

## Elaziğ Covered Bazaar

This historical place, which has been offering services since 1928, not only has six entrances and exits, but also contains more than a hundred stores and workplaces. The covered bazaar, where you can find all kinds of local products peculiar to Elaziğ, is always crowded and active during the day. The historical covered bazaar also contains the bazaar sections for the Fishermen, Butchers and Kadayif Sellers.

## Elaziğ City Museum (Historical Government Office)

It was built in 1896 by the order of Governor Enis Pasha as a Government Office. The Old Government Office is one of the late period Ottoman civil architectural works. The building has two floors; its ground floor is made of cut stone with a base area of 970 m<sup>2</sup>. The corners of the building protrude towards the outside and the protruding sections are decorated with cut stones. The historical Government Office is today used as the City Museum.

## Historical Kazım Efendi Street

The historical Elaziğ houses, which have been completely restored and which reflect the local architectural style, are located at the city center of Elaziğ, along the street on the southern side of Gazi Street. One of these houses belong to the religious scholar Musa Kâzım Harput (1894-1967) who was from Harput and who spent his life here. The Street was named Kâzım Efendi in honour of him.

## Harput Music Museum

Under the theme of Harput Music Kürsübaşı Tradition, the musical instruments to play Harput Music are displayed at the museum that is located in front of Harput Castle, where information is available as well as the portraits of historical masters of music and music history of the Ottoman Empire.

## Mor Ahron Monastery (Muşar Church)

The exact date of construction of the church, which is located within the borders of Işıklar hamlet of Suyatağı village in Baskil district of Elaziğ, is not known. Due to its name, it is estimated that it was built in 329 by the Assyrian priest St. Mor Ahron. The entrance floor and the half-destroyed second floor of the monastery have survived to the present day. Since the peak (1386 m) on which the monastery is located dominates the region, it was also used as a military observation post. Saint Mor Ahron is an Assyrian priest. According to rumors, the Roman Emperor Constantine I offered half of his empire to St. Mor Ahron because he healed the sick daughter of him, but St. Mor Ahron asked Constantine the Great to build this monastery.

## Harput Castle

The Castle was built by Urartians in the 8th century B.C. It consists of two individual sections as the internal and external walls/castle. Harput, which means "Stone Castle", was conquered by Turks in 1085, under the leadership of Çubuk Beg. It is rumored that because of the drought that occurred during the construction of the castle; instead of using water to prepare the mortar, Urartians workers poured the milk from the nearby folds and herds. These milks, which were poured into the area where the construction was carried out with channels carved from wood, were mixed with eggs and white lime and Horasan mortar was made and the castle was built with this mortar. Harput Castle is also known by the community as "Milk Castle".

## Hazarbaba Ski Center

Hazarbaba Ski Center is located at 1850 m altitude on Hazarbaba Mountain (2,347 m) that is located on the southern side of Sivrice district. With its magnificent Hazar Lake scenery, Hazarbaba Ski Center offers various services for ski-lovers during the period between December and March, including the ski lift and the cafeteria facilities in addition to its ski track. The ski center offers services with its 1100 meters of ski lift as well as other mechanical facilities. It is 6 km away from the district center and the access to the ski center is provided via asphalt road.

## Batık Kent (Sunken City)

This location, which is hidden under the blue waters of Hazar Lake, was revealed when the waters of Hazar Lake ebbed and it has been protected as 1st degree archeological and natural area since it was registered with such status in 1991. Although most of the historical ruins are still under water, we are able to see some small sections above the water level. The Sunken City, which preserves its mystery, has been the subject of various legends that are more interesting than each other. An ancient settlement area with an area of 2,5 km<sup>2</sup> was found under water based on the studies on this Sunken City. Many travelers note that a church with relics was located at this place in addition to Gölcük village and it is rumored that the church was the patriarchate center (Katogikosluk) which used to be the equivalent of Papacy for the Gregorian Christians.

## Ispir Mansion

The two-floor mansion, which is located at Ağın district center, belongs to 19th century Ottoman period. It was built 125 years ago by the order of the first mayor Ekrem İSPİR and his family.

## Hazarbaba Adventure Park and Zipline

Hazarbaba Adventure Park, which is located at Sivrice district / Hazarbaba Mountain offers services with the 1100 meters of ski lift that extends to Hazarbaba Ski Center, the giant swing (12 m), entertainment parkours assembled on trees at the adventure park as well as countless gazebos with Hazar Lake scenery for picnic. The Adventure Park, which is 8 km away from Sivrice district center, is accessed via the road of Hazarbaba Ski Center.

## Sivrice Water Sports Center

The water sports center located at Sivrice district center offers possibilities for various water sports at Hazar Lake in addition to parasailing, jet-ski, canoe, ringo, water skiing, diving, paragliding and zip coaster possibilities. There is a cafe and restaurant that offers services for the visitors at the center.

## Keban Dam

Keban Dam is located in Keban district center that is 45 km away from the city center. The construction of Keban Dam and the hydroelectric plant was started in 1965, while it was put into service in 1974. It is the first giant investment made by Turkey in terms of power production as well as being the first giant dam created by Turkish engineers. It is also the second biggest artificial lake in Turkey. In addition to the natural beauties of the dam lake, the trout production is carried out at the nearby fish farms as well as line fishing along the shores of the lake.

## Palu Castle

Having been surrounded by Murat River from south and southeast, this castle is a hard-to-conquer castle which is naturally advantageous for defense as its northern and western sides are steep. According to Evliya Çelebi, when Timur saw that castle, he returned without even trying to conquer. There are many structures in the castle that have survived to the present day, such as the Urartian rock epitaph, rock graves, rock tunnels, temples, water cisterns, worship niches, rock stairs and rock warehouses.

## Saklıkapı Canyon

Having a length of 3000 meters, the canyon height varies between 5-150 meters while its width varies between 1-50 meters. The canyon, of which one end opens towards the Euphrates River, is a peerless trekking parkour for the lovers of nature and adventure. The canyon is located within the borders of Akuşağı village that is 45 km away from Baskil district center. It can be accessed both via road or by using boats along the Euphrates.

## Karaleylek Canyon

Karaleylek Canyon is located along the Euphrates within the borders of Baskil district / Kumlutarla village. It is a wonder of nature where black storks make nests. It is estimated that the number of black stork couples in the world is nearly 10-15 thousand. The canyon is accessed via boats.

# Elaziğ

## map & guide



Discover Euphrates

# GO Elaziğ

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