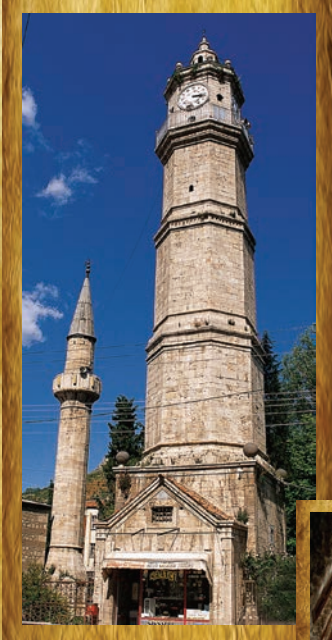
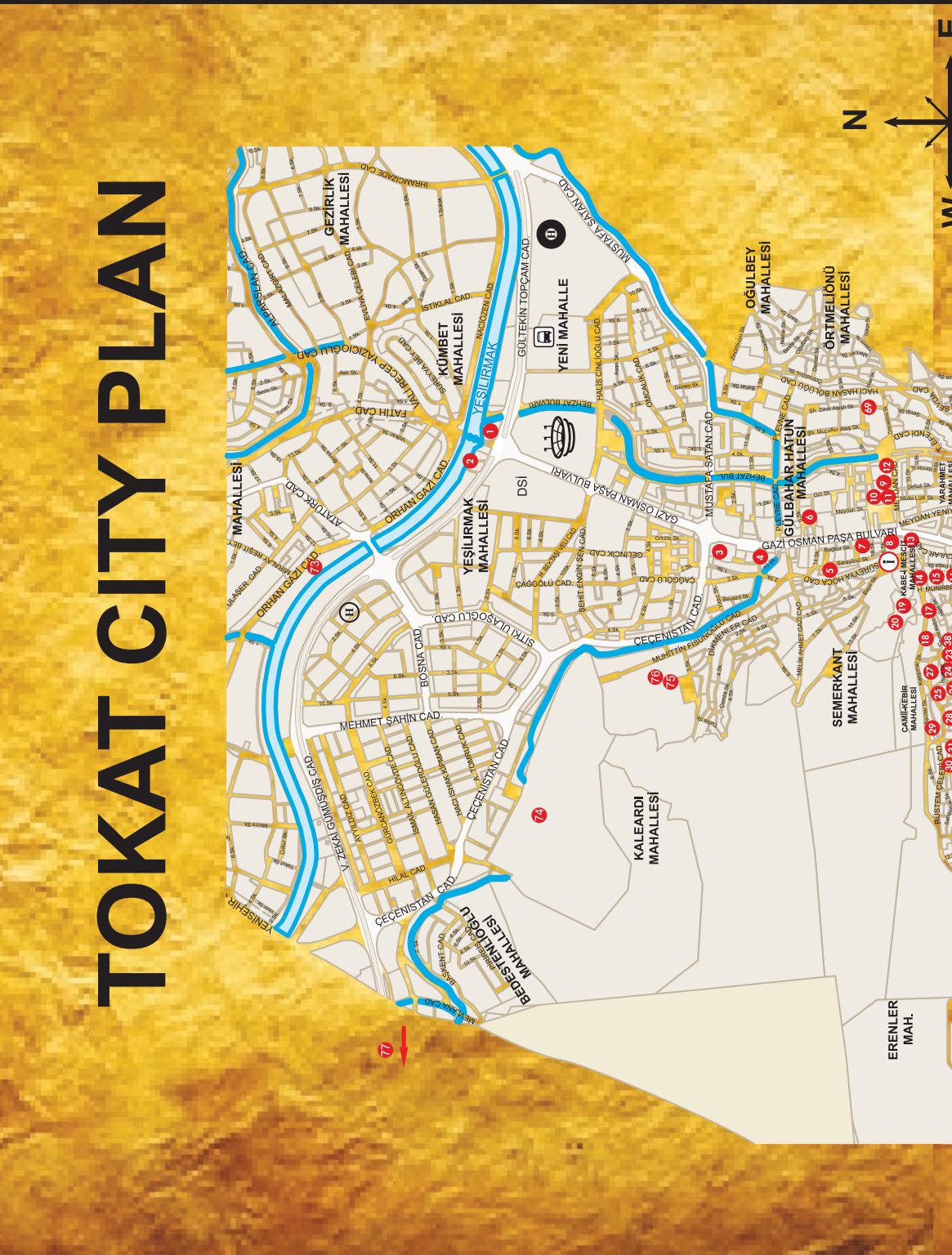
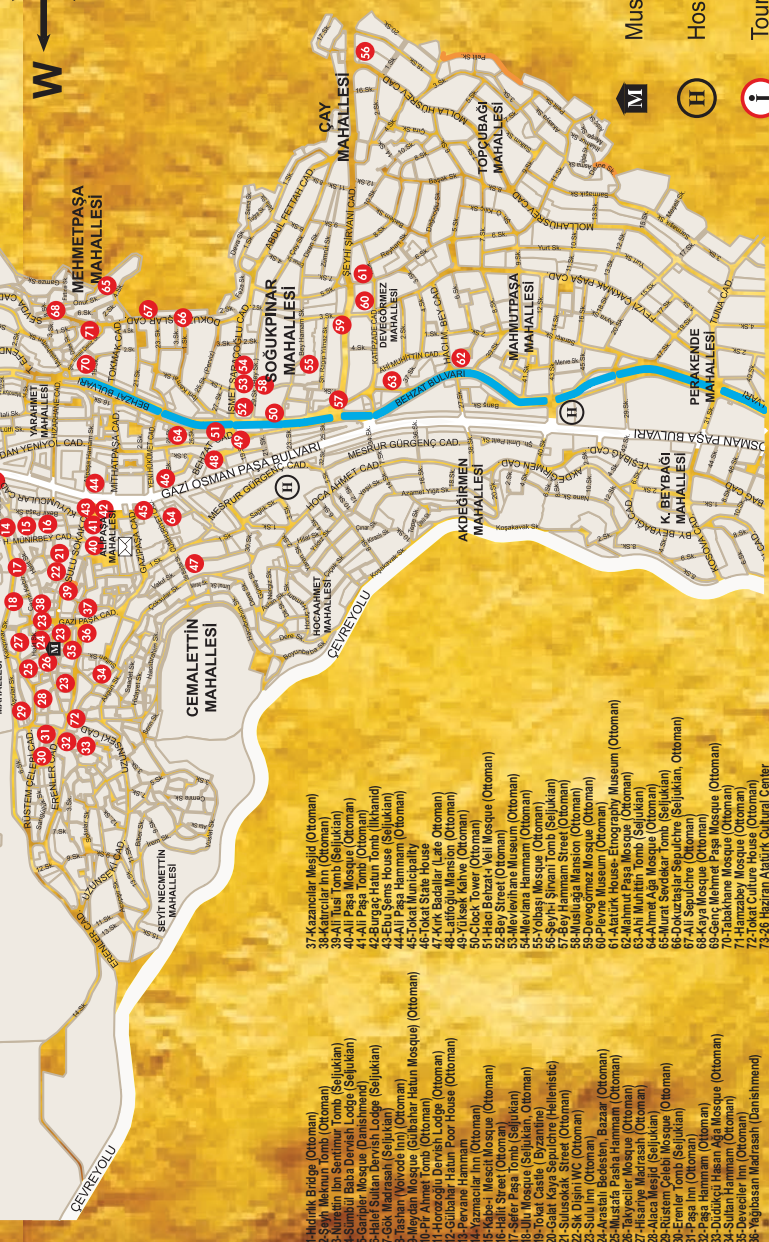


900 steps in

900 years







Museum

Hospital

Tourism Information

Post Office

Bus Terminal



The map, which is being implemented, obtained from the National
Basis Development Foundation Geographical Information Unit.

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DISTANCES BETWEEN DISTRICTS (KM)



900 steps in 900 years

Tokat is the only place that covers all the architectural aspects of 900 years of Turkish civilization after Turks arrived in Anatolia. It is one of the six important cities of Seljuks; one of the ten important cities of Ottomans. Most of the Seljuk princes who ascended the throne had management experiences here. Mevlana said: "You must go to Tokat because the climate and people of Tokat are moderate". In the 14th century, Tokat saw five different states which were Seljuks, Ilkhanate, Eratna Seigniory, Kadi Burhanettin and Ottomans.

Evliya Çelebi called Tokat as City of Pundits and Poets. Mevlana was happy to live some parts of his life here. Tokat has many heroes such as Gazi Osman Paşa; many poets such as Talibi of Zile and Ceyhuni. The city has lots of natural beauties, covers a variety of different cultures, and presents unique handcrafts.

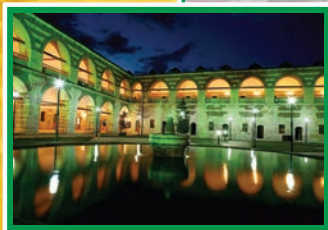
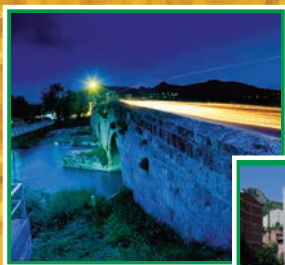
In the 16th century, Tokat was a textile, copper processing and leather production center where caravans stopped by. In the 17th century, lots of nice houses and maybe the biggest inn in Anatolia were built.

Tokat has the oldest mosque after the Battle of Malazgirt, Garipler Mosque; one of the oldest madrasahs, Gök Medrese and nine convents that made an important impact to the Ottoman Mosque architecture.

Tokat also has Ali Paşa Mosque and Hammam, Ulu Mosque, Meydan Mosque, Yağıbasan Madrasah, Sulu Inn, Deveciler Inn, Latifoğlu Mansion, Mevlevihane, Clock Tower and many more beauties.

At the center of Tokat Comana Ancient City, at Zile Maşathöyük Ancient Settlement, at Erbaa Horoztepe Ancient Settlement and at Sulusaray Sebastopolis Ancient Settlement exist.

900 steps in 900 years



Yeşilirmak - Hıdırlık Bridge

Bridge

700 year old Yeşilirmak Bridge, which is an intersection connecting west roads from Amasya and Turhal to east and roads of Black Sea to Central Anatolia, has 5 arched openings. It is 151 m long and 7 m wide and is made of cut stone. Inscriptions on this Seljukian work indicate an event in that era.

On the epitaph, which previously had a marble sphere above it, the three sons of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II, İzzeddin, Rukneddin and Alaeddin, who were engaged in conflict for three years, are mentioned together. Savants of those times aimed to settle the conflict among the three brothers with the help of a work of art; and they succeeded. The Hıdırlık pasture near the bridge has been Tokat's excursion spot for centuries.



Esentimur Tomb

Tomb

According to the epigraph on the window of the east front; it was built in the name of Nureddin İbn Sentimur in 1314. The building, whose layout is square and is made of ashlar stone, is covered by an octagon brick cone. The vaults that form a passage to the dome can be seen from outside as well.

The east front facing the street is embellished with palmet and rumi compositions. The south front of the Tomb, where the entrance opening with the low arc is, is quite plain.



Sümbül Baba Convent & Tomb

Tomb

It is the most beautiful convent of the city that hosts an unseen number of hermitages from 13-15th centuries. It is understood from its epigraph that it was built by Hacı Sümbül in 1291-92. The building consists of a dome with an iwan opening to it, an entrance corridor and side rooms and a tomb. The most attention-grabbing element of the building is its portal that is made of white marble all over.



Garipler Mosque

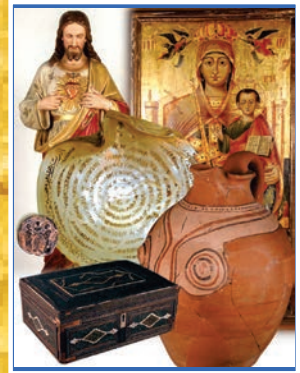
Mosque

The mosque was built by Melik Danişmend Gazi at the last quarter of 11th century (1080-1090). Garipler Mosque, with its green glazed bricks at its minaret, is also called Green Minaret Mosque. After the victory of Malazgirt (1071), it is the oldest mosque in Anatolia.



Gök Madrasah

Museum





Gök Madrasah

Museum

Gök Madrasah considered as one of the important buildings of Anatolian Seljuk tribe does not have an epigraph. However, taking into consideration the time when Muineddin Süleyman Pervane was effective, it is assumed that it was built in the third quarter of 13th century.

Pervane the Grand Vizier who managed the state affairs between Seljuk and Mongolian sultans is known to be a person who protected erudite and sheiks, and even “a person who built friendship with Mevlana Celaleddin-i Rumi”. How developed this friendship was, could be understood from the books named Menakib-ül Arifin and Fi-hi Mafih. Mevlana's praise for Muiniddin Süleyman Pervane and how Mevlana sent one of his caliphs Fahreddin-i Iraki to Tokat upon the demand of Pervane, have a dergah (Islamic monastery) built for him and how Mawlawi faith reached this city while Mevlana was still alive, are expressed in these books that are the oldest two sources about Mawlawi sect.

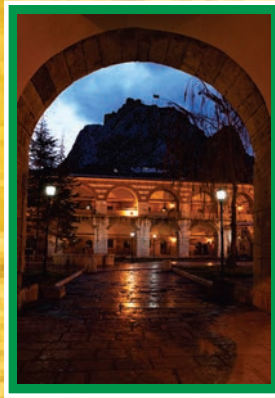
It is understood from the registers that Gök Madrasah was used as a healing house until 18th century. The Madrasah was also called names among the people such as Pervane Madrasah, Kırk Kızlar Madrasah, Darüşşifa, and Bimarhane.

Voivode Inn

Inn

Another name of Voivode Inn, which is at the corner of the street next to Gök Madrasah is Taşhan. Although, it does not have an epigraph pointing out the construction date it is thought that it was built between the years of 1631-32. The building, one of the most important monumental buildings in the region of the Ottoman era, was highly damaged in the 1939 earthquake and was repaired. Lying north to south, the rectangular building is made of rubble stone and brick. On the lower level of the north side cut stone was used and on the top level an alternating technique of cut stone and brick was applied. There is a large courtyard at the center of the two storey inn and porches on the sides of both floors facing the courtyard.

There are 37 shops inside and 25 shops outside the lower level of the inn which has a prayer room. No matter for what purpose these shops are used, with its arcs and stone structure it makes you feel that you are inside a historical building. And on the top level there are 46 rooms/ sections. It is the biggest city inn of 17th century among the likes. This dimension gives an idea of the volume of trade in the city.



Sulusokak Street

Street

The inns on this street were made in the Seljuk and Ottoman eras. However it is known that the inn tradition in the region dates back to earlier periods. From Danishmend to the 20th century you can see the buildings of all eras only on Sulusokak. Ali Tusi Tomb, Deveci Inn, Pasha Inn, Sulu Inn- Yağıbasan Madrasah, Takyeciler Mosque are a few of these buildings.



Sulu Sokak/ Castle

Halit Street



Halit Street / Castle



Ulu Mosque

Mosque

Ulu Mosque was first built probably during Danishmend period in the 12th century. As understood from its epigraph over its west door, it was renovated in 1679 during Mehmed IV (Hunter Mehmed) period. The building, whose west courtyard can be reached through the door with the flattened round vault made of red and white keyed stones, was built in the north-south direction in a rectangular plan. The narthex, alongside the east and west fronts, pep up this side of the building. The narthex on the western façade of the building was formed with five high vaults that have 4 pillars with collected pillar heads. And the narthex on the eastern façade was formed with four rows of vaults that were formed with five rows of crutches. Stone consoles and borders that surround four sides of the building at the cornice level form the top line of the west front.

The single balcony minaret carrying the 17th century architectural characteristics is situated on the northwest corner of the building. The entrance to the minaret is through its base that is inside the porch on the west side. The entrance to hareem is through the two doors on the west and east sides. The door with the flattened arc on the west side has a stone frame; made of red- white keyed stones and is surrounded by three borders. The second entrance door on the east side has the same characteristics. The hareem of the mosque is divided into three naves with two rows of crutches connected with arcs vertical to the altar. The altar of the building on the south side of it is extended towards hareem. The altar crowned with a triangular pediment is surrounded by a border. The niche of the altar peped up by rosettes was formed with six rows of muqarnas semi-dome. The backboards of the minbar on the west of the altar are arranged with carving of keyed wood octagons. The harem of the mosque is formed by a plain wood ceiling. Square medallions made with fake künde-kari technique and covered with gold leaves, were attached on the ceilings red and green dominant background and pencil-work plant figures were drawn between the bars.



Tokat Castle

Castle

There is no certain information regarding the construction date and early days of use of Tokat Castle. However, taking into consideration; its position, plan, construction technique and some historical events in which it is referred to, it is concluded that the structure was built some time in 5th or 6th century A.D. Added to these findings are names like Evdoksia, Endoksia, Dokia that the castle was mentioned with. The steep cliff that the castle sits on is actually a natural castle itself. It must be this feature that had attracted the first settlers who we don't know and some Christian groups that migrated from Komana Pontika (Gümenek) to settle here.

The castle carries the traces of Middle Age architecture in many ways. Its walls made of ashlar and rubble stone cascade as inner and outer walls and sit on masses of rocks on the east and west sides. The layout was made in order to situate the natural rock on the north side as a gate. The pentagon shaped structure was supported by eighteen bastions and the cistern on the west named “Ceylan Yolu” was made to meet the water need during sieges. Its towers, bastions, crenels and part of its walls have made it to today. There are a lot of sites inside it. While the vaulted buildings can still be seen today, only the foundations of the other buildings remain. The north and south walls are mostly damaged due to earthquakes and lack of repair.

Historical documents indicate that the fortress remained in the hands of the Byzantines for many years after its construction. The castle which was repaired and renovated during Seljuk and Ottoman eras to be used for defense also became famous as a prison and shelter for insurgents and administrators from time to time.



Sulu Inn - Bazaar

Inn - Bazaar

One of the buildings that stand in integrity on Sulusokak is Sulu Han. Since the inn has lost its authentic characteristics besides not having an epigraph, it is not possible to determine the date it was built. The wood and stone building was built to accommodate the merchants who traded merchandise in the mall next door. The two storey building has a rectangular plan in the north-south direction and the outer walls are non-functional. The only significant element of the inn is its crown door that extends outside. The inn that was a prison till 1930 was repaired and turned into a dormitory in 1957. It was used as the soup kitchen of the municipality until recently

The bedesten next to the inn is a 15th century building. On the east and west of the nine dome bedesten, there are bazaars with 20 shops each.

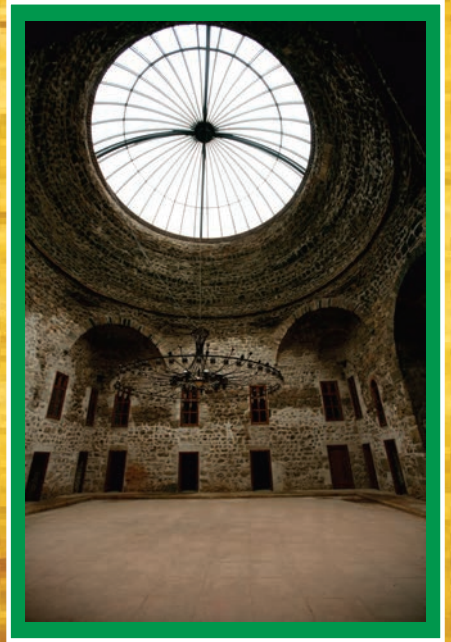


Yağıbasan Madrasah

Madrasah

Yağıbasan Madrasah, known as Çukur Madrasah was built by the orders of Nizameddin Yağıbasan in 1247 written on its epigraph found in Tokat Museum. But since Nizameddin Yağıbasan died in 1164, it is understood that the epigraph was wrong and it was built in 1151.

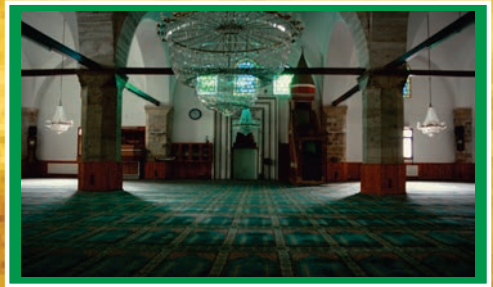
It is a square planned building with a covered courtyard and three vaulted rooms. The entrance is from the door at north. The entrance is not on the same centerline as the center of the building; it was moved 1 m towards east. A diameter of around 10 m was left open in the dome which sits on a two layer vault of 14 m diameter. In the rubble stone building brick was only used on the vault arcs and around the eye of the dome.



Takyeciler Mosque

Mosque

The construction date of Takyeciler Mosque is unknown. Its plan is exactly the same as Old Edirne Mosque except for the narthex. It is known that the mosque in Edirne was built by Çelebi Mehmet. Therefore it is assumed that this mosque was built in the first quarter of the 15th century. There are nine vaults above the square planned main space, which is built of rubble and cut stone. Before the repair the domes were covered with brick roofs. The pedestals are made of octagonal pieces of cut stone and the capitals are ornamented. It is understood from the remains that the Baroque embellishments that were made in 1871 restoration and could not make it to today be processed in blue tones. The fairly short minaret is of ashlar stone.



Ali Tusi Tomb

Tomb

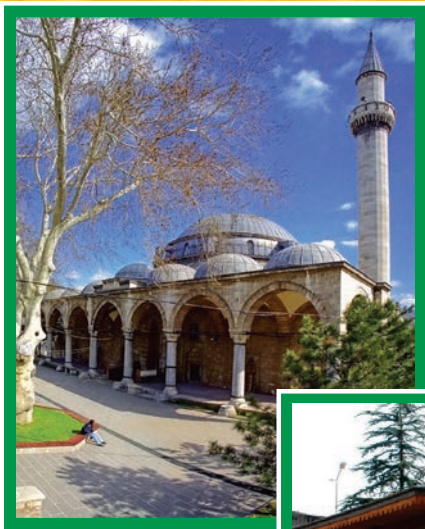
According to its epigraph Ali Tusi Tomb was made by the Seljuk statesman Ebul Kasım bin Ali Tusi in 1233. The cover system of the square planned building was a dome over an octagon drum in the inside and pyramid roof outside. When the pyramid roof went down the brick roof that stands today was built. On the front of the brick building there are two rectangular sharp edge windows that were built with ashlar brick technique and covered with faience mosaic decoration. On the top side of the window where purple, turquoise, navy color geometric embellishments can be seen, there are two verses written in Kufic with blue faience mosaic on yellow ground.



Ali Pasha Mosque

Mosque

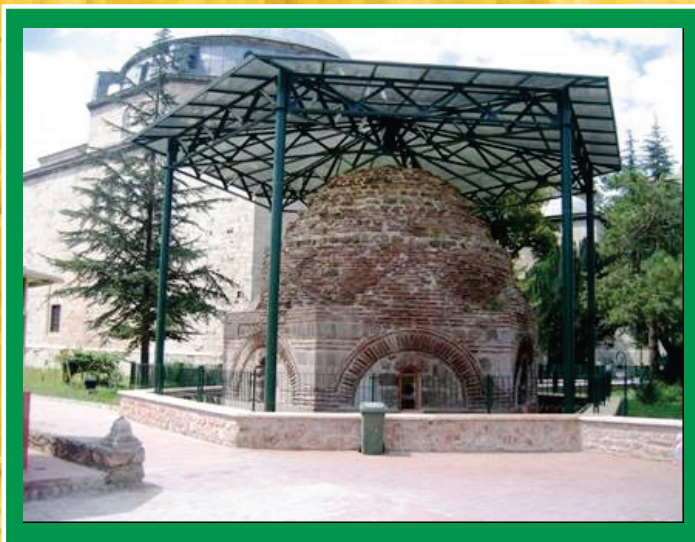
Ali Paşa Mosque is one of Tokat's important Ottoman buildings. It is assumed that it's been built in 1572. It carries the characteristics of the 16th century Ottoman architecture. The main room of the cut stone building with the square layout, its single dome and single minaret are considered to be the indication of the simplicity of the building. There is a public room with seven domes on eight pillars. The main room is surrounded by women's rooms on three sides other than the altar. The crown door carefully made of marble is the distinct side of the architectural decoration on the mosque. The minaret seen from the south of the mosque as a lean block is made of ashlar stone.



Burqaç Khatun Tomb

Tomb

The tomb that is at the east side of the garden of Ali Pasha Mosque, is one of the finest examples of Seljukian brick craftsmanship and technique. Its epigraph is lost and it is assumed to be built in the 13th century.



Vizier Ahmet Pasha Mesjid and Tomb

Mesjid - Tomb

The original name of the building is Ebu Şems Hanegahı. From the epigraph over the entrance, it is understood that it was built in 1288 as a Hanegâh by the orders of Ebu'l Hasan bin eş-Şems during the period of Sultan Mesud the son of Izzeddin Keykavus II.

The building is also known as Vezir Ahmet Paşa Mescit. It is understood that the name was given since Vezir Ahmet had it repaired and put it under his name. The building consists of a vaulted room that opens out to the main room covered by a dome, a room and a tomb. As a common characteristic of this type of building the center of the dome is open. The iwan is generally used as a prayer room. The Turkish bath just opposite the mosque appears to complement this section of the town.



Ali Paşa Hammam

Hammam

It is considered that the building which is a unit of Ali Paşa Building Complex, was built in 1572; the same date as Ali Paşa Mosque. Ali Paşa Hamamı which is clearly a classical Ottoman structure from outside is one of the important structures of the Ottoman Era.

It is all built with cut stone in double bath plan. Its layout type is with four vaulted rooms and one corner room. It has many characteristics of the 16th century Ottoman Turkish bath architecture, such as: the covering of the top brick cover in lead for insulation, designing of the dressing sections with mirror arcs, the hiding of the entrance of the women's section with a room, the sectioning of the cold room and separating the toilet and shaving rooms, installing lighting elements in the men's section, providing of privacy within the dressing room in the women's section and the iwan and the building of a faucet on one side of the Turkish bath.





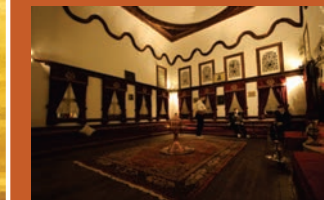
Latifoğlu Mansion

Mansion

Latifoğlu Mansion which is thought to be from the 19th century is a nice example of old Tokat houses. It is understood from the collected material that was used in the building of the house, that there was an older house from the 17th century in place of Latifoğlu Mansion on Gazi Osman Paşa Street. It is a two storey building with an “L” layout formed by the alignment of rooms around a hall open to the courtyard. There is a large pool in its stone floor courtyard. It is different from the standard plan types seen in Tokat houses. It was built to respond to the needs of a crowded family around Turkish Home's main principles but with a more liberal plan. There is also a Turkish bath on the ground floor. The window system rather resembles the ones of 17th- 18th century mansions. The mansion was embellished with woodwork, pencil work and plaster material. Especially the main room shows the example of best wood workmanship of the region. There is a ceiling medallion on the area contoured by wooden borders square on the outside and circular on the inside. Made with slanted cutting technique and Europe influenced flower and leaf motifs are observed. The general style in decoration shows imperial characteristics. The second decoration technique in the building is the embellishment done by pencil work. In the shoe stand section of a room in the south edge of the top floor, it was seen that a mosque, a sailboat and sea and a city landscape was painted. There are very beautiful plaster works in the top windows and fire place chimney hoods of the room in the south edge of the top floor and of the main room. The fire place in the isle at the south edge reflects the classical style with tulips and carnations made on painting on slightly embossed plaster. And the chimney hood of the fire place in the main room was embellished with plastic acanthus leaves in a liberal western style. And “Mühr-ü Süleyman” motif was worked on the top windows.

Latifoğlu Mansion

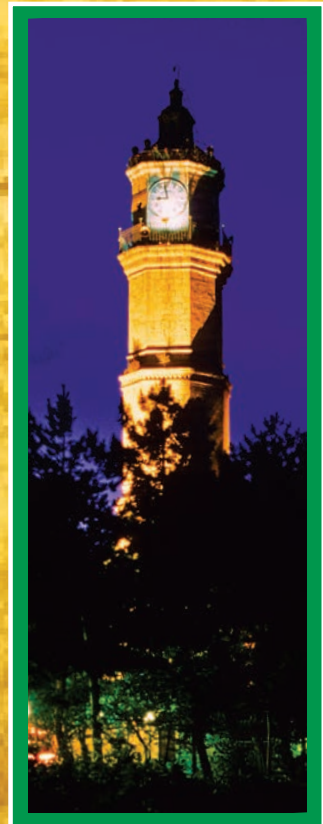
Mansion



Clock Tower

Tower

The typical characteristic of the clock tower next to the mosque is that it was designed to be seen from almost every side of the old city. On the epigraph that was mostly erased, only the date of construction of the tower 1902 can be read. The 33m tower was built to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Abdülhamid II's reign. In 1917 the clock mechanism was westernized. The tower with a square base and octagon body was made of rubble and cut stone. The clock continues to remind time of the city every half hour at two minute intervals. This sound used to be heard from every side of the old city. However, today, due to traffic and industrial voice pollution and high rise structuring, the sound of the clock can only be heard from the places close to the tower.



Behzad-ı Veli Mosque

Mosque

The Mosque, at the Behzat Marketplace, situated next to the Behzat Creek, it was built by Hoca Behzat, in the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent in 1536. A second dome was added to the small structure laid out on a square plane, in the reign of Abdülhamid II (1891-1892) with the support of the public. The mosque consists of a square sanctorum and the final congregation place built in 1956. The mosque built with rubble stone and brick has single galleried minaret on the southeast corner. Behzat-ı Veli lies in the tomb next to the Mosque.

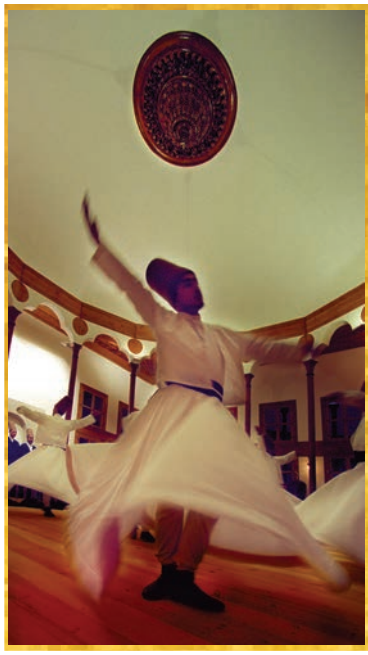


As it is stated in Menakib-ül Arifin, the oldest written source of the Mawlawi sect, Mawlawi sect for the first time started to spread in Tokat from the convent that Pervane built in the 13th century when Mevlana sent his caliph named Fahreddini Iraki to Tokat with the request of Muineddin Süleyman Pervane. Probably this convent disappeared when Uzun Hasan burned Tokat in the 15th century and was rebuilt on the area at the entrance of Bey Street by Janissary Master Sülün Mustafa Paşa in 1638 during the period of Sultan Ahmed III. This building could not entirely carry its existence until today. The Mevlana Turkish bath next door, which is owned privately today, the stone gate at the entrance and the Turkish bath inside and the room next to it are from that period. Today with the recent restorations, it reflects the architectural characteristics of the 19th century Tokat architecture. The two store building has a ground floor plan consisting of rooms around a “L” shaped corridor. Second floor was planned as a single large lounge. This section used as a Semahane (whirling floor) is covered with a dome, and the center of the dome is embellished with plant motifs.



Mevlavihane

Museum



Bey Hamam Street

Street

Bey Street is one of the most beautiful streets of the city today with its old houses aligned on either side. Most of the houses are made in a fully attached form. Some detached houses show some examples of the traditional architecture of Tokat. Now many things that are not seen from outside, can be found as nice cross sections inside these houses.



Atatürk House - Ethnography Museum

Museum



Atatürk's Visits of Tokat

1.26.06.1919 - 27.06.1919

2.17.10.1919

3.27.10.1919 - 28.10.1919

4.25.09.1924 - 27.09.1924

5.17.09.1928

6.21.11.1930 - 22.11.1930

Atatürk House - Ethnography Museum

Museum

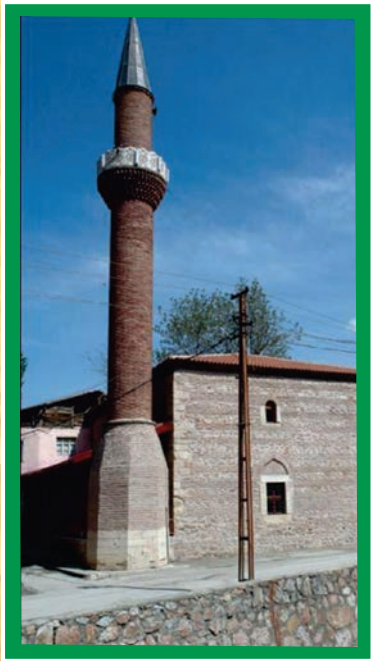
It's the house that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk stayed in Tokat during the War of Independence years. The building in Devegörmez Mahallesi was assigned to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2001 and opened in the name of Atatürk House and Etnography Museum.



Mahmut Paşa Mosque

Mosque

Mahmut Paşa Mosque which is on the left side of Behzat Creek in Mahmut Paşa Mahallesi does not have an epigraph. But it is dated to the 17th century in respect to Mahmut Paşa killed in 1616 and Kemankeş Mahmut Paşa who died in 1681. The square planned building with a hipped roof has a single minaret. The pencil work on it is rare among the Anatolian mosques. The public room with the slanted roof was added to the north of the building later on. The variances on the walls show that the mosques got renovated in different periods. The most important characteristic of the main room is the wooden ceiling work. The compositions formed by botanical and geometric transitions on the square medallion framed by double border are important. The minaret on the northwest has an octagon base, an octagon shoe and brick body.



Abdulmuttalip Lodge

Lodge

Located in Mahmutpaşa district on the way to Soğukpınar, the convent was built at 1318 by Abdullah Bin Muhyi during the period of Ebu Sait Bahadır Khan, a ruler of İlhanlı. The convent is also called Ahi Muhyiddin. Abdullah Bin Muhyiddin died at 1318 and was buried here.



Horozoğlu Lodge

Lodge

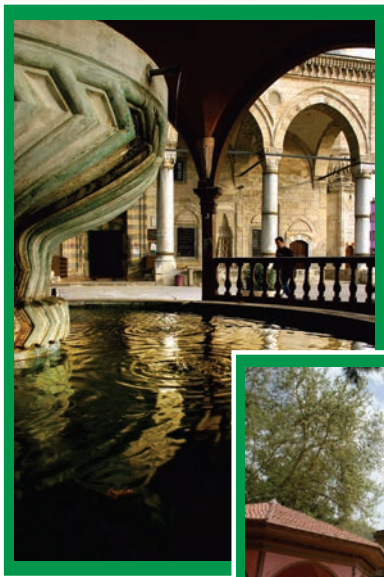
Located next to Horozoğlu tomb at Meydan District in Tokat, the convent is also known as Pir Ahmed İmaret. The convent having no inscription is believed to be built by Pir Ahmed during the period of Sultan Çelebi Mehmed.



Meydan Mosque

Mosque

The mosque was built in 1485 upon the order of Sultan Bayezid II in the name of his mother. It is known as Hatuniye Mosque. It is the last and the most beautiful example of early Ottoman Mosques with convent in the whole Anatolia which was impressed by planning of Seljuk convents that are densely located in Tokat. Marble workmanship of main door and the “kündekari” door is superior to the workmanship of Amasya Beyazıt Mosque which was built upon the order of Sultan Beyazıt II in his name. Transition to domes of “last community location” having five divisions was ensured by pendentives. The last community location and the whole mosque were surrounded by muqarnas which is unique. Located at the northwest corner of the mosque, minaret was built completely with cut stone.



Hatuniye Mosque & Madrasah

Madrasah & Mosque

Located in Meydan district of Tokat, the construction is a part of külliye which is composed of mosque, madrasah and imaret. The mosque was built upon the order of Sultan Bayezid in the name of his mother Gülbahar Hatun. The imaret was probably built before the mosque because there is altitude difference between the mosque and the imaret.



Halef Sultan Lodge

Lodge

The lodge was built upon the order of Halef Bin Süleyman during the first government of Sultan Mesut and the period of Selçuki Huand khatun, daughter of Kılıçarslan IV. The inscription of the zaviye points out that Selçuki Huant Khatun's being a part of the government is a historic situation.



Tokat Cuisine

Cuisine

Tokat kebab is the first thing that comes to mind while talking about Tokat Cuisine. Tokat kebab has a special oven. The ingredients of the kebab are arranged on the shish in this order: first the grease, than the lamb, finally vegetable and garlic. The order of the ingredients affects the flavor of the kebab. Tomato and pepper are cooked on another shish, and the kebab is eaten with pitta bread specially cooked. Almost all houses in Tokat have this special oven for Tokat Kebab.

Other examples of Tokat cuisine are; Dolma with broad bean, dolma with meat, rice with pehli, knotweed, stuffing, dolma with plum, bacaklı soup, helle soup, toyga soup, velibah, bütün soap, bat, keşkek, mumbar dolma, nivik, pitta with curd, yağlı, katmer, bread with walnut, Tokat simit, fenugreek, molasses of Zile, sausage, köme, pestil, tarhana, compote of apple, plum, cherry and cranberry, rosehip and lily jam



Tokat Cuisine

Cuisine



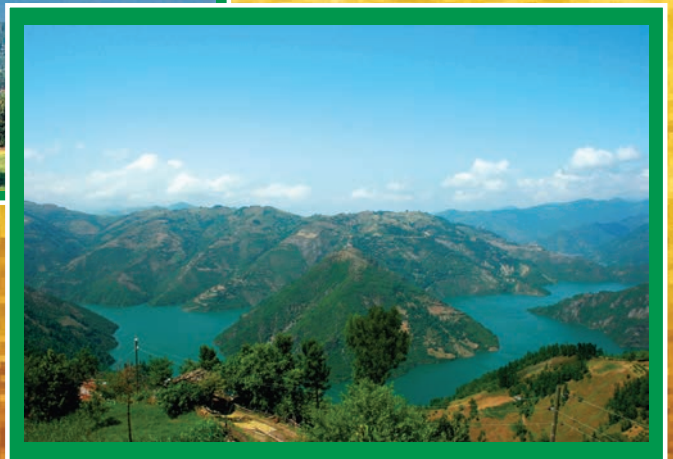


Natural Beauty





Natural Beauty





Natural Beauty



The cave is 7 km away from the south of Pazar district, and 1 km away from the southeast of Ballica Village. Entry to the cave, which is located on the slope of a half rocky high hill, is through the main rock block which is partly smoothed. The cave, which was open to visit in 1996 after lightening of the cave and building of walk way and terrace for watching, has a surface area of 10.000 sqm. Visible part of the cave is 680 m length and 94 m height (+19 -75 m). The most important characteristic of the cave is the “bulb stalactites” which is unique in Turkey and the existence of bats living as colonies in different parts of the cave.

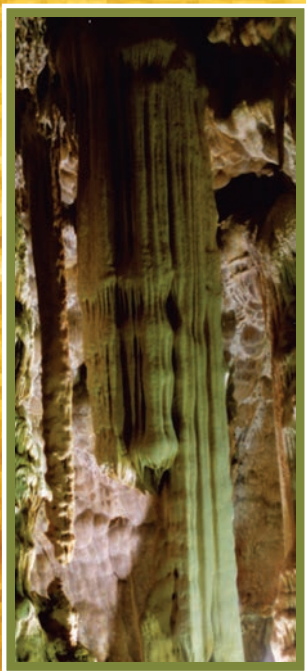
The cave is composed of 8 large halls and 5 floors which are connected to each other half horizontally and half vertically. Each hall of the cave, which was separated with respect to shape, is called with a different name. Hall with pool, hall of big stalactites, fossil hall, bat hall, hall with mushrooms, hall with columns and new hall are among these halls. Other parts that are still being formed are closed to visit.





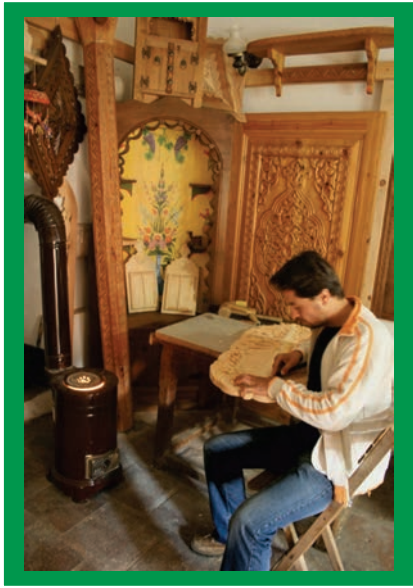
Balıca

Cave



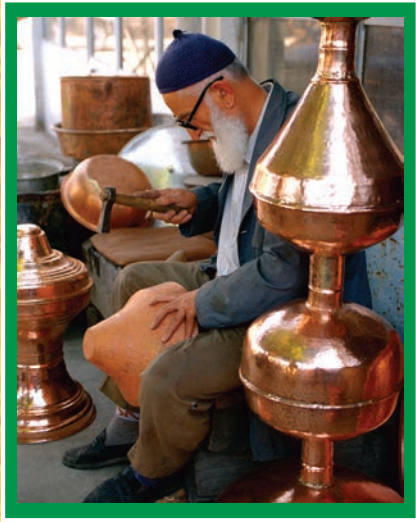
Handcrafts

Tokat



Handcrafts

Tokat



Handcrafts

Tokat



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Ambulance 112
Police 155
Gendarme 156
Fire 110

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GOVERNORSHIP

GOP Bulvarı Cumhuriyet Meydanı
Tokat

T. +90 356 214 10 01
F. +90 356 214 54 54
www.tokat.gov.tr

MUNICIPALITY

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F. +90 356 212 07 07
www.tokat-bld.gov.tr

TOKAT CITY GOVERNOR

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Atatürk Kültür Sarayı Tokat
T. +90 356 228 90 30
F. +90 356 228 90 38

www.tokatozelidare.gov.tr

POLICE STATION

Uzunburun Tokat
Phone +90 356 214 55 40
www.tokat.pol.tr

GOP UNIVERSITY

GOP Üniversitesi 60250 Tokat
T. +90 356 252 16 16
F. +90 356 252 16 27

www.gop.edu.tr

TOKAT CHAMBER OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

GOP Bulvarı No:142 Tokat
T. +90 356 214 10 33
F. +90 356 214 50 40

www.tokatso.org.tr

TOURISM OFFICE

T. +90 356 214 82 52

TRANSPORTATION

DOMESTIC AND

INTERNATIONAL

TRANSPORTATION

TOKAT AIRPORT

T. +90 356 238 73 30

BUS TERMINAL

T. +90 356 214 24 12

TOPÇAM TOURISM

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Next to the Municipality Building No:1 Tokat

T. +90 356 444 00 60
F. +90 356 212 86 86
www.topcam.com.tr

TOKAT SEYAHAT

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Next to the Governor Building Latif Han

No:1 Tokat
T. +90 356 444 11 60
F. +90 356 212 60 05
www.tokatseyahat.com.tr

TOKAT STAR

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Next to the Municipality Building Tokat

T. +90 356 444 00 90
www.tokatseyahat.com.tr

METRO TOURISM

Cumhuriyet Meydanı No:44/A

T. +90 356 212 77 10
F. +90 356 213 11 00

ULUSOY TOURISM

Alipaşa Mh.Cumhuriyet Meydanı

Buzluk Sk.No:7 Tokat
T. +90 356 214 20 30

KOMANA TOURISM

Cumhuriyet Meydanı
Latif Han No:1 Tokat
T. +90 356 212 00 34
F. +90 356 212 69 29

TRAVEL AGENCIES

AY SAFAK AIR

GOP Bulvarı Next to the Sivri

Dervish Lodge 8.Sreet 1/C Tokat

T. +90 356 214 72 54
F. +90 356 212 41 69

HOTELS

CITY CENTER

GRAND BALLICA HOTEL

Tokat-Turhal Highway Tokat

T. +90 356 232 08 08

F. +90 356 232 08 00

www.grandballica.com.tr

Room:100 Bed:200

BÜYÜK TOKAT OTELİ

Demirköprü Karşıyaka Tokat

T. +90 356 229 17 00

F. +90 356 229 17 06

Room:59 Bed:120

İŞERİ HOTEL

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Tokat

T. +90 356 214 80 00

F. +90 356 214 99 55

www.iserietel.com

Room:40 Bed:76

ÇAVUŞOĞLU HOTEL

GOP Bulvarı No:168 Tokat

T. +90 356 212 28 29

F. +90 356 212 12 69

Room:28 Bed:58

GRAND GÜMÜŞ HOTEL

Taşhan Karşısı GOP Blv. Tokat

T. +90 356 213 06 72

T. +90 356 212 13 31

F. +90 356 212 03 14

YENİ ÇINAR HOTEL

GOP Bulvarı Tokat

T. +90 356 214 00 60

F. +90 356 213 19 27

Room:32 Bed:82

GÜNDÜZ HOTEL

GOP Bulvarı No:200 Tokat

T/F +90 356 212 12 78

ÇAMLICA HOTEL

GOP Blv. Yarahmet Mh. Tokat

T. +90 356 214 12 69

F. +90 356 212 28 99

HAS YÜCEL HOTEL

Yarahmet Mh. Meydan Cd.

No:22 Tokat

T. +90 356 212 52 39

T. +90 356 212 52 35

F. +90 356 212 53 74

NIKSAR

DORUK HOTEL İKİZOĞULLARI

HOLIDAY VILLAGE

Çamici Plateau Ünye Road

Niksar Tokat

T. +90 356 542 14 44

F. +90 356 542 14 14

Room:22 Bed:55

ERBAA

ÖNDER HOTEL

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Hükümet Cd.

No:120 Erbaa/Tokat

T. +90 356 716 03 00

Room:50

AYVAZ PARK HOTEL

Ayvaz Mh. Ayvaz Sk. No:31 Niksar

T. +90 356 527 01 01

T. +90 356 527 82 51

F. +90 356 527 98 54

GREEN EREK HOTEL

Kelkit Mh. 100.Yıl Blv. No:184 Erbaa

T. +90 356 715 99 65

F. +90 356 715 99 59

REŞADİYE BELEDİYESİ

TERMAL HOTEL

Reşadiye

T. +90 356 461 30 91

T. +90 356 461 55 55

T. +90 356 461 44 45

F. +90 356 461 55 61

SULUSARAY THERMAL HOTEL

Sulusaray

T. +90 356 651 68 18

F. +90 356 651 60 80

RESTAURANTS

CITY CENTER

İŞERİ HOTEL RESTAURANT

Cumhuriyet Meydanı Tokat

T. +90 356 214 80 00

F. +90 356 212 99 55

www.iserietel.com

Turkish Cuisine

07.00 - 24.00

İŞERİ PETROL RESTAURANT

Sivas Highway İşeri Dinlenme

Tesisleri Geyraz-Tokat

T. +90 356 213 13 63

F. +90 356 214 97 33

Turkish Cuisine

07.00 - 24.00

LİVA RESTAURANT

600 Evler Kavşağı çınar Sit. Tokat

T. +90 356 228 70 00

F. +90 356 229 00 78

07.30 - 23.30

Turkish and International Cuisine

07.30 - 23.30

Live Music on Tuesdays and Fridays

SULTAN RESTAURANT

Cumhuriyet Meydanı

Ulaşoğlu İş Merkezi Tokat

T. +90 356 214 81 47

Turkish Cuisine

07.00 - 23.00

YEŞİL VADI RESTAURANT

Sivas Highway Next to the

Saraçoğlu Fountain Geyraz/Tokat

T. +90 356 214 44 66

Turkish Cuisine

10.00 - 24.00

KENT RESTAURANT

GOP Bulvarı Kentmar

Shopping Center Tokat

GÜNEŞ RESTAURANT

Taş Köprü Tokat

T. +90 356 212 49 02

YENİ HUZUR RESTAURANT

Sivas Cad.Next to the Mukaş

Shopping Center Tokat

T. +90 356 214 26 85

SAKLIBAĞÇE RESTAURANT

Sivas Highway,Fatih Mosque

Tokat

T. +90 356 214 12 34

KARAGÖZ HACIYAT RESTAURANT

GOP Bulvarı 257/B Tokat

T. +90 356 212 94 18

SARNIC

Dr.Remzi Topçam.Cad.No:2 Tokat

T. +90 356 212 67 00

TOKAT SOFRASI

Across Ali Paşa Hamamı No:5 Tokat

T. +90 356 213 38 18

PARADİSE

Kiler Shopping Center Tokat

OCAKBAŞI

Next to the Governor Building

Behind The Atatürk Statue Tokat

MERDİYEN RESTAURANT

Next to the Latifoğlu Mansion

Mukaş Shopping Center Tokat

YEŞİLPARK RESTAURANT

Across Medical Park Hospital Tokat

ŞEHRAZAT RESTAURANT

Sivas Highway,Yeşilvadi Tokat

HANEDAN RESTAURANT

Next to the Meydan Mosque Tokat

MAHPERİ HATUN CARAVANSARY

Pazar/Tokat

T. +90 356 261 39 00

MEDICAL SERVICES

HOSPITAL

TOKAT STATE HOSPITAL

T. +90 356 444 44 60

KARSIYAKA OBSTETRIC AND

CHILDREN NURSERY HOSPITAL

600 Evler Karşıyaka Tokat

T. +90 356 228 42 00

MEDICAL PARK HOSPITAL

Yeşilpark Mh. Vali Zekai Gümüşşid Cd.

No:29 Tokat

T. +90 356 214 01 11

F. +90 356 213 02 02

www.medicalpark.com.tr

Katkıda Bulunanlar

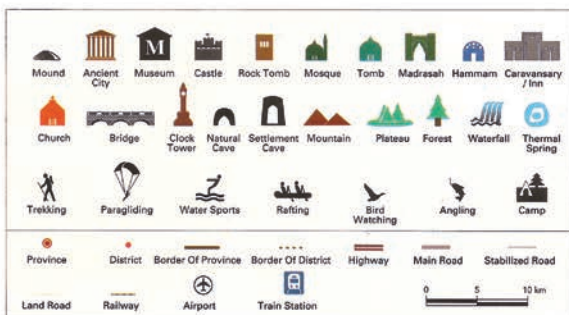
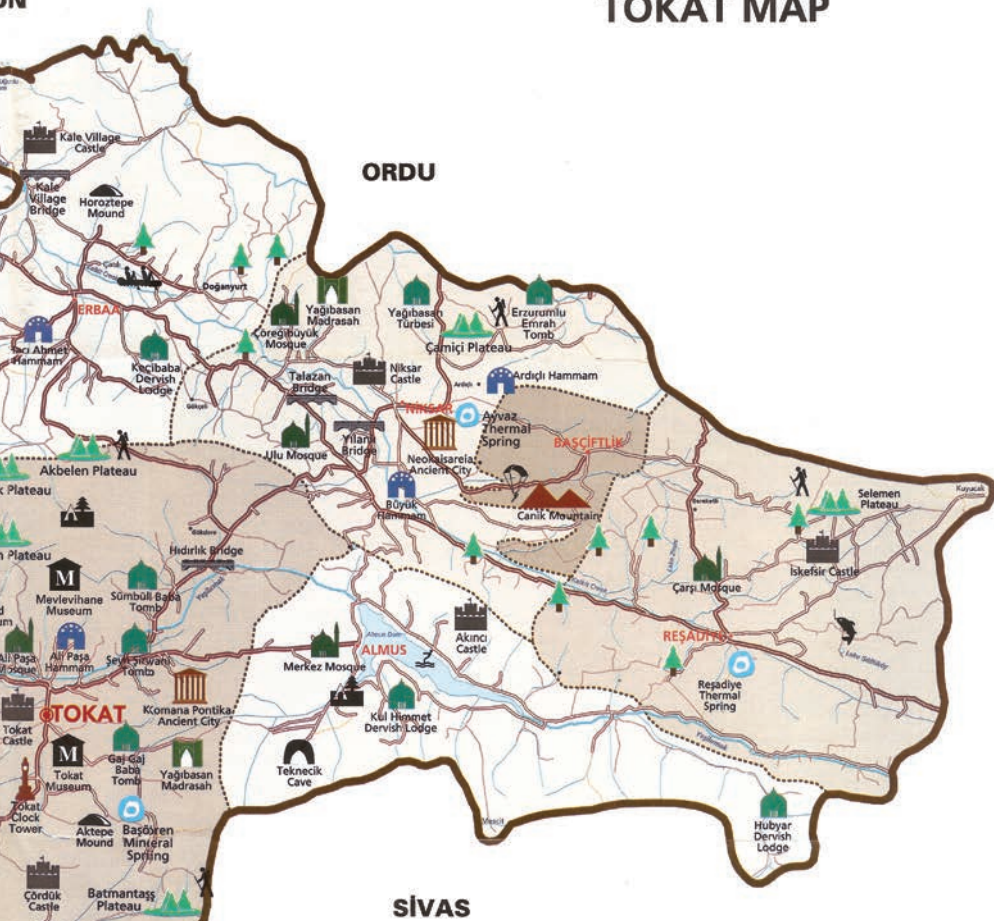
Tokat Valiliği İl Kültür Turizm Müdürlüğü Arşivi,

Tokat Belediyesi Arşivi, Halis Turgut Cinlioğlu (M.Ali Cinlioğlu), H. Murat Oruç,

Hasan Erdem, Mehmet Tınan İLTER



TOKAT MAP

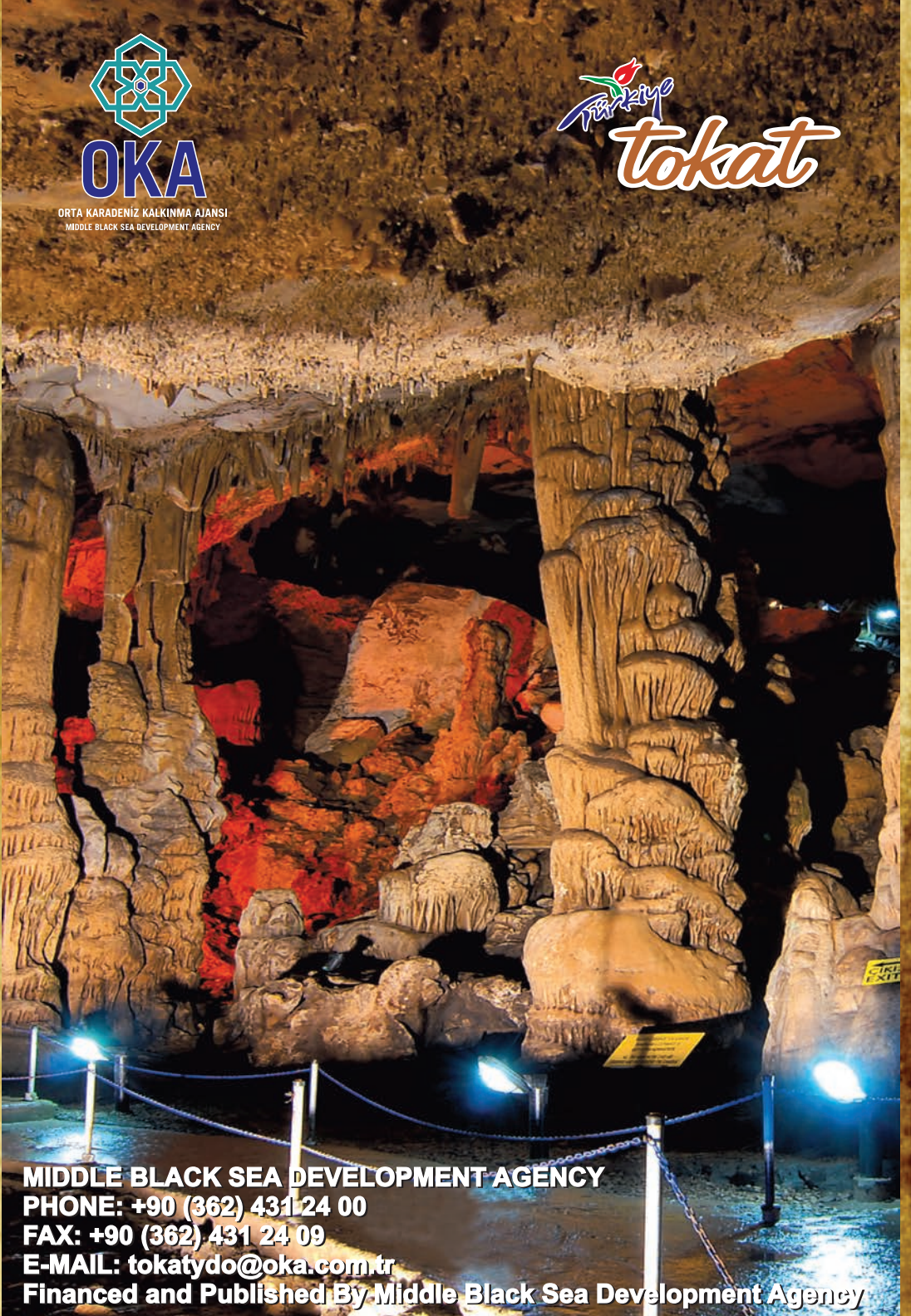


The maps, which are being implemented, obtained from the Yeşilirmak Basin Development Foundation Geographical Information Unit.



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