

*Ankara, the Capital City of Turkish Republic where the cultures  
blended...*

Ankara  
2013





ANKARA

DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

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# Ankara

Located in the Central Anatolian Region, Ankara is surrounded by Kırıkkale and Kırşehir at East, Çankırı at North, Bolu at the Northeast and Eskişehir at West, Konya and Aksaray at South. The average altitude above sea level of Ankara covering 26.897 kilometer square of land in a region dominated by plains formed by Kızılırmak and Sakarya Rivers, is 890 meters. While approaching towards north from the central parts of the city, you will see where the across North Anatolian mountain chain rises.

Plains which were formed due to wreckage area and foldings between the mountains chains are located at the North East while there are Tuz Gölü (Salt Lake) basin and planes at the South part of Ankara Plain lying on the East-West direction. There are Mogan, Eymir, Karagöl, Kurumcu and Samsam natural lakes within the city borders. In addition to these, there are artificial lakes at the water basins of the dams of Çamlıdere, Kesikköprü, Kurtboğazı and Sarıyar having same name with them.



# Ankara From Yesterday To Today

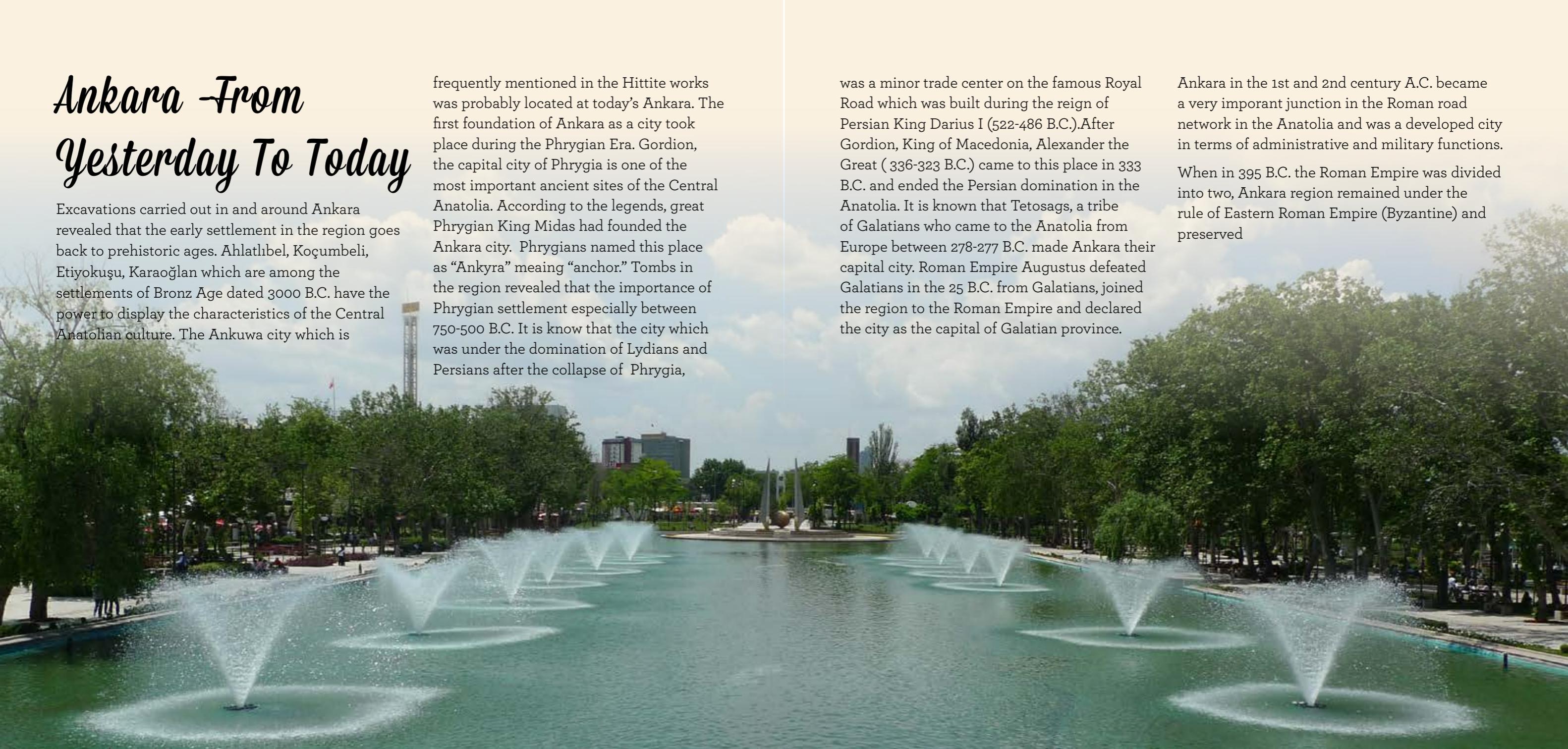
Excavations carried out in and around Ankara revealed that the early settlement in the region goes back to prehistoric ages. Ahlatlıbel, Koçumbeli, Etiyokuşu, Karaoğlan which are among the settlements of Bronze Age dated 3000 B.C. have the power to display the characteristics of the Central Anatolian culture. The Ankuwa city which is

frequently mentioned in the Hittite works was probably located at today's Ankara. The first foundation of Ankara as a city took place during the Phrygian Era. Gordion, the capital city of Phrygia is one of the most important ancient sites of the Central Anatolia. According to the legends, great Phrygian King Midas had founded the Ankara city. Phrygians named this place as "Ankyra" meaning "anchor." Tombs in the region revealed that the importance of Phrygian settlement especially between 750-500 B.C. It is known that the city which was under the domination of Lydians and Persians after the collapse of Phrygia,

was a minor trade center on the famous Royal Road which was built during the reign of Persian King Darius I (522-486 B.C.). After Gordion, King of Macedonia, Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.) came to this place in 333 B.C. and ended the Persian domination in the Anatolia. It is known that Tectosages, a tribe of Galatians who came to the Anatolia from Europe between 278-277 B.C. made Ankara their capital city. Roman Emperor Augustus defeated Galatians in the 25 B.C. from Galatians, joined the region to the Roman Empire and declared the city as the capital of Galatian province.

Ankara in the 1st and 2nd century A.C. became a very important junction in the Roman road network in the Anatolia and was a developed city in terms of administrative and military functions.

When in 395 B.C. the Roman Empire was divided into two, Ankara region remained under the rule of Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine) and preserved



its importance during this period and decorated with a number of new buildings. Seljuk Turks who started to enter the Anatolian soil at the end of the 11st century, captured the city in 1073 and ended Byzantine dominance. Starting from this date until Ottomans founded the political unity in

the Anatolia, the city lived different periods under the dominance of Turkmen Beyliks, Byzantine and Moguls. Ankara which gained trade function as one of the Ahi centers after 1300, remained as an important trade center during the Ottoman Empire period.

Ankara which became the symbol of National Struggle as being the administrative center of the War of Independence after 1920, became the capital city of Turkish Republic on October 13, 1923. Central districts of Ankara are: Akyurt, Altındağ, Çankaya, Çubuk, Elmadağ, Etimesgut,

Gölbaşı, Keçiören, Mamak, Sincan, Pursaklar and Yenimahalle. Its rural districts are Ayaş, Bala, Beypazarı, Çamlıdere, Evren, Güdül, Haymana, Kalecik, Kazan, Kızılcahamam, Nallıhan, Polatlı and Şereflikoçhisar.



# Historical and Cultural Values

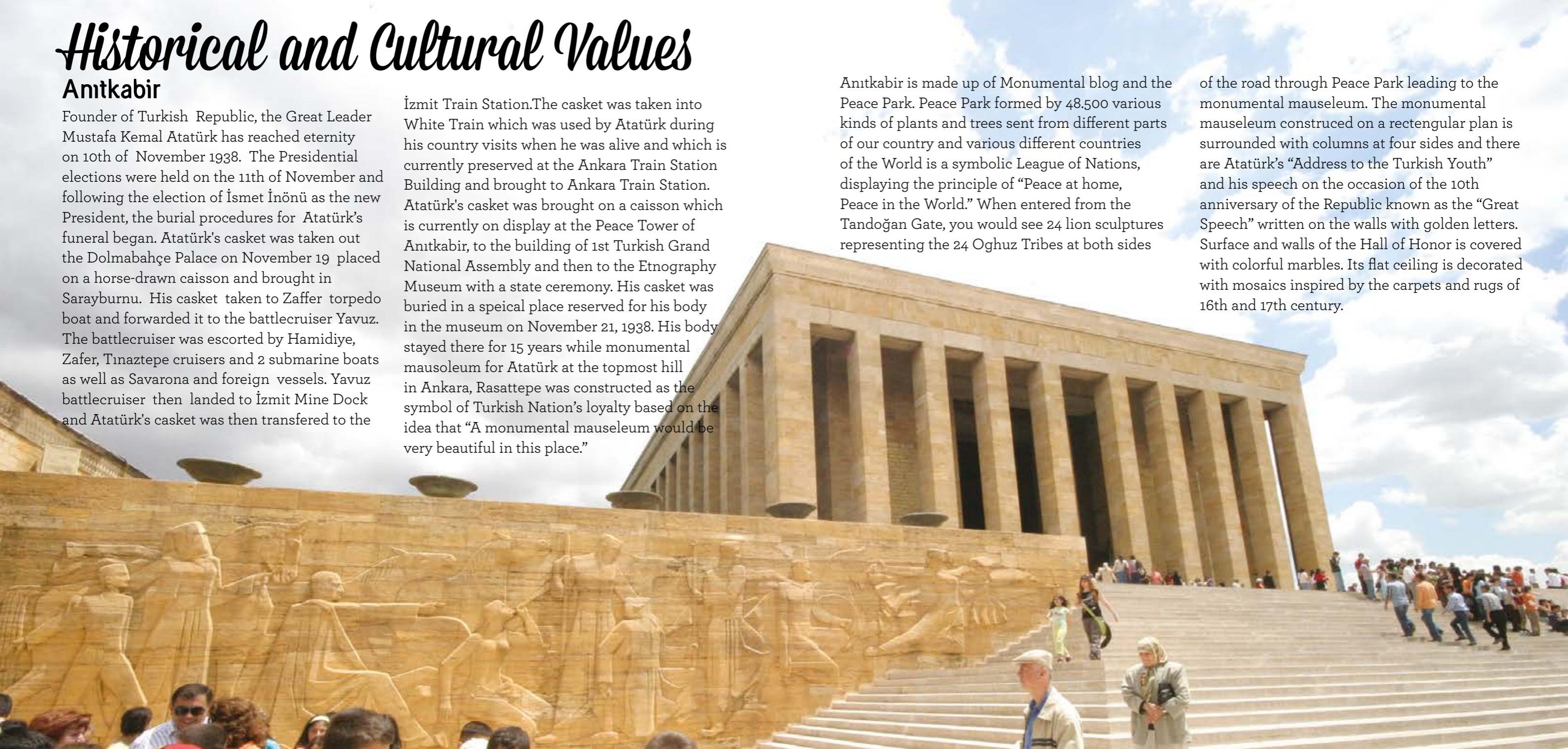
## Anıtkabir

Founder of Turkish Republic, the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk has reached eternity on 10th of November 1938. The Presidential elections were held on the 11th of November and following the election of İsmet İnönü as the new President, the burial procedures for Atatürk's funeral began. Atatürk's casket was taken out the Dolmabahçe Palace on November 19 placed on a horse-drawn caisson and brought in Sarayburnu. His casket taken to Zafer torpedo boat and forwarded it to the battlecruiser Yavuz. The battlecruiser was escorted by Hamidiye, Zafer, Tınaztepe cruisers and 2 submarine boats as well as Savarona and foreign vessels. Yavuz battlecruiser then landed to İzmit Mine Dock and Atatürk's casket was then transferred to the

İzmit Train Station. The casket was taken into White Train which was used by Atatürk during his country visits when he was alive and which is currently preserved at the Ankara Train Station Building and brought to Ankara Train Station. Atatürk's casket was brought on a caisson which is currently on display at the Peace Tower of Anıtkabir, to the building of 1st Turkish Grand National Assembly and then to the Ethnography Museum with a state ceremony. His casket was buried in a special place reserved for his body in the museum on November 21, 1938. His body stayed there for 15 years while monumental mausoleum for Atatürk at the topmost hill in Ankara, Rasattepe was constructed as the symbol of Turkish Nation's loyalty based on the idea that "A monumental mausoleum would be very beautiful in this place."

Anıtkabir is made up of Monumental block and the Peace Park. Peace Park formed by 48.500 various kinds of plants and trees sent from different parts of our country and various different countries of the World is a symbolic League of Nations, displaying the principle of "Peace at home, Peace in the World." When entered from the Tandoğan Gate, you would see 24 lion sculptures representing the 24 Oghuz Tribes at both sides

of the road through Peace Park leading to the monumental mausoleum. The monumental mausoleum constructed on a rectangular plan is surrounded with columns at four sides and there are Atatürk's "Address to the Turkish Youth" and his speech on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Republic known as the "Great Speech" written on the walls with golden letters. Surface and walls of the Hall of Honor is covered with colorful marbles. Its flat ceiling is decorated with mosaics inspired by the carpets and rugs of 16th and 17th century.



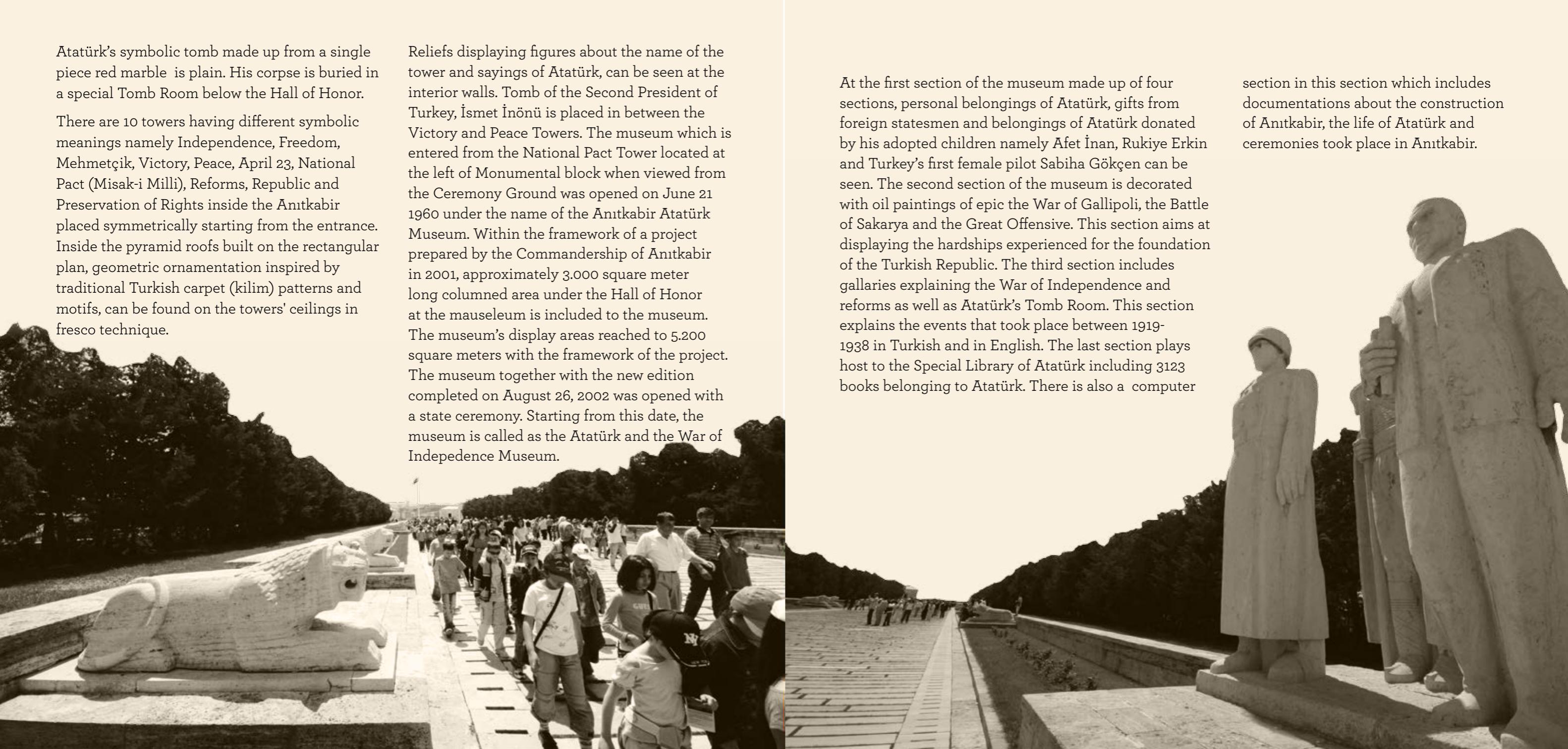
Atatürk's symbolic tomb made up from a single piece red marble is plain. His corpse is buried in a special Tomb Room below the Hall of Honor.

There are 10 towers having different symbolic meanings namely Independence, Freedom, Mehmetçik, Victory, Peace, April 23, National Pact (Misak-i Milli), Reforms, Republic and Preservation of Rights inside the Anıtkabir placed symmetrically starting from the entrance. Inside the pyramid roofs built on the rectangular plan, geometric ornamentation inspired by traditional Turkish carpet (kilim) patterns and motifs, can be found on the towers' ceilings in fresco technique.

Reliefs displaying figures about the name of the tower and sayings of Atatürk, can be seen at the interior walls. Tomb of the Second President of Turkey, İsmet İnönü is placed in between the Victory and Peace Towers. The museum which is entered from the National Pact Tower located at the left of Monumental block when viewed from the Ceremony Ground was opened on June 21 1960 under the name of the Anıtkabir Atatürk Museum. Within the framework of a project prepared by the Commandership of Anıtkabir in 2001, approximately 3.000 square meter long columned area under the Hall of Honor at the mausoleum is included to the museum. The museum's display areas reached to 5.200 square meters with the framework of the project. The museum together with the new edition completed on August 26, 2002 was opened with a state ceremony. Starting from this date, the museum is called as the Atatürk and the War of Independence Museum.

At the first section of the museum made up of four sections, personal belongings of Atatürk, gifts from foreign statesmen and belongings of Atatürk donated by his adopted children namely Afet İnan, Rukiye Erkin and Turkey's first female pilot Sabiha Gökçen can be seen. The second section of the museum is decorated with oil paintings of epic the War of Gallipoli, the Battle of Sakarya and the Great Offensive. This section aims at displaying the hardships experienced for the foundation of the Turkish Republic. The third section includes galleries explaining the War of Independence and reforms as well as Atatürk's Tomb Room. This section explains the events that took place between 1919-1938 in Turkish and in English. The last section plays host to the Special Library of Atatürk including 3123 books belonging to Atatürk. There is also a computer

section in this section which includes documentations about the construction of Anıtkabir, the life of Atatürk and ceremonies took place in Anıtkabir.



## The Ankara Castle

Date of construction of the Ankara Castle which is located on a hill dominating Ankara and which became the symbol of the city in time is not certain. The castle which was known to be existed in the 2nd Century B.C. during the Galatian Period was restored during the Roman Period. Interior ramparts of the castle made up of two parts namely interior and exterior castles was most probably constructed by Byzantines in the 7th Century. Ramparts of the castle which was seriously damaged during the Arab invasion was repaired again by the Byzantines. Construction date of the exterior rampart was not clear. It was captured by the Seljuks in 1073 and the castle went through several different repairs during the Ottoman Period,

reinforced by restoration in the last recent years.

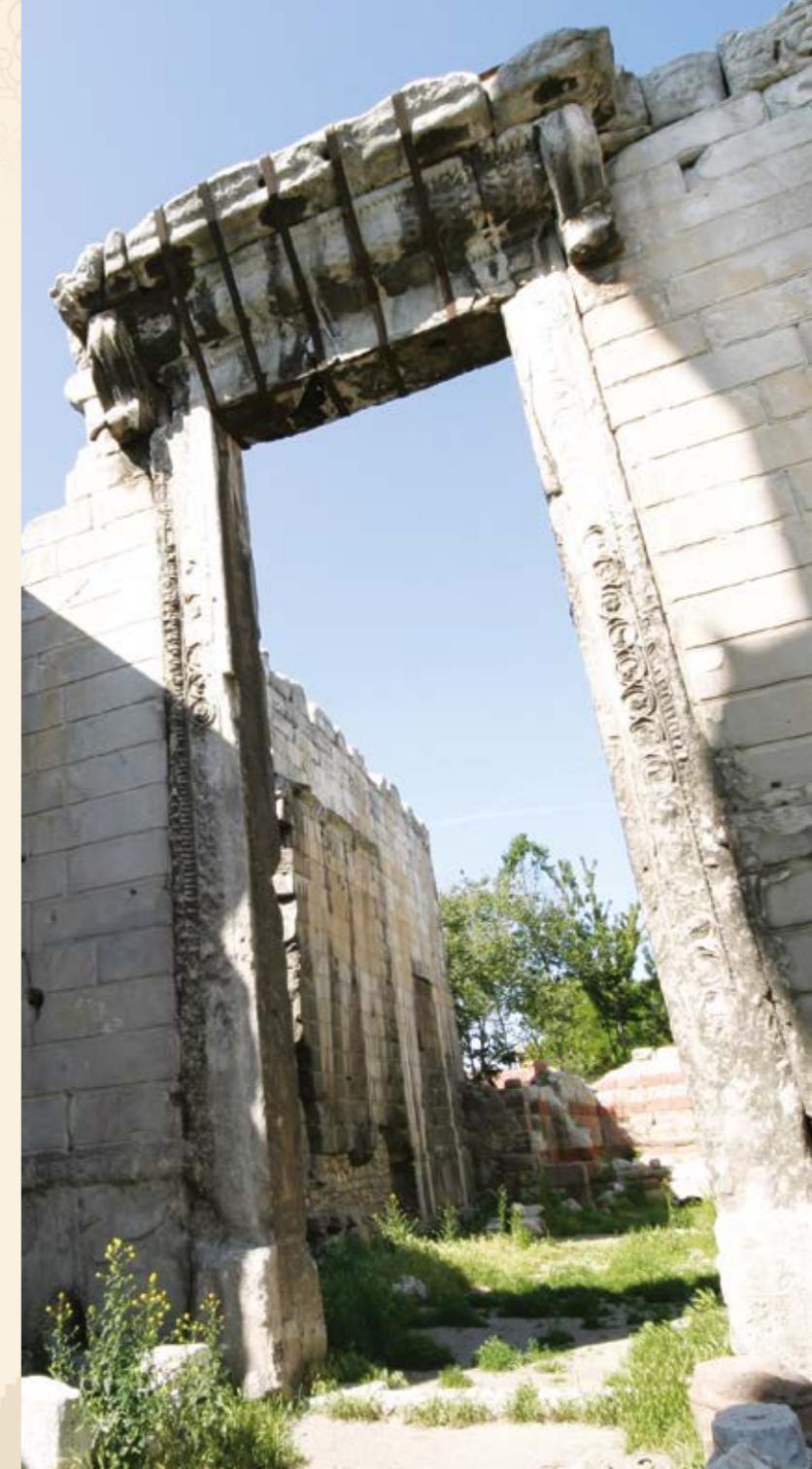
There are 20 rectangular towers at the exterior castle and it has two doors namely the “Exterior Castle Gate” at West and the “Fort Gate” at South. There is a scripture in Persian Language belonging to Ilkhanid Period dated 1330 on the Fort Gate. The interior castle which is rectangular in shape is made up of Ankara stone and mixed materials. The interior castle consists of 42 pentagonal towers whose heights vary between 14–16meters. Ankara Houses inside the castle that remained from the 17th century Ottoman Period and Alaeddin Mosque are still standing.



## The Augustus Temple

It is next to Hacı Bayram Mosque in Ulus. It should have been constructed by Pylamenes, the son of last Galatian King Amintos as the sign of his loyalty to Roman King Augustus and in order to celebrate the joining of Galatian Province to Roman Empire in 25 A.C. The scripture at the colonnade at the northwest of the temple reveals that the temple is dedicated to Augustus and Roman Goddess. In the 15th Century, Hacı Bayram Mosque was constructed at the northwest of the Temple which was converted to a church by the Christians. The temple was surrounded by a Peristasis in a Corinthian order consisting of 8 columns at short and 15 columns at long sides. Only two side walls and engraved door of the temple remained. This big and magnificent door opens to the interior part of this holy structure and to a covered tunnel named “pronaos”. At the other end of the temple, there is two columned opisthodomos in Corinthian order between antes. The last document about his works when he was alive named “index rerum gestarum” which is last of the four documents handed over to the priestess after the death of Emperor Augustus are written in Greek and in Latin on the walls.

*The Augustus Temple*



## Roman Baths

It is located on the Çankırı Street that heads from the Ulus Square to the Yıldırım Beyazıt Square. The sports hall of the bath made up of two parts is surrounded by porticos on four sides and it has a square planned large area. Cold, Warm and Hot sections are connected to the sports hall as a whole.

This construction with its various halls, stove named as “Külhan”, service sections and water depots is displayed brought all together as a monument. Remains of the

bath which can be visited currently are the heating stories which are seen above and the service sections. Coins and tablets as well as architectural findings such as Corinthian helmets unearthed during the excavations revealed that it was built during the Emperor Caracalla Period (211-217) and restored during the Byzantine Period. A rich collection of Roman Period tablets collected from Ankara is currently on display at the sports hall of the Roman Baths which was partially restored in the recent years.



*Roman Baths*

## Ankara Roman Theater

It was first explored in 1982, rescue excavations was started by the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum on March 15, 1983 the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations Museum continued the excavations until 1986. As a result of excavations, remains of a typical Roman theater dated to the beginning of the 2nd century A.C. was unearthed. Vaulted parodos building, remains of the base and walls of floored orchestra and audience section (cavea) and scene as well as many statues were found during the excavations.



*Ankara Roman Theater*

## The Julianus Column

It is located in the small square between the Revenue and Governorship offices in Ulus. 15 meter long column which rises on a square-shaped base is built with circular bricks on top of each other and has a Byzantine Era Corinthian head. It is believed to be constructed in 362 A.C. for the honor of Emperor Julianus' visit to Ankara.

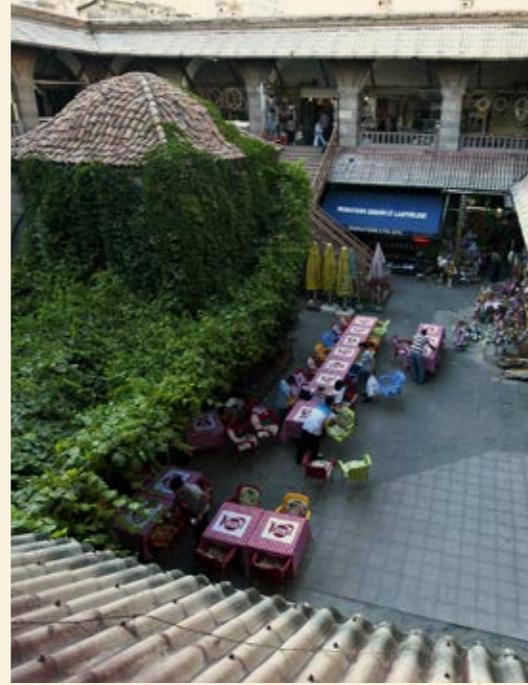
## Zağfiran(Saffron)Han

It was constructed upon the order of Hacı İbrahim bin Hacı Mehmet at Atpazarı district. There is a prayer room (Mesjit) inside the building.

## Sulu Han Bazaar

The building located in the Hacı Doğan neighborhood is constructed in 1685 upon the demand of Shaykh al-Islam Mehmet Emin Bey. Two floored Sulu han's first part has a rectangular plan which is close to a square, a court in the middle and two storeys. Only a

few of exterior walls of shops located at the East and South front have survived until today. Second part at the South end has one storey and very narrow. It is estimated that there were stables and depots at these collapsed part. Walls of both parts are made up of rubble stone. There is a three-part small Ottoman Bazaar at the West end of the Sulu Han.



## Gordion

First settlement in Gordion located in the Yassıhöyük village of the Polatlı province is inhabited as the end of the 3.000 B.C. Various layers of settlements respectively belonging to the Hittites, the Phrygians, the Persians and Romans were excavated in this ancient site. The city which experienced its most glorious days during the time of legendary King Midas (725-695 B.C.) was declared as the capital city in the 8th century B.C. by Phrygian King Gordios. It was destroyed in 695 B.C. by the Cimmerians and reestablished as a commercial and military center under the dominance of Lydians. The city which was ruled by the Persians in 546 B.C., Alexander the Great in 333 B.C., and Galatians in 278 B.C. and was founded abandoned by the Roman Army in 189 B.C. It lost its importance during the Roman Period and became a small settlement. The biggest

monumental tomb found in the Ancient site is believed to be belonging to the King Midas and named the Midas Tomb. The tomb has a 300 meter diameter and 55 meter height and known as the second biggest monumental tomb in Anatolia. Among the most important of other tombs in the Gordion ancient site is the tomb which is believed to be constructed in 700 B.C. The child skeleton as well as wooden lion, horse and deer toys found in this tomb room of the monument with 80 meter diameter and 12 meter height revealed that this was a child's tomb. The famous knot which was the subject of historical legends was cut by Macedonian King, the Alexander the Great, in this ancient site. The untimely death of the Alexander the Great is related to his impatient solution instead of trying to untie the knot.



## Akköprü

This bridge located in the Varlık neighborhood on the Ankara River is the oldest bridge of Ankara. It was constructed in 1222 by the order of Ankara Mayor Kızılbey during the time of Seljuk Ruler Alaeddin Keykubat. The bridge built on the road connecting Western Anatolia to Ankara has 7 pointed arches constructed with cut basalt stone.

## The Kayabaşı Mosaic

The Roman Period mosaic excavated from the Kayabaşı village of the Polatlı province and dated 300-350 B.C. is moved to the new garden of the Gordion Museum in 1999. There are animal figures at the center and geometrical ornamentations at the corners of the mosaic with a size of 6,60x7,70 m.

## Gavurkale

It is a rock relief found near Haymana located 60 kilometers away at the Southwest of Ankara. It portrays three God figures. A faint figure of a seated goddess and two standing Gods in front of her are carved on the stone overlooking the valley. There is the remain of a tomb room which is 2 meters below the surface.

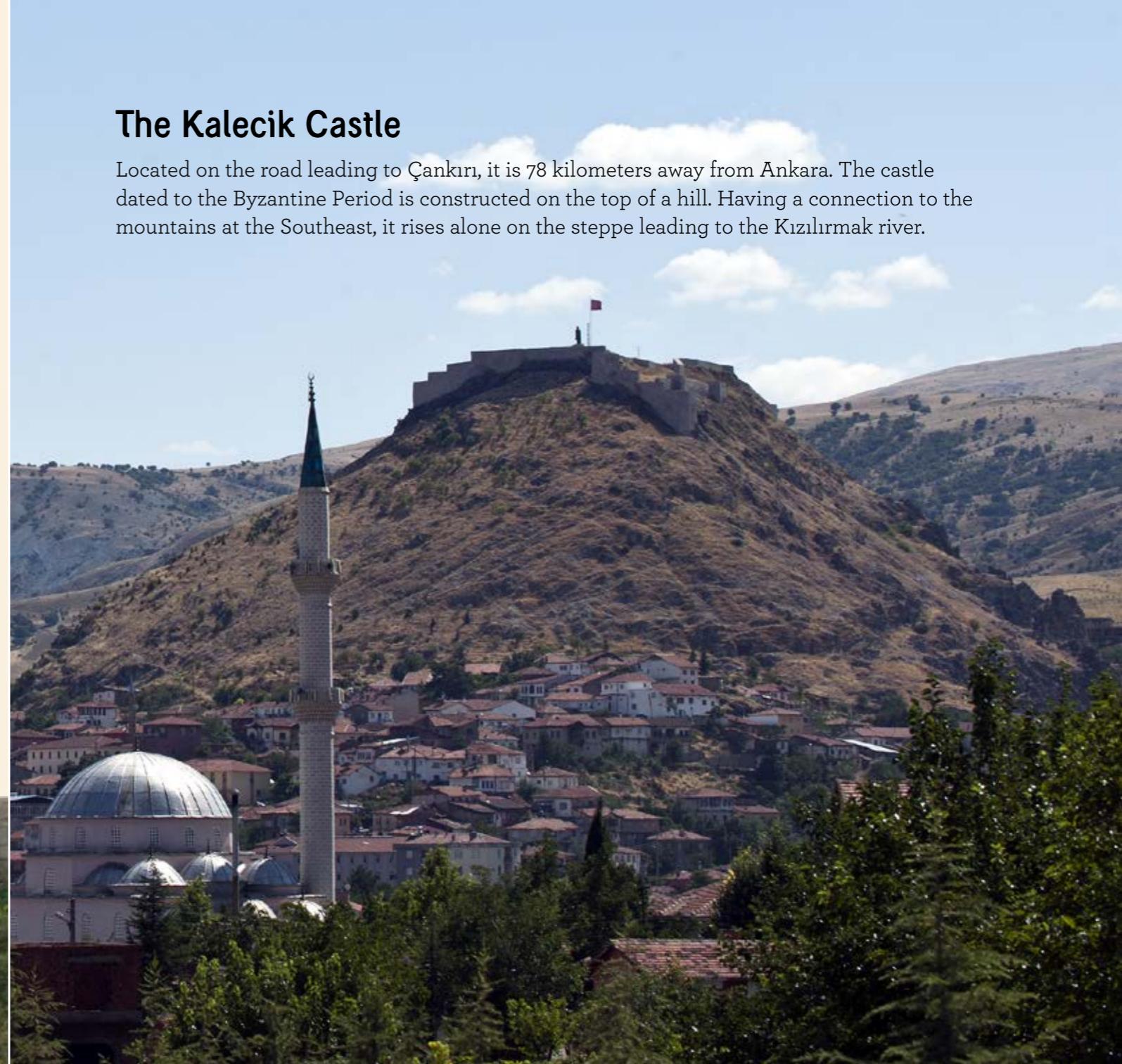
## Külhöyük

It is located in the Oyaca town of the Haymana province. Its geographical closeness to Gavurkale, the cult center of the Hittites, which is 8 kilometers away at the West of Külhöyük, indicated that this site might have been an important Hittite settlement center. Monumental Underground Passage which is an important part of Hittite architecture tradition, a hidden reservoir built in the same style as well as findings dated to the beginning of Old Bronze Age were excavated.

## The Kalecik Castle

Located on the road leading to Çankırı, it is 78 kilometers away from Ankara. The castle dated to the Byzantine Period is constructed on the top of a hill. Having a connection to the mountains at the Southeast, it rises alone on the steppe leading to the Kızılırmak river.

*Akköprü*



## Juliopolis: The Lost City

Excavations of Necropolis of Roman Era were carried out at the Nallıhan province, Çayırhan town, Gülşehir site in 2009 by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. Scores of bronze coins with the name of Bithynia's lost city Juliopolis written on them were found in the necropolis.



## The Parnasos Ancient Site- Church Remains

It is located within the borders of the Değirmenyolu (Parlasan) village of the Şereflikoçhisar province. Inscription on the ground mosaic of the naos of a church belonging to the early Byzantine Era which was found as a result of excavations, reveals that it was constructed between 469-470 B.C. The church is a structure with 5 naves and a basilica plan.

## Hacituğrul

It is located 22 kilometers East of the ancient Gordion site between the Hacituğrul village and the Yenidoğan Train Station. The height of the Hacituğrul Tumulus with 600x650 size is 24 meters. Pottery excavated from the Tumulus shows similarity with the gray ceramics found in Gordion and exported Greek and Lydian ceramics. Exterior and interior ramparts surrounding the settlements display better craftsmanship than the ones in the Gordion ancient site. Andesite stone was used during the construction of this settlement. Three tombs, two of them being

ordinary and the last one is burned cube, were found during the excavations. This reveals that there were two burial traditions in the settlement. Crescent shaped bronze necklace arrow head bracelet were found in the cube tomb. Burial gifts found in the ordinary tombs were pottery.

## The Sinap Formation Excavations

Sinap area covers Kazan, Çubuk, Elmadağ, Ayaş, Kızılcahamam, Keçiören, Yenimahalle and Beypazarı provinces. More than 100 fossil beds were detected as a result of excavations carried out since 1989 as a part of an international project. Our country plays the role of a bridge between Africa, Europe and the Asia. Ankara plays host to the rich fossils of extinct animals in this large geographical area. Fossils belonging to the Neogene Era found in Ankara are an important source of information about the historical-chronological formation of Neogene Era creatures and biogeography. Shedding light to the association of mainlands will only be possible with the biogeography of Anatolia.

## Ankara Roman Theatre excavation site

The theatre is located on the Northwest cliff of the Ankara Castle. The theatre which is built as a typical Roman theatre with half circle shaped stage (orchestra) place and at least diazomas is dated I and II century A.C. The orchestra of the theatre which was believed to have been subjected to double staged restoration during the Byzantine Era, was transformed into a pool which was used to stage water games during this period. The statue works found during the excavations revealed that the theatre had a rich ornamentation. Among the findings from the theatre were the marble statues, statue heads, ceramic pieces belonging to Roman and Byzantine periods, glazed green and yellow plates, bowls and pots belonging to late Byzantine and Islamic period and various kinds of lamps and coins belonging to various different periods.

## Other Centers

The Bitik Tumulus located 42 kilometers North of Ankara is among the historical sites of the city. A classical era settlement founded in the 5th Century B.C. was unearthed. Old Bronze Era remains found in the region proves the relation of the region with the Eastern and Western Anatolia. The Hittite Hill located 5 kilometers

North of Ankara, near the Çubuk River was excavated in 1937 and ancient Stone Age tools were found at the bottom layer. On the top of this layer, Bronze Age culture showing similarity with the Ahlatlıbel culture can be seen. Remains of a palace belonging to the Roman-Byzantine period were found at the top layer.

The importance of Karalar Village is coming its being the scene of permanent settlement during the Classical Era. Remains belonging to a Galatina castle and works from Hellenistic period were found in the Asarkaya site of the village. Ancient coins unearthed during the excavations reveals the trade relations between Egypt and Syria. Stela found in one of the tumulus in the region was constructed in the honor of Galatiana King Deotaros and his Queen Berenikis.

The Karaoğlan Tumulus is 25 kilometers South of the city. Cultural layers which can be listed chronologically as Chalcolithic period, Bronze Age, Hittite, Phrygian, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods were found.

In addition to these, two tumuluses were found at the Beştepeler region during the construction work of Atatürk's final resting place and pottery and other tools belonging to the Phrygian civilization were excavated from these spots.

A circular single structure and terra-cotta works belonging to the Bronze Age were found at the Yumurtatepe Tumulus located on the left of the road leading to Çiftlik-Demetevler region.

# Baths

## Historical Eynebey Bath (The Old Hamam)

It is located at the Northeast of the Gazi High School. Based on its architectural structure and construction technique, it is predicted that it is a 15th century building. It has a rectangular plan.

Restored bath is currently open under the name of the historical Eynebey Bath at the İtfaiye (Fire department) Square.

**Address:** Adnan Saygun Cad.No:11 Opera/ANK..  
**Phone:** (312)3096865

## The Karacabey Bath

The bath located on the Talatpaşa Boulevard is constructed in 1444 as a double bath.

There are adjacent dressing rooms at the Western part of the building while the warm room and alcove which were built with a different construction style, form a big rectangular shaped structure which all together looks like a square at the Eastern part of the building.

**Address:** Talatpaşa Blv. No: 101 Hamamönü/ANK.  
**Phone:** (312)3118447-3102155



Karacabey Bath

## The Şengül Bath

Located in the Acıçeşme street of İstiklal neighborhood, the bath is constructed as a double bath. The construction techniques and equipments of the adjacent dressing room section reveals it was constructed in the 19th century. Furnace and warm lie on the East part of the bath as two sections.

The building is still used as bath in the same address.

**Address:** Denizciler Cad. Acıçeşme Sok.  
No: 3 Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)3102298



## Other Baths and Saunas

### Yeni Ankara Bath

Talat Paşa Bulv. No: 166 Cebeci-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 319 34 30

### Başkent Bath

Köprübaşı Mah. Uzunyol Sok No:49  
Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 312 62 11 - 311 43 83

### Hisar Bath

Hisar Park Cad. No: 6 Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 311 46 67

### The Rixos Otel Bath and Sauna

Atatürk Bul. No: 183 Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 410 55 00

### The Swiss Hotel Sauna

Yıldızevler Mah. Jose Marti Cad. No: 2  
Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 409 30 00

### The Sheraton Hotel Sauna

Noktalı Sok. Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 468 54 54



# Museums

## MUSEUMS AND SITES AFFILIATED TO THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

### The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

Located in an area named as the Atpazarı, the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations consists of two restored Ottoman buildings at the south side of the Ankara Castle. It is predicted that the Mahmut Paşa Bazaar which was built upon the order Mahmut Paşa who was one of the Viziers of Fatih Period, was constructed between 1464 and 1471. Meanwhile, the Kurşunlu Han was constructed by the order of Mehmet Paşa who was an another Vizier of the Fatih Period as a foundation building for sponsoring a hospice in Üsküdar province of İstanbul. Both buildings which were abandoned after the big fire in 1881 were transformed into a museum building upon the

desire of Atatürk to display the ancient works excavated from Anatolia soil as a result of years long restoration efforts.

Today, the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations which is mentioned among the respected museums of the World due to its collection special to itself, displays remains starting from the Paleolithic in a chronological order in the historical buildings of the Ottoman Period.

**Address:** Gözcü Sokak No: 2 Ulus-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 324 31 60/61 **Faks:** (312) 311 28 39  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday.  
**Open between:** Yaz 08.30-19.00  
Kış 08.30-17.00

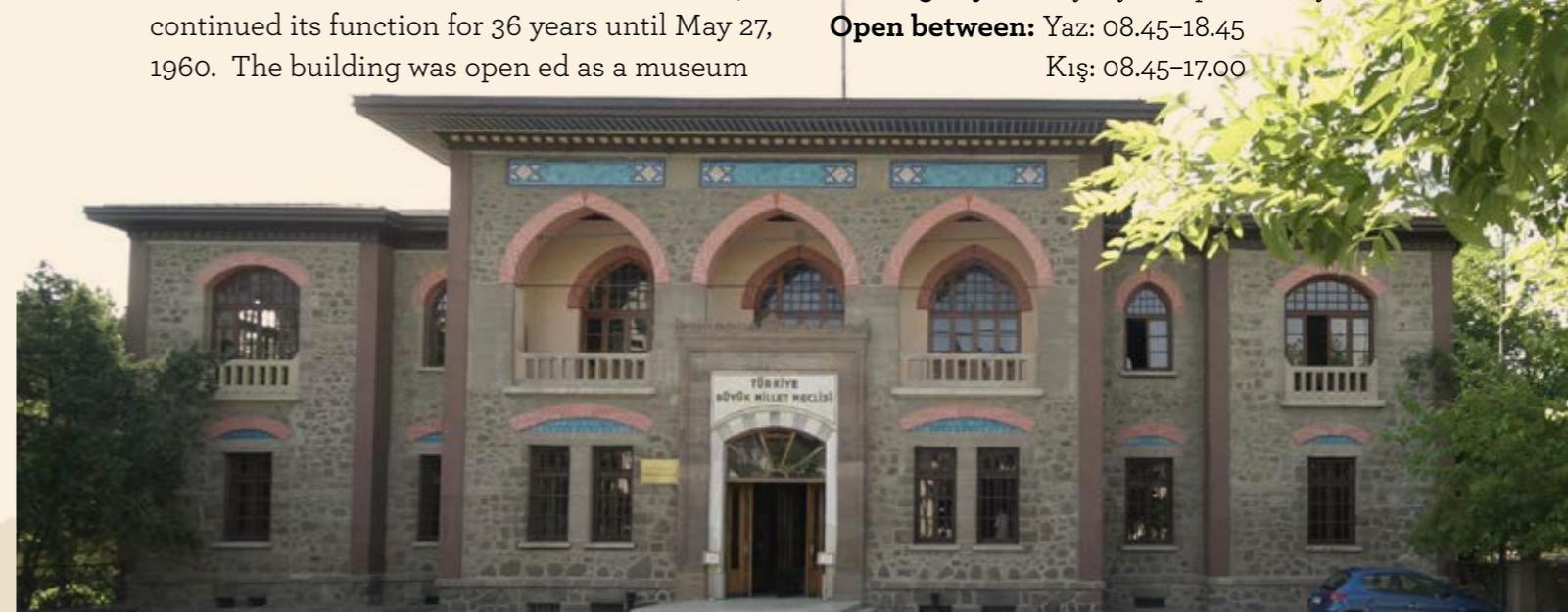


### The Museum of Republic (Second Turkish Grand National Assembly Building)

The building designed and constructed by architect Vedat Tek in 1923 as the meeting hall of the Republican People's Party. However, when the first building of the Turkish Grand National Assembly became insufficient, the meeting hall is converted to function as the National Assembly building and opened on October 18, 1924 The Second Turkish Grand National Assembly Building is an important building as it witnessed the achievement of Atatürk's reforms and principles between 1924-1960 and development of our Republic. Having an important place in the history of Turkish politics, the Second Turkish Grand National Assembly continued its function for 36 years until May 27, 1960. The building was opened as a museum

on October 30, 1981 after the repairment of the frontal facade and restoration of the building. Personal belongings of our first three Presidents namely Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, İsmet İnönü and Celal Bayar, various kinds of stationery used in the National Assembly, copies of the records of the assembly meetings and attendance record of deputies as well as works regarding Atatürk's reforms and principles are on display in the museum. Maximum 600 deputies served in this hall used as Turkish Grand National Assembly hall between 1924-1960. Atatürk recited the "Great Speech" in this hall between October 15 and 20, 1927 The ceiling ornamentation of the hall is inspired from the Seljuk and Ottoman ornaments.

**Address:** Cumhuriyet Bulvarı No: 22 Ulus-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 3105361 **Faks:** (312) 3110473  
**Visiting days:** Everyday except Mondays.  
**Open between:** Yaz: 08.45-18.45  
Kış: 08.45-17.00



## The Ankara Painting and Sculpture Museum

The museum building was constructed on the Namazgah Hill in 1927 by Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu. Being among the most beautiful examples of the First National Architecture Period (1908–1930), the building was designed as the headquarters for the Turkish Nationality Clubs. The building which was restored and opened as a museum in 1980 has become an institution having all functions and services required from a modern museum. Osman Hamdi Bey's "Weapon Merchant", V. Vereshchagin's "In Front of Tamerlane's Grave", Zonaro's "Portrait of a Young Girl" and Emel Cimcoz Korutürk's "Gratitude to Gazi" paintings were among the first works displayed in the museum. Some of the paintings purchased by Adnan Ötügen, the founder of the National Library, were restored and included to the collection of the museum. Some of the works of the painters who participated in the State Painting and Sculpture

exhibitions organized starting from 1939 in order to promote plastic arts among public and support artists in the Republican Period were included to the museum collection by the selective committee. Paintings which were included to the collection by purchasing, reveals the stages which Turkish Plastic Arts went through and fulfill the demands of researchers.

There are art galleries, a restoration workshop, exhibition halls, an oriental hall, concert-theatre hall, administrative department and depots in the museum. It is suitable for opera performances with its stage consisting an orchestra pit.

**Address:** Talatpaşa Blv. Türk Ocağı Sokak No: 1  
Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 3102094-95 **Faks:** (312) 3108602

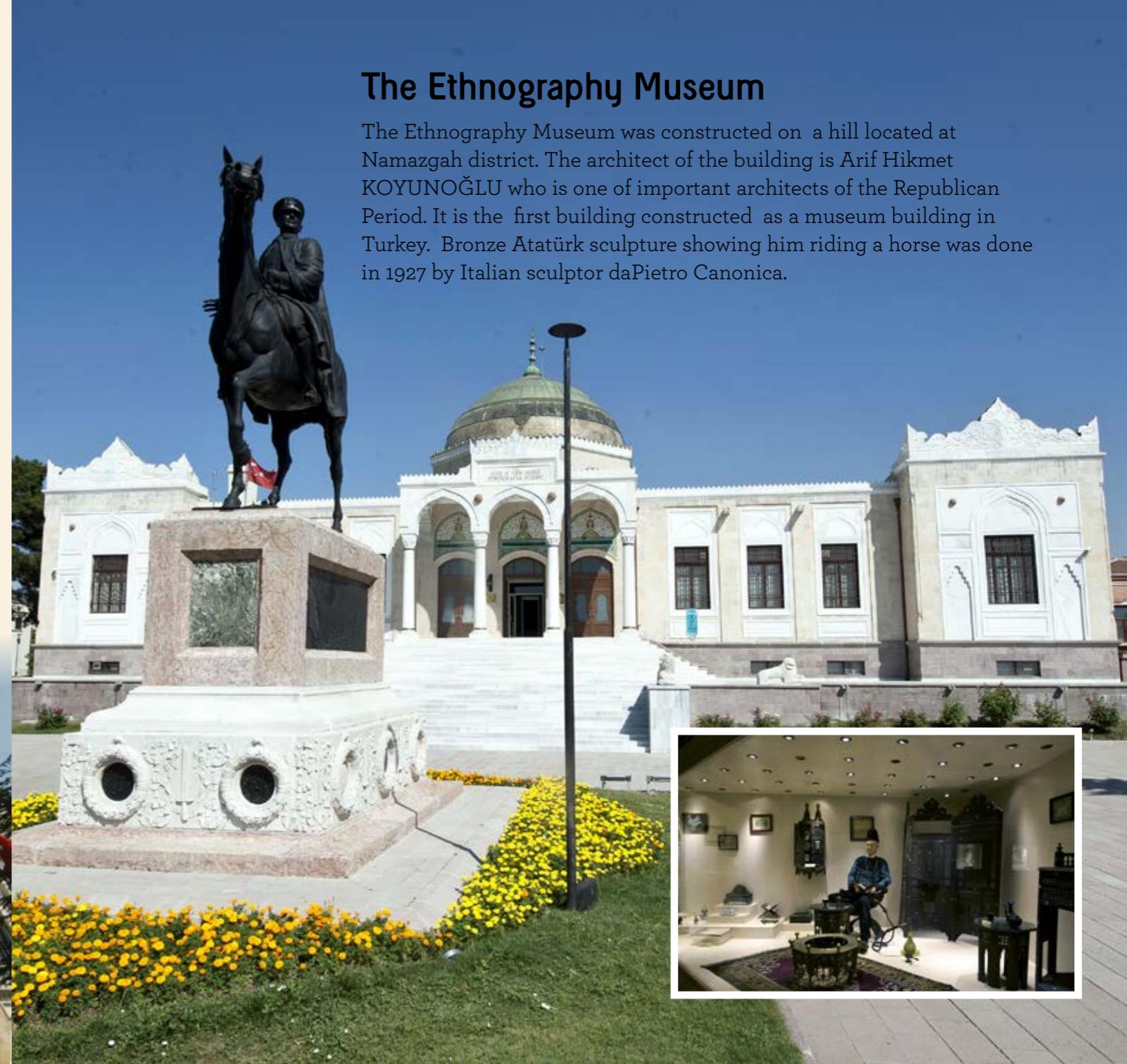
**Visiting days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between :** 09.00-12.00  
13.00-17.00



## The Ethnography Museum

The Ethnography Museum was constructed on a hill located at Namazgah district. The architect of the building is Arif Hikmet KOYUNOĞLU who is one of important architects of the Republican Period. It is the first building constructed as a museum building in Turkey. Bronze Atatürk sculpture showing him riding a horse was done in 1927 by Italian sculptor daPietro Canonica.



It was open to display on July 18, 1930 with works collected from the local people. Inner court of the museum temporarily hosted the sarcophagus of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk for 15 years. The inscription on a marble at the inner section of the museum wrote: "This is the place where Atatürk laid to rest until November 10, 1953 who reached eternity on November 21, 1938" The Ethnography Museum is a museum which displays works belonging to Turkish-Islamist Period of Anatolia. Themed exhibitions respectively clothes, embroidery, jewellery, henna night, traditional shaving ceremony of groom as well as bath culture are displayed in the halls. Weaving (carpet- rug) examples belonging to various regions of Anatolia, examples of metal art, coffee culture themed exhibition, spoons, the Turkish room, exhibitions about the circumcision feast as well as Turkish tile, ceramics, glass, weapon, calligraphy, tablets and selective wooden works belonging to the Seljuk and Ottoman periods are among the works displayed in the museum.

Works belonging to the Besim Atalay collection are also open to display.

**Address:** Hacettepe Mah. Türk Ocağı Sokak No: 4 Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 3113007 **Faks:** (312) 3119596

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 08.30-12.30/13.30-17.30 during summer 08.30-12.30/13.30-17.00 during winter



## The Gordion Museum

Established in 1963 in a village with a population of approximately 250 people, the Gordion Museum is one of the most important museums of Turkey with its depots, labs, visual and informative halls, open and covered display areas, explanatory information facilities included to the museum in 1990s. The museum displaying works gathered together from the Polatlı province in a chronological order, was one of the finalists of the Museum of the Year competition in Europe in 2000. Starting with the potteries belonging to the Bronze Age and Early Phrygian Period, orthostat reliefs belonging to the Early Phrygian Period and iron tools also belonging to the Early Phrygian Period are among the works displayed in the museum. Spindle whorls, glass, seals and seal impressions and Alexander the Great coins dated between 4th and 2nd century B.C. are displayed in the entrance hall.

Late Phrygian Period works and imported ceramics as well as works belonging to the Lydian, Hellenistic and Roman Periods which are dated between 8 B.C. and 4. B.C. are displayed in the Yener Yılmaz Hall. In addition to these, Phrygian inscribed and printed potteries, terra-cotta works belonging to the Phrygian architecture, various

tools as well as Cybele reliefs and figurines have an important place in the museum. Tombs brought from the Polatlı tumulus and which reveals the burial traditions of Anatolia's oldest settlers, the Hatties, is among the other exhibitions of the museum. The Galatian Tomb as well as Phrygian and Roman mosaics are displayed in the garden of the museum.

**Address:** Yassıhöyük Köyü Gordion Polatlı-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 6382188

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between:** Yaz: 09.00-16.30



## The Roman Bath Open Air Museum and Ruins

It is located on a 2,5 meter height plateau on the west of Ulus Çankırı street. Layers belonging to the Phrygian, Roman and Byzantine Periods were found during the excavations held in 1938. This magnificent monument unearthed during the excavations carried out between 1940- 1943, consists of two sections, one being the palaestra and the other is covered bath. Based on the coins found during the excavations, the excavation leader announced that the bath was constructed during Caracalla Period (212-217 A.C.)

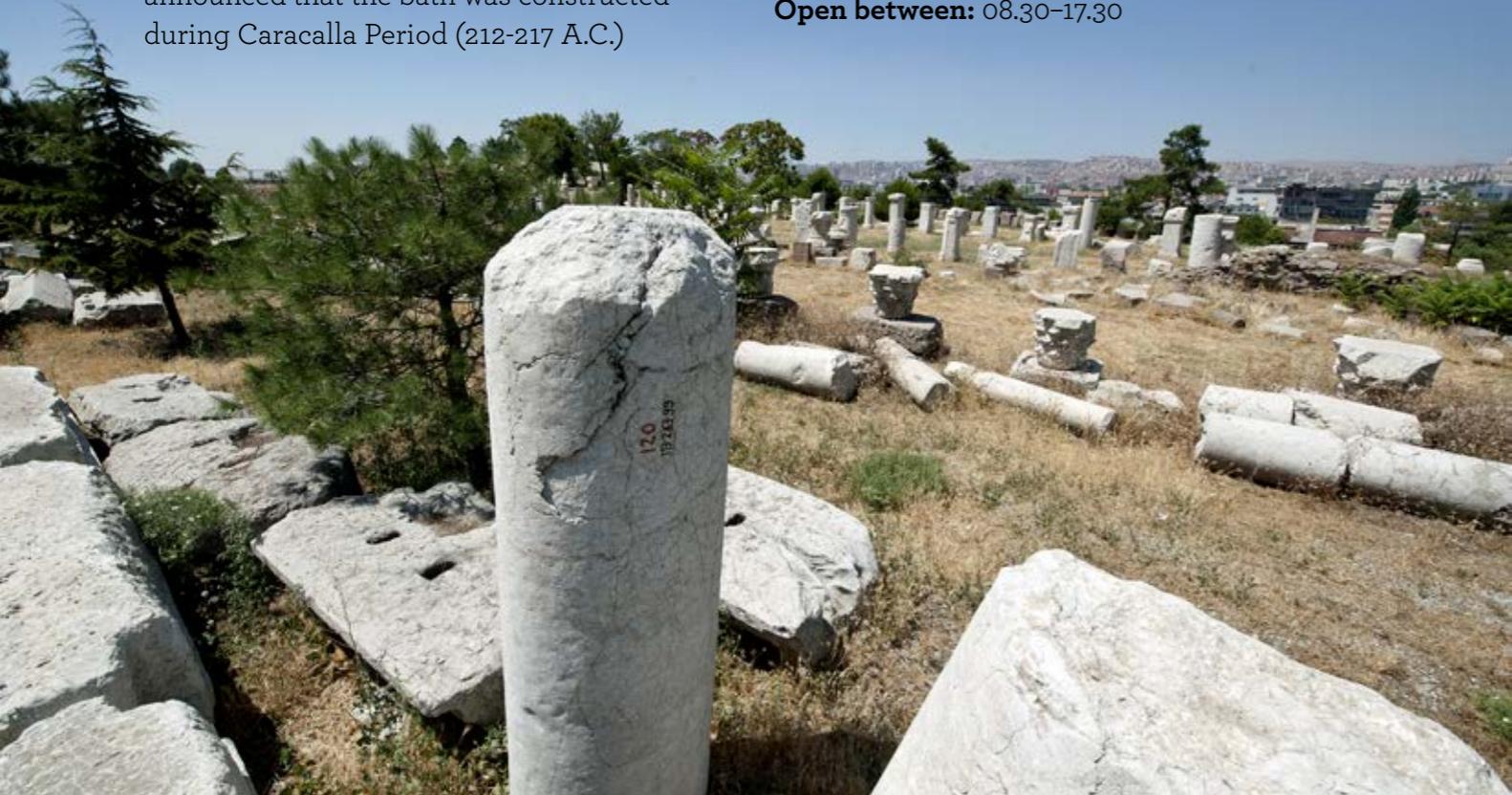
Excavation works continued on the columned street at the northwest of Palaestra between 2007-2011. Architectural remains of shops connected to the street were unearthed during these excavations. A huge emperor statue which was also found in the excavations are among the important findings.

**Address:** Çankırı Caddesi No: 43 Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 310 72 80

**Visiting Days:** Pazartesi hariç Everyday

**Open between:** 08.30-17.30



## The Şefik Bursalı Museum

Born in 1903 in Bursa, Şefik Bursalı, began participating in his masters İbrahim Çallı, Hikmet Onat, Feyhamam Duran, Namık İsmail and Avni Lifij's the Turkish Painters Union exhibitions where he was still a student. He later went to Europe and had the opportunity to work in many art centers. He served as a teacher in İzmir, Konya and İstanbul high schools, he gained a fame with Seljuk and Mevlana themed paintings reflecting the step characteristics of Konya between 1934- 1936. Upon the request of Atatürk, he displayed his works in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev in Russia and Bucharest, Belgrad, Athens and Paris in Europe between 1937-38. The painter who also participated in various exhibitions in other cities of Europe received positive criticisms passed away on April 20, 1990. His house was organized as the Şefik Bursalı Museum by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Painter Şefik Bursalı had donated almost all of his works and his "home-workshop" to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Donated paintings were selected by the artist himself when he was alive in a way that covers all of his artistic periods. Required technical facilities needed for the protection of the house and the works were

completed while the house was converted into a museum. Garden of the house was protected with its former natural characteristics and bust of the painter is placed in front of the house. This workshop- museum- home allows present and future generations to observe and learn the artistic life of the famous painter as a whole in painter's own atmosphere.

**Address:** Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sok. No: 36/3 Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 3102094-95

**Visiting days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-12.00/13.00-17.00



## War of Independence Museum (First Turkish Grand National Assembly building)

Initially planned as the Committee of Union and Progress Party building and designed by the pious foundation's architect Salim Bey with the order of Enver Pasha and the construction, which started in 1915, was supervised by the Army Corps architect Hasip Bey.

The building which is considered as one of the First National Architecture Period buildings, was used as the Turkish Grand National Assembly building between April 23 1920 and October 15 1924, and it has been decided to be converted to a museum at 1957. It was opened to visitors under the name of "Turkish Grand National Assembly

Museum" on April 23, 1961 and re-opened on April 23 1981 under the title of the In 2009, it is handed over to the Turkish Grand National Assembly Directorate as a part of a protocol signed between the directorate and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Personal belongings of Atatürk and some deputies, ethnographic materials, War of Independence Medals, war tools, sketches of the Constitution, communication tools such as telephones and morse code writers and oil paintings are displayed as a part of museum's collection.

**Address:** Doğanbey Mah. Cumhuriyet Bulvarı  
No: 14-Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 3107140- 3104960/ 188

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-17.30

## MILITARY MUSEUMS

### The Alagöz Headquarters Museum

The Alagöz Headquarters building was used as the head quarters by Chief Commander Mustafa Kemal while the Turkish Army was withdrawing to the Sakarya frontline at the end of the Kütahya-Eskişehir wars. This building is the place where Atatürk took the note saying, "I went to the war headquarters in the Polatlı province with Chief of General Staff Fevzi Çakmak on August 12, 1920" and this note was mentioned in his Great Speech. Its current location Alagöz village is connected to Ankara-Polatlı road with a 4 kilometer long side road. The cross road is 36 kilometers away from Ankara and 31 kilometers away from Polatlı. Its location is approximately 9 kilometers southeast to the Malıköy train station. Alagöz village currently playing host to 45 houses and 285 people was a small farm made up of a few buildings during that period. Farm house belonging to Türkoğlu Ali Ağa was used as the headquarters. Atatürk commanded the war that lasted for 22 days and 22 nights from August 23 to September 13 1921, prepared his plans and took important historical decision in this building.

The museum is affiliated to the Commandership of Anıtkabir.

**Address:** Alagöz Köyü -Ankara-Eskişehir Yolu 31. km. Polatlı-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 2317975 **Fax:** (312) 2315380

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between: During summer:** 09.00-17.00

**During winter:** 09.00-16.00

### AnıtkabirAtatürk and War of Independence Museum

The museum which is entered from the National Pact Tower located at the left of Monumental block when viewed from the Ceremony Ground was opened on June 21 1960 under the name of the Anıtkabir Atatürk Museum. Personal belongings of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and gifts presented to him by foreign statesmen were displayed in the museum for many years. Within the framework of a project prepared by the Commandership of Anıtkabir in 2001, approximately 3.000 square meter long columned area under the Hall of Honor at the mauseum is included to the museum. The museum's display areas reached to 5.200 square meters with the framework of the project. The museum together with the new edition completed on August 26,





2002 was opened with a state ceremony. Starting from this date, the museum is called as the Atatürk and the War of Independence Museum.

The Museum consists of 4 sections:

1st section includes personal belongings of Atatürk and gifts from the foreign statesmen. Belongings of Atatürk which were donated by his adopted children Afetİnan, Rukiye Erkin, Sabiha Gökçen are also displayed in this section.

2nd section includes the oil paintings portraying the War of Gallipoli, the Battle of Sakarya and the Great Offensive. This section aims at displaying the hardships experienced for the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

3rd section is playing host to the galleries explaining the War of Independence and reforms as well as the tomb room of Atatürk. This section explains the events that took place between 1919-1938 in Turkish and in English.

4th section includes the Special Library of Atatürk including 3123 books belonging to Atatürk. There are also touch-matic computer section in this section which includes documentations about the construction of Anıtkabir, the life of Atatürk and ceremonies took place in Anıtkabir.

**Address:** Anıt Caddesi, Tandoğan-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 231 79 75/2330 **Faks:** (312) 231 53 80  
**Visiting Days:** Everday  
**Open Between:**  
 Feb. 1 - May 14 : 09.00-16.30  
 May 15 - Oct 31 : 09.00-17.00  
 Nov. 1 - Oct 31 : 09.00-16.00

## The State Cemetery Museum

The State Cemetery was established upon the act no 2549 in order to contain the graves of the presidents of Turkey and the high-ranked, close companions-in-arms of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in the Turkish War of Independence and opened on August 30, 1988 with a state ceremony. The amendment on November 8, 2006 allows the

burial of Parliament Speakers of the Grand National Assembly and Prime Ministers to the cemetery.

The museum consists of two sections, one being the entrance and the other is basement. Belongings, pictures and documents belonging to the Presidents and War of Independence Commanders are displayed in the museum. Visitors also have the opportunity to see the introductory movie about the State Cemetery and various other movies about Atatürk and the War of Independence.

The Black Sea Pool which was constructed upon the order of Grand Leader Atatürk in 1931 was restored within the framework of the construction of the State Cemetery. Black Sea (Karadeniz) canteen which was opened to give service to the visitors of recreation area by the pool, is providing service during visiting hours.

The road starts with a statue symbolizing the beginning of the War of Independence by landing Atatürk's in Samsun on May 19, 1919. The road was opened to visitors under the name of the "The History of Republic Road."

**Address:** MSB Devlet Mezarlığı Müdürlüğü  
 Alpaslan Türkeş Cad. Beştepe-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 221 06 27/103-105  
**Visiting Days:** Everday except Mondays and Tuesdays  
**Visiting Hours:Summer:** Summer: 11.00- 19.00  
 Winter: 09.30- 16.30  
 Saturday- Sunday: 10.00-17.00

## The Cartography Museum

Located at the headquarters of the General Command of Mapping of MND, the "Cartography Museum" is a second class military museum. The museum was first established on May 2, 1971 as an affiliate to the Command of Cartography High School. The museum which was renovated in 2003 is displaying old mapping tools and materials, maps obtained from the archives, local and international sources.

**Address:** The General Command of Mapping  
 TıpFakültesiCaddesiDikimevi-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 595 23 38/2394 (Komutanlık izniyle)  
**Visiting Days:** Salı ve Perşembe  
**Open between:** 09.30-12.00  
 14.00-17.30

## The Gendarmerie Museum

It was established in order to promote the history of the Gendarmerie organization and its current level and inherit this military culture to the future generations. The museum was opened on November 21, 2005. There is Ottoman Period Exhibition Hall at the entrance while the Republican Period exhibition halls are located at the first floor. Historical development of the Gendarmerie organization, weapons, uniforms and photographs are displayed in an historical order in these halls.

**Address:** Ahlatlıbel Mah. Çankaya/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 464 46 77

**Visiting Days:** During the week

**Open between:** 09.30-16.30

## MND- The Archive Museum

Ministry of National Defense Archive Directorate Museum is displaying documents and records of staff who fought in the Crimean War, the Turco-Italian War, the Balkan Wars, the World War I and the War of Independence.

**Address:** General Şefik Erensü Kışlası Lodumlu  
Bilkent/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 266 27 98

**Visiting Days:** During the week (coordinated)

**Open between:** 10.00-11.30/14.00-16.00

*The Archive Museum*



## The Airforce Museum

The museum is located in the Şaşmaz neighborhood at the 12nd kilometer on the İstanbul road. The museum was opened officially on September 18, 1998 by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's adopted daughter and Turkey's first female pilot Sabiha Gökçen. A rich collection was sorted out from all kinds of airplanes, weapons, ammunition and ground based defense systems registered in the inventory stock of the Turkish Air Forces and displayed in an open air exhibition center with a modern museology understanding. Visitors have the opportunity to enter the cockpits of training aircraft and fighter bombing aircraft used by the Air Forces Commandership.

Various photos, models and animations about important events in the Turkish and World aviation history and the history of Turkish Air Forces are displayed in a chronological order in the indoor exhibition hall. Scaled models of first locally manufactured aircrafts,

busts, uniforms of air force officers and pilots from the Ottoman period to today, martyr corner, personal belongings and profiles of pilots having important place in the Turkish aviation history are also displayed in this section.

Various movies and documentaries about aviation are shown in the sinevision hall of the museum. Cafeteria at the first floor provides service to the visitor and there is a playground for children at the garden of the museum. A plastic model plane contest has been organized annually on the occasion of museum's anniversary as a part of social activities.

**Address:** Commandership of the Air force  
Museum Etimesgut-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 244 85 50 (with the permission of commandership)

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-16.30

(Reservation is required for field and group visits. Please call,

**Phone:** (312) 244 85 50/4751



## Sakarya Martyrs Victory Monument and Museum

The monument built in the Şehitler Kaşı neighborhood of Polatlı province in the memory of martyrs of the Battle of Sakarya opened to visit on October 28, 1973. The Sakarya Martyrs Monument consists of the monument body, statues and the museum. The monument body begins from the hill with 915 meter altitude and rises up to up to an altitude of 970 altitude through a stairway of 420 steps. Columns located at both sides of the road symbolize the victory against superior enemy forces. The museum and reliefs portraying the victory of Turkish army are located at the end of the staired road. Photographs and documents from the Battle of Sakarya are on display at the museum.

**Address:** Şehitlerkaşı Tepesi- Polatlı-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 623 10 77

**Visiting Days:** Everyday

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

With the permission of the commandership of the Artillery and Missile school.

## The Artillery and Missile School Museum

The Artillery and Missile School Class Museum which was established in order to reflect the social, cultural and technical

development of artillery class according to periods, to carry out scientific research about military culture values and transfer history and culture knowledge to future generations was completed in April of 1973 and opened to visitors.

The museum composed of 3 main parts namely, the museum garden, museum section and the Hall of Honor. Artilleries, howitzers, mostars used since the 16th century are on display at the museum garden. More than 70 examples of iron, cast iron, steel cannons used by the Ottoman, Turkish, Memluk, Russian, French, Austrian, Belgium, Switzerland and American armies can be seen at the garden section.

Previous uniforms worn by the artillery class, weapons, measurement tools are displayed in the museum section. War and defense tools, swords, daggers, shields, helmets from the 15th and 19th century as well as Ottoman and Greek maps and war plans used during the World War I and the War of Independence can also be seen in this section.

**Address:** Topçu ve Füze Okulu Komutanlığı  
Polatlı/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 623 44 30

**Visiting Days:** During the week

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

(with the permission of Commandership)

## PRIVATE MUSEUMS

### Anatolian Architecture and Furniture Cultural Heritage Museum

The very first architecture and furniture museum of Turkey was opened on December 25, 2008. An integrated Anatolian architecture was created on the basis of a rich cultural heritage by taking examples from 1000 forms and designs examples used in 30 palaces, mansions, mosques and houses. Redwood used in the outer coating of the building is imported from the United States of America.

**Address:** İhsan Doğramacı Cad. Şafak Sitesi.

No: 15 Melik Konağı- Bilkent-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 266 10 15-16

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between:** 08.00-11.00

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The Atatürk House which is the replica of the house in Salonika where Atatürk was born and lived his childhood years is located in the Atatürk Forest Farm which was founded

by himself in Ankara. It was opened on November 10, 1981. Measurement of the building, designs, style and measurement of furniture inside the building and decoration are exactly the same with the house in the Salonika.

The house has three storeys including basement. Entrance to the building is provided from a gate at the stone stairway at the back of the house. There are administrative office, library and a pantry at the basement. A hallway, guest room, utility room, Atatürk's mother Zübeyde Hanım's room, Atatürk's study room, library and bed rooms are at the upper floors.

**Address:** Alpaslan Türkeş Cad. Gazi Mah.-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 211 01 70/222

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between:** 08.00-18.00



## Ankara Children's Museum

Turkey's first and only and World's 23rd Children's museum was founded by Kubilay Yalçın on October 15, 2011.

Children have the opportunity to learn through entertainment and experience at Ankara Children's Museum. The museum also has the quality of an institute presenting programs and scenarios which promotes learning from experiences in addition to the information received through formal or mass education systems.

The museum basically aims at developing life skills of children, supporting children to learn about the world independently and spreading knowledge by sharing the experiences children, teachers and parents had during their visit to the museum.

**Address:** Eskişehir Yolu, Armada İş Merkezi,  
No: 6 C Blok/13 Söğütözü-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 240 50 00 **Faks:** (312) 240 50 53

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between:** 10.00-18.00

## Ankara Mehmet Akif Ersoy Literature Museum Library

The museum library is open in a two storey building reflecting the texture of the culture and architecture of the old Ankara houses and it is located in Ankara's Hamamönü district which won the 2011 European Destination of Excellence Award. It was opened on March 12, 2011 on the 90th anniversary of acceptance of Independence March as Turkey's national anthem.

The library is designed as a museum where belongings of the poet, books written by him as well as books written about him are displayed.



Books about the War of Independence and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, city guides of Ankara and its environs and publications of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are included to the collection of the library-museum.

Books signed by the authors as well as award winning books, Turkish literature works translated into different languages, books about the literary theory, grammar and semantics are among the other collection items.

**Address:** Hacettepe Mah. Sarıkadı Sok. No:47  
Hamamönü-Altındağ/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 312 28 64 **Faks:** (312) 312 28 64

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Sundays and  
Mondays

**Open between:** 10.00-19.00

## The Ankara University Toy Museum

Turkey's first toy museum, the Ankara University, Faculty of Educational Sciences Toy Museum, was opened on April 23, 1990 by Professor Bekir Onur. The goal of the museum is to protect the existence of toys which are under the threat of disappearing due to rapid transition process experienced in Turkey. Within this framework, the museum

is supporting researches regarding the industrial history, cultural history, history of education and history of childhood through toys. The Toy Museum is a scientific institution for studying children's culture as it is a museum displaying various different examples of traditional child games and toys. Having approximately two thousand local, foreign, industrial and handmade toys in its collection, the museum consists of five main sections.

**Traditional Toys:** Local, handmade toys which are usually related with games (slingshots, hoops, peg tops, ragdolls, cradles, baby walkers etc.)

**Fabricated Toys:** These toys which are classified according to their materials are industrial products.

(Wooden toys, tin toys, paper toys, plastic toys, dolls and stuffed toys)

**Foreign Toys:** Various kinds of toys which are brought from abroad for personal or commercial purposes. Oldest toys in the collection (1890) are found in this group.

**Ancient Toys:** Replicas of ancient toys which are on display on various different archeological museums of our country are displayed in this group.

**New Toys:** Character toys and toys produced due to the popular culture.

**Address:** A.Ü-Eğitim Bilimleri Fak. Cebeci Yerleşkesi Cemal Gürsel Cad. Cebeci/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 363 33 50/3212 **Faks:** (312) 362 33 32

**Visiting Days:** Tuesday- Wednesday- Thursday- Friday (by reservation)

**Open between:** 10.00-12.00/14.00-16.00

**Kapalı bulunduğu aylar:** July, August, September.

## The Ankara University, the Faculty of Agriculture Museum

The museum which was opened in 2007 as a gift to our city, carry the marks of the Agriculture School which was opened in Halkalı district of İstanbul in 1892, the Shepherd School which was opened in Kalaba district of Ankara in 1898 and Agriculture Institute which was opened on October 30, 1933.

The museum consists of two halls at the basement and 10 rooms and a corridor on the first floor. Authentic educational tools and equipments used during the process that passed since the establishment of the Agriculture Institute which is the moving

force of agricultural training in Turkey, until today, training tools, various insect samples and various kinds of agricultural tools are displayed in a chronological order.



The museum is getting richer due to donation of former academicians of the faculty and other related social classes and other persons.

As well as catching the attention of academic circles in the national level, people from all walks of life shows interest to the museum.

**Address:** Ankara University-Gümüş Dere Campus.

**Phone:** (312) 596 10 95

**Visiting Days:** Monday- Wednesday- Friday

**Open between:** 10.00-16.00

## The Ankara Museum of Foundational works

The building was constructed in 1927 which is named as the National Architecture Period (1908-1930) and in the early years of the Republic. It was used as the Law School between 1928- 1941 and opened as the Ankara Museum of Foundational Works on May 7, 2007.

The museum displaying carpets, rugs, wooden, leather works, ceramics and manuscripts also plays host to various kinds of precious rare works such as wooden works from the 13th and 14 centuries, manuscripts from the 16th century, ceramics and carpets.

In addition to these, Multi Purpose Exhibition Hall playing host to both traditional and contemporary exhibitions is an important affiliate of the museum.

**Address:** Atatürk Blv. No: 23 Opera-Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 311 49 25 **Faks:** (312) 309 89 01

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

## The Museum of Beypazarı City History

Rüstem Paşa Elementary School which was constructed in 1928 was purchased from the Special Provincial Administration by the Beypazarı Municipality and converted into the Museum of Beypazarı City History. All kinds of historical documents, models, remains and works special to their times in relation to Beypazarı from the early ages to modern times can be seen in this museum.

The museum which also consists of an archive for academic studies, keeps the history of the province alive.

**Address:** Rüstem Paşa Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad.

No: 79- Beypazarı-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 762 49 00

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-18.00



## Beypazarı History and Culture Museum

The building donated by Mehmet Nurettin Karaoğuz to the Ankara Special Provincial Administration was opened as a museum in 1977. The museum building carrying the characteristics of Classical Ottoman Architecture was constructed in 1850 and has 3 storeys. The ground floor has stone walls and used as a separator from the courtyard. Upper floors were constructed with wood and interior and exterior walls are plastered with local lime. Large closets for bedding, bath and sofas in every room are among the basic characteristics of the mansion. The building is constructed according to the patriarchal family pattern and lived in accordingly. There are bedrooms, guest rooms, children's rooms, prayer room and the bride room in the mansion. There are kitchen and bathroom in every floor.

It is an ethnographical museum and there are objects and works belonging to the Ottoman and Republican Periods which reflect the culture of Beypazarı and its environs. Weddings typical to Beypazarı province which lasted for seven days in the past and traditions, manners in relation to the wedding ceremony as well as local clothes are on display in the museum. There are archeological remains belonging to the Roman and Byzantine Periods at the garden of the museum. All the displayed items are the donations from the local Beypazarı people.

**Address:** Cumhuriyet Mah. Yenice Sk. No:4 Beypazarı-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 763 01 66

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** Yaz: 10.00-18.00

Kış: 09.00-17.00

## Beypazarı Living Museum

Turkey's first applied culture museum, the Living Museum is founded by educator and culturalist doctor Sema Demir on April 23, 2007 with the thought of displaying the public life and its productions. Carrying out its activities in a typical Ottoman Period Turkish house built in the early 20th century, the Living Museum is the first example of open air museum in Turkey although it has a small scale.

Traditionally, the exhibition technique of open air museums depends on fictionalizing the context. The Living Museum using various different kinds of animation techniques and interactive exhibition methods is the representative of this tradition. The Living Museum which held more than 15 exhibitions and activities such as, "the Love Confession in the Late Ottoman Period, Story within the Story, Inside the Museum living in a Fairy Tale, Female Heroes of the War of Independence, Deluge from Mythology to History" since the day it was published, puts the visitor to the center of its activities.

The Living Museum goes beyond showing the rich and deep rooted culture of the past to the visitors and gives them the opportunity to experience this culture. Visitors who are at the

center of the activities in this museum, learn about the culture in an effective way. The museum follows the principle which mainly says, "I hear and I forget but when I see it, I remember, experience and learn."

**Address:** İstiklal Mah. Çınar Sok No: 17  
Beypazarı- ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 763 22 23

**Visiting Days:** Everyday.

**Open between:** 08.30-20.30



## The Presidential Atatürk Villa Museum

The Atatürk Villa Museum located inside the Presidential Çankaya compound is the house which Mustafa Kemal Atatürk used as a residence and working place between 1921 and 1932. The building which is the first Presidential Residence of the Turkish Republic was opened to visitors in 1950 and called as the Atatürk Villa Museum since then. The building and the objects inside of it were innovated as a part of a comprehensive study carried out between 2002-2007.

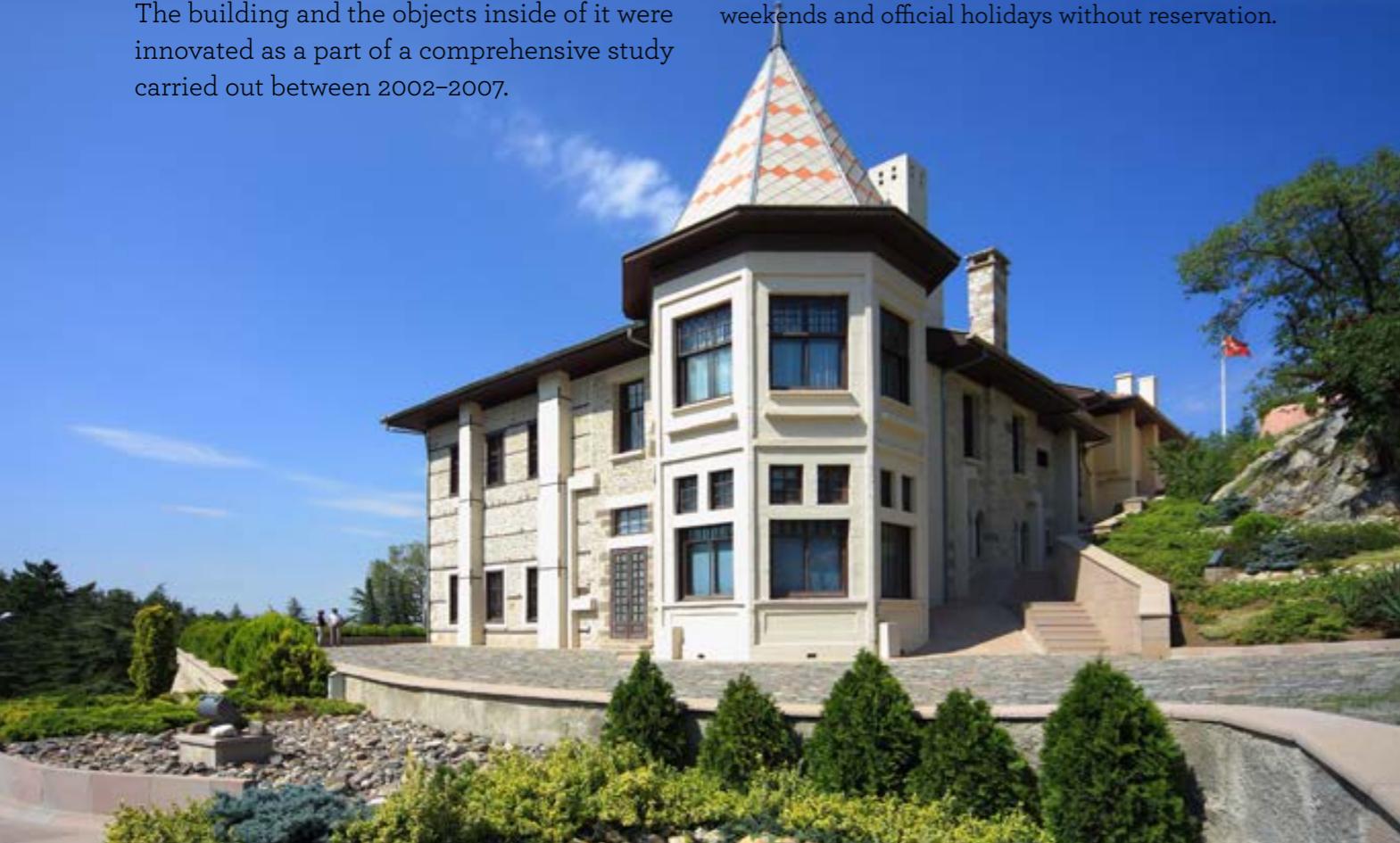
The Atatürk Villa Museum which can be visited with a guide, adopts the idea of reflecting the life and habits of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk inside the villa and aims at making visitors feel like the life inside the house still continues.

**Address:** Ziya-ülRahman Cad.5No'luNizamiye Yıldız-Çankaya/ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4702485-86 Fax:(312)4701341

**Visiting days:** Everyday except Mondays (reservation is required)

Can be visited between 13.00 and 17.00 during the weekends and official holidays without reservation.



## The Çengel Han Rahmi M.Koç Museum

It is the first industry museum of Ankara. The bazaar which is used as the museum building was constructed in 1522. Çengelhan which is known to be an affiliate of a foundation of Damat Rüstem Paşa, the son in law of Suleyman, the lawgiver, is among the rare buildings that maintained its authentic structure in the bazaar region of Ankara. This bazaar is located across the main entrance of the Ankara Castle and close to covered bazaars in a location which was called as Atpazarı (Horse Bazaar) in the old days. Çengelhan, one of the four biggest bazaars of its time, also played host to a shop where the founder of the Koç Holding, Vehbi Koç, entered the business life. The bazaar is reconstructed according to its original plan during the renovation activities carried out between 2003 and 2005. More than 4.000 objects reflecting the history of various different industrial sectors varying from maritime sector to highway transportation, from aviation to medicine are displayed in 32 rooms of the museum. Objects also showed rich variety in terms of size and small models as well as steam engines and classical cars are displayed together in the museum.

**Address:** Necatibey Caddesi Depo Sok No: 1 Altındağ-ANK.

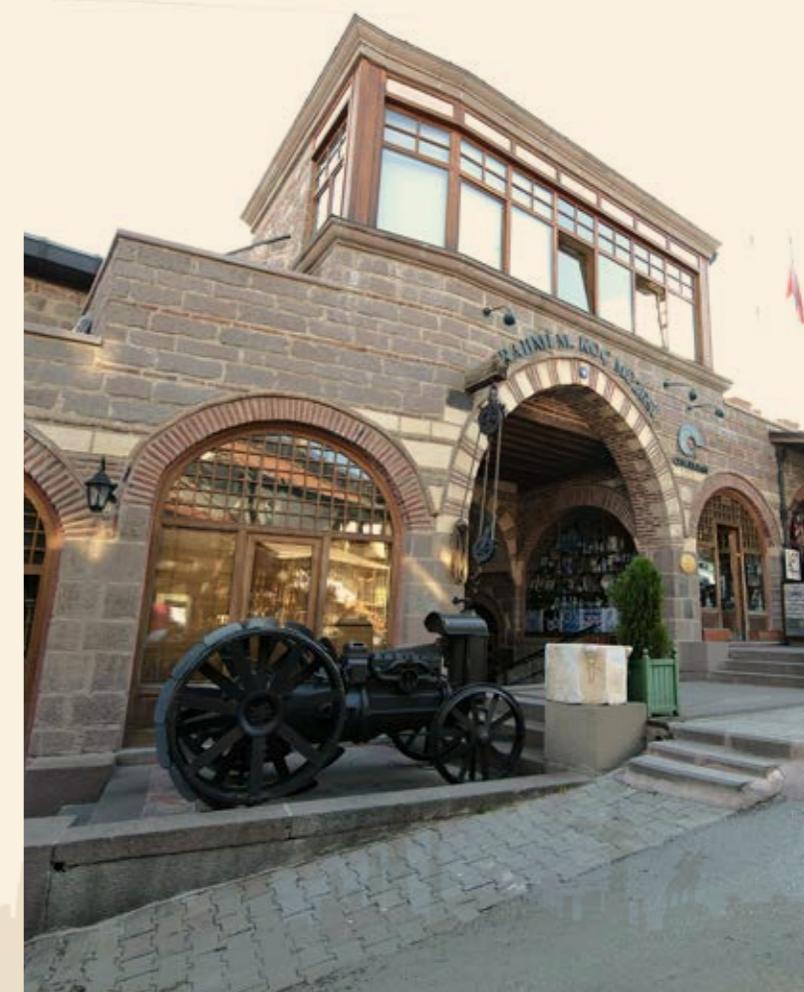
**Phone:** (312) 309 68 00 **Faks:** (312) 309 12 10

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:**

**Hafta içi** : 10.00-17.00

**Hafta sonu:** 10.00-18.00 (1 Ekim- 31 Mart)  
10.00-19.00 (1 Nisan- 30 Eylül)



## The Meteorology Museum

The Anatolia News Agency was founded by Halide Edip Adıvar in the building which was originally built as the Agriculture School in 1908 and this building was used as the headquarters of Atatürk and his close fellow workers for 6 months starting from December 27, 1919. The room where Atatürk stayed and prepared the war plans of the War of Independence, his worktable, stove, curtains and carpet are displayed under the name of the Atatürk Room.

The Museum displays hundreds of tools and documents in order to allow visitors to see the development of meteorology in Turkey since the establishment of the Meteorology Institute until today and inherit this information to the future generations.

**Address:** General Directorate of Meteorology, Kütükçü Ali Bey Cad. No:4 Kalaba-Keçiören-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 302 24 19 **Faks:** (312) 302 25 51  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.  
**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

## MTA - the Natural History Museum

It is Turkey's first and biggest natural history museum of Turkey. It was founded as an

affiliate to the General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration on February 7, 1968 in order to display and store the examples of the samples found by the institution during the field explorations. The Museum is still open in its new building inside the compound. Fossils collected from Turkey and various different places of World, rocks, minerals and ore samples referring to history of World are on display at the museum.

You will have the opportunity to have journey into the space, to learn more about the planets in the solar system, to observe moonrock and meteors which are the messengers of the space at the first floor of the museum consisting of three storeys.

Special section prepared for the visually challenged visitors is the first of its kind in Turkey. Training hall for the preschool and elementary students, exhibition hall for social activities, cafeteria and conference room are located at the ground floor.

Vertebrate and invertebrate fossils and plant fossils which prove past lives, dendrolites, carnivorous dinosaurs remains belonging to 140 million years ago, skeletons of extinct Maraş elephant and whale can be seen at the

first floor of the museum. Diorama section (models of animals and vegetables of Turkey enclosed in a glass showcase), cave model and Prehistory (tools and materials used by the prehistorical human are displayed) section are also located in the first floor of the museum.

Mineral, ornamental stone and rock samples collected from Turkey and various different

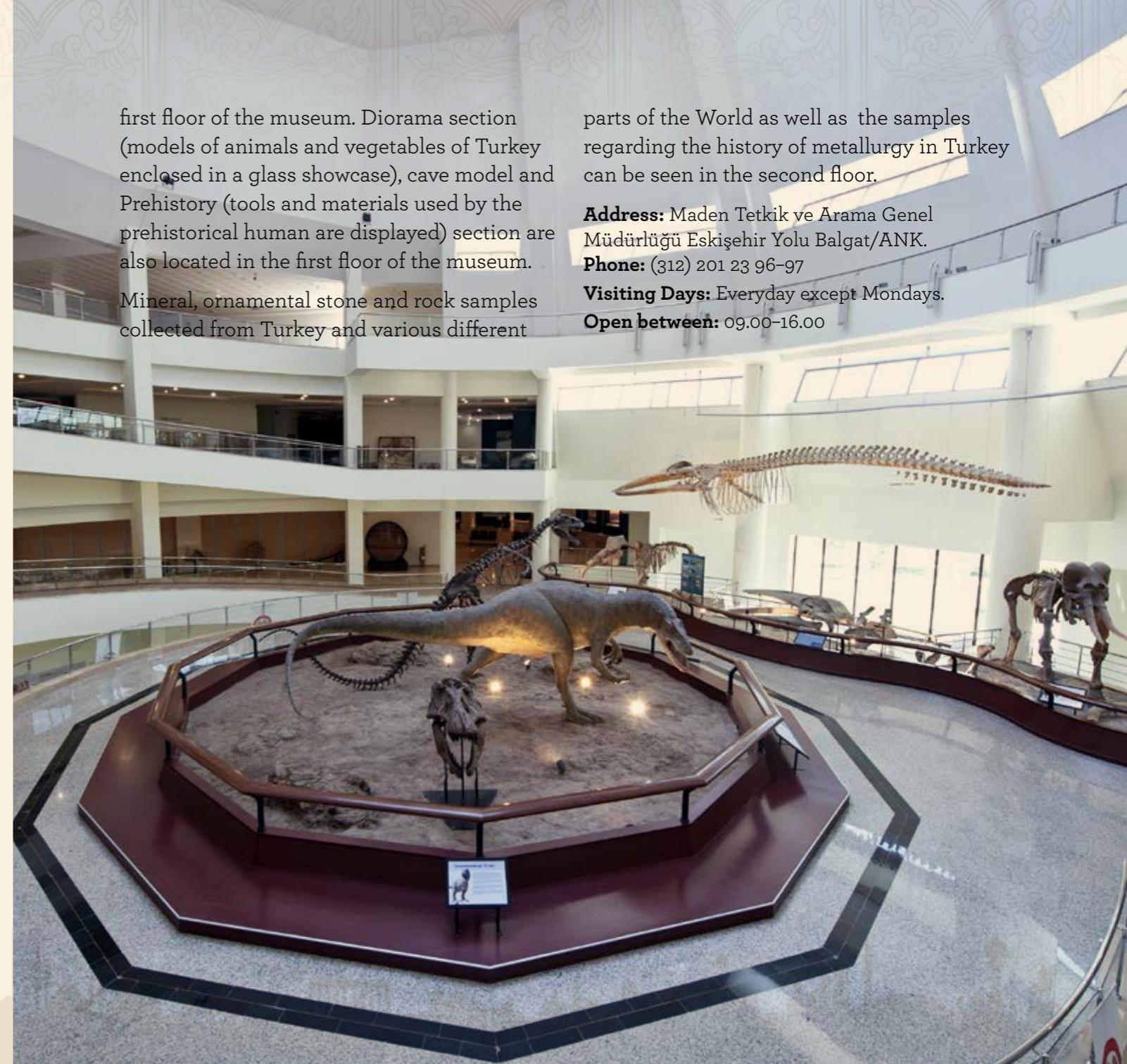
parts of the World as well as the samples regarding the history of metallurgy in Turkey can be seen in the second floor.

**Address:** Maden Tetkik ve Arama Genel Müdürlüğü Eskişehir Yolu Balgat/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 201 23 96-97

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-16.00



## Mustafa Ayaz Foundation Museum of Plastic Arts

The museum displaying the works of Mustafa Ayaz from different periods has approximately 5.000 meter square usage area. Apart from museum stories, there are also art gallery, workshop, library, souvenir store and cafe in the building.

Periodical exhibitions of local and foreign artists are held at Mustafa Ayaz Art Gallery located in the basement floor of the museum while the prep for fine arts faculties, painting, sculpture and ceramic courses are organized at the workshops.

**Address:** Ziyabey Cad. No:25 Balgat/ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 285 89 98 **Faks:** (312) 286 29 89  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday except from Mondays.  
**Open between:** 10.00- 18.00



## The 100th Anniversary Museum of Ankara Olgunlaşma Institute

It was established on November 24, 1981 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Atatürk as an affiliate of Ankara Advanced Technical School (Olgunlaşma Institute) for girls. The museum was founded in order to protect the ethnographical works which fell into oblivion, keep these alive, inherit them to the future generations and to promote Turkish culture and handcrafts to local and foreign visitors of the school.

The museum inspected by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, consists of three sections. Majority of works are belonging to the late Ottoman Period. First section includes silver objects and jewellery, second section includes fine and delicate handcrafted embroideries while the last part plays host to the hall of honor including the photographs of Atatürk and museum journal.

**Address:** Ankara Olgunlaşma Enstitüsü Atatürk  
Bulvarı No: 41 Sıhhiye-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 324 32 65 **Faks:** (312) 309 48 92  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday except from Saturdays and  
Sundays  
**Open between:** 09.00-12.00/13.30-16.00

## The METU Museum of Archaeology

The Middle East Technical University (METU) Museum of Archaeology is was established in 1960s as Turkey's first university museum upon the vision Mr. Kemal Kurdaş who at the time was the rector of the METU. The idea of founding a museum emerged when excavations began in an archaeological site inside the university campus. Ahlatlıbel was the first excavation of the Turkish Republic and it was personally initiated by Atatürk. The museum was established in 1969 in order to display the archaeological findings unearthed in Yalıncak excavations which began in 1962 and other artifacts found in the Phrygian tumulus excavations carried out by METU again in Ankara between 1967 and 1968. Artifacts unearthed from the excavations held in the Koçumbeli and Yalıncak centers are displayed in the mezzanine floor of the museum. Majority of artifacts coming from Koçumbeli consist of pottery samples, stone and bone tools, idols, animal figurines, discs and stamp seals dated 2.500-2.300 B.C. meanwhile the remains unearthed during Yalıncak excavations reveal that there has

been settlements in this region since 7th century B.C. until today. You will have the opportunity to see the potteries and coins displayed in a chronological order. Artifacts unearthed from the Phrygian necropolis which is located inbetween the METU compound and the Atatürk Forest Farm and Bahçelievler, are on display at the first floor of the museum. Interesting findings were available when three of the 14 tumuluses detected in the Phrygian necropolis were excavated with new scientific techniques. In addition, cremation cups in different forms and remains of a burned ceremony cart unearthed during the salvation excavations carried out in the Beştepeler-Gençlerbirliği tumulus between 1986-1988 are put into display at the section spared for Ankara Phrygian artifacts together with other artifacts obtained from other three tumuluses.

**Address:** İnönü Bulvarı ODTÜ Yerleşkesi-  
Yenimahalle-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 210 22 09  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday during the week  
**Open between:** 09.00-16.00

## Prof. Dr. Ülker Muncuk Museum

It was established as an affiliate to the Technical Teacher High School for Girls by a group of idealist teachers and Professor Ülker Muncuk in 1974. The museum became an affiliate of the Ministry of Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museum on July 2, 1982 and continue to serve the visitors under the supervision of the General Directorate of the Ethnography Museum. The museum is renamed as the Professor Dr. Ülker Muncuk Museum on March 31, 2006 by the decision of the Gazi University Senate.

**Address:** G.Ü.- M.E. F. Emniyet Mah. Muammer Yaşar Sok. Bostancı Cad No 15 Beşevler-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 216 28 78

**Visiting Days:** During the week Everyday.

**Open between:** 08.30-12.30/13.30-17.30

## PTT Stamp Museum

The National Estate and Orphan Fund Building in Ulus district was restored and opened as the Stamp Museum in 2013. In addition to the communication history, materials used during postal services from

past to today, documents that shed light to our history, the museum also displays stamps from the Ottoman and Republican Periods, themed stamps (Atatürk, history, tourism, nature, sports, vehicles, cultural heritage) children's stamps, stamps from the World, postcards, first day and last day envelopes.

There are screens which children can play with by themselves, movie and multi-purpose halls as well as exhibition hall open to the usage of various different institution and people, cafeteria for visitors to rest and sales sections where you can by various types of stamps inside the museum.

**Address:** Anafartalar Mah. Atatürk Blv. No: 13 Ulus-ANK.

**Tel No:** (312) 509 50 92

**Visiting Days:** Pazartesi hariç Everyday

**Open between:** 08.30-17.30

## Sebahattin Yıldız Museum

The museum has the goal to protect, research, display and publicate the cultural heritage and art in Turkey and in the World with a modern and standard museum philosophy based on ethical values as well as carrying out cultural heritage administration.



The museum whose collection is getting richer everyday, has been carrying out protection implementations and research service activities in an effort to protect these works and to publicate with scientific researches. The museum adopted the goal of becoming a leader institution in the protection of cultural heritage of the country and inheriting cultural values to the future generations.

Archaeological artifacts varying from the remains of Bronze Age to Byzantine Period as well as a number of ethnographical works reflecting the Turkish and Islam Culture are among the collection of the museum.

**Address:** Turan Güneş Bulvarı 571. Cadde No: 30 Yıldız-Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 491 61 71

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays (with reservation)

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

## MKE- The Industry and Technology Museum

Although, the Machinery and Chemical Industry Institution (MKE) is usually known as an institution fulfilling the military demands such as weapons and ammunition, it also played the role of a pioneer in especially industrialization effort of our country, achieved important developments in equipment and machinery production, worked as a school with its qualified man power and an ecole with its technological experience during the industrialization process.

The MKE Industry and Technology Museum was established in order to support the writing of Turkey's industrial history and establishment of a number of new industrial institutions as well as to make visible its contributions for creating production culture in Turkey. Within this framework, works belonging to institutions and persons who led Turkey's industry sector together with collecting tools and documents related to engineering and hosting them, carrying out researches and their protection are realized in this museum which was opened on May 22, 2013.

**Address:** General Directorate of MKE Tandoğan Compound-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 296 16 57

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except official holidays during the week.

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00

## Republic's 75th Anniversary Museum of Education

The Museum of Education was opened by Ministry of National Education in 1988 and serves as a single storey independent building placed in a wide garden beside the Atatürk High School.

Educational equipments are on display in the museum. Primary and secondary education students besides the Faculty of Education students in Ankara visit the museum every year regularly.

**Address:** Strazburg Caddesi Lale Sokak No:11 Sıhhiye-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 232 04 24

**Visiting Days:** Everyday during the week

**Open between:** Kış 09.00-12.30/13.30-16.00

Yaz: 09.00-12.30/ 13.30-17.00

## The Museum of Abstract Cultural Heritage

The museum which was opened in 28 May 2013 with devoted studies of Gazi University's academic associates of folklore department and tangible contributions of Ankara Development Agency is the first museum of



Turkey in this subject. Founding President Prof. M. Öcal Oğuz by sharing his experience on fields of museology and folklore, also Altındağ's mayor Veysel Tiryaki by assigning a mansion in Hamamönü district in Ankara to Gazi University Center of Turkish Folklore Research and Practice had contributed to founding of the museum.

The museum basically aims to help transforming Ankara into one of the cultural tourism centers by saving it from its "city of bureaucracy/servant" outlook, make fieldwork to discover historical and cultural values and adapt the information acquired from these works to the next generations by putting them

into practice models in the museum. The activities of museum are formed by practical presentation of the information acquired from researches done in the counties and villages of the city. Karagöz Shadow play, Low Comedy, Public Storyteller Shows, Theatrical Village Plays, Children's Play are among the traditional acts that the museum displays. As Linden Print and Marbling Art, there are handicrafts among the activities of the museum. In addition, there are cultural values such as; Ankara's Fairy Tales, Folk Songs, Stories, Lullabies, Turkish Poems, Traditional Chat Meetings, theatrical Henna Night, Boiled Wheat for Teeth, Soldier's Henna Knight kept alive practically in the museum.

**Address:** Talatpaşa Bulvarı, Öz Sokak Altındağ-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 311 20 34

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.

**Open between:** 09.00-18.00

## The Turkish Grain Board Museum

Anatolia which has been the settlement region of many civilizations, various communities and finally became our land, has always been an agricultural country, and grain became the number one product of Anatolia's

agricultural activities. Since 1938, The Turkish Grain Board (TMO) has supported people's happiness and joy even during the years of poverty and hardships, continued its mission successfully and pledged to maintain its services for many upcoming years.

It was believed that objects related to grain production in a museum environment will be an example of gratitude for our soil in which we raise our breads and for our people who put their hearts and souls in grain production. Meanwhile, it was agreed that the Farmer-Grain-Board organization which is the first of its kind in the World should be kept as a cultural heritage and inheriting this culture to the future generations was taken as a responsibility that should be fulfilled. Within this framework, objects collected from various different places of our country, especially by the local organizations stored in the Security Building. The TMO museum was founded in 2009 when these collected objects were organized in a museum display order.

**Address:** TMO facilities, İstanbul Yolu 9.km Güvercinlik/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 591 42 24 **Faks:** (312) 591 42 38

**Note:** Can be visited with reservation.

## The ZiraatBank Museum

The museum is located at the Hall of Honor of the Ziraat Bank Headquarters building which was constructed by Italian architect Giulio Mongeri between 1926-1929 and which is considered as an example of First National Architecture Period.

It was opened on the 118 anniversary of the establishment of the Bank on November 20, 1981 by Şadi Irmak who at the time was the Head of the Advisory Council. It is the first and only banking museum of our country.

Having the capability of showing Turkish banking system since its beginning until today its commercial, economic, cultural, artistic and educational developments, the Ziraat Bank Museum displays a number of ancient objects used in the old banking systems in a historical atmosphere.

**Address:** Doğan Bey Mah. Atatürk Bulvarı No: 8  
Ulus-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 584 20 00

**Visiting Days:** Everyday during the week  
(with the permission of the General Directorate)

**Open between:** 09.00-12.30- 13.30-17.30



## Atatürk House during the War of Independence and the Railways Museum And Atatürk's Wagon

The building known as the Direction Building was built in 1892 during the construction of Baghdad railway. It was used as the residence of Atatürk and the General Staff Headquarters since Atatürk's arrival to Ankara on December 27, 1919 until 1922 and witnessed the most important and historical domestic and foreign policy decisions. The Republic of Turkey State Railways restored this building in which priceless documents that shed light to the close history, especially the foundation of Turkish Republic and state railways and brought it in Ankara's cultural history on December 24, 1964 as a museum. The restoration and repairments of the personal belongings of Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, objects and furniture that witnessed the years of the War of Independence was completed on April 16, 2012 and the museum is reopened on the 156th anniversary of the establishment of State Railways.

**Adresi:** TCDD Train Station/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 309 05 15/4084 **Faks:** (312) 324 40 61

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Saturdays,  
Sundays and religious holidays.

**Open between:** 09.00-12.00  
13.00-17.00

## The TCDD Museum and Art Gallery

The building which was designed by state railways' architect Kemal Süha Esen in 1924 upon the order of Grand Leader Atatürk to build hotels in big train stations, had never used for this purpose. Two storeyed stone building was renovated by the Turkish Republic State Railways (TCDD) on 1990 and its first floor was opened



as an art gallery and second floor opened as the museum of railways. Exhibitions contributing to the promotion of the TCDD which are followed by thousands of people, serves as a meeting point of artists and art lovers in a building having such a historical importance and gives people the opportunity to meet with TCDD for the first time and promotes them to travel by train, accordingly.

**Address:** TCDD Train Station-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 309 05 15 /4094

**Faks:** (312) 324 40 61

**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Saturdays, Sundays and religious holidays

**Open between:** 09.00-12.00  
13.00-17.30

## The TCDD Malı Village Train Station Museum

Malı Village is a settlement of Polatlı province and located on the Ankara-Eskişehir railroad. The train station in this village is an important spot which effect the determination of the fate of a nation during the Battle of Sakarya.

The station which was the most important base after the command center, was the place

where the injured soldiers received their first treatments and all their requirements were fulfilled. It played the role of an infirmary during the war, the logistics and military ammunition center as well as being used as a military airfield.

The Museum consists of a martyr monument built in the honor of 5.713 war martyrs, a Mustafa Kemal Atatürk monument which shows him with his casual cloths, a 1897 dated German-made locomotive which was used during the Battle of Sakarya and repaired by the TCDD, a German made wagon dated 1909, true replicas of two aircrafts of that period and the station building. The sound system allows visitors to see trains and aircrafts while hearing the sounds of trains and aircrafts.

The museum which includes statues and visual materials regarding the War of Independence also displays railway equipments used during that period.

**Address:** Malı Village Train Station-Polatlı (30rd km on the Ankara- Eskişehir Road) Polatlı-ANK

**Phone:** (312) 640 10 81

**Visiting Days:** Everyday

**Open between:** 09.00-17.00



## The School Museum of TED Ankara Collage

“School Museum” which has been passing down historical accumulation of knowledge since 1931 -foundation year of TED Ankara College- takes place in administrative building’s ground floor in İncek compound. The museum which was opened in 21 May 2008, has earned “Special Museum” status by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism’s 137703 numbered approval in 25 July 2008. A model patterning school buildings used from 1937 to 2005 in Ziya Gökalp Street, greets visitors before they enter the museum.

When entered to the museum, the outsize photo of Semra Baydar, who is a student of TED Ankara Collage in 1938, while putting the badge of TED to the Atatürk’s jacket during the commemoration of Youth and Sports Day in the Stadium of 19 May is the first remarkable photo.

In the galleries composed of various themes of the museum, there are school, activity, teacher, student photos, representative class, important historical documentaries, certificates, documents, instruction and office tools, music tools, hand-written diplomatic notes, annual photos and informations of around 30,000 graduates and computer that contains the software of the game “Who Are We?” in use and sports column.

TED Ankara Collage organizes tour programs for its students to let them learn their school history which is almost of the same age with the declaration of Republic. Also, parents, graduates and the students coming from other schools have great interest to the museum.

**Address:** TED AnkaraCollege Foundation  
Taşpınar Mah. 2800. Cad.No:5  
İncek-Gölbaşı/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 586 90 00

**Visiting Days:** Everday during the week

**Open between:** 09.00–16.00



## The Museum of Türk Telecom

Telecommunication Museum in the education, science and technology museum field is evaluated as the first and only applied museum set with the understanding of active education. The historical extent of fast-growing communication history of Telecommunication Museum which can be seen by touching, using and performing applications, gives the opportunity to its visitors to take a historical journey by displayed 402 piece of creation.

Educational institutions as being the main target group of the museum besides addressing to all age groups, the museum is constituted by nested 3 saloons designated with two displays and one application saloon.

Visiting the museum is free, but for the school and group tours, appointment is necessary.

It is open on Saturday for the groups coming from other cities.

**Address:** Genel Directorate of Turk Telekom  
Turgut Özal Bulvarı Aydınlıkevler-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 555 23 98 **Faks:** (312) 313 23 99

**Visiting Days:** Everday during the week

**Open between:** 08.00–12.30  
13.30–18.00



## Museum of TRT Broadcasting History

As being the first and only public broadcasting institution, The Museum of TRT Broadcasting History is established to carry its past to the present and revive it again. Its establishment took 4 years work of more than 200 personnel.

Museum of TRT has a structure that the process of radio and television broadcasting is not only being watched, but at the same time it is applicable.

The various studios prepared in the museum aims to show the process of visual and aural broadcastings' progression in an applicable way.

Besides the displaying from transistor radios to black and white screens, and comes to today's 3D broadcasting as the last station of broadcasting technology, it aims to practically show the time before broadcasting and the progress it had by presenting the visual and audial archive witnessed to this process.

Research library as a part of the museum shows the visitors that the museum is not only for seeing but there are a lot of alternatives to learn by various education and promotion movies which give information about the main constituents of broadcasting.

The museum is placed in the campus of Turkish Radio and Television Corporation General Directorate.

**Address:** General Directorate of TRT  
**Phone:** (312) 463 28 38 **Faks:** (312) 463 28 48  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday during the week (closed during official holidays and on new year)  
**Open between:** 10.00-17.00

## Museum of Turkish Public Bath

The museum was established in order to document, display and inherit the bath culture to the future generations. In another words, universal Turkish bath culture image on minds is tried to be protected as a whole and being carried to the future generations. The museum as being about Turkish bath and purity culture is the first and only museum of Turkey with regard to its subject and its museology techniques. Besides exhibiting the architectural characteristics of Turkish bath and the objects used while having bath, it interprets Turkish Public Bath culture by "henna (bride) bath" exhibition, which illustrates the place of Turkish baths in ceremonial life, and animations of "mother of Turkish bath, father of Turkish bath" and "roughneck".

The museum is established by the support of Ankara Development Agency and Living Museum, and the founder is Dr. Sema Demir who lectures "Folklore Museology" in Gazi University Faculty of Literature.

**Address:** Cumhuriyet Mah. Yenice Sok. No:23  
Beypazarı-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 763 22 24  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday.  
**Open between:** 08.30-20.30

## Turkish Aeronautical Association Museum

The museum was opened in Ulus is playing host to historical buildings on May 19, 2002. The compound of the museum consists of 287 square meters closed area and 7295 square meters of open air area. There is the historical parachute tower (licensed monumental work), garden where the original aircrafts are displayed and museum building inside the compound. The museum allows visitors of all age to enrich their aviation knowledge about the Turkish Aeronautical Association and the history of civil aviation in

Turkey with 747 documents and photographs displayed in the museum. Visitors also have the opportunity to see the cockpit of the helicopter which is on display at the garden and can jump out of the historical parachute tower under the guidance of trainers.

**Adresi:** Hipodrom Cad. No 2 Ulus-ANK.  
**Phone:** (312) 311 30 13 **Faks:** (312) 311 48 40  
**Visiting Days:** Everyday except Mondays.  
**Open between:** 09.00-18.00 during winter  
10.00-19.00 during summer



## Union of Turkish Bar Associations Museum of Law

The Union of Turkish Bar Associations Museum of Law was opened on April 3, 2012 during the Advocates Week. It is Turkey's first and only law museum.

There are artistic objects that visually reflect the historical transformation of law in parallel to the history of thought and civilization in the museum collection. There are jurist uniforms belonging to different periods, judicial documents, objects used by the lawyers, law books in Ottoman language, books, photos, post cards and sculptures in the inventory stocks of the museum. Museum offers a visual trip to World of law from mythical periods to our present day.

The museum displays total of 421 works.

**Address:** Oğuzlar Mah. Barış Manço Cad.  
Av. Özdemir Özok Sokak No: 8 Balgat/ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 292 59 09 **Faks:** (312) 286 55 65

**Visiting Days:** During the week.

Except official holidays

**Open between:** 09.30-18.00

## The Forestry Museum

Being a specialized museum in forestry field, the Forestry Museum aims at explaining the history of forestry in Turkey and providing information about forests and forestry to the public.

There is an important fossil collection in the museum consisting of various different sections. Two million year old redwood fossil, 350 million year old carboniferous fossil, 50 million year old yellow pine fossils are worth seeing. Seeing that there is a fossil of redwood which is only raised in the USA has a documentary quality for showing the richness of plant community of Anatolia in the past.

The museum also explains 150 year old history of forestry in Turkey via land and office equipments, diplomas, forestry laws, documents, books and albums. There are also mummified insect and tree sections, photos and caricatures for children in the museum.

**NOTE:** The museum is closed for a year as the museum building is evacuated due to the fact that the compound of the General Directorate of Forestry is handed over to the Prime Ministry.

## Ulucanlar Prison Museum

The Ulucanlar Prison which was opened in 1925 was closed down in 2006 after the inmates were transferred to the Sincan Prison. The building was repaired by the Altındağ Municipality in July of 2011 and opened as a prison museum.

Many journalists', poets', writers' and politicians' detailed information, personal belongings obtained from their families and photos taken while they were sentenced and who were the inmates of 81 year old Ulucanlar Prison are displayed in the courtyard of the prison museum.

The museum invites everyone to see this historical building in order not to let people forget the memories of the bitter past experienced in the wards and gallows of the prison.

**Address:** Şükriye Mah. Ulucanlar Cad. No:63  
Altındağ-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 319 01 12-182 **Faks:** (312) 563 07 13

**Open between:** During the week:10.00-16.00

**During the weekends:** 10.00-17.00



# Exhibition Halls

## Arts and Culture centers

### Republican Era Exhibition Hall

The Atatürk Cultural Center is located at the center of Exhibition Hall- Folklore- Library composition. It was constructed on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Atatürk's birth and opened on December 27, 1987. The exhibition hall consists of two sections, one being the War of Independence and Atatürk section and the other is science- technology and natural history section.

### The Atatürk Exhibition Hall of Education

Our country's first museum of education was opened under the name of the "School Museum" while Mustafa Necati was the Minister of National Education at the basement floor of the Ministry building in Ulus on March 1, 1936. The museum which

collected a number of documents regarding the history of education in Turkey enriched its collection with many objects collected from various different institutions and reopened on November 24,

### Polatlı Agricultural Exhibition Area

It was opened in 2001 in a 7 decares of land inside the Zafer Park in Polatlı province. Equipments used for agricultural purposes were collected from Polatlı, Sivrihisar, Günyüzü and Haymana provinces. Approximately 100 tools whose ages vary between 50 and 100 were repaired according to its originals and placed in this exhibition area.

Agricultural tools such as wooden plows, threshing sleds, pitchforks, plough drawn by double horse, ox carts, and first

combine harvesters and beet machine can be seen in this exhibition. There is a corner in the exhibition area where the life in the village is displayed.

### Keçiören Estergon Castle Ethnographic Exhibition Area

The exhibition area was opened on May 29, 2005. Works reflecting our country's ethnographic richness are collected from cities such as Konya, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Tokat, Amasya, İzmir and Aydın and provinces such as Tire and Ödemiş and put on display.



### Cer Modern Arts Center

Cer Modern building which used to be the old maintenance hall for railway wagons and engines recently restored by the Ministry of



Culture and Tourism, is making an important contribution to the city identity of Ankara as an example of a contemporary museum architecture. The center supported by the Association of Turkish Travel Agencies, is contributing to the development of cultural and artistic production in Ankara and provides a ground for national and international artistic activities and exhibitions.

There are exhibition halls in different sizes allowing the display of national and international photography exhibitions, an art library including reference books published in modern arts, performance arts and philosophy, cafeteria and Cer Shop where you can buy specially designed products.

**Address:** Altınsoy Mah. No: 3 Sıhhiye-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 310 00 00

**Open between**

**Exhibition Hall:** Tuesday-Sunday 10.00-18.00

**Library:** Monday- Friday 10.00-18.00

**Shop and cafeteria:** Tuesday- Sunday 10.00- 18.00

## The Ankara Culture and Arts House Abidin Paşa Mansion

The mansion which was built in 1860 as the residence of the governor is among the historical buildings of Ankara. During the War of Independence, the British forces invaded the War Academy on March 16, 1920. The Abidin Paşa Mansion used as the training ground of the War Academy in order to fulfill the officer demand during the war period. Commanders trained in this building achieved important victories during the Battle of Sakarya and the Battle of Dumlupınar. This building which was taken under protection by

the Council for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Inheritance and restored and opened under the name of the Ankara Culture and Arts House by the support of the Ankara Club. There are animal figures at the park playing host to this mansion and clothes and objects special to Ankara and its environs are on display inside the mansion.

**Address:** Ertuğrul Gazi Mah. Münzeviler Sok. No: 6 Abidinpaşa-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 362 73 05



# Monuments

## The Hittite Monument

This monument built in Sıhhiye in 1974 is the replica of 24 cm long ceremonial object unearthed during the Alacahöyük excavations and currently on display at the Museum of the Anatolian Civilizations. This statue known as the symbol of the Hittites actually belongs to Hatties of Bronze Age (second half of 3rd century B.C.) The Hatties developed animal figured god cult and especially bull became an important symbol. The unity of the bull and sky-sun bust is believed to be symbolizing the Sky God.

## The Mimar Sinan Monument



In his marble statue built by sculptor Prof. Hüseyin Anka in 1956, Mimar Sinan looks standing in his cloths special to himself. The statue is located at the garden of the Faculty of Language, History and Geography.

## The Mithat Paşa Monument

The statue of Mithat Paşa located at the south corner of the Headquarters of Ziraat Bank at Ulus was built by Prof. Hüseyin Anka in 1966 upon the request of the General Directorate of the bank. Statue shows Grand Vizier Mithat



Paşa who established in 1863, sitting on a chair and there are three spicas and a whell at his left and a scale figure at his right

## The Victory Monument

The Monument located on the Atatürk Boulevard was built by Italian sculptor Pietro Canonica in 1927. The statue shows Atatürk standing in his uniform and holding a sword, there are victory wreaths at the base of the statue made of bronze.



## The Security Monument

The statue made of Ankara stone is located inside the Güvenpark in Kızılay and built by Prof. Holzmeister, Prof. Anton Hanlak and Prof. Joseph Thorak in 1935. The monument which is built as a gift of Turkish people to police and gendarmerie, includes the various reliefs symbolizing these security forces, sculptures of Atatürk and his comrades in arms during the War of Independence and reform movement, reliefs symbolizing the human intellect and agricultural works of farmers.

## The Duatepe Monument

Duatepe is the first hill that was captured back from the enemy during the Great Offensive and this event took place on September 10, 1921 determined the end of the War of the Independence. Surrounding hills namely, the Gazi Hill, the Türbe Hill and Mangal Mountain were afforested and the monument was built on the Duatepe. The monument consists of five sections; the connection road, the parking zone, hiking trail, the ceremonial ground and the monument. Ribs of Atatürk was broken when he fell down a horse in the Gazi Hill but continued to rule the war personally. One of the two flags in the monument symbolizes the flag of the 58th regiment and the other is the Turkish flag.

Names of the 81 martyrs died in the Duatepe offensive are written on the walls with brass letters. The monument symbolically tells the story how the people of Anatolia run into the



Victory and civilization like a river under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Statues at the monument have symbolic meanings.

## The Mehmetçik Monument

It is located in the Kartaltepe district near the E-90 highway at the 6 kilometers west of Polatlı province. The monument which has a 40 meter height, 22 meter long statue and 18 meter base, was opened on August 6, 2008. Polatlı province will become a National Park of the History of the Battle of Sakarya with the opening of panoramic museum whose construction is underway, together with present monuments and museums in

Duatepe district. The Mehmetçik Monument will tell the story of the Battle of Sakarya to the future generations and keep the memory of the importance of independence and freedom alive.



## The ZübeydeHanım Bust

The bust of Atatürk's mother ZübeydeHanım was built on March 31, 1964 in front of the İsmet Paşa Institute for Girls. On the left side of the bust, famous word of Atatürk which is, "Women were the source of life of our army organized by men," is written on the left of the bust and there is another famous of Kemal Atatürk which says, "Our women has to work harder if they want to be real mother of our nation" on the right.

## The monument of Republic in Ulus

This monument located in the Ulus Square is built in 1927 as a gift of Turkish nation to the heroes of the War of Independence. One of the two soldier sculptures in front of the monument is waving his hand to call his friends to join the battle while the other soldier is checking the horizon. At the right of the base of the sculpture, there is a relief showing Atatürk and his comrades in arms and at the right, there is the the invasion forces greeting the Turkish Army. The buttonwood tree behind the monument symbolizes the Ottoman Empire and the young plant coming out of the tree symbolizes the newly founded Turkish Republic. Women figure carrying bombshell is the symbol of the heroism of Turkish women in the War of Independence. At the upper part, there is the sculpture of Atatürk riding a horse in his Chief of General Staff uniform.



## Mosques

### Hacı Bayram Mosque

Located next to the Augustus Temple in Ulus, the mosque was built between 1427-1428 upon the wish of Hacı Bayram Veli. Longitudinal rectangular planned, stone based, brick walled, tiled roofed building was constructed in Seljuk architectural style and repaired by Mimar Sinan. Double balconied minaret rising on the southeast wall has a square plan and has a cylindrical brick body. Plaster mihrab rises from the ground to the ceiling. Interior walls are decorated with Kütahya ceramics till the low windows. Tomb of Hacı Bayram is located next to the southern wall of the mosque.



### The Ahi Elvan Mosque

The mosque located in the Koyunpazarı neighborhood was built between 1331-1389 upon the request of Ahi leader Ahi Elvan Mehmet Bey. Lower parts of the walls of the rectangular planned mosques are built with stone and upper parts are built with abode. Interior construction element of the mosque is wood. The wooden ceiling is based on 12 marble headed wooden columns. Wooden pulpit decorated with pentagonal motifs is a beautiful example of Seljuk style wooden handwork. There is a single balcony rising next to the northeastern wall of the mosque. The base of the minaret has a square shape and is built with bricks.



## The Kocatepe Mosque

The construction of the mosque located in the Kocatepe neighborhood began in 1967. The Kocatepe Mosque resembles the Selimiye Mosque with its four minarets and resembles Sultan Ahmet Mosque with its central dome and its half domes. Its sanctuary section is covered with a dome surrounded with half domes at four sides. A marble fountain

decorates the loister which is at the north in front of the entrance. Mihrab and pulpit is decorated with special marble ornaments. The interior ornaments were inspired from the classical Ottoman Architecture, ceramics, marble and golden metals as well as special paints were used as decoration elements. Stained Glass which has a separate place in the interior ornamentation of the mosque was produced from imported glass and forms a passage between the classical Ottoman and modern styles.

## The Ağaç Ayak Mosque

The construction date of the mosque located on the Ulucanlar Street is predicted as 1705. It has a wooden short minaret. It's gathering place is decorated with ocher ornaments, there are geometrical embroideries at the mihrab rising to the ceiling, and the wooden pulpit is decorated with geometrical fittings and colored embroideries. The mosque with wooden ceiling has a tiled roof.

## The AhiYakup Mosque

It was constructed at the İsmetPaşa Neighborhood in 1391 by Ahi Yakup. It is a plain building constructed with adobe brick and it has a tiled roof. It draws attraction with its mihrab among other 14th century Ankara mosques.

## The Aslanhane (AhiŞerafeddin) Mosque

It was constructed at the Samanpazarı neighborhood between 1290-1291 by Ahi Şerafeddin and Ahi Hüsametdin brothers. The mosque having a longitudinal rectangular plan and five naves was built with stones collected from the buildings belonging to the Roman and Byzantine Periods and currently covered with

pointed lead plated roof. Single balconied minaret next to the northeastern wall of the mosque has a stone squared shaped base and Cylindrical body built with brick. Interior construction and ceiling of the mosque are wooden. Carved wainscot is used for the decoration. Mihrab decorated ceramics is one of the beautiful examples of the Seljuk Period. Due to the ancient lion statue graved on the wall of the tomb which is located at the east of the mosque, it is called as "Lionhouse Mosque" There is the tomb of Ahi Şerafeddin near the mosque.

## The Alaaddin Mosque

Located close to Karacabey imaret in Hamamönü, the museum was constructed between 1901-1902 upon the order of Sultan Abdülhamit II. The mosque having a longitudinal rectangular plan has a minaret rising on a square shape base which has a cylindrical body is made of stone. There is a tomb at the west side of the mosque.

## The Taceddin Mosque

Located close to Karacabey imaret in Hamamönü, the museum was constructed between 1901-1902 upon the order of Sultan Abdülhamit II. The mosque having a longitudinal rectangular plan has a minaret

rising on a square shape base which has a cylindrical body. There is a tomb at the west side of the mosque.

## The Karacabey Mosque

It is located on the Samsun Street of Sümer Neighborhood. The mosque constructed by Karacabey in the 15th century forms a social complex with its tomb, fountain and double baths. Being the sole example of Iwan plan type, the walls of mosque is built with stone and brick and covered with five domes. It is minaret is built with glazed tiles and the mosque is an important example with its ceramic craftsmanship.

## The Cenab-ı Ahmed Paşa Mosque

Located at the İç Cebeci neighborhood, the Mosque was built in 1566 during the time of Suleyman the lawgiver by Cenabı Ahmet Paşa who at the time was the governor of Ankara. It is a classical Ottoman mosque with a square plan covered with single dome. Its walls are constructed with face stone, and has a lead plated dome. There are four marble columns, three pointed arches at the narthex. Window frames are decorated with ornaments painted with colored pens. White marble pulpit and mihrab have a plain appearance.

## The Çiçekçioğlu Mosque

It is located on the Göztepe Street of the Alpaslan district. It is a building with adobe brick walls, wooden beam and stone bed plate. It is a beautiful example of typical Ankara mosques built between the end of 17th century and the beginning of 18th century with its ceiling system, inscription at the bottom of windows and mihrab.

## The Zincirli Mosque

The mosque located on Anafartalar street of Ulus district has stone base, body built with brick and and tiled roof. Its wooden ceiling built with waffle slab work, pulpit and mihrab as well as facade design carry the characteristics of mid and late 17th century architecture.



# Old Houses

## Ankara Houses

These are the houses located in the old settlement regions of the city especially inside the Kaleiçi region. Rare examples of Ankara houses which remained from the 17th, 18th.



And 19th centuries, are usually built with wood and bricks and generally has two storeys. The servant rooms were found in the basement court while the rooms of the owners of the house were located at the first floor. Stairs which were usually built outside the house and have an open side usually lead to a columned patio named as “seyregah” or “seyrengah” which is covered and open at four sides. Rooms overlook

the street via seyregah or windows. Guest rooms, meeting rooms and bedrooms are located at the second floor. Geometrical ornaments, rumi and hatai motifs can be seen at the ceiling, ceiling rose, doors and other parts of the house. Currently, some of the houses are used for touristical purposes.

## Ayaş Houses

Ayaş houses mainly located around the bazaar area at the valley bottom and at valley slopes at the north carry the typical characteristics of traditional Turkish houses with their architectural style which are mainly of an organic structure. There are barns, pantry and servant rooms, if it is a big house at the basement of these half wooden half stone buildings which usually have two storeys. There are two or three rooms as well as service places like kitchen, toilet and bathroom located around the hall at the upper floor which are the actual living area of the house. All rooms are covered with wooden roofs. There are oriels similar to balconies and wooden lattice windows at the exterior construction of these buildings.

## Güdül Houses



This historical houses of Güdül province which survived until today at the urban protected area in the city center carry the characteristics of traditional Turkish houses.

## The Beypazan Houses

The old part of Beypazarı province which was founded on the steep slopes and valleys, is a historical settlement with a visual richness with its bazaar and characteristic texture made up of traditional houses as well as its natural landscape quality. 100 years old houses carry the typical characteristics of Ottoman and traditional Turkish houses. They are two or three storeyed buildings with bay windows or

attics named as “kuşkana.” Their ground walls are built with stones while the upper walls are made with wood, these coated houses’ roofs are covered with tiles. The basement consists places like servants’ rooms and pantry. There are rooms around the rectangular or square shaped hall, kitchen and bathroom at the upper floors.



# Historical Mansions in Hamamönü

## Kamil Paşa Mansion

The mansion which was built upon the order of Mavi Ağa in the 19th century at the Hamamönü district was collapsed in 1980 due to negligence. It was restored in 2009 by the Altındağ Municipality by considering the original style of typical old Ankara houses. It is a mansion that attracts attention with its furniture, engravings and ceiling ornaments.

## Beynamlızade Mansion

Beynamlızade Hacı Mustafa Efendi (1886-1931) who was born in the Beynam village of Bala province, was elected as an Ankara Deputy in the first term of the Grand National

Assembly and was among those who fought in the Sakarya Battle. He and his family resided in this mansion located in the Hamamönü district while he was serving as Ankara deputy.

## Kabakçı Mansion

The mansion which is a typical two-storey Ankara house is located in the Hamamönü district. It attracts attention especially due to its ceiling ornaments. It has been used as a Culture and Art House by the Altındağ Municipality since 2009 and plays host to culture, art, literature and history seminars and painting exhibitions.

# Types of Tourism

## Convention Tourism

Ankara has advantages in terms of convention tourism due to its location in the country and in the region, infrastructure and other investment supports and its cultural and natural potential. As well as having many accommodation facilities with the quality of national and international standards, there are also meeting and convention centers under the structure of universities and public institutions.



## Thermal Tourism

The water temperature of big spring is 47 C°, small spring is 44 C°, mineral water source is 19,5 C°, and drinking water is 37C° in the Kızılcahamam thermal water springs. Its water is classified under the hyperthermal hypotonic waters as a physical and chemical compound. Visitors have the opportunity to benefit as bath and drinking water services provided by the accommodation facilities located in the spa region. Drinking treatment cures liver, gall bladder, metabolism diseases and gastrointestinal disorders while the bath treatment is good for heart, circulatory disorders and rheumatism. The water temperature in Sey Bath which is 2 kilometers west of Güvem district on the Kızılcahamam-Çerkes road is measured as 43C°. The water has a bicarbonated sodiumed, calciumed, carbondioxidated and fluorided structure. It is known that thermal waters have a positive impact on rheumatism, arthralgia and arthritis, gastrointestinal disorders blood circulation disorders, neurological disorders, liver, gall bladder and nutrition disorders.

The temperature of Ayaş thermal and drinking water source is 51C°. The temperature of Ayaş Karakaya thermal water which includes bicarbonate, sodium, calcium and carbondioxide is 31C°. Drinking and bath treatment cures rheumatism, neuralgia, gynecological diseases, gall bladder stones, constipation, inflammatory disorders and kidney stones. The water Dutlu Tahtalı Beypazarı thermal spring in Beypazarı province varies between 31C° and 52C°. The

thermal water includes chloride, sulphate, sodium, calcium and carbondioxide. It is good for dermatological diseases, liver, gall bladder, pancreas disorders and atherosclerosis.

The temperature of Melikşah thermal water in the Çubuk province is 31C°. The thermal water includes calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate. It cures stomach, liver and pancreas disorders, atherosclerosis and lung diseases.



## The historical Silk Road

### *Ayaş, Beypazarı, Güdül, Nallıhan*

Branches of the Silk Road which also passed through our country which was the birth place of many different civilizations follow the old Ankara-İstanbul road and lead to Ayaş, Beypazarı, Güdül and Nallıhan. Ayaş province's historical structure on narrow streets between wooden - stone houses is still felt together with green of its vineyards and gardens and baths, majority of its old buildings such as Kırkevler Bazaar and spa, mosques and tombs which were also mentioned in the famous travel book of Evliya Çelebi and survived until today. Artifacts belonging to Hittite, Phrygian, Roman, Galatian and Seljuk Period which are on display at the Paşa Bath which is currently used as the culture center reflects the historical richness of the region. The remains of the Roman bath belonging to the Roman Period in the Çağ town on Güdül road and two of the mosques that remained from the Seljuk period near the Kirmir Pond have survived until today. You will have the

opportunity to see the churches carved inside the rocks in İnönü and vineyards and orchards while heading towards Güdül. Stone dickites resembling fairy chimneys on the way to the Sorgun Valley reflect the natural beauty of the region.

Derbencik, Karcıkaya and Hacılar bridges which did not lose their authentic identity although they have been used for centuries are among the historical values of Beypazarı. Boğazkesen tomb on the Silk Road and the large tomb remained from the 13th century and its environs combined with Beypazarı province's restored old houses and mansions located on the narrow streets, mosques, fountains, baths and Suluhan caravanserai. Once upon a time, this province used to play host to silk exchange. The steppe turns into a green land at the junction of Tekke Village which is located on the road heading towards the Nallıhan from the Silk Road route. The bird paradise at the wetland of Sakarya River is the home of 168 bird species and there are different layers of different colored soils at the hills surrounding the wetland.



# Alternative Tourism Activities



## Winter Tourism

Snow depth in Elmadağ Ski Center which is 26 kilometers away from Ankara and located at the north side of Elmadağ Moundation varies between 30-60 cms. The ski season of Elmadağ province which is under the domination of continental climatte is between January and March. Treeless and alpine meadowed ski track has easy and medium difficulty levels.

## Camp and Caravan Tourism

The Soğuksu National Park, Eğriova Plateau, Benli Plateau, Çubuk-Karagöl vacation

facility inside the forest, and the Bayındır Dam recreation and picnic sites are suitable for camping and caravan tourism. These places have all the requirements to fulfill the demands of campers.

## Tableland Tourism

Karaşar-Eğriova valleys including Belenova, Kuyucak, Saralan and Çukurören valleys which are 55 kilometers away from the north of Beypazarı province and 22 kilometers away from the town are suitable for hiking, and camping as well as daily recreation activities. The pond playing host to trouts and freshwater fish species provides opportunity for sport fishing. There are Çamlıdere-Benli valleys including Yılanlı, Osmansin, Peçenek and Çukurören valleys at the north of the Çamlıdere province which is 23 kilometers away to these valleys. Sorgun valley which is 23 kilometers to Güdül province, Andız valley which is 30 kilometers to the Nallıhan province, There are Ulucak valley which is 40 kilometers to the north of Kızılcahamam

province, Başköy which is 40 kilometers away from Kızılcahamam and Salın which is 35 kilometers away to the center of the province. These valleys surrounded with black pine forests are suitable for hiking and camping.

## Speleological Tourism

Historical above ground Byzantine caves located at the lakeside of the Kirmir River at the Güdül province were carved inside the mountain and believed to be remained from the Byzantine Period. The caves are made up of storeys which are climbed through a stairway.

These caves resembling Ürgüp- Göreme caves located in the Central Anatolia seemed to be a church and played host to a village community. Kirmir Pond caused damages underneath the caves in time and finally some of the stairways leading to higher floors remained outside. The length of Tuluntaş Cave located inbetween the İncek, Hacılar and Tuluntaş villages of Gölbaşı province which is 15 kilometers away from Ankara is 5 kilometers, its width is 1-1,5 kilometers and height is 30-40 meters. There are dickites, stalactite and pillar which are worthseeing inside the cave which was formed as a result of chemical fusion inside a large limestone block.



## Wind Surf

The Sarıyar Dam and the Çamlıdere dam lakes are available for wind surfing.

## Bicycle Touring

Kirmir and Ankara River valleys, Eğriova and Benli valleys, Karagöl, Mogan and Eymir lakesides are suitable for bicycle touring.

## Sport Fishing

Fishing is available in the Kızılırmak and Sakarya Rivers and their branches as well as in the Kirmir Pond, Karagöl, Mogan and Eymir lakes, Asartepe, Çamlıdere, Sarıyar and Kesikköprü dam lakes. common carp, tench, silverside, european chub, butterflyfish, crawfish, catfish, horned pike, lake trout, carp, mirror

carp and carp bream can be mentioned as fish species found in these lakes.

## Mountain hiking and trekking

Pazar Çayı valley which has rich values in terms of geological formation and vegetation cover; Ağan Valley of İlhan River which was a 22 kilometer long hiking rail and has special landscape; Çubuk Pond Valley with its geological formations and rich vegetation cover are the places suitable for trekking.

There is a rural settlement with the quality of vineyard house inside fruit gardens and rich vegetation cover in a very narrow space at the bottom of İnözü valley which is surrounded with sharp rocks at both sides.



Mogan and Eymir with their beautiful lakeside view, vegetation cover and wild life are also suitable for hiking. The Soğuksu National Park surrounding the Kızılcahamam province forms a special zone with its ecological and biological variety due to its vegetation changing from steppe to forestry lands.

## Bird watching

1.500 ha long Salt Lake (Çalıklüzü) which is located in a small closed basin within the borders of Bala and Haymana provinces which is 70 kilometers to the south of Ankara, is a salted and shallow lake. It is a habitat of birds such as plover, white-footed goose and ruddy shelduck. Flamingo, white-headed duck and black-winged stilt are usually seen in this place after the mating season. Among the other birds seen in the region are mallard, avocet, kentish plover and plover. Lakeside of Mogan lake which is 20 kilometers south of Ankara gains importance due to rising population of squacco heron, red-crested pochard, ferruginous duck and white-headed duck. It is possible to watch a number of bird species such as ferruginous duck, common coot, great crested grebe, red-necked grebe, little bittern, gadwall, marsh harrier and common stilt at the last Autumn and before spring. The Soğuksu National Park

located in the forestry and mountainous regions of Çamlıdere and Kızılcahamam province gains an important bird zone status due to its rising population of black stork, lammergeier, Egyptian vulture, griffin, black vulture and booted eagle. 10 kilometer long valley formed by the Savari River flowing through the Kirmir Pond at the Kavaklı mountain foot in the Güdül province is the breeding ground of black vultures.

It is possible to watch black stork, lanner falcon, Egyptian vulture and raven which build their nests in the İnözü Valley whose height rises up to 100 meters at the north of Beypazarı province.

Nallıhan Bird Paradise is located in the wetlands at the outfalls of rivers which are flowing through the Sarıyar dam lake of Beypazarı and

Nallıhan provinces and in

in the rocky site near the wetland. Night heron, black stork, Egyptian vulture and lanner falcon are among the species which nest in this region.

Nallıhan Bird Paradise is the resting area for many stork species and ruddy shelduck during the migration season. Night heron, little egret, grey heron are among the bird species which lay nest in the same colony. Black kite and peregrine falcon are among the species breeding in the region. The habitat of the white tailed eagle which is randomly seen in the region is probably somewhere close to the Bird Paradise. Beynam Forest inside the Bala province has an important bird zone status due to nesting imperial eagles.



## Horse trekking

Kızılcahamam-Karacaören village and Karaşar- Eğriova and Çamlıdere-Benliplateaus carry potential for horse trekking.

## Paragliding

It is possible to participate in various activities at the Gölbaşı training facility where the aviation clubs of universities of Ankara provide training for their members. It is a favorable spot for paragliding training with its training hill overlooking a wide plain, suitable altitude and wind.

## Herborization

Climate conditions and topographic structure allowed Ankara and its environment to develop two separate plant communities. Steppe vegetation is common at lowlands which receive less rain and plateaus. Generally, thorny plants, crabgrass, silverberries, willows and poplar trees can be seen in single file at the sides of rivers inside the steppe. Among the plants special to steppe which are mainly short and seen in groups are; short growing Meadow Grass, Couch Grass, Astragalus, Stipa, Peganum Harmala, Genista Tinctoria, Elymus, Bromus Tectorum,

Mustard Plant, Scorzonera, Tamarix Tetrandra, Veronica Prostrata, Poppy, Hibiscus, Thymus, Euphorbia Henbit, Rosa Canina, Blackberry etc. Dominant tree species in forests seen in the midst of the steppe like the Beynam Forest are Black Pine, Juniper and oak in patches. Coniferous Trees are the common species in the Forest Cover which becomes thicker and richer at the mountains rising on the plateaus and at the Kızılcahamam province. There are 960 different plant species grow in their natural environment in Ankara playing host to a rich plant diversity and almost 175 of those are the endemic plants such as the Ankara Crocus, Ornithogalum Narbonense, Centaurea Tchihatcheffii. Plant families which are rich in terms of variety are compositae, leguminosae, poaceae, cruciferae and labiatae.

## Wild Life

Vegetation widespreading at the North of Ankara and the water sources formed by the rivers and dam lakes creates natural habitat for the existence of wild animals. Aquatic animals such as carp, trout, freshwater mussel, crabs, turtle and poultry animals such as cormorant, mallard, barnacle and water hen are among the animals which were adapted the environmental conditions of the region.

Forestry areas inside the Nallıhan, Beypazarı, Kızılcahamam, Çamlıdere, Çubuk and Gündü provinces allows the survival of wild animals such as bear, boar and deer.

Mouflon which were seen at the environs of Nallıhan and Beypazarı until recently, extincted today. It is possible to see land animals such as wolf, fox, badger, rabbit, polecat, weasel and squirrel as well as birds such as partridge, bustard, hazel grouse, crane, pigeon, turtledove and quail in any place of Ankara. Wild birds sparrowhawk, hawk and eagle can also be seen at the steppes of the region.

## Parks

The Soğuksu National Park founded in Kızılcahamam in 1959 covers 1.300 hectares of land at the 1.300 meters height.

The geomorphological structure of the area located at the transition zone to the rich forestry region of Northern Anatolia, is made up of flat area between rivers and valleys. Boar, bear, wolf, deer and weasel are among the wild animals frequently seen inside the forest cover enriched with the understorey and the black pine, yellow pine, oak and poplar trees which keep their natural look

form the dominant species of the National Park.

Our country's first and only geopark was founded in Kızılcahamam Çamlıdere under the guidance of the Ankara University with the cooperation of the Ankara Governorship, the Kızılcahamam Municipality and District Governorship and the Association for the Protection of Geological Heritage and opened on July 16, 2010.

It has a high scientific value as it plays host to rocks, minerals, fossil aggregate, strata and other geographical formations belonging to Ankara region and to the whole past of the Anatolia. Geopark covering 2.000 square meters of land in Kızılcahamam, Çeltikçi and Kazan provinces reflect the natural beauty of the region as well as protecting the historical and cultural heritage.

Founded in 1925, the Atatürk Forest Farm which was converted into a greenland by a project by the guidance of Atatürk is one of the oldest recreation and sightseeing spots of Ankara. This park covering a very large land attract many visitors due to its green lands, picnic spots, zoo, restaurants, variety of products and nature.

The Altınpark located in the Aydınlıkevler neighborhood, is open to public with its fair, science and culture centers, open and half-

open entertainment halls, closed and open sports centers, restaurants serving examples of Turkish and international cuisine, entertainment venues, pond, gardens and production greenhouse.

One of the most favorite recreation and entertainments spots of Ankara especially during summer is the Gençlik Park located in the Ulus neighborhood with its open sports fields, various kinds of restaurants, cafeterias, amusement park and big pool.

The Göksu Park which is one of the biggest parks of Ankara, offers a number of activities in its open sports arenas, restaurants, cafeterias, hiking trails, natural pond, amphitheater, go-kart racetrack.

The Wonder Land located inside the Sincan province is the biggest recreation and entertainment spot of Ankara. It has a youth center, culture center, restaurants serving Anatolian cuisine and sea food, coffee houses. Sculptures of child story and cartoon movie characters at the Wonder Land attracts the attention of children.

Many beautiful parks and open areas like Botanic Park, Seğmenler Park at Çankaya province, Güvenpark in Kızılay, Kuğulu Park in Tunalı Hilmi street and Abdi İpekçi Park in the Sıhhiye Square are among the green areas that decorates and embellishes the city.



# Thematic visits

## The Independence Road

The battlefield close to Polatlı where the Sakarya Battle which was mentioned as the breaking point of our War of Independence took place and lasted for 22 days and 22 nights continues to keep the historical memories alive.

Spots which witnessed the great offensive which represents the reversal of 400 year long withdrawal of our nation which in a way began with the Battle of Vienna and finally ended in İzmir with great chase can be visited in

this route named as the Independence Road covering the front line as well as command and logistics centers of the Battle of Sakarya.

The Independence Road which began at the Atatürk's Mansion at the Ankara Train Station, continued with the museum of Alagöz Headquarters where Atatürk commanded the war and the Malıköy Train Station which was used as the logistics center and infirmary during the war as well as the Sakarya Martyrdom ends at the Duatepe and Kartaltepe which were first recaptured places from the enemies during the war.



*The Sakaryamartyrdom*



*Malıköy Train Station*



*Kartaltepe*



*Duatepe*



*The Alagöz Headquarters Museum*

## Sightseeing and Recreation Spots

Mogan and Eymir Lakes located within the borders of Gölbaşı province which is 25 kilometers south of Ankara, is among the ideal spots for those who wishes to make a daily visit, with their natural beauty, restaurants by the lakes and clean air. The panorama of sunset and various kinds of bird species at the Mogan Lake is worthseeing. Fish of the lake offers delightful taste for the visitors.

Karagöl which is a small but deep crater lake located at the skirts of the Yıldırım Mountain

which is 40 kilometers away from the Çubuk province has a natural beauty during summer as well as winter. The environs of Karagöl which is surrounded with slopes at both sides, are covered with pine and mountain poplar trees.

Located 75 kilometers away from Ankara and known as the center of oxygen-richness of Ankara, Kızılcahamam is among the most attractive spots of visitors with the Soğuksu National Park which is covered with thick pine forest and its picnic area capable of playing host to 8.000 visitors.

The Tuz (Salt) Lake located near the Şereflikoçhisar province is a place worthseeing with its natural beauty as well as being the spot of fulfilling the great majority of Turkey's salt demand. Towards the sunset, the last lights of the sun forms crystal images, giving it the name of "Wedding Dress of the Steppe." There are forestry areas, picnic spots, trekking trails and coffee houses around the Çubuk Dam located on the Çankırı road and 15 kilometers away from the city center.

The Mavi Lagoon (former Bayındır Dam) is a popular recreation spot with its natural beauty and quite environment and located on the Samsun road and 12 kilometers away from the city.



Kurtboğazi, Sarıyar, Kesikköprü, İrfanlı, Asartepe, Çamlıdere dams as well as Çamkoru and Beynam forests are also among the green areas that embellishes the city.

## Shopping

Old shops located at the Çıkırıkçılar ramp in Ulus as well as shops “Bakırcılar (Coppersmith) Bazaar” selling a number of old and new objects such as carpets, rugs, clothing, antiques, jewellery, accessories are among the most attractive authentic spots. Towards the Ankara Castle, you will see shops in rows where you can buy plenty of fresh spice, dried fruit as well as variety of other products. The city also offers modern

shops where you can buy all sorts of things at the modern shopping malls. Among these shopping malls are Karum, Atakule and 365 AVM at the Çankaya neighborhood, Panora at Oran neighborhood, Ankamall at the Akköprü neighborhood and Maltepe Park at the Maltepe neighborhood.

Armada, Bilkent Ankuva and Cepa malls on the Eskişehir road, Galleria in Ümitköy, Arcadium, Gordion and the Koru Mesa Plaza at the Çayyolu neighborhood, Antares in Etlik, Optimum Center in Eryaman, the CarrefourSA at Batıkent are among the popular shopping malls of the city.



## Culture and Arts

It is the center of cultural and artistic activities with the state supported facilities like the State Theaters, the State Opera and the Presidential Symphony Orchestra. There are many private theaters in our city. Culture and art galleries, local and international film

activities, international festivals, World's one and only International Child Fest, the April 23, European and Asian biennials, sports and cultural activities, exhibitions, folklore, various artistic contest and rich folk dances are among the activities that keep the cultural and artistic life alive in the city.



## Entertainment

Quality and variety of entertainment venues that form an important of Ankara life are among the essentials of the city. It is possible to taste the traditional Turkish dishes at the restaurants at the Ankara Castle located



in the Ulus district. Gölbaşı province is the recreation and holiday spot of the city. City's entertainment revenues at the Tunalı Hilmi, and Tunus Streets as well as Park Street and Koru Mesa Plaza in the Çayyolu neighborhood have the quality to attract those who are looking for an entertainment.



# Local Characteristics

## Seymens

Seymens (name of an irregular militia tradition in Central Anatolia) who participate in holiday and wedding ceremonies with their



traditional local costumes are the symbols of bravery, dare and patriotism. Although, it is originated from "Sekban" unit of the Guild of Janissaries, the Seymen tradition goes back to the Oghuz tribes which settled in Ankara and its environs. Kargın, Çavundur and Büğdüz of Çubuk province, Bayındır of Elmadağ

province, Kayı, Kınık and of Yenimahalle province Dodurga, Peçenek ve Yazır located at the skirts of Hüseyin Gazi Dağı mountain, Avşar villages at the Bala province got their names from the 24 Oghuz tribes. Settlement spot of princes before going to the Söğüt province was Gölbaşı. Seymen ceremonies were held at the times when the "National Spirit" reached to a peak.

Last big Seymen Ceremony was held on December 27, 1919. When Mustafa Kemal arrived in Ankara soil during the invasion of Anatolia, another Seymen ceremony was held just like they did during the Oghuz Period. When Atatürk asked them, "Why are you here?" Seymens of Ankara told, "We are here to see you and die in your path."

## Local Cuisine

Kitchen was the largest part of the old Ankara houses. At one side of the kitchen, there were oven and furnace and at the other side, there was the pantry where the foodstuff for winter was kept. Pantry usually has two stories and

upper part is called “müsandere.” Woods were piled at one corner of the kitchen. Foods were served on a tray on the floor, first the elderly then the household had their meals.

### ANKARA DISHES

**Soups:** Aş soup, dutmaç, keşkek soup, miyanesoup, soup with milk, tarhana soup and toyga soup are among the most known soups of the region.

**Meat Dishes:** Among them are the Ankaratavası, alabörtme, calla, çoban shepherd roast, ilişik, kapama, forest kebab, meat with eggplant, sızgıç, siyelandsiyer.

**Pilaf- rise:** Bici, bulgur pilaf, oğmaç meal, pıtpıt pilaf are among the known pilaf dishes.

**Meatballs:** Kadınbudu meatball, mücirim-meatball, meatball with eggs, tohma, tiridi-meatballs are among the well known meatball specialities.

**Stuffed Dishes:** Stuffed patience dock, mantı, stuffed mutton intestines (bumbar), stuffed vegetables with olive oil and stuffed vegetables with olive oil are among the most loved stuffed dishes.

**Pies- Cakes:** Altüst pie, ay pie, bohçapie, entekke pie, hamman, kaha kol pie, papaç, pazar pie, tandır, yalkı are among the most examples.

**Yemekler:** Arasında carcıran, bici aşı, çılıbr, çırpma, göçe, göter, kale, keşkek meal,

**Dishes:** Carcıran, bici dish, çılıbr, çırpma, göçe, kale, keşkek, köremez, mıhlama, omaç, papara, saz, tatmaktiridi, topaç can be mentioned.

**Pastry:** İçinde (inside) bazlama, cızlama, gözleme, nevizme, öllüğün körü, su böreği are among the pastries of the region.

**Desserts-Compotes:** Ayva boranası, baklava, bırtlak, daşlak, ekir, fıslak, höşmerim, kabaktatlısı, kargabeyni, kar helvası, kaygana, köyter, omaç, perçem, saraylı, tıtil helvası, tuhafıye, zerdali boranası, zerdali hoşafı.

**Breads:** Sınışamasında bazlamacın, bezdirme, gizleme, çerpit, ebem bread, kartalaç, kömbe, kete, saçkıran, serit and yarımca are among the breads.



Ankara Tava

## Handicrafts and Souvenirs

Filigree technique which plaiting fine threads of silver and golden and jewellery designed by using this technique is among the most important traditional handicrafts of Ankara. This art which has a 2.500 years past in the Anatolian soil is kept alive and developed especially in the Beypazarı province. One of the oldest handicrafts common in Anatolia is pottery. Nowadays, pottery jugs produced from the red soil coming from the pits of Ayaş and Şereflikoçhisar provinces clay-dried with a technique that allows jugs to gain a porous characteristic and has the quality to keep the water which is put inside these jugs cool due to this characteristic.

Fabric/cloth and carpet weaving as well as embroidery art which were very common in Ankara in the past, kept alive in certain provinces although these crafts went through a change in terms of quality. Woven cotton headscarf named “bürgü” is developed in Beypazarı by maintaining the traditional production style as new examples by using contemporary materials and techniques while embroideries used as a decoration element for handkerchief, headscarf and various different kinds of covers are kept live in Ayaş province and its environs. The art of weaving mohair from the Ankara Goat and leather are among the totally abandoned handicrafts of the region.



## Natural Symbols of Ankara

Ankara is a city which is rich in terms of having plant and animal species special to itself. Ankara goat which is original to the city was brought to Anatolian soil by Turks in the 13th century and adapted itself to the arid soil and climate of Central Anatolia. Angora wool which is named as Mohair in many countries is produced from these goats. Due to this reason Mohair Goat is known under the name of Ankara (Angora) Goat in the World. Although, it is raised almost in all provinces of Ankara, they are mostly common in Ayaş, Beypazarı, Güdül and Nallıhan provinces. Its wool is included in the “special animal fibre”. With the arrival of Ankara Goat to the Anatolian soil, production of very famous Turkish fabric named “Sof” started in Ankara and its environs and it was sold to all trade centers from the bazaar at the Mahmut Pasha Covered Turkish Bazaar which is one of the buildings which is currently used as the



Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. Animal species which can be accepted as the second natural symbol of the city is Ankara (Angora) Cat which is a natural and pure cat species originated from Ankara. These cats having silky and medium size hair and has a fine long body have small or medium size head and their nose parts are rectangular pointed, large and wide-set. The eyes are almond shaped and the profile forms two straight planes and they are usually green, yellow, copper or blue. Although, they have different colors, they are known for a shimmery white coats. Hunting skills of these delicate cats are not developed well.

The Ankara (Angora) Rabbit which is originated from Ankara although it is raised in many different countries, has a short neck,



round head and its ears covered with short and thin coat are pointed and apart from each other. Eyes of these white coated rabbits are red. Ankara rabbit is famous with its long – reaching almost 40 centimeters, fine, soft and bright coat which is suitable for weaving. They are sheared when they become two or three months old and an Angora rabbit produces average of one kilogram of wool every year. Angora wool which is light and available for keeping warm is a very precious industrial material as it does not cause allergies.



Gölbaşı Love Flower (*Centaurea Tchihatcheffii*) which is among the original plants of our region was found by Hippocrates and took its name from mythological creature, the Centaur. Colloquially called as Red Centaurea, Iridescent, and Bride Button, this plant has red, purple and pink flowers. According to the legend, it blossoms every spring as a griever to the situation of two young lovers whose relation is impossible and tells the story of this desperate love with its different colors. They usually raise



at the East part of Mogan Lake. This species is endangered due to excessive collecting, fatal effect of pesticides, afforestation and construction activities. The Ankara (Angora) Crocus which is accepted as the herald of spring, is another plant special to the region

and raised in Ankara and its environs. The Ankara Crocus which is distinguished from other species with its yellow color emerges in February- April when the snow melts down. Sources wrote that days when the crocus blossomed is Celebrated as the Spring Holiday under the name of “An.Tah.Sum.Sar” during the Hittite Empire. Ankara Pear which is one of the local and standard winter fruit preferred due to its high quality and long storage ability is an original species of Ankara. Ankara is the second pear producer following Bursa in terms of both number of pear trees and production. It is mainly raised in Çubuk, Kızılcahamam, Nallıhan, Kalecik, Ayaş and Kazan provinces of our city. Another fruit which is special to Ankara is a grape species named Kalecik Karası. Raised within the borders of Kalecik province of Ankara city located in the Kızılırmak Valley, is an important wine grapes of our country due to its outstanding performance to the local conditions. The sapling of this plant started to give product in 3 years time. Average of 1 tones of product can be taken from one decare and 1 kilogram of grape is enough to produce 1 bottle of wine. Soil of the province are mainly brown or red-brown soil. The special ingredient of Kalecik Karası is due to this soil containing large amount of calcium. These kinds of soils

are formed in the regions showing special climate characteristics. Special micro-climate formed due to Kızılırmak River that crosses through the province is combined with the special characteristics of this soil, making Kalecik Karası one of the most important wine grapes of the country. When the Kalecik Karası grape saplings are taken to the other geographic regions, it loses its characteristics. In other words, the Kalecik Karası wine can only be made from grapes raised in the Kalecik Karası province. Gölbaşı Andesite stone which is another trade value special to Ankara has survived until our time after being used by all the Anatolian civilizations. It is pink and gray in color and shows resistance to erosion. Due to its characteristics of keeping the buildings warm during winter, it is preferred as an insulating material used at the exterior insulation of state office buildings, apartments and villas. Its decorative and nonskid quality makes it an indispensable choice of the construction sector. Ankara is also famous with its extinct Ankara (Tumbler) Pigeon and the Ankara Honey.

## Climate

Ankara which is generally under the influence of continental climate has cold and rainy winters and hot and dry summers. Climate

changes can be seen in the large area of the city. Steppe climate which is the distinct characteristics of the Central Anatolia climate can be seen at the South parts of the city while temperate and rainy characteristics of the Black Sea region can be observed at the North.

## Monthly average temperatures in Ankara

January (5,4), February (-0,3) March (3,2), April (10,3), May (19,0), June (22,6) July (23,5), August (24,3), September, October (14,4), November (8,0), December (1,9) Annual Average:12,5C°.

## Transportation

Transportation opportunity to every city in the country is possible from the intercity bus terminal (AŞTİ) which is located at the center

of highway networks.

It is possible to travel between Ankara İstanbul, Ankara-İzmir, Ankara-Balıkesir, Ankara-Isparta-Burdur, Ankara-Zonguldak, Ankara-Adana, Ankara-Elazığ-Diyarbakır by train.

Airline transportation is available at the international Ankara Esenboğa Airport located 28 kilometers away from the city center, giving domestic and foreign flight services. There are modern and technically equipped terminal buildings, 4336 vehicle capacity parking lot, food court, shops, banks, rent-a-car, taxi and bus services at the domestic and international flights sections of the International Ankara Esenboğa Airport. Transportation between the Ankaracity center and theEsenboğa Airport is carried out by special HAVAŞ and EGO (line no: 442) buses.



## IMPORTANT TELEPHONES

### The Ministry of Culture and Tourism

**Address:** İsmet İnönü Bul. No:5 Emek-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 212 83 00

**Web:** www.kulturturizm.gov.tr

### The Ankara Governorship

**Phone:** (312) 306 66 66

**Web:** www.ankara.gov.tr

### The Regional Directorate of Culture and Tourism

**Address:** Anafartalar Caddesi No:67 Ulus-ANK.

(EskiAdliyeBinası)

**Phone:** (312) 310 87 87 Faks: (312) 310 03 42

**Web:** http://kurumsal.kultur.gov.tr/turkiye/ankara

**E-mail:** iktm06@kultur.gov.tr

### Ankara Central Tourism Information Bureau

**Address:** Gençlik Parkı No:10 Ulus-ANK.

**Phone/Fax:** (312) 324 01 01

### Train Station Tourism Information Bureau

**Address:** Talat Paşa Bulvarı, (inside of train station)

**Tel/Fax:** (312) 309 04 04

### Esenboğa Tourism Information Bureau

**Address:** Esenboğa (Airport) Havalimanı

Departures, arriving station

**Phone/Fax:** (312) 398 03 48- 590 40 00/7529

### THY Information and Reservation Bureau

**Address:** Atatürk Blv. No154 Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 428 02 00 - 444 08 49 (R)

## TRANSPORTATION

### Bus Terminal (AŞTi)

**Phone:** (312) 207 10 00

### Train Station (TCDD)

**Phone:** (312) 444 82 33

### Esenboğa Airport

**Phone:** (312) 590 40 00

### HAVAŞ

**Phone:** (312) 444 04 87

### The Ankara Metropolitan Municipality

**Phone:** (312) 507 10 00

## EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

**Police:** 155

**Gendarme:** 156

**Ambulance:** 112

**Fire Department:** 110

## TOURISM SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES

### Ankara Tourist Guide Chamber (ANRO)

**Address:** Göreme Sokak 6/8Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4689899

### Anatolia Tourism Management Association (ATİD)

**Address:** Ziya Gökalp Cad. Dr. Mediha Eldem Sok.No:33/5 Kat:2 Kızılay-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4303548

### Federation of Turkish Cooks

**Address:** Hasköy Mah.Üçpınar Cad.4.Sok.No:2Keçiören-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)3169316

### Turkish Camping and Caravan Association

**Address:** BestekarSok.No:62/12Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4661997

### The Association of Turkish Travel Agencies (AnkaraBYK)

**Address:** Mebus Evleri, Ayten Sokak No:28/3 Tandoğan-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)2128333

### SKAL International Ankara

**Adres:** Bestekar Sok. No: 64 Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4661850

### Ankara Health Tourism Association

**Address:** Oğuzlar Mah. 1377.Sok. No:21 Balgat-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)2879797

### Ankara Thermal Tourism Investors and Managers Association

**Address:** Ceyhun Atıf Kansu Cad. 1263. Sok. No:3/1 Balgat-ANK.

**Phone:** (312) 4737400

## TOURISM SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES HAVING MAIN OFFICE IN ANKARA

### The Turkish Hoteliers Federation (TÜROFED)

**Address:** JWMarriott Ankara Otel, Kızılırmak Mah.Muhsin

Yazıcıoğlu Cad. No:1 Ofis1-2 Söğütözü Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)2877066

### The Turkish Tourism Investors Association Ankara Representativeship (TYD)

**Address:** Karum İş Merkezi D Blok No: 368 Kavaklıdere-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4551400

### Belek Tourism Investors Joint Venture Ankara (BETUYAB)

**Address:** Nextlevel Eskişehir Yolu Dumlupınar Blv. No:3

A Blok Daire 119 Söğütözü ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4415427

### The Union of Tourist Guides (TUREB)

**Adress:** Kızılay Mah. Menekşe1 Sok. No: 8-B D.19 Çankaya-ANK.

**Phone:** (312)4170394

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