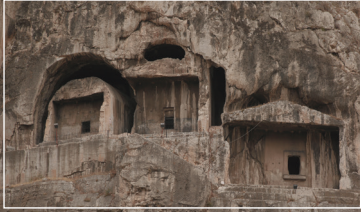


© Amasya



Amasya which is realm of Sultan's son that had become school for the greatest Sultans for centuries is cultural treasury with historical structure, cultural richness and magnificent pieces which had survived until present time.

Kral Kaya Mezarları (King Rock Tombs)



Kral Kaya (King Tombs) where you arrive there by passing through narrow streets of Hatuniye Neighborhood and railway which has roads and ladders which are carved into rocks is located in a point which is dominant over city. Tomb rooms belong to kings which had used Amasya as capital between BC 333 to BC 26. There were built on slopes of Harsena Mountain by carving limestone rocks.. Passing which are carved behind tombs take attention rather than interior of tombs.

Amasya Castle

There are water well called "Cilanbolu", cistern and dungeon within Amasya Castle which is located in escarpments of Harsena Mountain.

Yalıboyu Houses

Yalıboyu houses which are located in city center carrying all features of Ottoman Architecture has been built near to Yeşilirmak over historical fortification walls as being cob filling, timber framing in adjacent order having one or two floors. There are absolutely water well or oven in yard of house which generally have garden or yard. Second floors of these houses generally lie beyond outside and have pavilion.



Hazeranlar Mansion

Hazeranlar Mansion which is one of Yalıboyu houses and was built by Hasan Talat Efendi in 1865 currently serves as Ethnography Museum (museum house).



Parts of house which reflects the daily life of 19th century when men and women sit separately can be visited.

Taşhan



Taşhan which has 300 years of History in Amasya was built by Architecture Ferhat Kalfa in 1699 with the order of Rahtuvan Hacı Mehmet Paşa who was the governor of that period. Recently it has been restored and some part of it serves as a hotel.

(Burmali) Twisted Minaret Mosque

Burmali Minare Mosque (1232) was made to be built by Vizier Necmeddin Feruh Bey and his brother Treasurer Yusuf

in Seljuks Sultan II. Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev and is located in southern part of Tashan. It has a plan having three naves which extends vertically to kiblah walls. Seljuks Dome and twisted minaret are the most important properties of mosques.



Sultan II. Bayezid Social Complex

Sultan II. Bayezid Social Complex which is built for behalf o Sultan II. Bayezid between 1485-86 consists of mosque, Madrasah, almshouse, tomb, water tank with fountain, and fountain is an example of state of the art transition period for side placed mosque architecture.



Minaret in eastern part are grooved with colored stones and minaret at western side is decorated with palmet. On western side there is madrasah having "U" plan scheme.

Structure having "L" scheme in eastern side is almshouse and guest house. It is estimated that old plane tree which is aligned with two minarets is of the same age with social complex.

Bimarhane - Old Turkish hospital

It was built between 1308-1309 for behalf of ilkhanid Ruler Sultan Muhammed Olcaytu and his wife İldus Hatun. It is a medicine madrasah having rectangular plan, open yard, iwan and typical Seljuks madrasah plan scheme. Tac Gate is famous with its details. This place has become



an applied eduvation center where patients are treated, surgical operations are instructed students while education continues at other part and later it had become treatment center for psychopathic patients. It is known as the first hospital where treatment with music is applied.

Şehzadeler Müzesi (Sultan's son museum)

Amasya which had come under domination of Ottoman Empire in 1389 had become an important center for bringing up Sultans which will rule Ottoman where Sultan's sons are sent as Governor or Flag officer. In Şehzadeler Museum



(Sultan's Sons) museum consisting of wooden two floor building which was built near Yeşilirmak river over old fortification wall

It is possible to see the waxwork sculptures of well known Ottoman Sultans who served as governor in Amasya. Effective artistic elements of 150 years time period when Sultans have lived are placed in indoor design of museum.

Amasya

Hittite Storm God Teshub

In world archeology Hittite God Sculpture having 21.5 cm length and 1.5 kg weight which was found in Doğantepe Town of Amasya has the property of being first and only statuette which belongs to Hittite period. Sculpture is exhibited in Amasya Museum.



Mummies

Mummies which belong to İlkanid period who had ruled Amasya in 14th century are exhibited in Amasya Museum. As being different from other examples of mummification in the world, they were made by drying and embalming operations without removing internal organs.



Saraydüzü Kışla Binası Milli Mücadele Müzesi ve Kongre Merkezi – Barracks Building and National Struggle Museum and Congress Center.

Sarayduzu Barracks Building where Mustafa Kemal has used it when he came to Amasya in 1919 June and wrote up circular Amasya Circular Letter has been rebuilt again in Yesilirmak coasts after considering the importance of history. It serves as a museum where pieces and documents belonging to Republic period are exhibited.



Miniature Amasya Museum



It is in almshouse which forms some part of II. Bayezid Social Complex. Situation of Amasya belonging to one century before has been made smaller and rebuilt again into this hall which has 300 square meter width. This model city which has been built by utilizing from photo which was taken in 1914 is different from equivalents since it is designed such that does not only reflect architecture but also it can show a living Amasya.

Büyükağa Madrasah



It was made to be built by Chief White Eunuch of Sultan II Bayezid Huseyin Aga. It has octagon plan which is rarely seen Ottoman Madrasah architecture with respect to arrangement and plan scheme.

Ferhat Water Channel

According to legend, Ferhat is a famous muralist who lived in Persian Period. He sees Sirin while he was making decorations for villa which was made to be built by Sultan Mehmene Banu for his sister Sirin and they fall in love with each other. Sultan does not want give his sister for a marriage.



He requires Ferhat to drill Elma Mountain and bring water into city. Ferhat starts to drill mountains because of the love. While he is almost completing water channel Mehmene Banu sent a message to Ferhat Sirin has died. Based on this bad news, Ferhat had thrown crowbar in his hand falling crowbar hits Ferhat's head and Ferhat dies just there. Sirin takes Ferhat's bad news and comes to rocky area where event happens and can not stand this pain when she sees that Ferhat has died and falls down from escarpment and dies just there. They bury both lovers in escarpments next to each other.

This channel which was opened by carving the rocks at the slope of Ferhat Mountain is called as Ferhat water channel. .

Bridges

If you want to know about Amasya with its bridges you can start with **Caglayan Bridge**. It was made to be constructed by Iltekin Gazi who is one emirates of Danişmend in 1076. Bridge was fitted over six round arcs and all of it was made by cut stone.

İstasyon Köprüsü (**Station Bridge**) which is also known as Meydan Koprusu (Square Bridge) was made to be constructed by Seljuks Sultan I. Mesut from cut stone having arcs and five divisions with capstone style in 1145.

Alçak Köprü (**Low Bridge**) which was built in Roman Period over Yesilirmak river for providing passing from Amasya Castle to neighborhoods



and it is also called by people as Three Civilizations Bridge. Supplements were made over bridge since river bed has risen in time leading bridge arcs remain in low levels. It is possible to observe three separate structures which were made in Persian-ponthus, Seljuks –ottoman and republic period over Alçak Köprü- low bridge.

Kunc Bridge which connects Beyazıtpaşa and Samar neighborhoods was made to be



constructed by Hundi Hatun who is daughter of Seljuks Ruler Sultan Mesud and it is completely built from cut stone. It has typical Anatolian – Seljuks piece property. Greatest property of it is the wide arc span over three stands.

© Çorum



*Mysterious journey of seven thousand years history!
Çorum invites you to a perfect symphony.*

Çorum is a land which has written or read for centuries and is an open air museum which had witnessed the oldest civilizations of Anatolia which is cradle of civilizations and exhibits this testimony within its natural structure. It is the native country of Hittites which is known as the first well established civilization world and it has founded first central government in Anatolia and this city Hattuşa which is capital city of that state. Alacahöyük and Şapinuva which are important cities of Hittites which had ruled between BC 1650-2000 years are located within Çorum boundaries. Çorum is apple of world's eye with this situation. Such that Hattuşa has been taken into World's cultural inheritance by UNESCO.



Çorum Museum

Çorum Museum which has one of the most splendid historical museum buildings of Turkey contains the pieces dating from Chalcolithic Period (BC 6000) until Eastern Roman and Byzantium period.

Three floored building which was built on 1914 has been registered as Immovable Cultural Asset which reflects the typical architectural properties of 19th century.

A chronological exhibition which starts with Chalcolithic Period pieces was made in museum. Showcase where foundlings of Old Bronze age, Resuloğlu Tomb Excavation and Alacahöyük excavations follow this. Dead burial ceremony belonging to this tomb was virtually animated next to old Bronze Age Alacahoyuk tomb. There are embossed vases which were extracted in archeological exactions in Çorum (Boğazköy-Hattuşa, Alacahöyük, Ortaköy-Şapinuva, Yörüklü-Hüseyindedede) have special places in museum collection regarded with Hittite period and visitors are able to get information about these pieces interactively.



Also in Hittite architectural exhibition area Hittite capital Hattusa archeological site can be toured virtually by Hittite cart. There are unique bronze sword which belongs to Hittite King Ilç Tuthali (BC 1430) of which over part is written with cuneiform script, tablets having cuneiform script, clay stamp printed bulla which are found as archive in Boğazköy-Hattuşa ve Ortaköy-Şapinuva excavations and tablets having cuneiform script are exhibited.



** Mobile Application of museum which is called "Çorum Museum Collection can be downloaded to smart phones free of charge. In this application, users can access information related to Çorum Museum, Boğazkoy, Alacaköy Architectural site and Hittite Civilization.*

Boğazkale Hattuşa

It is one of the most important archeological site of our Country. Hattuşa which is located in Boğazkale Town was included in UNESCO World Inheritance Area in 1986

Tablets having cuneiform script which are found in architectural site which are surrounded by 6 km city wall in Hitite era are included in UNESCO's World Memory List. Palaces, temples, archive structure which includes thousands of tablet, monument gates many of which survived until present time firmly Hattuşa which is called



as "thousand theistic city " in said tablets, (Lion Gate, King Gate, Ground gate, gate with sphinx,), Büyükkale Palace Complex where king resides, Lower City, great temple which are dedicated to Storm God Teshub and sun Goddess Arinna who are the highest gods of country And room with hieroglyph which tells the works Great King of Hittite II. Şuppiluliuma, enormous cereal warehouse, Nişantepe epigraph which includes longest hieroglyph script belonging to Hittites of which partially deleted were revealed in Hattuşa which is called as city with thousand god in said tablets. Fortification wall revival which was completed in 2007 is one of rare example of its type which has clay structure of the period. Original sphinx pieces of which imitations are made to locations where they have been founded in excavations in 1907 are exhibited in Boğazköy museum since 2011.



Yazılıkaya Rock Temple

Greatest and divinest place of Hattuşa is Yazılıkaya Rock temple which is located at outside of city and hidden between high rocks. Gods, goddesses, imaginary creatures and animals of which number is more than 90 are engraved over rock.

Relief figures which were engraved to Yazılıkaya A room has a special order and arrangement. On left side only gods (excluding two of them) and on right side only goddesses were depicted. Meeting of Weather God and spouse Sun Goddess and their common children were depicted in main scene. Great King Tuthalia was depicted in the wall across main scene as having greater dimensions.

B. Relieves in room B is not like the zone in main room; four independent figures were engraved to side walls. Twelve Gods which carry falchion swords and Sword God Negal should have the meaning of underground Gods that establish communication with the other world. Serruma



which is guardian of Great King IV. Tuthalia was depicted as he hugs with King and guiding him.

Alacahöyük



Systematic excavations in Alacahoyuk which has the property of being first Turkish excavation that was performed by Turkish Historical Institute by directive of Ataturk after foundation of Republic of Turkey started in 1035. 4 civilizations were founded in Alacahöyük that is artistic and cultural center in Old Bronze and Hittite age. Structural phases of mound which are located in Chalcolitic age involves the Old Bronze age settlement and tombs. In Hittite Period (BC 13tc century) Alacahöyük has turned into a city that has magnificent city wall gates and ordered great buildings. All parts of mound were settled in 1. structure phase which is dates as Late Iron Age (B.C 650)

Historical Iskilip Houses



Life still continues at most of old houses which form Iskilip History and cultural texture in last 200 years period. These houses which keep Turkish family culture alive has traditional traces. They generally have three floors and they are located in a wide yard which is surrounded with high walls. Crowded families which are dependent on land, gardens and vineyards live here.

Çatalkara Culture and Art House is one of restored historical İskilip houses and several workshops and conferences in different art branches are organized here. Yazmalı Villa which is adjacent to Çatalkara Art House has become a guest house after being restored.

Hıdırlık Cami, Türbe ve Haziresi Mosque, Tomb and Hazire (burial area reserved for special people especially in mosques or sufi lodges)



It is located in Hıdırlık Location of Çorum. Rumor has it that it was built by Hıdıroğlu Hayrettin as an esteem mark for Suheybi Rumi' who is one friends of Excellency Prophet and served for him and its building that is not known. New Mosque was built instead of older mosque in Abdulhamit II based upon request of Yedi Sekiz Hasan Paşa

Maqams for Suheyl Rumi and Ubid Gazi are located within tomb which is located inside mosque and grave of Elhac Yusuf-u Bahri is located in tomb which is located in at western side of Mosque and Maqam of Kerebi Gazi is located in tomb which is located at western adjacent of tomb.

Incesu Canyon and Kybele Relief



Incesu Canyon having 12,5 km length which is located in Incesu village which is 3 km away from Ortakoy town is a natural wonder worth to see. You can explore the canyon of which both slopes are surrounded with rock faces by walking over the platform which built over Cekerek river. Canyon where sports such as rafting and trekking can be performed also hosts the creatures such as griffin, pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax, harrier eagle, long legged buzzard, gray heron, gray wagtail. Kybele Relief which is located in Incesu Canyon was built by engraving into rock faces and inside and it is located in a niche.

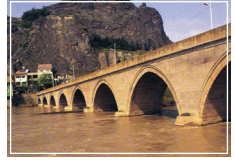
Clock Tower

It was built in city centre in 1984 having minaret style. There is marble epigraph dated 1312 which has 8 rows and where there are ruler between rows is located over arced round door which is opening to south. Passing towards frame from tower which is made of yellow colored sandstone is realized by Turkish triangular patterned shoe made of octagon base. There are clock dial at four sides of tower which is covered with lead dome. You can arrive to Minaret balcony from round arced door after going through 81 stepped ladder.



Koyunbaba Bridge

Koyunbaba bridge which is located in Osmançık City center over Kızılırmak river has a length of 250 m, width 7,5 m was built II. Bayezid Period between 1484-1489 from yellow cut stones. Its pointed arc has 19 divisions. However recently only 15 divisions can be seen since it is filled by accumulations of river in time.



Epigraph of bridge which had taken its name from famous Turkish Saints Koyunbaba was written with Arabic letters.

Mecitözü City Museum

Older Military Recruiting Office belonging to Sultan Abdulhamid II period was restored and started to be used as cultural house and city museum.



Katipler Konağı (Clerks Mansion)

Historical Katipler Konağı where Corum's most delicious regional dishes are served is located in Alaybey Street. It has inner anteroom, two floors and yard.

© Samsun



Witness the harmony, sea and nature in the gate where Black Sea opens the world.

Sahil Gezi Yolu ve Sevgi Gölü- **Coast Route and Sevgi lake**. You can start to explore Samsun coast by visiting **Bandırma Ferry Museum**. Bandırma Ferry which is the ship where Mustafa Kemal and his fellow fighters take the road from İstanbul and arrived Samsun on 19 May 1919 with many difficulties for starting National Struggle is open to visit in Milli Mucadele Parkı- National Struggle Park. You can visit Doğu Park- Eastern park and its surroundings after visiting Bandırma Ferry.



In your coast journey where there are running and walking tracks alongside the road, you can pass near to people catching fish and you can even go on your journey phaeton. You can have a break at Sevgi Gölü and steer swans. There are sitting areas and cafe-restaurants around lake. You should try Samsun Muffin accompanying sea scene at one side, lake scene at other side. If you wish you can also visit zoo which is next to Sevgi Gol and Parkı. In the middle of Sahil Gezi Yolu you can see Tutun Iskelesi (Tutun Dock)which is the place

where Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his eighteen friends stepped to Samsun on 19 May 1919 for starting the National Struggle.

Stepping of Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his friends over dock and Samsun people who has come to meet them enthusiastically were made as sculpture in exact scales with wax technique in the dock where is built accordingly with its originals. You can witness divine walk of a few brave men of whom heart is filled



with country love, and beginning of 19 May 1919 morning which is rebirth of Turkish Nation, in this monumental table where determination and decision of Turkish nation was tired to be reflected.



After Tütün İskelesi you should see Onur Anıtı-**Honour Monument**. which is symbol of Samsun. It was made to be sculpted by Austrian sculptor H.Kripphel based upon



request of Samsun people and was brought to Samsun on 15 November 1931. In this sculpture you can see Ataturk with all his glory over a prancing horse. A body who is full of determination and staring to western and very far away points



full of pride is uprightly sitting over prancing horse. Fearlessness and power of Turkish people is expressed in this sitting.

In on of the relieves you can see the people carrying bullets and ammunitons next to a boat in dock. Presence of a gun carriage behind them means that it animates a war moment.

. In the center of other relief, Ataturk stays upright with all

his properties as symbol of great victory. His head is towards folk and he is hand to hand with his people. His surrounding is full of older, town, and villager people of Turkish nation.

Bulvar AVM

While you are shopping or sipping your coffee in Bulvar AVM you will feel the history of tobacco factory for one century which had been founded in 1887 and served as a factory for long years which had witnessed important and beautiful memories in daily of city with you.



Recently shopping center where many local and foreign brands, food&beverage places and cultural activities are contained in it is located in city square. Inner courts and wide square which are typical features of Anatolian architecture present in structure.

If you want to see old Samsun houses You can arrive to Sanat Sokağı (Art Street) after a small walk around.

Can have a small touch to traditional life by visiting **Samsun City Museum** which was formed with great self devotion and meticulousness for seeing the events which had influenced the city in past and stamped the development of city and how they effected the destiny of city.



If you want to see **Amisos treasures** which is the second most valuable treasure in Turkey after Croesus treasure you can visit Samsun **Archaeology and Ethnography Museum**.



Amisos treasure is divided into five categories such as glass, metallic coated soil, marble and gold. Golden pieces are dated on BC 1. century and history of other pieces are dated on BC 4th century.

You can go to Batıpark from this point by Tramway and visit Amazon island and Amazon village and you can taste delicious Black Sea fishes in the island where fish restaurants are located and later you can go to Amisos hill by cable car.

Amazon Village



Amazons which are known as Legendary women warriors which are famous with their master militancy, skills about riding horse and cutting one of their breasts for shooting arrows better lived in Samsun. There are tents, where daily life of Amazons are depicted wax sculptures, caves and water channels present in Artificial Amazon Village in Batıpark .

Hill

There are tombs which are thought to belong to ranking manager families of Pontus



Kingdom and found to belong to Hellenistic period under two masonry hill in Amisos which are called as Baruthane Tumulus (Gunpowder Factory Tumulus) where you can go there by cable car. You can have a break for resting which is accompanied by magnificent scene in Amisos hill where a walking area and a cafe-restaurant are located.

Atakum Coast

Atakum coast where beaches extend along a very long coast, where you can feel the smell of the sea and listen the sound of waves is one of the longest coasts in Turkey.



You can sun bath and swim in summer in coast where go around by riding bike or by walking in every season and you can have pleasing times. You can sit and have a coffee break in restaurant and cafes alongside coast and eat delicious dishes.



Çakallı Han (Çakallı Hostelry)

Çakallı Han which has history of 800 years which is located in Atayolu route which is followed by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk on 25 May 1919 while he was going from Samsun to



Havza was a caravan serai where caravans which are travelling in Silk Road have break. It was built during Antolian Seljuks State Ruler Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II and was used as an important stop of Black Sea trade caravan road since Seljuks period.

Göçmeli Wooden Mosque



Çarşamba town is predicted to be built in 1206 by Seljuks and Abbasids irsad act of showing the true path team. Mosque was built with only timbers which have width of 50-50-70 cm and length of 10-15 meter that was obtained from chestnut trees and no additional materials including nails were used in mosque. Timbers were mounted with each other by using cladding method and inserting technique was used

at corners. Hand-carved technique which were used in mosque's ceiling are predicted to be added in Ottoman classical period.

Exchange Museum



Approximately two million people left their country and moved to new settlement areas as result of people exchange which includes forced migration in history as result of additional protocol which was added to Lausanne Peace Agreement which was signed in 24 July 1923. Alaçam Exchange Museum has the property of being first museum in Turkey which was opened related to exchange and migration.

Vezirköprü

While you are going around Vezirköprü, history is just next to you. You can visit Vezirköprü houses and you can buy tea-urns which are made by old indigenous traditions in Bedesten (covered bazaar) which are known to be used 350 years ago. Bedesten consists of inner and outer covered bazaar. Inner covered bazaar was used as caravanserai. Arasta (Ottoman Bazaar) which has many stores in it surrounds covered bazaar. It is possible to see down town tradition in this lively and active area which is almost lost in many cities.



Around Covered Bazaar You can see Clock Tower which is believed to be built in Koprululer period and Fazıl Ahmet Paşa Madrasah (Taş Medrese- Stone Madrasah) that is walking distance and which was built in 1661, and had challenged with time and which is recently used as public library now.

© Tokat



Tokat which was found over productive lands of Yeşilirmak basin has been a culture and trade center in all over its 600 years history.

Hıdırlık Köprüsü - Hıdırlık Bridge



It was constructed in Seljuks Period in 1250. It is typical Seljuks period bridge which has 5 divisions. Bridge of which length is 151 m and width is 7 meters was well protected and it is still being used recently.

Garipler Mosque



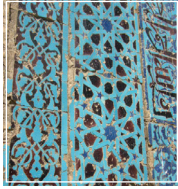
It is known that it was made to be built in last quarter (of XI century 1080-1090) by Melik Danışmend Gazi who is conqueror of Tokat. It is known as Yeşil Minareli Cami - Mosque with green minaret because of green vitrified bricks which were used in Minaret. It is the oldest mosque in Anatolia after Malazgirt Victory.

Gök Medrese - Gök Madrasah



This historical monument which is located close to Taşhan in Gaziosmanpaşa

bulvarı and used as museum for a long time, is one of Seljuks works. Structure which does not have epigraph was made to be constructed by Muineddin Pervane Süleyman in XIII. century (1277).



In Ottoman period it was used as bimarhane (old turkish hospital) and one of its room was used as tomb until XVIII century and later it was used as healing house and immigrant shelter.

Taşhan

Taşhan which evokes admiration with its architecture is one of the biggest caravanserai in Anatolia. It is an Ottoman work which was built between 1626-1632



It has rectangular plan, open yard and two floors. It has total 103 places , 76 of them are at inner side and 27 of them at outer side. It is one of the greatest city caravanserai in Anatolia.

Halit Sokak-Sulusokak

Sulusokak which forms old city center and historical trade center of Tokat and housing arrangement which is integrated with it carries the traces of all societies which had formed civilization in Tokat.



There are beautiful structures such as mosque, city caravanserai, madrasah, tomb, public bath, covered bazaar, fountain in Sulu Sokak where you can see 900 year Anatolian Turkish Architecture in 900 steps and additionally there is Tokat culture house which was built in Baroque style and concealed itself.

Arastalı Bedesten / Tokat Museum



This Ottoman trade center where 9 domes are located over vaults which were made by bricks is predicted to be built during Celebi Mehmet Period in XV. Century. Bedesten of which mastership in columns and vaults which are made by fine mortar is well advanced is an architectural work which is worth to see.



Arastalı Bedestne is used as Tokat Museum since 2002 where archeological and ethnographic works are contained in it. It is an important place in our country because of its piece diversity and richness. Important pieces of many civilizations of this lands which have 6000 years history are exhibited here.

Latifoğlu Mansion

1746 Rooms of Latifoglu Mansion which is known to be built in Ottoman Baroque style in 1746, are formed around "L" shaped long room.



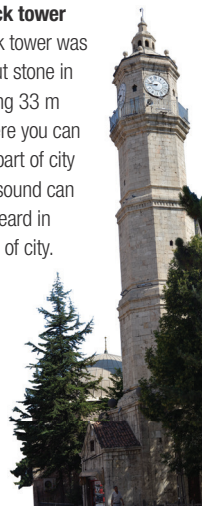
There is a square planned pool in the rocky area of the mansion. There are a soup kitchen and bath at the base floor, there are rooms for men, for pasha and harem in the second floor. The building which is decorated with



wooden, hand-drawn ornaments is open to visit as a museum house.

Tokat Clock tower

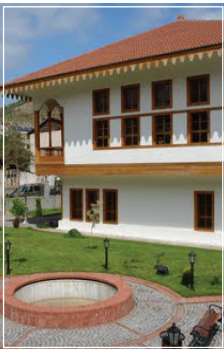
Tokat Clock tower was made of cut stone in 1901 having 33 m height where you can see every part of the city over it. Its sound can easily be heard in any district of the city.



Mevlevihane



Firstly it was built in 1638 by Sülün Muslu Aga who was one of vizier of I.Ahmet. Wooden Mevlevihane which was restored in Sultan Abdulmecid and arranged as two floor is one of the most beautiful examples of XIX Century baroque art in Anatolia. Most splendid face is the side which faces towards Bey Sokağı was decorated with wooden baroque patterns having column arrangement and has balcony in entire space. Semahane was arranged as single space excluding women part which was separated by wooden framework in eastern part.



Zile Castle



Zile castle is a roman castle has acropolis property which was built in ancient eras over a mound. There is a rumor that famous commander Julius Cesar has said Veni, Vidi Vici(I came, I saw, I defeated) after he had won third war in BC near Zile castle.

There is a small theater inside castle which was carved into rocks.



Zile Streets



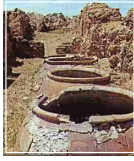
There are 3500 historical Turkish houses in Zile where poet and folk poet had brought and where you can feel yourself in Ottoman period.



You can see 300 year wooden houses which are finest examples of tradition architecture in Zile which has intact historical texture in Anatolia.

Zile Maşathöyük

Important pieces were extracted after excavations which were made in Masathöyük Arceological site which is located in Zile, yalinyazi village. Most important of those pieces are tablets which are written with Hittite cuneiform script. Pieces which were extracted after excavations are exhibited in Tokat Museum.



Niksar Castle



Niksar castle which is the second biggest castle of Turkey was founded firstly in Roman Period and strengthened in Islamic Periods. There are madrasah, two baths, two prayer rooms, church and prison remnants in castle.

Niksar Yağıbasan Madrasah



It is one of the earliest and oldest madrasahs which could survive until present time. It was built in Niksar castle in 1158. It has close court, two iwans and does not have collonnade. It is known to be one of earliest madrasah instructing medical training.

Niksar Leylekli Köprü - Bridge with stork

It is roman period work. It has one arched division and in semi circle form. There is stork figure which holds snake in his mouth in the stone over arc key stone.

Almus Hubyar Tekkesi - Islamic Monastery



Hubyar village which is at skirts of highest mountain Tekeli of region is one of well known belief center in city and Tomb of Hubyar who had lived in 16th century is here.



It is a Alevist home which has the most visitor after Hacı beктаş.

Pazar Mahperi Hatun Caravenseraı



It was made to be constructed in 1238 by Mahperi Hatun who was spouse of 1.Alaeddin Keykubat. It is one of important example of "Sultan Caravanserais" which is formed by indoor and outdoor parts Upper cover of indoor part has collapsed. It is on Silk road route which connects Central Anatolia to Black Sea.