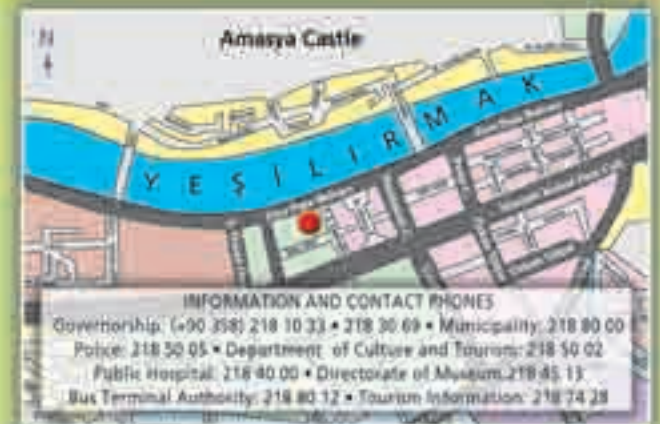




Amasya The Sultan Bayezid II Kulliyeh (Complex)



City Plan of Amasya

Its niche (mihrab), pulpit and main door have a simple form and composed of white marble. The mosque, with its monumental main door, inscription, moldings and stalactites, is gracious. Also, its wooden windows and door leaves are among the best examples of "kündekari" technique (interlocked woodwork) of the 15th century.



THE SULTAN BAYEZID II KULLIYEH (COMPLEX)

It was constructed in the name of Sultan Bayezid II, by his son Shahzadah Ahmet in 1485. It was built as a "kulliye", composed of a mosque, medresseh, imaret (alms house) shadirvan (fountain). Later, to the South-east corner of the mosque, it was added a tomb in the name of Shahzadah Osman who died too early, the son of Shahzadah Ahmet.

Considering its plan, the Mosque is an advanced example of the architectural design of side-courtyarded mosques. On the west of the Mosque, a medresseh U shaped, arcaded and composed of eighteen rooms, takes place. Today, this building is used as the Provincial Public Library. On the east of the Mosque there is an alms house (imarethane) with "L" plan. The small historical building on the north-west of the Mosque was constructed as muvakkithane (timekeeper's house) in 19th century.

Amasya The Sultan Bayezid II Kulliye (Complex)

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Amasya
Lake Borabay





LAKE BORABAY

Lake Borabay, which is a miracle of nature, is within Taşova District and 63 km. to the provincial center Amasya.

The lake is a natural conservation area and 1050 m. above the sea level. The Lake surrounded by beeches, pines, cedars, chestnut trees, has an emerald green color.

You can benefit from trekking, picnicking, camping areas and facilities and from bungalows for accommodation here.

INFORMATION AND CONTACT PHONES

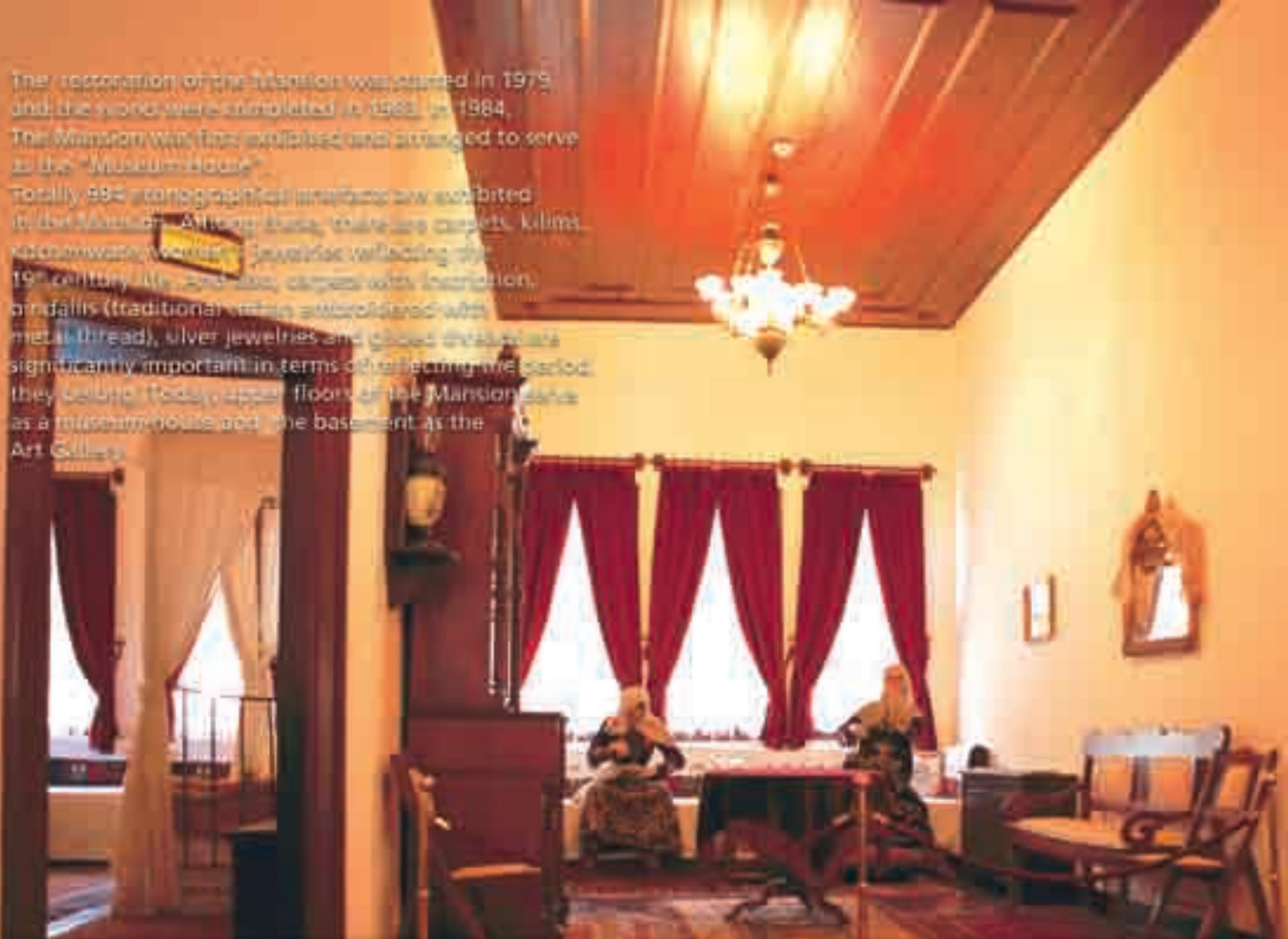
Governorship: (+90.358) 218 10 33 • 218 30 69 • Municipality: 218 80 00 Police
218 80 05 • Department of Culture and Tourism: 218 50 02
Public Hospital: 218 40 00 • Directorate of Museum: 218 45 13
Bus Terminal Authority: 218 80 12 • Tourism Information: 218 74 28

Amasya
**Lake
Borabay**

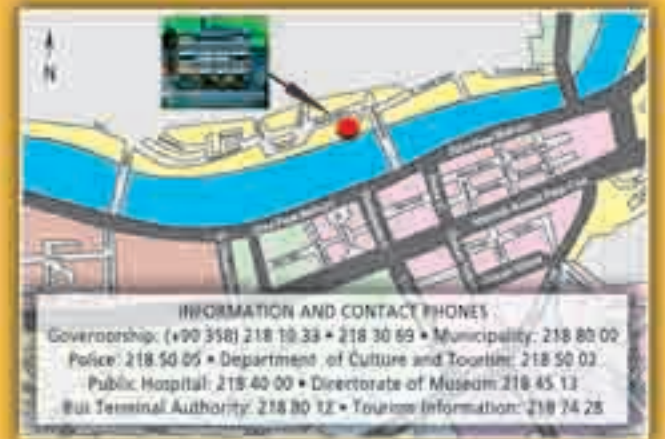
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The restoration of the Mansion was started in 1979 and the works were completed in 1983. In 1984, the Mansion was first exhibited and arranged to serve as the "Museum-House".

Totally 984 iconographical artefacts are exhibited in the Mansion. Among these, there are carpets, kilims, kachemwater, coins, jewellery reflecting the 19th century life, and also, carpets with inscription, bindallis (traditional motifs embroidered with metal thread), silver jewelries and glass decorations significantly important in terms of reflecting the period, they belong. Today, upper floors of the Mansion serve as a museum house and the basement as the Art Gallery.



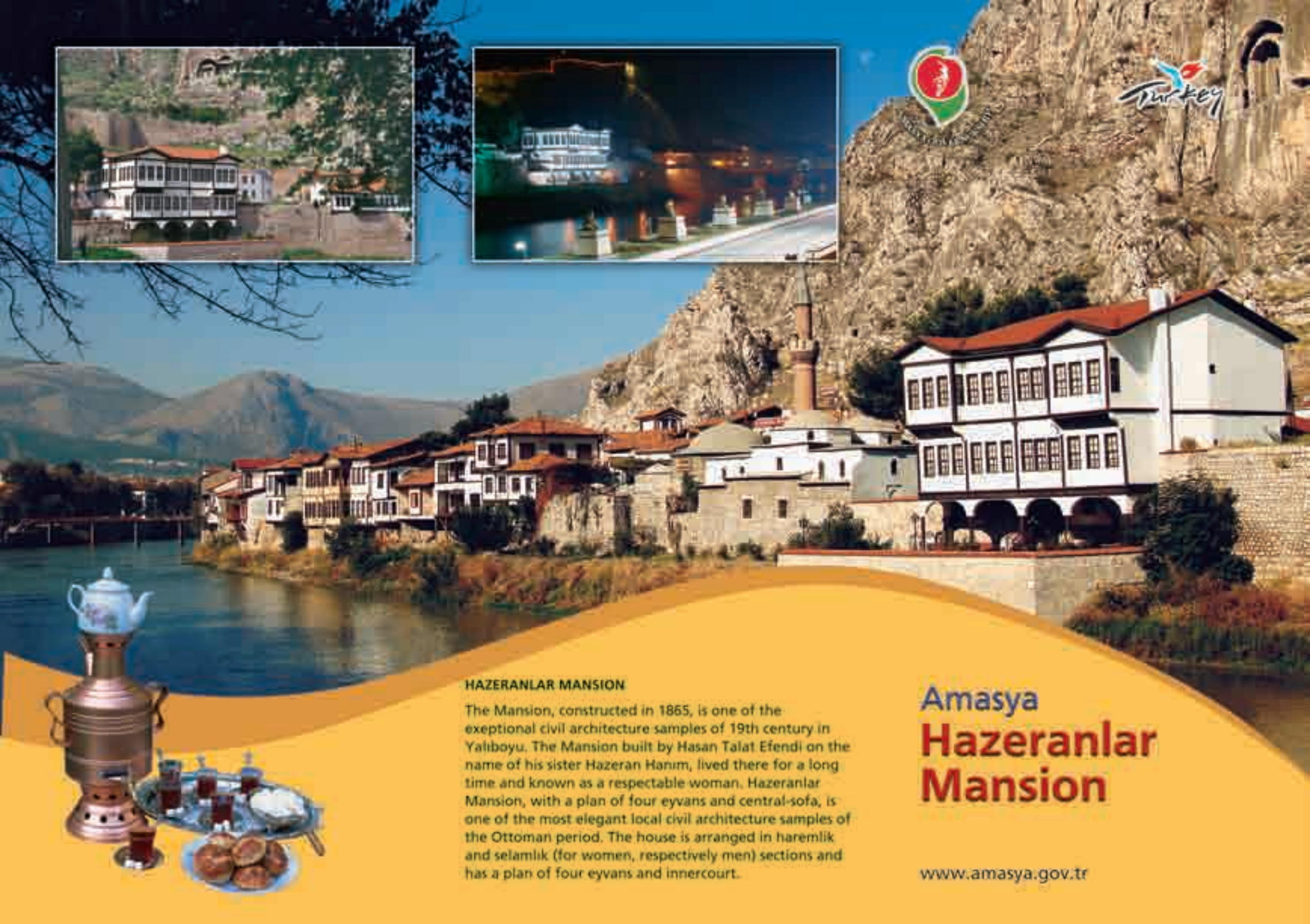
Amasya Hazeranlar Mansion



INFORMATION AND CONTACT PHONES

Governorship: (+90 358) 218 10 33 • 218 30 69 • Municipality: 218 80 00
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City Plan of Amasya



HAZERANLAR MANSION

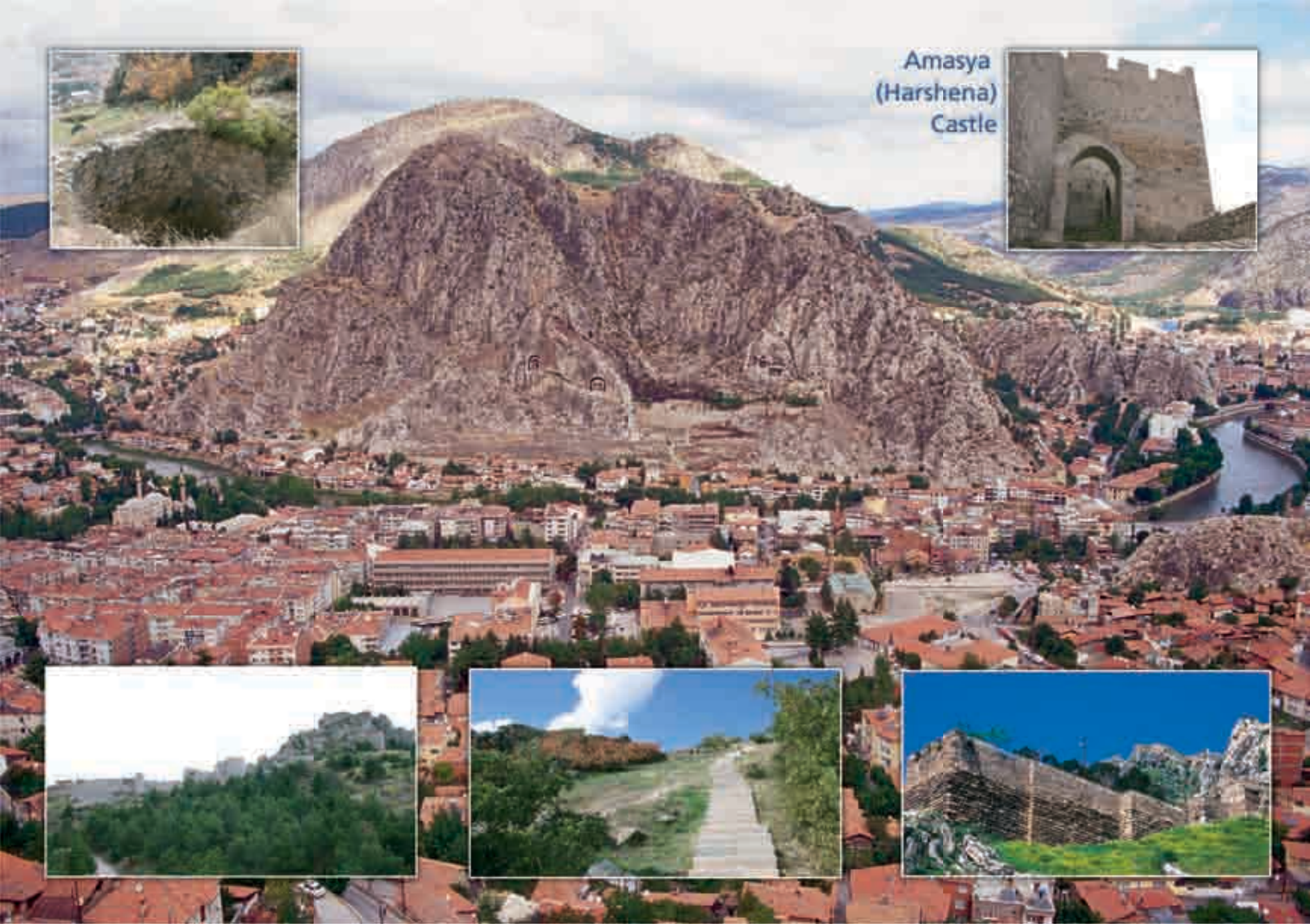
The Mansion, constructed in 1865, is one of the exceptional civil architecture samples of 19th century in Yalıboyu. The Mansion built by Hasan Talat Efendi on the name of his sister Hazeran Hanım, lived there for a long time and known as a respectable woman. Hazeranlar Mansion, with a plan of four eyvans and central-sofa, is one of the most elegant local civil architecture samples of the Ottoman period. The house is arranged in haremlik and selamlık (for women, respectively men) sections and has a plan of four eyvans and innercourt.

Amasya Hazeranlar Mansion

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Amasya
(Harshena)
Castle



AMASYA (HARSHENA) CASTLE

The Castle was constructed in Hellenistic Period and restored several times in Roman, Byzantine and Seljuks Period. The castle includes dungeons and a prison constructed by Bayezid II.

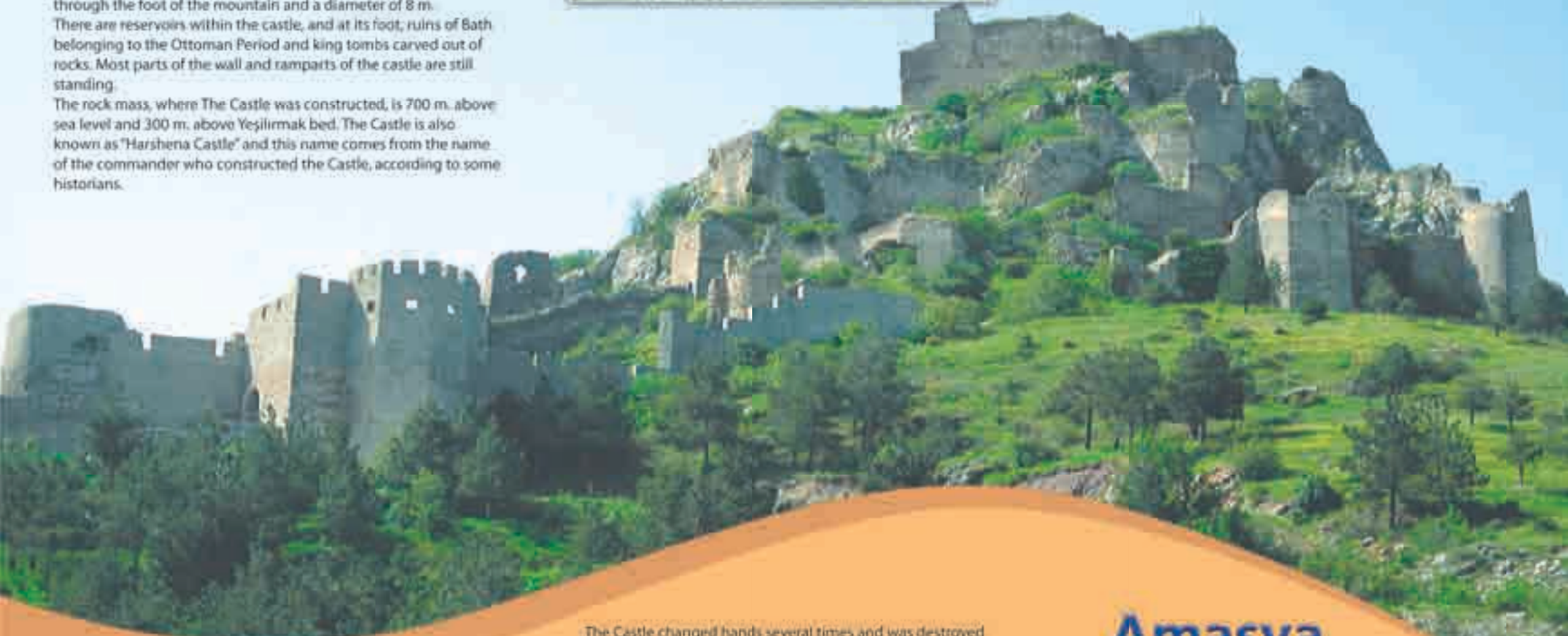
You can view the entire city from the Castle.

70 m down from the Castle, there are ruins of tower and mosque and a stepped-gallery from the 3th century BC, reaching to the Yeşilirmak and to the king tombs.

The castle is located on the Harshena Mountain and it has eight defense levels up to the Yeşilirmak. There is a passage in the Castle called "Cilanbolu". Cilanbolu has 150 stairs carved downwards through the foot of the mountain and a diameter of 8 m.

There are reservoirs within the castle, and at its foot; ruins of Bath belonging to the Ottoman Period and king tombs carved out of rocks. Most parts of the wall and ramparts of the castle are still standing.

The rock mass, where The Castle was constructed, is 700 m. above sea level and 300 m. above Yeşilirmak bed. The Castle is also known as "Harshena Castle" and this name comes from the name of the commander who constructed the Castle, according to some historians.



The Castle changed hands several times and was destroyed because of military turbulences and conflicts. Amasya Castle which came under many attacks in the Persian, the Roman, the Pontic and the Byzantine Periods, has been ruined through history, then restored and rebuilt several times. Harshena Castle, seriously destroyed during the severe struggles between the Romans and the Pontics, was remarkably restored after the conquest of Amasya by Turks in 1075. It was used until the 18th century and later it lost its military importance.

Amasya Castle

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INFORMATION AND CONTACT PHONES

Governorship: (+90 358) 218 10 33 • 218 30 69 • Municipality: 218 80 00
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Terziköy Springs

MEDICAL REPORT ON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE THERMAL WATER

Physical and chemical properties: Bicarbonate, calcium and sodium. Water temperature: 37°C. Mineralization is 0.7009 gr/lit.; the degree of radioactivity is about 5.4 eman. and it is hypotonic and isothermal.

Terziköy is the same as Bursa Springs by the composition of water. Helps to heal by drinking and bathing. It decreases flatulence and increases the excretion of gall, and it is diuretic. It decreases the level of cholesterol and fatty acid and the level of blood sugar in diabetics. Also it is healing in Rheumatism, paralysis, Gastrointestinal diseases, Nervous system, Gallbladder, Kidney and gynecological problems.

Dr. İsmail KOCA

Ankara Hospital

Chief of the Clinic for Physical Therapy
and Hydrotherapy





TERZİKÖY SPRINGS

Terziköy is one of the most important thermal centers of the Province. It is on the Amasya to Çorum Road; 35 km to the provincial center Amasya and located on a field of 55.000 sq. meters. Its water temperature is 37°C.

Accommodation and other facilities: an hotel of 72 beds and a motel of 45 beds, and thermal water is available in all rooms; cafe, restaurant, swimming pools, shopping places, playgrounds for children, picnic areas and guesthouses. Considering these facilities, Terziköy Thermal Resort has an important place in thermal tourism sector of our country.

Amasya Terziköy Springs

Reservation
Phone: (+90 358) 225 02 19 (2 lines)

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INFORMATION AND CONTACT PHONES

Governorship: (+90 358) 218 10 33 • 218 30 69 • Municipality: 218 80 00
Police: 218 50 05 • Department of Culture and Tourism: 218 50 02
Public Hospital: 218 40 00 • Directorate of Museum: 218 45 13
Bus Terminal Authority: 218 80 12 • Tourism Information: 218 24 28

The Rock Tombs were used as prisons and places for punishment during turbulent periods of history. The largest of the tombs is the last one on the west end, where you can go up by galleries and stairs. This cave is 15 m in height, 8 m in width and 6 m in depth; and the entrance of the tomb is higher than the others.

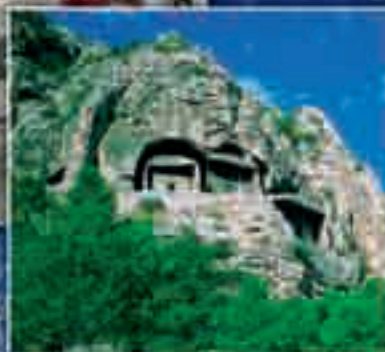
"Aynali Magara" which means the cave with mirror, is the finest one among the rock tombs. It is on the way to Ziyaret, -turning to the right on the main Amasya to Samsun road- and about 3 km before arriving there. It is called "Aynali Magara" because of the glare on its front face caused by light.

Amasya Rock Tombs of the Kings



INFORMATION AND CONTACT NUMBERS

Governorship: (+90 358) 218 50 33 • 218 20 89 • Municipality: 218 80 00
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Public Hospital: 218 40 00 • Directorate of Museum: 218 95 13
Sea Terminal Authority: 218 80 12 • Tourism Information: 218 74 28



Statue of Terphib
Amasya Museum

ROCK TOMBS OF THE KINGS

These tombs were carved out of limestone and are located on the southern foots of Harshena Mountain. They belong to the Hellenistic period. Strabon, the well-known geographer, claims that the tombs belong to Pontic kings.

There are 23 rock tombs along the Yeşilirmak Valley; therefore this region is also called "King's Valley".

The passageways, carved out on the backsides of the rock tombs, are, in one sense, more impressive than inside them. The tombs, carved out of limestone, are in a location overlooking the city in terms of construction and monumental size.

Amasya

Rock Tombs of the Kings



A Male Child Mummy



Provincial Ensign (1906-1918)



Treasure of Saraycik (AD. 307-337)



Water pitcher (Hellenistic Period, BC. 3rd Century)



Bull-headed rhyton
(Hellenistic Period, BC. 3rd Century)



Water pitcher (Ottoman period, 19th-20th century)



A genealogical book
(Ottoman period)



Wooden door leaf



Wooden Sarcophagus (1560)



Sarcophagus of Aktarla
(Roman Period, 2nd-3rd Century AD)

The Sculpture of Mary (Byzantine Period)



Golden ring gem
and Emperor
Domitian's
portrait
on it
(Roman Period,
AD 81-96)

Gold Necklace (Roman Period, AD, 3th Century)

Coins, belonging to the Roman Period
Amasya (AD: 224)



Statue of Feshub
(Hittite Period,
14th-12th Century B.C.)

THE AMASYA MUSEUM

The Amasya Museum was established in 1925 and in the beginning, has served in different buildings and halls. The Museum was moved into the present building and then it was rearranged and opened for service in 1980.

In the Museum, you can see artifacts of 12 different civilizations including Kalkolitic Age, Bronze Age, Hittites, Urartus, Phirigians, Iskits, Persians, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuks and Ottoman Periods.

Open Air Exhibition

In the courtyard located on west side of the museum, several stone artefacts belonging to Hittite, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Ilhanic, Seljuks and Ottoman Periods are exhibited.

Mummies

The mummies are exhibited within the Tomb of Sultan Mesud I, the Sultan of the Seljuks, in the museum garden.

The mummies belong to some persons taking ministerial (nazir) and governorship (emir) positions when the Ilhans were sovereign in Anatolia in the 14th century. It is thought that these mummies belong to Ishbuğa Nuyin, Cumadar, İzzettin Mehmet Pervane Bey and his cariye, son and daughter.

Amasya Archeology Museum

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Amasya Yalıboylu Houses

Second floors of the houses are generally bay windowed. As a result, these windows both maintain the symmetrical structure of the house and make more room. One can see this aspect clearly in the houses constructed on the old walls, especially in Yalıboylu. On the other hand, these houses are enlarged by supporting the walls with props called 'arabalmunde' and thus the inner parts of the houses are provided with comfort and space. Daily life works in inner space, in rooms surrounding the sofa (hayat). The rooms generally have some functional facilities such as fireplace, şerbetlik (place to keep şerbet), yeklek (large cupboard to stow the beds), shelf and divan. Also except some examples, the houses are not equipped with separate bath and therefore large cupboards have been arranged as bath-cabinet (gusulhane).



The Museum of the Shahzadans on Yalıboylu tells us the Shahzadans and Sultans who served in Amasya.





YALIBOYU HOUSES

Amasya especially takes attention with Yaliboyu houses constructed along the shore of Yeşilirmak. They are constructed by using wooden bands filled with bricks on the old city walls. Upper covering was mostly cradle shaped and covered with corrugated tiles and these houses reflect all the characteristics of traditional Ottoman house and therefore represent coherence with the historical identity of Amasya.

These houses are designed on basements as one or two-storey buildings. In some houses 'lahni' (enclosed balcony) is built either on the first floor or on the second floor. They usually have courtyards and gardens. A water-well and fireplace are among the first notable units in courtyards. All units, both in inner spaces and outer units of the houses, are connected and therefore complete each other.

INFORMATION AND CONTACT PHONES

Governorship: 0358) 218 10 33 + 218 86 69

Municipality: 218 80 00 + Police: 218 50 46

Department of Culture and Tourism: 218 50 92

Public Hospital: 218 40 00 + Directorate of Museum: 218 45 15

Air Terminal Authority: 218 80 72 + Tourist Information: 218 74 28



Amasya Yaliboyu Houses

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