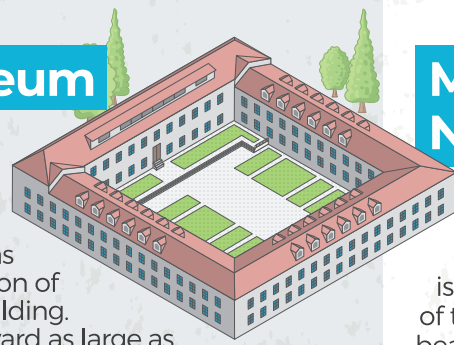


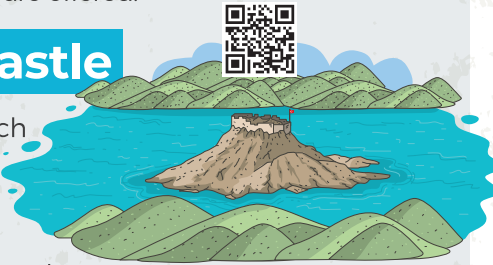
Tunceli Museum

2000 pieces of works are being displayed at the museum, which has been opened for visitors as of 2019 after the restoration of the historical barracks building. The museum has a backyard as large as 1800 m² in addition to the total indoor area of 5000 m². It includes a library, sections on archeology & ethnography, in addition to a section reserved for the culture of Alevism. The museum also contains workshops, laboratories, warehouses and an amphitheatre as well as a restaurant and a cafeteria where local dishes are offered.



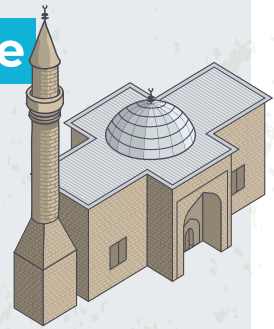
Pertek Castle

Pertek Castle, which was built on a hill on the shore of the Murat River in the south of the district, is located on the island today because of the flooding of the region with the Keban Dam coming into activation. The castle was repaired during the period of the Ottoman Empire, but the exact construction date is unknown. The castle consists of two walls that are nested into each other and the remnants of the buildings can be observed between the walls. There are hard red bricks placed between the dressed stones at the southern side of the castle, as well as dispersed blue tiles.



Yelmaniye Mosque

The mosque, which is located at Çemişgezek district center / Tepebaşı (Medrese) Quarter, stands on a hill that dominates the district and is reputed to have been built as a madrasah between 800-809 years (of the hegira) by the order of Emir Taceddin Yelman bin Keykubat bin Halit el-Kürdi during the period of Timur. It was later used as a mosque, after which it became known as Medrese (Madrasah) Mosque. The main section on the south part is the madrasah where education was given while the north section includes the rooms of the students as well as places such as kitchen and alms house. The mosque is made up of cut stones on a sloped area, and the crown gate with iwan shape at the western facade is the only part of the mosque that managed to preserve its uniqueness. The entrance, which has monumental looks with its meticulous stonemasonry and dimensions, is surrounded by geometrically decorated arches. The octagonal, geometrically decorated columns on both sides of the entrance, can rotate on its own axis when the door is opened. The mosque has a single dome and there is no minaret. The surrounding area of mihrab is decorated with green tiles. The minbar next to the attractive mihrab, where tiles and stones are used together, has plain looks. The mosque belongs to the transition period between the Seljuk and Ottoman architectural styles.



Kutu Stream and Beaches

This special stream, which is located 20 km away from Tunceli town center along Erzincan road and which is fed by the snow waters, offers many opportunities such as swimming in the stream to get refreshed in addition to sunbathing in summer months, on the beach chairs of the facilities and beaches organized by private establishments.



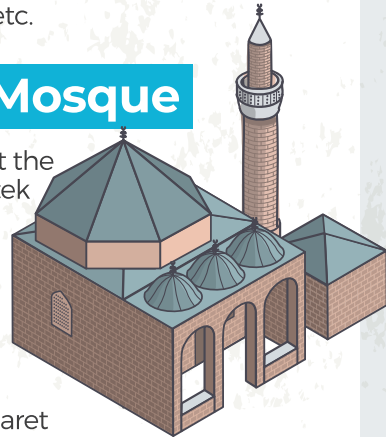
Munzur Valley National Park

Munzur Valley National Park is not only one of the most beautiful areas of Tunceli but also one of the leading natural beauties in Turkey. The valley, which was declared as national park in 1971, has a total area of 42.674 hectares. The national park is full of oak trees and it hosts many animals such as bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats (Capra Aegagrus), mountain goats with hook-shaped horns (Rupicapra Rupicapra Ornata), sea otters, lynxes and partridges. The valley presents a magnificent environment for its visitors with its unique scenery, rich vegetation and the variety of animals. It is one of the most preferred locations for activities such as swimming, fishing, picnic etc.



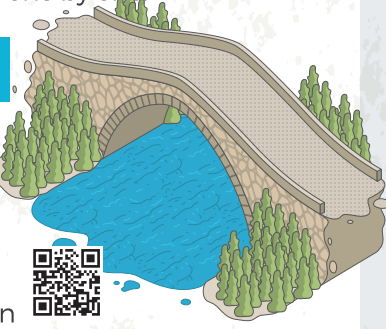
Çelebi Agha Mosque

It was built in 1570 at the southern area of Pertek district, along the shores of Murat River. The building, which is made up of cut and rubble stones, consists of a narthex with three domes and the main place with a single dome. There is a minaret and fountain with iwan on the wall of the place with cradle vault located at the western side of the main place. The fountain, minaret and the narthex walls are made up of two-colored cut stones. Çelebi Agha Mosque was moved to Pertek district center after the region was submerged because of the waters of Keban Dam Lake, by the Restoration Department of Middle East Technical University, after the stones were numbered one by one.



Tağar Bridge

Tağar Bridge is a historical structure which is located 3 km away from Çemişgezek town center, and it is built on the river with the same name. According to the epitaph on the bridge, it was built by the order of Yusuf Ziya Pasha to connect the villages in the plains with each other during the Ottoman period between 1807-1808. The bridge is made up of cut stones; the bridge length is 29 m and its width is 4.35 m. The spandrel walls of the bridge are made up of rubble stone. The one-eyed bridge with the pointed arch rises towards the middle section and gets lower towards the sides. The bridge, which managed to survive until this day, is under protection and is no longer used today.



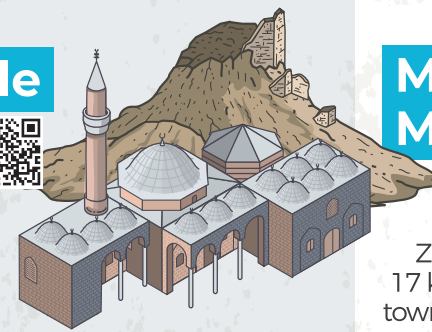
Hozat Ergen Church

Ergen Church, which is one of the biggest churches in Tunceli, was built by Armenians 1300 years ago with cut stone blocks with the help of masonry technique in Geçimli village. It is located 17 km away from Hozat district. It displays the details of the traditional stonemasonry of the region. The church is bigger than other churches in the region and although the ceiling of the church got collapsed, its walls are still standing.



Sağman Castle and Kulliye

The castle in Sağman village of Pertek is located on a hill that dominates the local area. Although there is no information on its exact construction date, based on what Evliya Celebi tells, it might have been built by the order of a Turkish beg from Artuqid Dynasty in Diyarbakır. The castle walls on the western and southern slopes of the hill survived until today. The mosque in the same village is reputed to be built by the order of Salih Beg, son of Keyhüsrev Beg in 1555. The main location with the dome has a square plan and it is accessed through the crown gate that is made up of colored rocks. The top section of the dome that is placed on an octagonal frame is made up of stones. The nearby tomb with hexagonal plan is embellished with colored stone arches. The columns made of marble and porphyry stones at the entrance of Sağman Mosque, which has been recently restored, are not available today. The carving works on the entrance door are very attractive and meticulously made. There is a public fountain place with more than thirty taps next to the mosque, which is made up of whole marble stone.



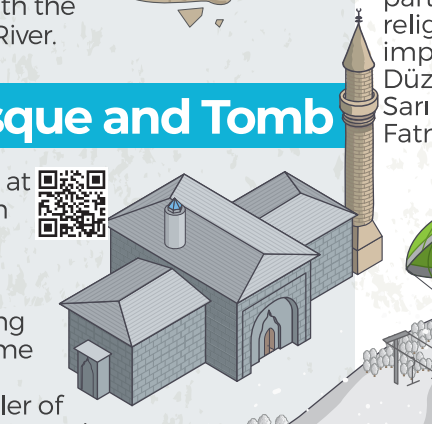
Natural Sports Center (Rafting and Zipline Center)

Rafting and zipline activities are organized at the center that is located at Munzur Valley-Ana Fatma location. It is possible at this center to use zipline above Munzur River in addition to the rafting activities together with the peerless beauty of Munzur River.



Elti Hatun Mosque and Tomb

The mosque that is located at Mazgirt district center/Islam Quarter has two epitaphs. The inscriptions are too damaged to read, but it is understood that the building was built in 1252 in the name of Elti Hatun who was the sister of Uzun Hasan, the ruler of Aq Qoyunlu. The whole mosque is made up of cut stone materials along north-south direction with rectangular plan. The building, which is entered through the eastern facade, consists of a square sanctuary in addition to square-shaped narthex which is closed from four sides, next to the northern side of the sanctuary.



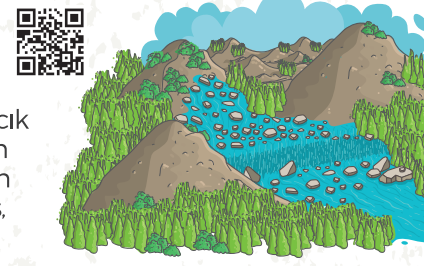
Rabat Castle and Rabat Bridge

The valley, which is registered as a grade 1 archeological site, draws attention with its natural beauties in addition to Rabat Castle and Bridge. It is possible to reach this historical location by vehicle in nearly 40 minutes, from the center of the province. The caves, the waterfall, the bridge and the castle although the castle does not have an apparent castle form are the points to visit in this area.



Munzur Springs and Munzur Baba Visiting Place

Munzur Springs are located in Ziyaret village that is 17 km away from Ovacık town center and 80 km away from Tunceli town center. Munzur Springs, which are the main sources for the Munzur Streamlet, present magnificent sceneries for the visitors in every season. Munzur Springs are one of the favorite locations for the nature tourism and faith tourism. While it is frequently visited by the domestic and foreign tourists, it is also protected by the local people as a holy place. This location is a center of faith that has been recognized as holy for centuries, in scope of Dersim Alevism. The visiting location is named after Munzur Baba, whose legend is told in various versions.



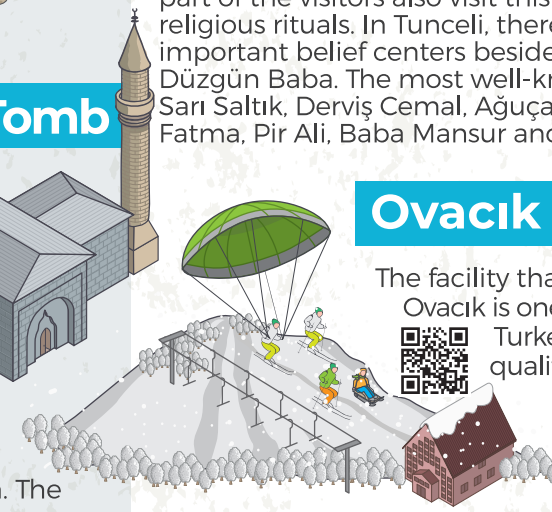
Düzgün Baba Mountain and Visitation Place

The visitation place of Düzgün Baba, which is sacred in Dersim Alevism, is located in Nazımiye district of Tunceli. The belief center, which is the best one of the places that attract the most visitors among the belief centers in the province, is visited by tens of thousands of people every year with its two cemevis established on the northern and southern foothill of the mountain with the same name. 35 km away from the city center. The height of Düzgün Baba Mountain is 2,097 m and the place to visit is at the summit of the mountain. There is Çile Cave on the path used to go to the visiting place at the top of the mountain, and a significant part of the visitors also visit this cave to perform their religious rituals. In Tunceli, there are many important belief centers besides the visit place of Düzgün Baba. The most well-known of these are Sarı Saltık, Derviş Cemal, Ağuçan, Kureyş Baba, Ana Fatma, Pir Ali, Baba Mansur and Büyüğeşme.



Ovacık Ski Center

The facility that is located at Tunceli Ovacık is one of the ski locations in Turkey that has the highest quality of snow. Moreover, a mountain coaster facility is going to be put into service in the very soon.



Çemişgezek Cave Cells

There are nearly 20 cells carved for accommodation inside the limestone rocks rising in front of Çemişgezek town center, which are called by the local people as "cave cells" or "dervish cells". The cave cells consist of a series of rooms ordered as three floors with long corridors, as well as big windows to illuminate these rooms. The width of the rooms is 2,5 meters while their depth is 1,7 m. Moreover there are cisterns in which the water coming from between the rocks gather to meet the water requirement. There are also rock stairs to reach the upper rooms, as well as galleries.



Tunceli

map & guide



GO Tunceli



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