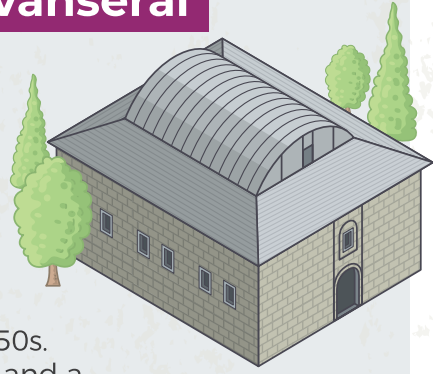


Millet Caravanserai

It is located in front of Çarşı Mosque, below the bazaar area. It has no epitaph. But its estimated that it was built during 1850s. There is a courtyard and a shadirvan in the middle of the two-storey caravanserai, which is made of cut stones. This caravanserai was restored between 2009-2011 years according to its original form and has been opened to service as a boutique hotel.



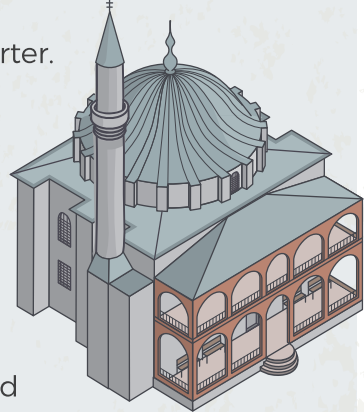
Kaşkaloğlu Mansion

The mansion is shown among the most beautiful examples of the traditional residential architecture in the district with its magnificent looks thanks to its bay windows and rooms separated by cantilevers. A hotel, a restaurant and a local product sale area have been added within the area of the mansion, which was restored between 2012-2013 years.



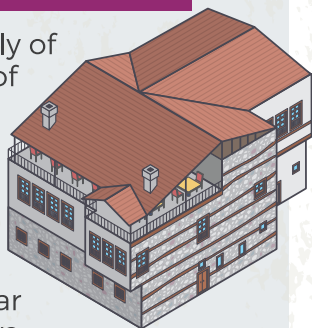
Gümrükçü Osman Pasha Mosque

It is located at Osmanpaşa Quarter. The text on the crown gate at the external courtyard shows that it was built in 1824. It is one of the rarest works that survived until this day, from the Ottoman period. It has a square plan with one dome and single minaret. The mosque was in damaged state because of the long years of natural conditions; it has become a part of the district again after the restoration works.

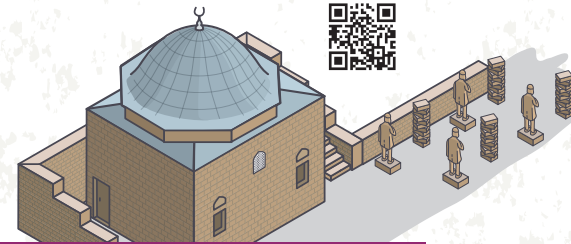


Hacıemiroğulları Mansion and 1071 Historical Park

It belongs to the family of Metin Emiroğlu, one of the former ministers from Arapgir. It is known that the mansion was built in 1805 by the order of Emiroğlu family. The mansion was donated to Malatya Governorship by Dear Metin Emiroğlu. After Malatya Governorship restored the mansion and



Arapgir Municipality furnished it, the structure has been opened to the service as Hacıemiroğulları Mansion and 1071 Historical Park. The goal is to raise the historical consciousness level of the future generations.

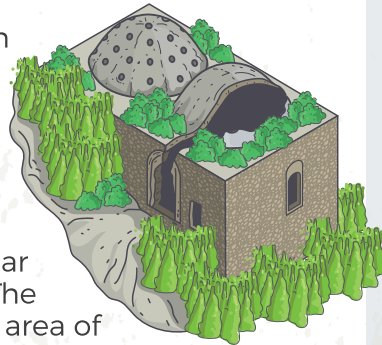


Molla Eyüp Masjid (Library)

Molla Eyüp Masjid is located within the borders of Osmanpaşa Quarter. But it is also known as İspanakçı Mustafa Pasha Library, as it was used as a library after a period. The masjid where the library is located has a complex architectural appearance; its entrance is at the northern corner of the west wall, below the ground level. It has a rectangular plan and single dome. This masjid was used as a library after the library between this structure and Ulu Mosque collapsed. The actual construction year is unknown.

Elmasik Turkish Bath

The turkish bath that is located next to the Arapgir River Bridge at the lower section of Arapgir Cumhuriyet Primary Education School has a rectangular plan and two domes. The structure is built on an area of 256 square meters. It has distinguishing features in terms of its form. Its portal is decorated with embossments. The dome on the right hand side has cracks with some collapsed sections, which require repairs. The top section of the turkish bath, which is made of smoothly carved cut stones, has a cover made of earth. The building belongs to Ottoman period.



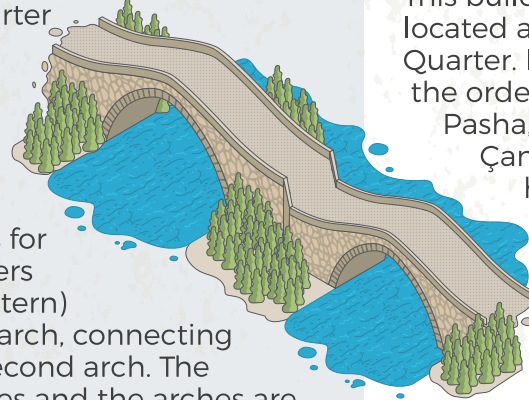
Sheikh Hasan Onar Tomb and 800 Year-old Djemevi

The djemevi that was built approximately 800 years ago by the order of Bayat tribe leader and faith leader Sultan Onar, also known as Sheikh Hasan, is located at Onar Quarter, together with the tomb of Sheikh Hasan. The untouched houses in this neighborhood, which is also known as a significant center of faith for the culture of Alevism, are still preserving the traditional architecture of Arapgir. Onar Djemevi is known as the oldest djemevi in Anatolia.



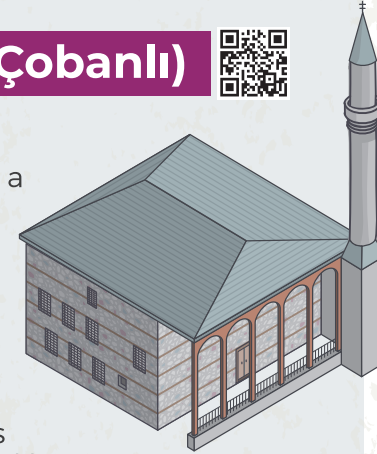
Meydan Bridge

The bridge allows for the passage of passengers and vehicles for Arapgir Osmanpaşa Quarter and Serge Quarter. The bridge is built in north-south direction. The road coming from Osmanpaşa Quarter provides passage with the bridge. It protrudes for approximately 2.5 meters towards the Şihlar (western) direction after the first arch, connecting to Serge road via the second arch. The bridge has two arch-eyes and the arches are built with pointed arch style. The arches do not have the same directions. Interconnection is provided with a wall that has natural rock foundation. The angle of the connection wall above the natural rock also divides the increasing water flows during spring months, as well as the floods. The opening width of the big arch eye is 14 meters and its height is 7 meters. The opening width of the small arch is 10 meters and its height is 6 meters. The bridge piers stand on the rock. It has a width of 5 meters. Although the bridge was made up of cut stones, khorasan mortar with rubble and crushed rocks can be observed in scope of other sections. Although the bridge epitaph cannot be read completely, it is thought it was built during 17th century.



Şakir Pasha (Çobanlı) Mosque

The mosque, which has a single minaret but no dome, was built on the inclined area at the slopes of Kombaşı Hill of Çobanlı Quarter; the corners are made up of black cut stones while the other sections of the wall are supported by rubble stones and wooden beams. The top section of the wooden roof is coated with sheet metal. Çobanlı Mansion is located 100 meters east of the mosque that is 2 km away from the district center. The eastern facade seems to have two floors because of the elevation difference; the bottom floor has one small and one large room including the mihrab niche. The mosque was built in hijri year 1308 (1890-1891).



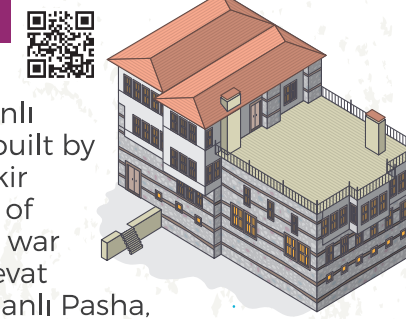
Eskişehir Valley

Eskişehir Valley was the initial location where Arapgir was built. The valley, which contains three quarters, is the meeting point of the history, nature and culture.



Cevat Çobanlı Pasha Mansion

This building is located at Çobanlı Quarter. It was built by the order of Şakir Pasha, father of hero Cevat Çobanlı Pasha, during 1890s. The mansion consists of four floors including the cellar, basement, ground and the first floor; the main walls are made up of pitch-faced stones while the corners are made up of cut stones. It is supported by wooden girders and pillars. The building plan includes an internal anteroom in addition to haremlik (reserved for women) and selamlık (reserved for men) sections. The mansion is accessed via the southwestern facade. The ground after the entrance is paved with stone plates.



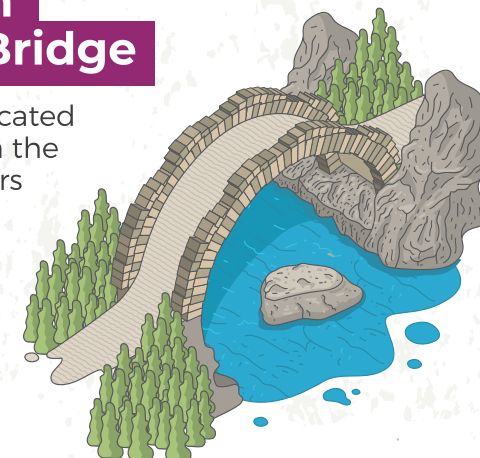
Onar Rock Tombs

The place with 19 rock tomb chambers at the southern section of the Kayadibi Stream towards the internal part of the neighborhood is one of the must-see locations, especially because of the interesting style and size of the chambers that provide access to each other. There are various hieroglyphs on the walls drawn in brick red in addition to various geometrical shapes, horses, camels, birds, people, goats and circles with eight sections. It is known that these rock tombs are older than the Roman period; some of them were used by Roman and Byzantine Empires as churches while in the following periods Anatolian Seljuk Turks used the location for residential purposes.



Suceyin Stone Bridge

It is located within the borders of Suceyin Village of the district. This historical stone bridge does not have an epitaph therefore there is no absolute information about its construction date or by whose order it was built. The bridge is located at the rocky mountain skirt. The bridge is located along the caravan route that was used for providing passage to the north, between Malatya-Giresun and Gümüşhane in the



middle ages. The bridge has architectural differences when compared to other historical bridges in Arapgir. This bridge is thought to belong to the period of Roman civilization, who lived here before Turks settled in Arapgir.

Kale Bridge

It is located at Arapgir Osmanpaşa Quarter. It is located 100 meters over the area, where Göz Stream mixes with Kozluk Creek. The bridge connects the area between Eskişehir with the Meydan Bridge of Serge Quarter (former Arapgir). The bridge arch is made up of cut stones while the walls are made of rubble stones. The half of the eastern arch of the one-eyed bridge, which has a round arch, is buried under the earth. The wall that is built as of the arch floor on the west side of the bridge has a function to protect against floods. The arch and the upper sections were repaired. The bridge is in usable state. The passengers are able to use it to pass. There is no epitaph. It bears the properties of the bridges made before the pre-Ottoman period. Together with Meydan Bridge, it allows passage to the opposite shore of Kozluk Creek. It bears architectural similarities to Meydan Bridge. It is thought the bridge was built by early-period Turkish Beyliks in Anatolia.



Kayaarası Canyon

This location is used for natural sport activities and is famous for its perfect sceneries. This natural formation, which is also called as Kayaarası by the people of Arapgir district, is a 10 km length area between Çınarparını and Hapuşka. Kayaarası (the place between the rocks) name is given after its structure that looks like a wall made up of steep rocks at the left and right hand sides of the water. The plane, red poplar, wild oak and wild fruits grow at Kayaarası. It is possible to frequently see various endemic plant species at this canyon such as mountain fig, çidik, hackberry, fritillaria imperialis, basil, thyme, mint and caper plants in addition to mountain goats, otters, foxes, partridges, rabbits, bears and rarely lynx animals. There are many locations suitable for camping along this canyon that provides visitors with extremely enchanting sceneries and experiences, especially for the lovers of adventure and nature tourism.

