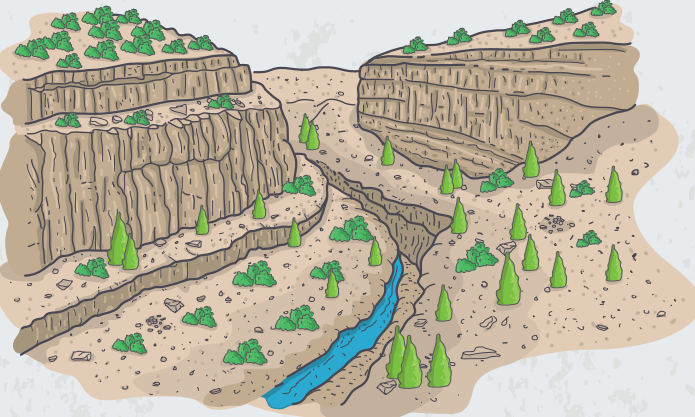


Taşhan

The structure located at the center of Hekimhan district was built with two sections. At the first section there is an epitaph on the entrance door, of which left side is written in Armenian, middle part in Seljuk Turkish and right side in Assyrian. The Arabic date that is written on the epitaph with Seljuk thuluth shows Hijri 615 date (1218 A.D.). The epitaph mentions Seljuk Sultan Kaykaus I (1210-1219). Kaykaus I was the grandson of Kilij Arslan II and son of Kaykhusraw I. He was the Malatya Governor before inheriting the throne. The structure was restored by the Regional Directorate of Foundations between 2006-2009 years.

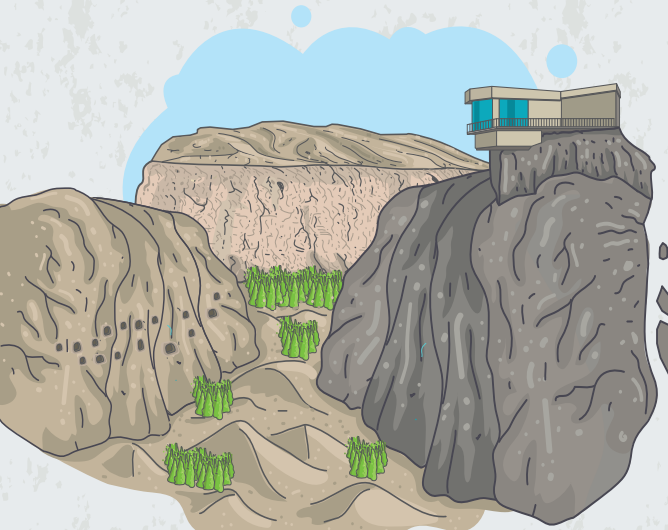


Girmanca Canyon

Drawing attention to its historical and natural beauties, Girmanca Canyon in the Hekimhan district of Malatya is an important stopover point for nature lovers. The canyon with steep rocks attracts the visitors with its sceneries created by the trees and Kuru Streamlet that pours in the middle. The canyon is 20 km away from the city center and it provides the possibilities for various sports activities in addition to drawing attention with its natural structure and rocky formations shaped by the water flows. This canyon is the ideal area for the nature lovers who desire to avoid the stress of urban life.

Sultansuyu Studfarm

Located within the borders of Akçadağ district, Sultansuyu Studfarm was founded in 1865 with the name of "Sultansuyu Çiftlikatu Hümayun" to meet the animal product needs of the army such as mounts, felt, fleece etc. until 1908. After 1928, "Sultansuyu Studfarm" was founded based on the order (no. 6943, date: 29 July 1928) of the committee of high representatives to breed horses required by the army's light cavalry unit as well as to improve the horse breeds in addition to breeding thoroughbred Arabian horses with characteristics suitable for desert. Hara is famous for his thoroughbred Arabian horses. The establishment also provides support to the local farmers in terms of agriculture and animal husbandry. There are locations suitable for picnic and rest at Sultansuyu Studfarm and Sultansuyu Dam in its vicinity.



Levent Valley

This (28-km long) natural wonder, which was created as the result of geological deformations that occurred approximately 65 million years ago, is shown among the most

sting natural areas of the world with its geological properties as well as having remnants from neolithic age. The valley contains extremely interesting geological formations, cliffs and hundreds of caves with rock reliefs on the wall parts. An observation terrace was built at the valley at the center of the rocky area that extends 28 km long to increase the visibility and to transform this natural wonder into a touristic attraction center. Levent Valley is not only becoming the new route for trekking, parachuting, rock climbing, camping, scouting etc. sports and alternative touristic activities but also, thanks to its picturesque sceneries during the autumn and summer months, it is also becoming one of the indispensable locations for photographers. Moreover, many domestic and foreign photograph artists are visiting the valley for camping.

Somuncu Baba Kulliyi and Tohma Canyon

Tohma Canyon is between Darende Somuncu Baba Mosque and Stone Bridge. Tohma Streamlet's both slopes contain steep rocks and form a steep valley. Natural cavities and cave-shaped parts on the rocks attract attention. Moreover, a water channel is created for Somuncu Baba Mosque by carving the rocks at the slope section of those rocks. Some sections of the channel, which were partly ruined, were repaired with concrete building materials. Rafting, trekking, photo-safari, climbing etc. activities are organized within the area. There is a beginning point for rafting sports in this area. The canyon is 8-km long and provides a convenient parkour of medium difficulty. A round trip takes nearly an hour. It takes 10 minutes to reach the canyon, from Somuncu Baba parking place.

Kudret Pool

The boiling water coming from the rocky area fills the three pools with different depths and constitutes the Kudret Pool, which is at Tohma Canyon of Darende. The water, which has thermal properties, has a temperature of 22° C in each season and comes from a source different than Tohma River. No chemical additives are used for the pool; the continuously boiling water fills and refreshes the pools. No disinfection chemicals are used for the pool, as it is always clean and clear; this is not only positive in terms of health, but also prevents any eye, nose and mouth irritation because of water contact during swimming.

The Kudret Pool, which has depths of 80,120 and 150 cm and consists of 3 pools, has dressing rooms, lockers and WC-washbasin for guests.

Günpınar Waterfall

Günpınar Waterfall is located at Günpınar Village of Malatya -Darende district. It is 7 km away from the district. Its water pours from the source at a height of nearly 40 meters, in three stages. The spring water coming at the left hand side, which is independent from the main streamlet, freezes during the winter season and the waterfall reminds us of Pamukkale with that looks. There are also food & beverage facilities available in the vicinity of the waterfall. Also you can walk (nearly 1.5 km) towards the source of the water.

Ansır Caves

Ansır Caves are located at an important location in terms of its sceneries and natural beauties at 10 km west of Yazihan district, in the vicinity of Buzluk Village that dominates Yazihan Plain along the historical silk road. Although it is not exactly known for how long people used the caves as shelter, the marks of paleolithic age and Hittites can be observed on the rocky cave walls. There are also the marks of the Roman and Byzantine periods at the historical settlement areas located at Ansır Valley. It is said that these ancient caves were used as the settlement location of Christians who escaped from the oppression of rulers of the period during the spreading years of Christianity.

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.

Roman Walls

The first walls were started to be built during the period of Titus, Constans I (363) continued while Justinianus (523) completed the construction. The walls, which once protected Melitene city from outside, are now in ruins. The construction of the walls, which was started with the construction of the Legion Headquarters (Legion XII) during the period of Roman Emperor Titus towards the end of 1. Century A.D., was expanded and continued by Traianus. The wall construction was accelerated during the period of Constans I and the walls gained their final shape during the period of Justinianus. Some of the walls, which were built on a pentagonal plan, have survived to the present day. The construction technique in the surviving parts: The inner and outer surfaces of the walls were covered with stones of regular size, and the flat stones were filled with rubble stones and fused with mortar. The damaged sections were reinforced with cut stones during the repairs carried out later. Based on records, it is said the walls had 11 gates and 95 bastions. The wall moat of the castle was expanded in 1060, and the walls of the city, which was conquered by Danişmentli Gümüştekin Ahmet Gazi on 18 September 1102, was repaired once again. Moreover, Evliya Çelebi mentions and gives information about the castle in his Book of Travel "Seyahatname".

Arslantepe Open Air Museum

It is 6 km from the center of Malatya. Arslantepe, which is considered the most important archaeological site of Malatya and is on the UNESCO Permanent World Heritage List, was converted into an open-air museum in 2011 and opened to visitors. The statue of King Tarhunza, two lion statues and wall reliefs unearthed during the excavations in 1932 are exhibited in Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum. A copy of each of these is exhibited in Arslantepe. Visitors can see the world's old adobe palace, king tomb, drainage line,

wall decorations and other remains at the excavation site. The finds that cannot be preserved and exhibited in Arslantepe are exhibited in the Archeology Museum.

Ulu Mosque

This mosque is located at Battalgazi district (former Malatya) and was built in 1224 by the order of Seljuk Ruler Kayqubad I. According to its epitaph, the names of the architects are Yakup bin Ebubekir el-Malati and Mansur bin Yakup. The mosque sections made of brick belong to the first shape of the mosque, while the stone sections belong to the later additions. It is the first and single example of Great Seljuk mosques in Anatolia, which are usually found in Iran, with its four-iwan plan. The front side of the mihrab is located next to its dome and there is a pool and garden in the middle section of the internal courtyard. The mosque is located at the district center and is available for visit every day.

Silahtar Mustafa Pasha Caravanserai

It was built in 1637 by the order of Bosnalı Mustafa Pasha who was the armorer of Murad IV. It is built on a rectangular area of 68x76 meters with an outdoor courtyard and covered hall. The building's architect is Master Ebubekir, son of Aleppo's Chief Architect Master Mehmet. The caravanserai is located along the routes that go the East, which is an important fact that shows the commercial density at the city. The caravanserai, which was built on a very durable foundation, not only had commercial but also military functions. It is a structure in scope of which linear stores constitute a kulliyi.

Poyraz Mansion Life Museum

Having been shown among the last civil architectural works of Ottoman Period in Malatya, 129-year old Poyraz Mansion has been turned into a Life Museum. The daily life of the period is displayed in the mansion which was built by using adobe, stone and wooden materials with a two-storey rectangular plan and wooden stairs, in addition to haremlik (parts reserved for women), selamlık (parts reserved for men) and life sections.

City Museum

The structure, which was used as a military recruitment office in Battalgazi district, was built in 1893 and is shown among the works built in the Late Ottoman period. Malatya City Museum is a museum created to introduce the cultural, historical, social and economic richnesses of the city by explaining the social and cultural life and transition period of the city by organizing temporary and permanent exhibitions based on the obtained data, by containing every kind of document, item, book, visual material, sound and video records about Malatya.

The Archeology Museum

The archeology museum that is located at Kerek is the place where various works that belong to Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, Hittites, Assyria, Urartian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods revealed as the result of scientific excavations and other works performed in Malatya and the surrounding area are displayed. The works obtained by excavations carried out at Arslantepe Mound, Cafer Mound, Imamoğlu Mound, Pirat Mound, Köşkerbaba Mound and the works obtained as the result of the recovery excavations carried out by the museum directorate are displayed in 32 showcases in 3 display halls based on chronological and thematic order. Most of the works displayed at the museum are the findings obtained from Arslantepe. Arslantepe showcases

display the world's oldest swords, spear-tips, seal impressions, pottery works, late Hittite period stone embossments that decorated the palace walls as well as other works.

Taşhoron Church

Located at Merkez Çavuşoğlu Quarter, this church was built on an area of 1335 sqm. with a rectangular plan (15.90 x 26.40 m) by using cut stones. The entrance is through the marble-decorated door at the western facade. There is an apse at the eastern side and four opposing little apses that can be accessed via the stairs, at the left and right hand sides of the apse. Until recently, blocks were used to cover the damages at the window openings on the walls and the entrance door at the western side of the church. It has been recently restored. The epitaph of the Armenian church is too damaged and the writings cannot be read.

Atatürk House

Atatürk House Museum was made of cut stones as an Ottoman structure (19th century). Atatürk stayed at this building when he visited Malatya in 1931 and 1937 years. The building was firstly used as a community center and public education center, after which it has been turned into a museum. The museum is arranged as a hall and six individual rooms, including a conference hall, a room where the items used by Atatürk during his Malatya visit are displayed, Atatürk's Library as well as photos from the Republic's foundation period.

İnönü Statue

The construction of the monument in front of the Provincial Hall was started in 1946 and completed in 1947. The sculptors are Nejat Sirel and Hakkı Atamulu. Ancient white stones are used for the pedestal part. Four sides of the monument display a fully-equipped Turkish soldier that participated in the War of Independence, a young sporter holding a disc, a student holding a torch in right hand and a book in left hand, male and female farmers at a wheat field and male figures with anvil and hammer.

Beşkonaklar Ethnography Museum and Traditional Malatya House

The mansions located along Saray Quarter - Sinema Street bear the properties of traditional Malatya mansions. These buildings consist of five consecutive two-storey mansions that look towards the street. In scope of the two mansions with three floors, four rooms are opened to display as traditional Malatya house and six rooms are opened as ethnographic works. The mansions were built at the beginning of 1900s and are shown among the most beautiful examples of civil architecture. The adobe was used as the main building material for the external facade while the beams, internal joinery works, flooring, ceilings, windows, doors, cupboards, stairs and platforms are made of wood. The iron is only used for fencing in scope of the doors, windows and ventilation parts above the door level. The main entrance doors have double wings with mostly oval windows above, which are described as light or wind sections. There are caged bay window sections that extend towards the street at window level. Selamlık section is accessed via the wide street door. This section is the guestroom of the house and is larger than other rooms. The ground of the courtyards are made of stone, which are generally created by laying the flat plate stones next to each other. The ground floor rooms are used as storeroom, cellar and floor furnace, therefore the windows are smaller.

Art Street

In addition to the art center where Malatya Metropolitan Municipality organizes various courses, there are Camera Museum, Culture Center, Children's Play House, Toy Museum, various food and beverage facilities at Malatya Sanat (Art) Street.

Radio Gramophone Museum

There are 703 pieces of radios, gramophones and microphones (most of which are still functional) displayed at Radio Gramophone Museum. They are displayed chronologically, and the oldest piece is a music box produced in 1890 (one of the first music players). Other than the radios and gramophones, there is a corner to take souvenir photos in the museum in addition to Malatya Radio corner, Fahri Kayahan corner, political communication corner, Istanbul radio house (first radio broadcast) corner and a radio repair shop.

Kerek Square and Kanalboyu

It is one of the symbol squares of the city, and it is a frequent destination for the residents of the city, especially in the summer months. Kanalboyu street is also one of the streets used for evening walks, starting from this square and extending to the ring road.

Historical Tahtalı Turkish Bath Museum

Tahtalı Turkish bath was built in 19th century. Its plan has four cross iwans and a corner seclusion cell in south-north direction. The Turkish bath consists of a dressing room, warmth section, heating section, material storage and water storage. It is significant in terms of reflecting the cultural texture within the neighborhood, as well as having reached to our day in a much more well-preserved durable shape when compared to similar buildings. The museum, which was created in this context, reflects the place and importance of water in daily life in Ottoman society, how it changed and developed in the historical process, and is important in terms of conveying the traditions and customs of the bath culture to the visitor.

The old Turkish bath culture is revived in the museum with wax sculptures, bath bowls, sabots, soaps, kildans etc. Turkish bath items by displaying Turkish bath traditions for grooms, soldiers, circumcision ceremonies, brides, looking for potential bride candidates etc. Moreover, the prepared verbal history room provides the visitors with various information about the Turkish bath and its history thanks to electronic media. Hologram technology is used at halvet and water storage sections of the Turkish bath to turn it into a living museum unlike others.

Şire Marketplace

Located in the center of commercial life in Malatya, where around 60% of the world's dried apricot production is made, the historical "Şire Pazarı" offers its customers apricots and other dried fruit varieties with geographical indication registration.

Fırat Railway Bridge

Fırat Railway Bridge built at Karakaya dam lake is the longest railway bridge in Turkey. The bridge has a length of 2.030 m with 60 m height, and is built on 30 pieces of reinforced concrete legs, and it consists of 29 pieces of steel girders, each of which have 65 m length and 366-ton weight. The steel girders were placed

between the reinforced concrete legs at ground level, and lifted to their positions with the help of hydraulic jacks. The bridge was opened for service on June 16, 1986.

Kömürhan Bridge

The Kömürhan Bridge, which is built at Karakaya Dam Lake between Malatya and Elazığ, not only provides passage in east-west direction for 16 provinces, but also is mentioned in many folk songs. New Kömürhan Bridge and the connection tunnel provides ease of passage to the touristic and commercial centers. There are also many old bridges in the area.



Nemrut Mountain National Park

Nemrut Mountain archeological site is located within the borders of Kahta District of Adıyaman and Büyükdüz Village of Pütürge. The graves and monumental statues built at the slopes of Nemrut Mountain with 2150 m of height to show Commagene King Antiochus I's gratitude to gods and ancestors, are among the most magnificent remnants from the Hellenistic Period. The monumental statues are spread towards the eastern, western and northern terraces. The big statues, which are between 8-10 m of heights, are well-preserved and are made of limestone blocks.

Street beautification was carried out in the area by restoring 10 historical mansions at Lezzet Street of Yeşilyurt Hiroğlu Quarter to transform this street into an area where local tastes are offered in addition to the existence of various museums mainly including the coffee, gastronomy and city memory museum.

Lezzet Street