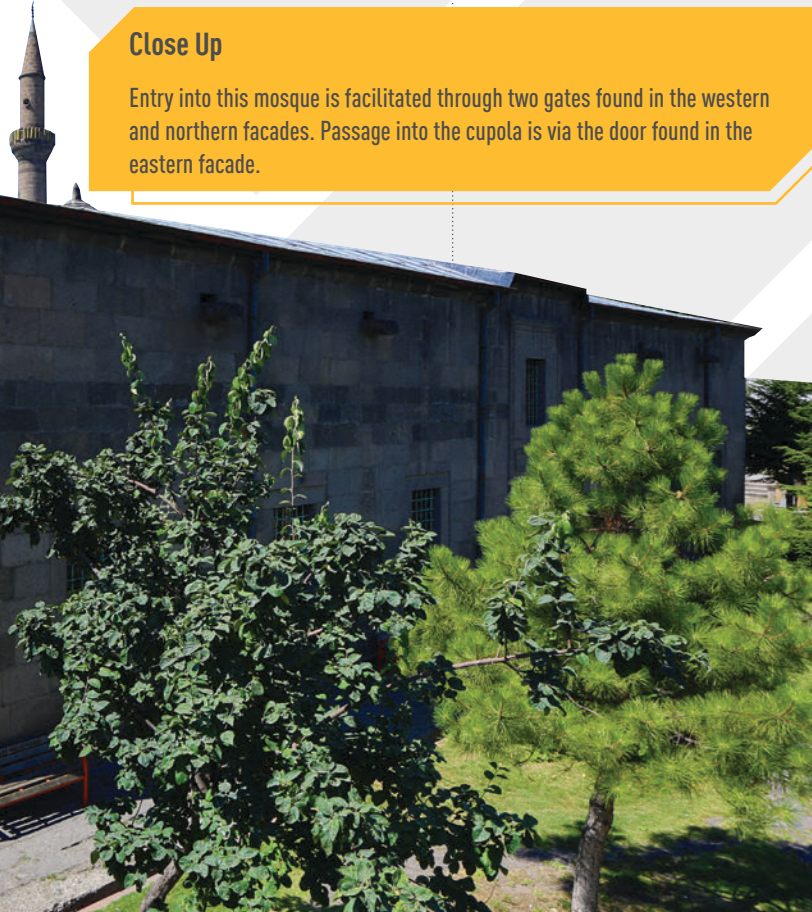


Location:

Located to the south of Kayseri High School in Tacettin Veli Precinct. It is open to worship services and visits.

**Close Up**

Entry into this mosque is facilitated through two gates found in the western and northern facades. Passage into the cupola is via the door found in the eastern facade.

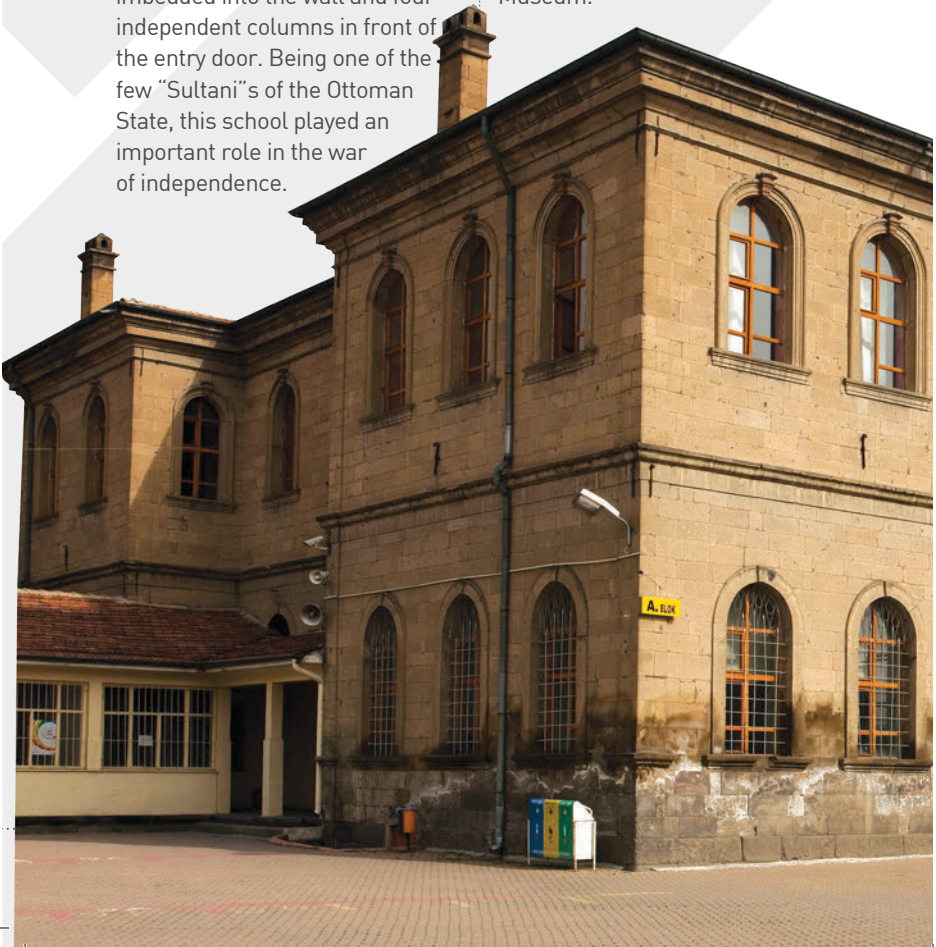




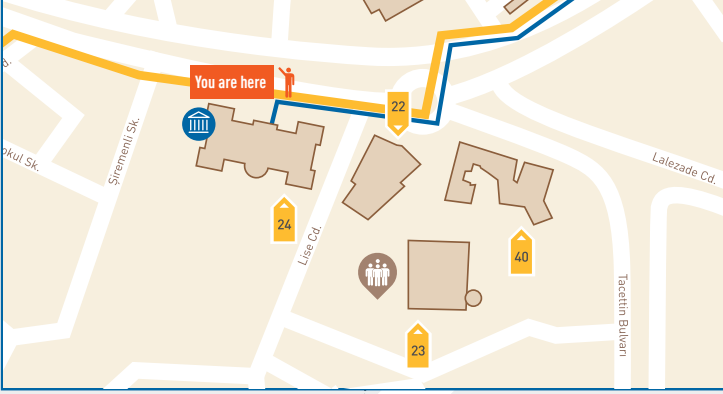
Kayseri High School (Museum of the National Struggle)

Constructed as a high school, the first floor of this school building was completed in 1903. Transformed into a high degree lycée (Sultani) in the year 1915, an additional floor was constructed during the 1915-16 scholastic year. The structure demonstrates a rectangular plan. There is a portico comprised of arches set on capitals that are imbedded into the wall and four independent columns in front of the entry door. Being one of the few "Sultani"s of the Ottoman State, this school played an important role in the war of independence.

There were no graduates in the 1920-21 scholastic year as all the senior students fell in the line of action during the Battle of Sakarya. The name of the school converted to 'lise' in 1923, which held a distinct place in Turkish scholastic life for its level of education and successful graduates it brings up. This structure is currently utilized as the "The National Struggle Museum."



Location: Located on İnönü Boulevard in the Tacettin Veli Precinct Open daily.



Close Up

Having educated a number of freedom fighters who were either killed or wounded in action during the Battles of Çanakkale and Sakarya, Kayseri High School holds distinguished importance from the aspect of the history of the National Struggle.

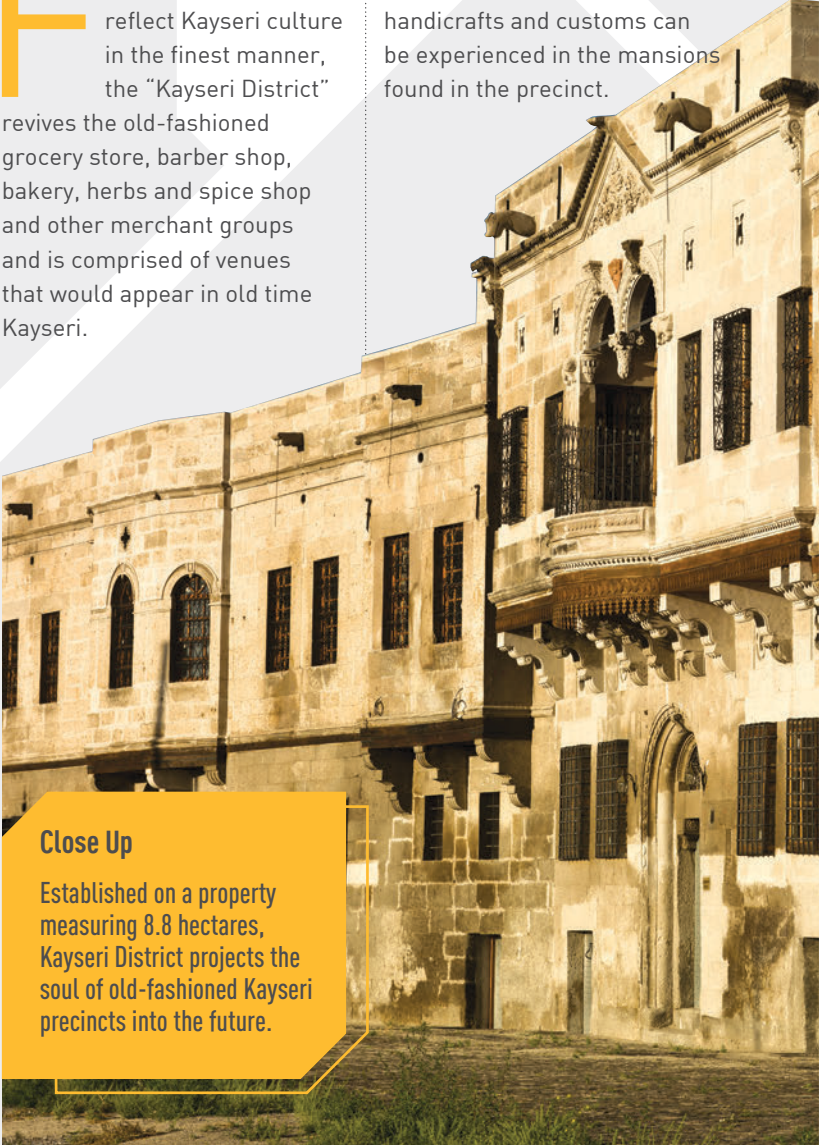


Kayseri District

Featuring historical Kayseri homes that reflect Kayseri culture in the finest manner, the “Kayseri District”

revives the old-fashioned grocery store, barber shop, bakery, herbs and spice shop and other merchant groups and is comprised of venues that would appear in old time Kayseri.

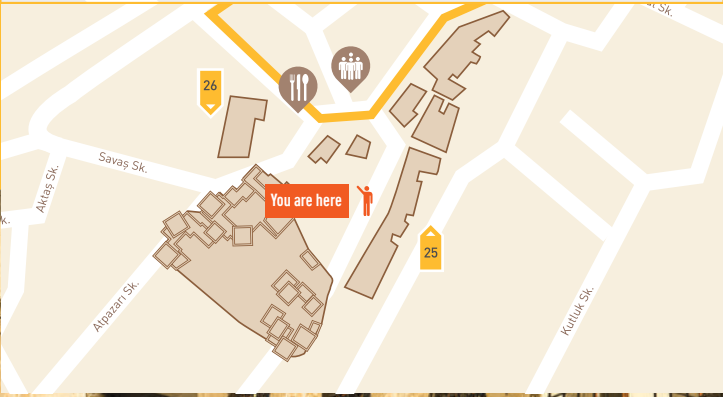
A revival of old-time Kayseri music, Kayseri cuisine, handicrafts and customs can be experienced in the mansions found in the precinct.



Close Up

Established on a property measuring 8.8 hectares, Kayseri District projects the soul of old-fashioned Kayseri precincts into the future.

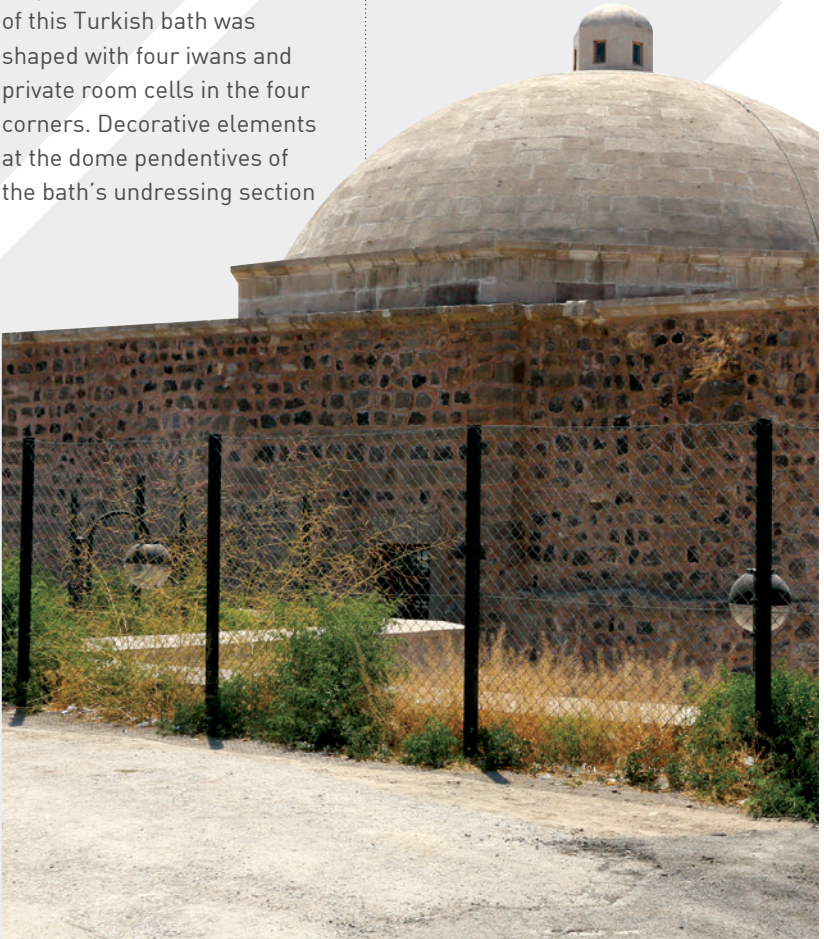
Location: This quarter found in the Tavukçu Precinct had taken on the name “Kayseri Precinct.”



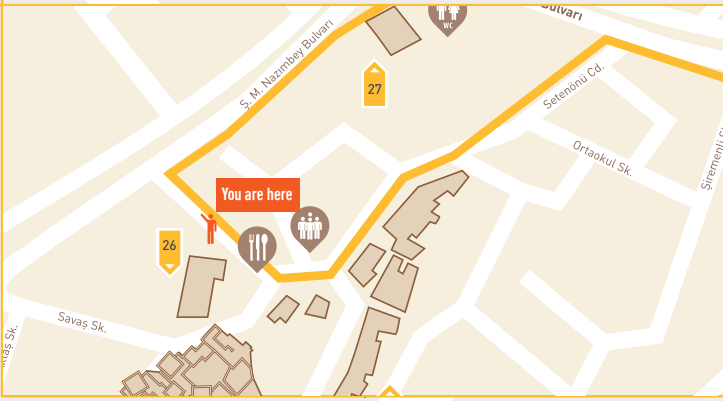
Setenönü Baths

The Turkish bath that Evliya Çelebi referred to as the “New Turkish Bath” is believed to date back to the early-17th century. Constructed as a single bath, the caldarium of this Turkish bath was shaped with four iwans and private room cells in the four corners. Decorative elements at the dome pendentives of the bath’s undressing section

are similar to those found in the interior decoration of some of the historical Kayseri homes. The small part of the baths still standing today has since been restored by the Metropolitan Municipality.

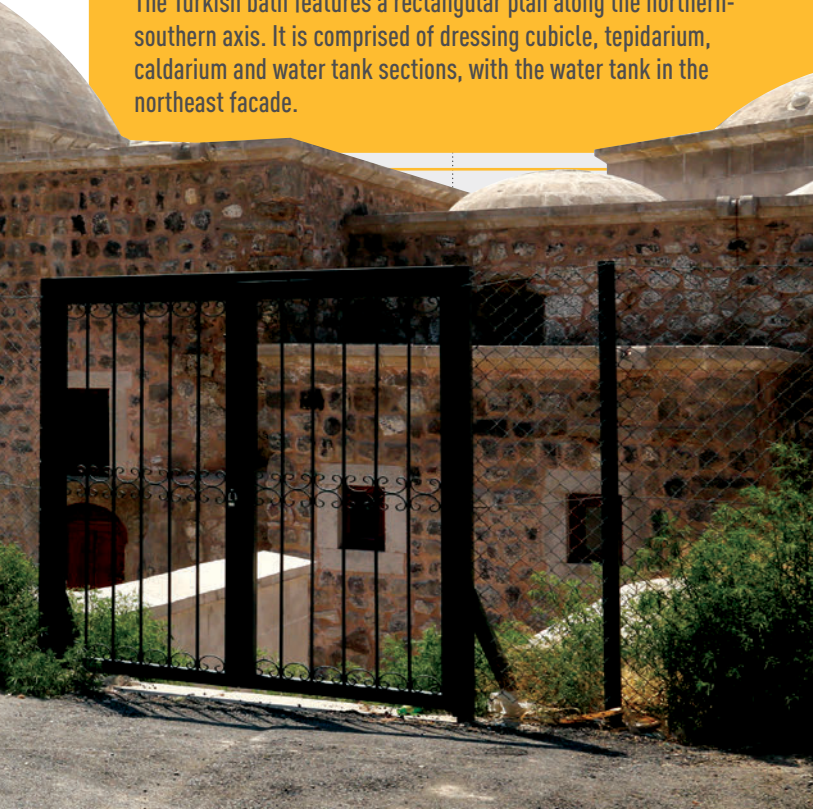


Location: Located within Kayseri Precinct.



Close Up

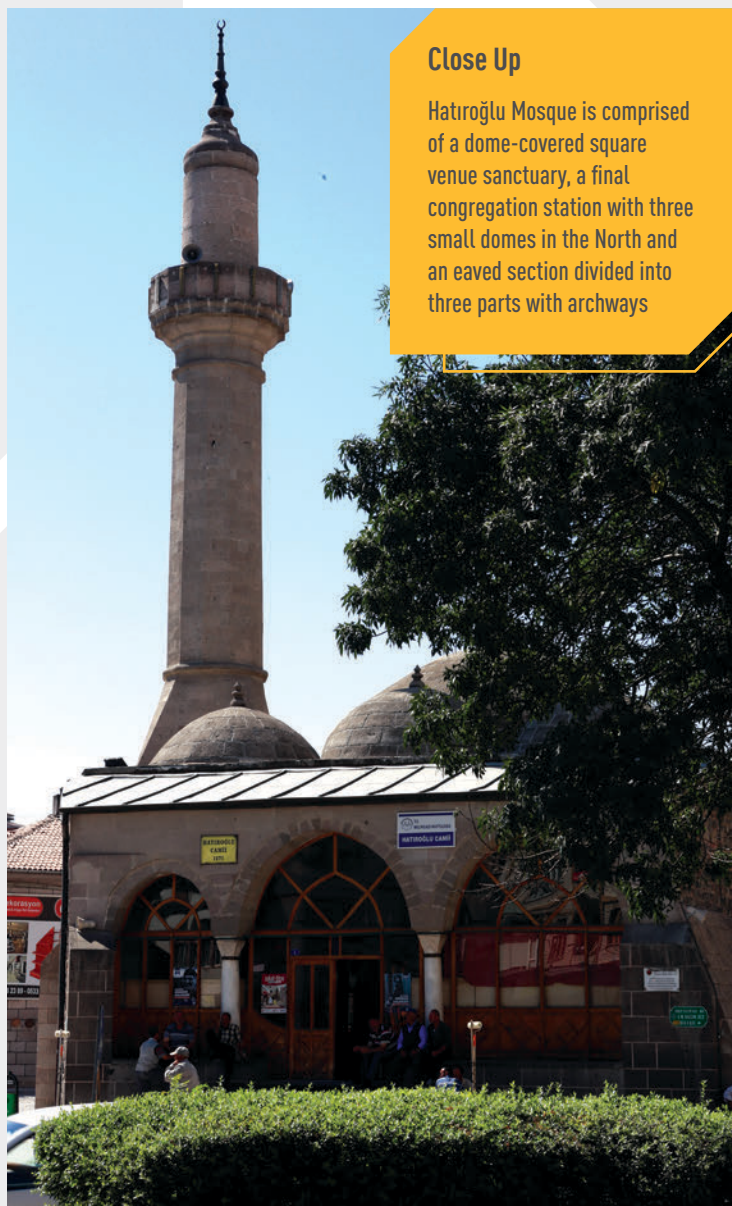
The Turkish bath features a rectangular plan along the northern-southern axis. It is comprised of dressing cubicle, tepidarium, caldarium and water tank sections, with the water tank in the northeast facade.



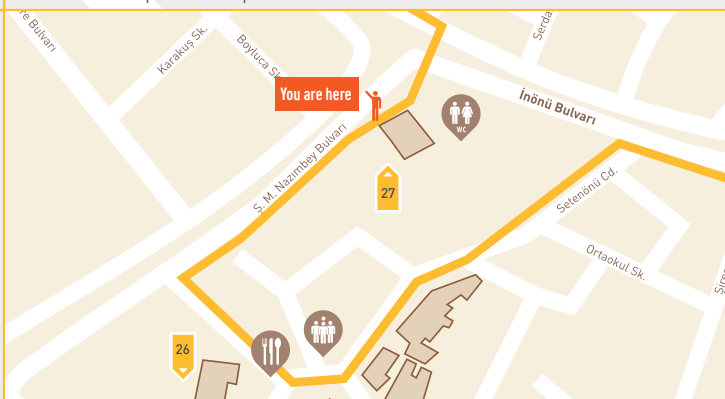
Hatiroğlu Mosque

Close Up

Hatiroğlu Mosque is comprised of a dome-covered square venue sanctuary, a final congregation station with three small domes in the North and an eaved section divided into three parts with archways



Location: Located on Şehit Nazım Bey Boulevard in Şehit Nazım Bey Precinct. Open to worship services and visits.

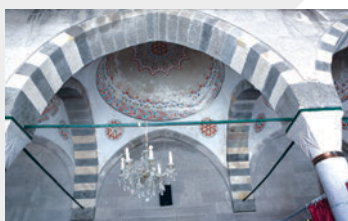


It is known the mosque was commissioned by the Mongolian amir, Hatiroğlu Eşref Bey.

There are two different opinions as to whether it was built in 1222 or 1271. Also known amongst the locals as the “Katiroğlu Mosque,” this mosque is also referred to in some sources as the “Toprak Minare,” or “Osman Pasha Mosque,” although none of these names are used today. Its minaret collapsed in an

earthquake that struck in 1835 and replaced during renovation work which occurred in 1867.

From its inscription, we understand this mosque was renovated again during the reign of Sultan Mehmet Reşat in 1912.



Hatuniye Madrasah

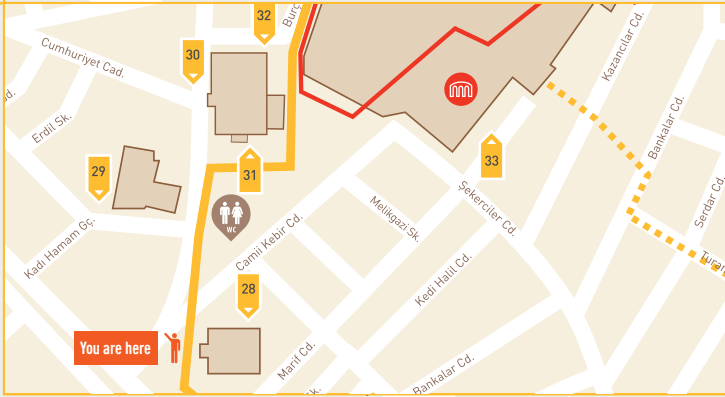
This was commissioned in 1432 by Nasıreddin Mehmed of the Dulkadir seigniory, during an era when control over Kayseri frequently changed between various principalities and the Ottomans. This structure was designed with a single-storey, open courtyard and two iwans. There

are collonades featuring lotus leaf capitals in the corners of the crested gate found in the center of the southwestern facade. The original inscription found over the crested gate cracked and later replaced with an Latin alphabet inscription. It is known there was a double arched fountain supported with a center column adjacent to the gate. This fountain was removed during renovation work.



Location:

Located above Camii Kebir Avenue in the K ç kapr  Precinct, it is open daily to visits. It is under private management.

**Close Up**

Constructed according to classic Seljuk tradition, this madrasah features two iwans. The main iwan with a vertical vault across the entry iwan, has a domed classroom on either side.



Kadı Baths

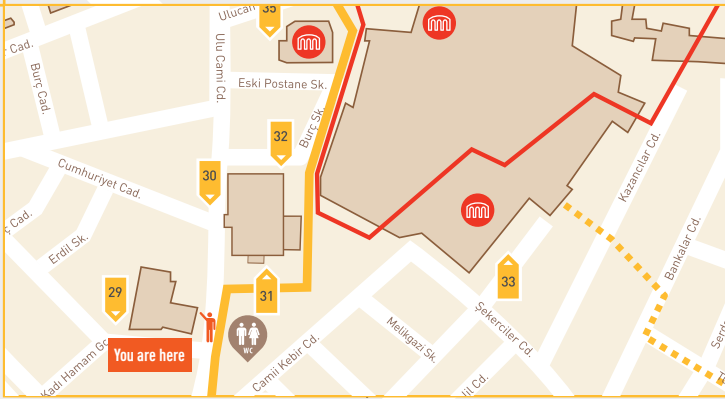


Dated 1559, the bath's foundation charter indicates it was commissioned by Kadi Burhaneddin Mahmud in the year 1542. Constructed as a double bath, the men's section caldarium consists of three iwans, two private rooms, a tepidarium cell and is comprised of a dressing cubicle, laundry house, WC, tepidarium and caldarium spaces; Whereas the women's section caldarium comprised of four private rooms without any iwans features

a dressing cubicle, tepidarium, a corridor, caldarium and four private rooms.



Location: Located above Ulu Cami Street in the Camii Kebir Precinct, it is still operated as a Turkish bath. +90 352 231 26 12



Close Up

The dressing cubicle in the men's section of the bath, which has a jumbled plan, protrudes from the eastern facade of the bath as a large mass.



Ulu Mosque and Fountain



Believed to have been commissioned between 1134-1143 by the Danişmend ruler Melik Mehmet Ghazi, who made Kayseri his capital, this mosque represents the earliest Seljuk era structure still extant in Kayseri. It is also known as the “Sultan Mosque” or “Cami-i Kebir”.

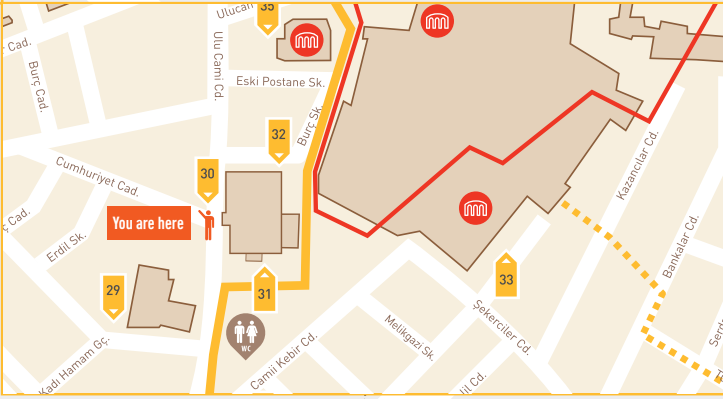
Along with the concept of rectangular plan layout, dome in front of the niche, and iwan, it is one of the first examples of the Seljuk’s mosque tradition carried over into Anatolia. The fountain found at the east of

the mosque and adjacent to the southern wall of Vezirhan is thought to have been constructed in the early-18th century.



Location:

Located adjacent to the Grand Bazaar in the Camii Kebir Precinct.
Open daily for worship services and visits.

**Close Up**

The mosque has a door on each of the north, east and west sides. The wings of the northern door are displayed in the Ethnography Museum.

Tomb of Ghazi Melik Mehmed



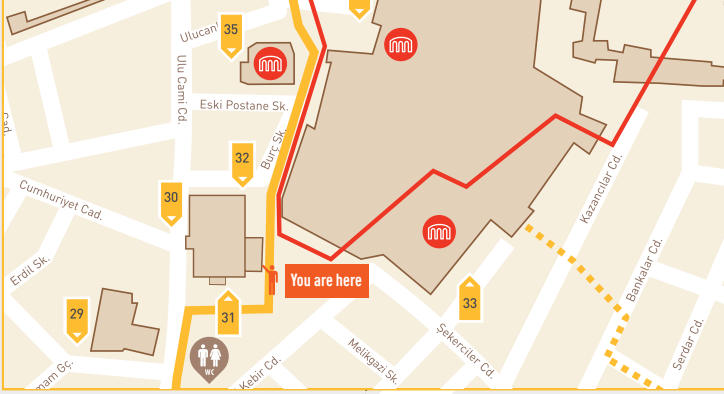
It is known that the Danişmend ruler, Melik Mehmed Ghazi died on 6 January, 1143 and was buried in a tomb erected in the complex he commissioned. Dating back to the first quarter of the 12th century, the pointy arched entry door was recessed into the facade. The structure was erected adjacent to the middle of the southern facade of Ulu Mosque, which was also commissioned by Ghazi

Melik Mehmed. Remaining below ground level, visitors descend a staircase to the tomb courtyard.

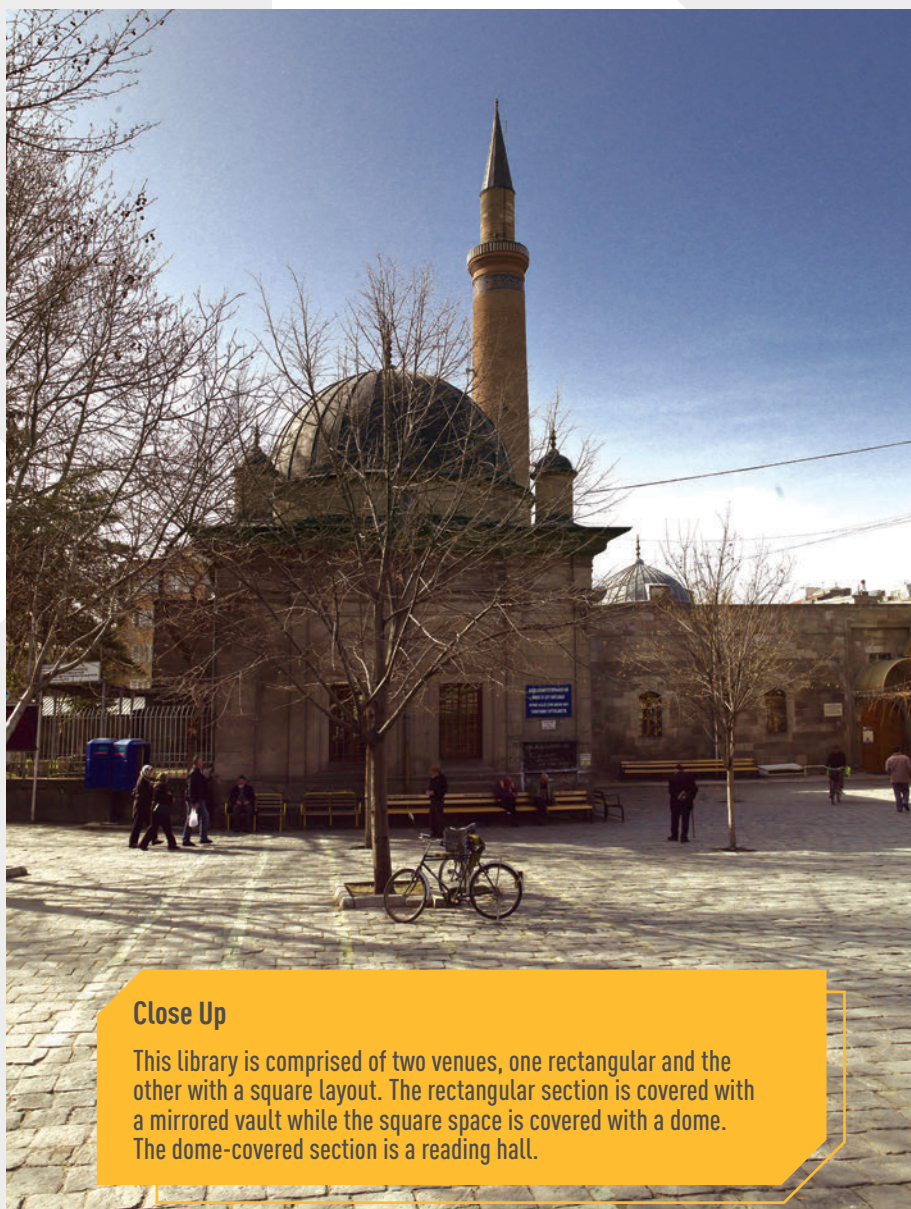
Close Up

The Tomb of Ghazi Melik Mehmed was constructed as a rectangle-planned structure along a north-south axis.

Location: Located next to the Ulu Mosque in the vicinity of the Grand Bazaar. Open to visits.



Raşid Efendi Library



Close Up

This library is comprised of two venues, one rectangular and the other with a square layout. The rectangular section is covered with a mirrored vault while the square space is covered with a dome. The dome-covered section is a reading hall.

Location:

Located adjacent to the southeast corner of the Kayseri Ulu Mosque. Currently serves as a library. +90 352 222 88 39



The library's foundation charter states it was commissioned by Mehmet Raşid Efendi, who served as foreign minister during the reign of Ottoman Sultan Selim III in 1796. Raşid Efendi donated 943 precious works, (925 manuscripts and 18 volumes printed by İbrahim

Müteferrika) to the library after the building construction was completed. Entry into the library during its early years was facilitated through the mosque. The current entrance door was opened after the commercial inn in the southern facade was torn down.



Grand Bazaar



Regarded as the largest covered bazaar after the one in Istanbul amongst the covered bazaars constructed during the Ottoman era, this structure is presumed to have been erected during the 15th century. The only inscription in this structure which houses several bazaars is found in the bazaar that Hacı Efendi commissioned

and named after himself in 1844. Having sustained major damage in a fire which struck in 1870, the bazaar was reconstructed out of stone materials through the efforts of Maraşlı Osman Pasha. The structure is mentioned in the Ankara Almanac of 1907 as 'an incredible stone block bazaar' encompassing more than two thousand stores and shops.

Location: Located in the Cumhuriyet Precinct, it is open daily for visits and shopping.



Close Up

The Covered Bazaar accommodates shops where local food specialities and handicrafts are sold.



Vezirhan



This structure is acknowledged to have been built during the first half of the 18th century in order to derive income for the Nevşehirli Damat Ibrahim Pasha's complex in Nevşehir. Sources indicate that only esteemed vocations such as jewellers, abas makers, fabric makers, woolen drapers operated in the bazaar.

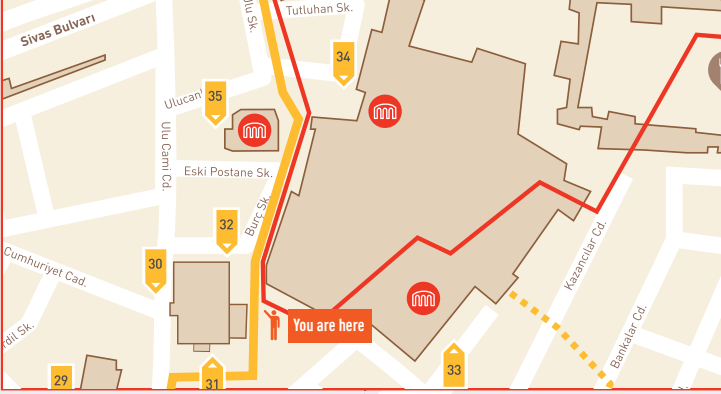
Entry into the commercial inn is facilitated from the east facade, from right next to the entrance

of the Urgancılar Bazaar, which constitutes a section of the Grand Bazaar. The structure continues to operate as a commercial building.



Location:

Located in the northeast corner of the Ulu Mosque in the Cumhuriyet Precinct, it continues to function as a commercial inn. Open to visits daily.

**Close Up**

Vezirhan was constructed from cut stones as a two-storey, triple courtyard edifice. The upper floors are reached via two separate stairways found beneath the porticoes.



Pamukhan



Also known today as 'Pamuk Han' or 'Kapan Han,' this structure is referred to in historical sources as "Pembe/Pembe Han". While its inscription is no longer extant, the structure is believed to have been built in the late-14th or early-15th century. Major renovations were made to the ground floor venues in particular, whereas the portico intervals were covered over and converted into enclosed

spaces. Various additions were also made to the inn at different times.

Close Up

This inn was built as a two-storey structure with a porticoed courtyard in the middle. The entrance is found on the eastern facade. The original venues, that were entered from the south were torn down and replaced with two-storey auxiliary venues.

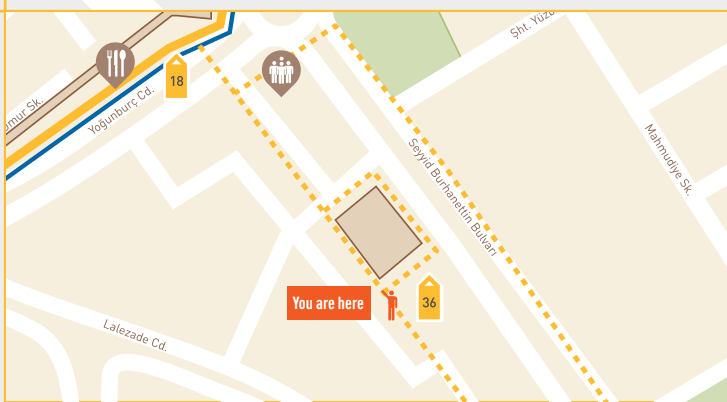
Location: Located in the west side of Vezirhan and north side of Ulu Mosque, in Camii Kebir Precinct. Open daily to visits and shopping.



Han Mosque and Cupola



Location: Located over the Talas road in central Kayseri. Open daily to worship services and visits.



Constructed as a commercial inn to accommodate those who remained outside the city's protective walls in the 13th century, this structure was transformed into a mosque after the city expanded beyond the walls. The structure is a commercial inn with five plates, a rectangular plan in its depth leaning against the city walls from the southwest. Two sarcophagi are found inside the cupola, which dates to the year 1188.



Close Up

The inn's squat arched door which was opening into the middle compartment, was sealed shut after the mosque's niches was positioned in its place.

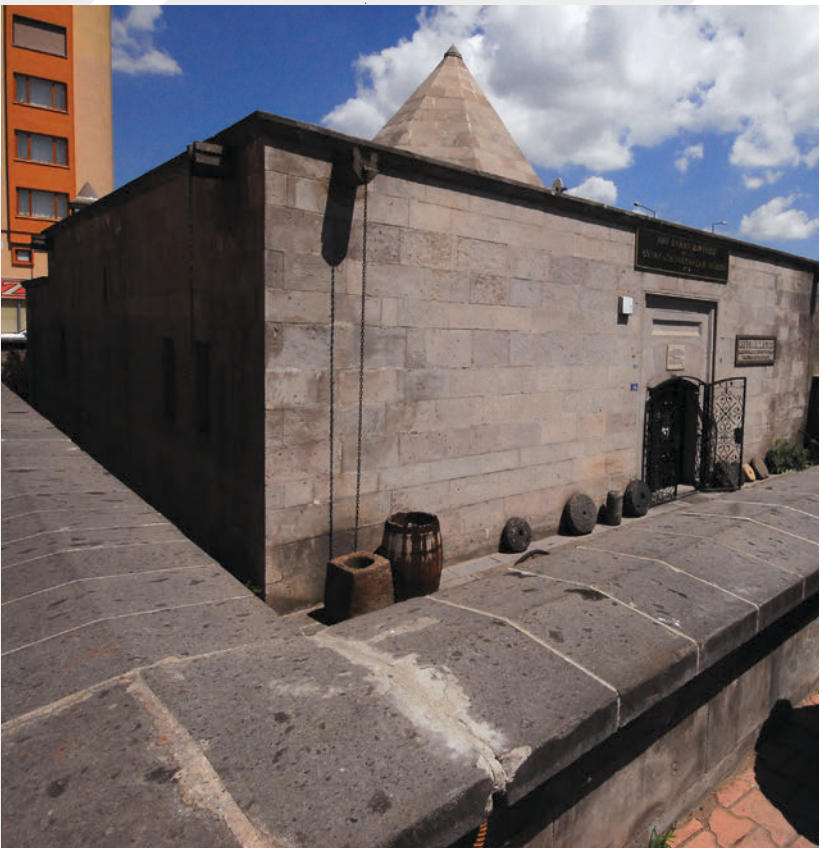




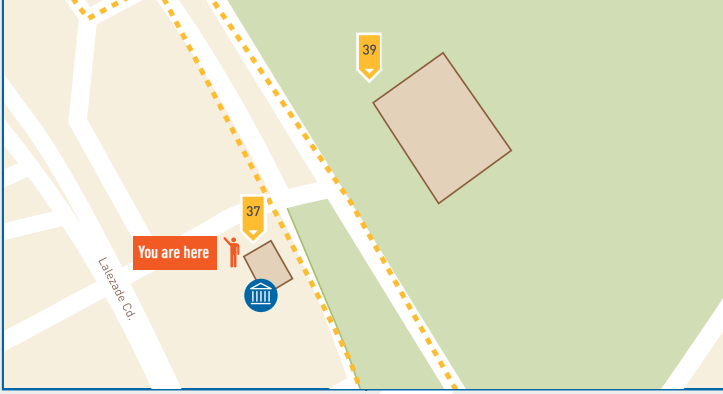
Ahi Evran Hermitage

This hermitage was constructed during the second quarter of the 13th century. It complies with the central venue order which had been applied since Central Asia with its plan comprised of four iwans that open into a courtyard. It bears significance for being one of the earliest surviving examples of

hermitages constructed in this layout. Architectural details such as the structure's body walls, door and window frames and archways were fashioned from smooth surface stone while the transitive elements over the middle courtyard were made from brick. This structure is Turkey's first artisan museum.



Location: Located on Talas Avenue in the Tacettin Veli Precinct. Open to visits.
+90 352 221 30 30



Close Up

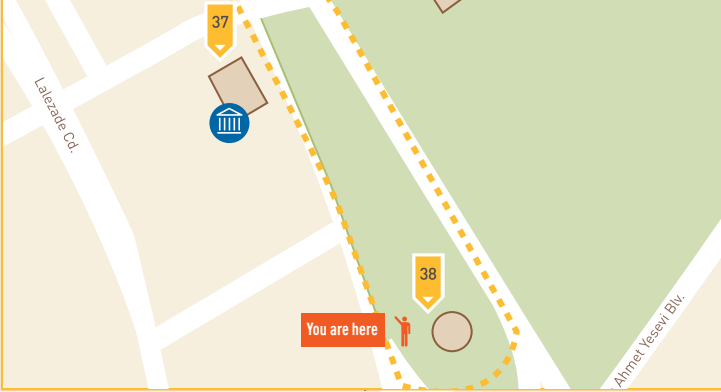
The leather discipline stone belonging to Ahi Evran and other local items are displayed in the Ahi Evran Hermitage, which is Turkey's first artisan museum.



Döner Cupola



Location: Located above Talas Boulevard, in Tacettin Veli Precinct. Open daily.



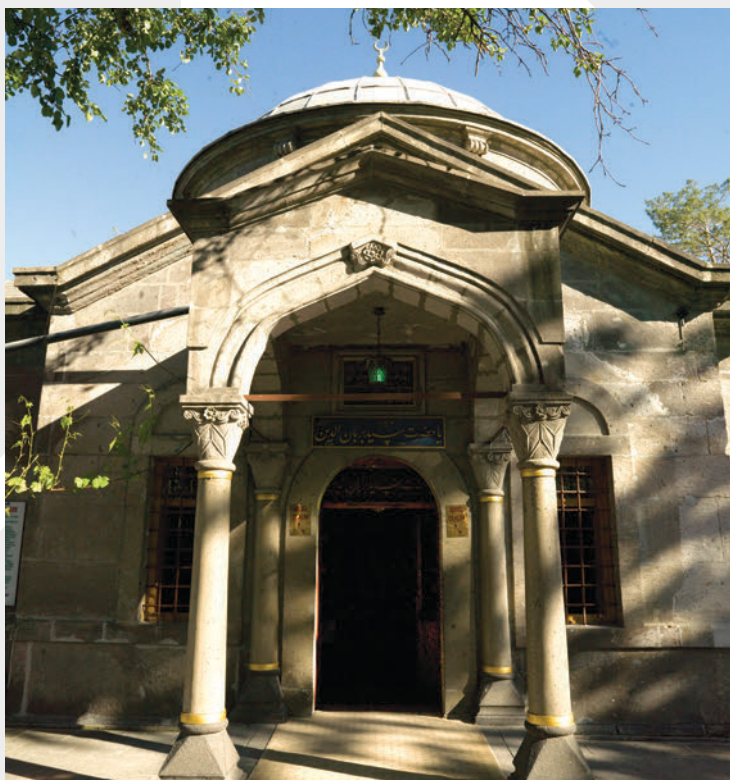
It is presumed this cupola, which was erected in the name of Princess Shah Cihat Hatun, dates to the first quarter of the 14th century. Its figurative, geometric, floral and stalactite stone decorations reflect the grandeur of Turkish art. Its inscription has the words "This tomb belongs to the happy Shah Cihan Hatun, who has received Allah's blessing."

Close Up

Constructed from cut stone, this polygonal-shaped cupola features a conical cover on the exterior and a dome over the cylindrical interior space.



Seyid Burhanettin Cemetery and Tomb

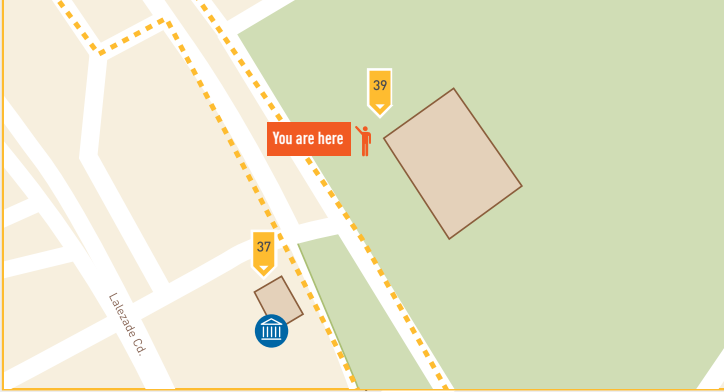


Mevlana's mentor, Seyid Burhanettin lived in Kayseri between 1235-1244. Acting in accordance with a dream he had, Seyid Burhanettin travelled to Konya to give instruction to Mevlana and returned to Kayseri a year later. Subsequently, Mevlana came to Kayseri and

continued to receive instruction from his mentor.

Seyid Burhanettin instructed Mevlana for nine years. A tomb was not built over Seyid Burhanettin's grave until the late-19th century. In 1894, his tomb was erected after Abdulhamid II issued a decree upon receiving a petition submitted by Ankara Governor Abidin Pasha.

Location: Located in the Seyidgazi Precinct. It is open daily to visits.



Close Up

The entrance to this triple-
iwan and central domed
tomb is on the north side.
The inscription over the
doorway was written by Ali
Emir and dated 1894.



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Ulu Mosque and Fountain	74
Vezirhan	82
Yoğun Tower	50

