



REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
ERZURUM GOVERNORSHIP
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF
CULTURE AND TOURISM



Erzurum



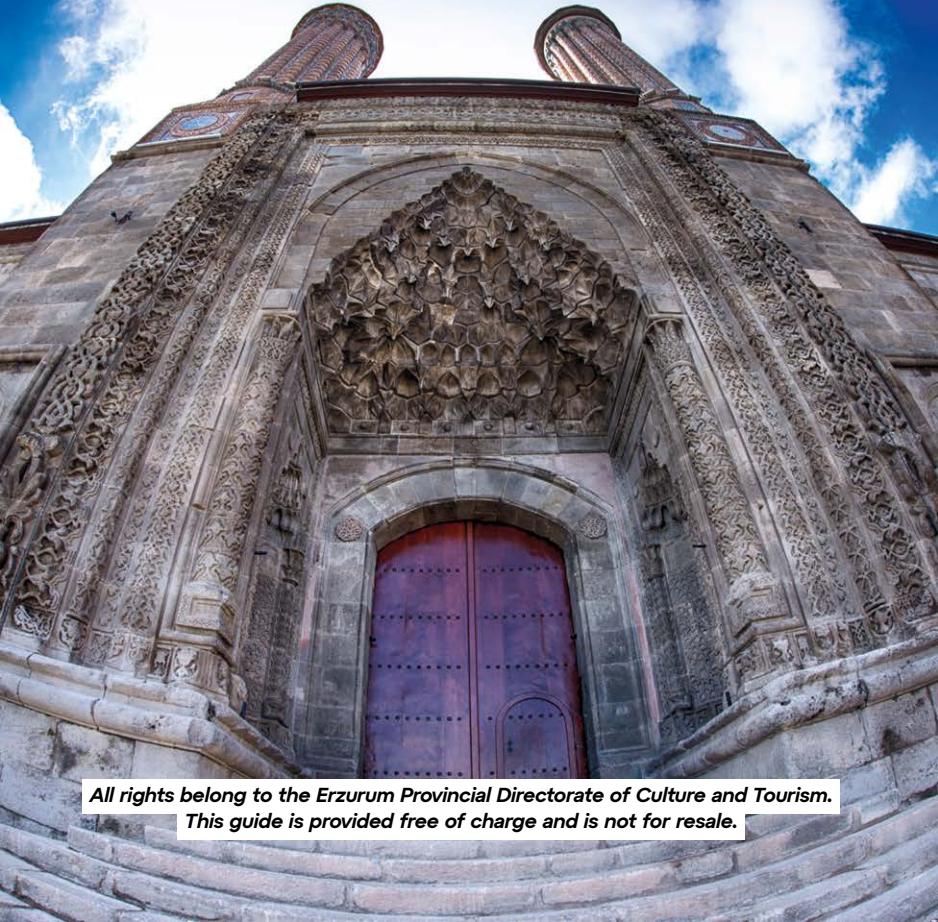
TRAVEL GUIDE



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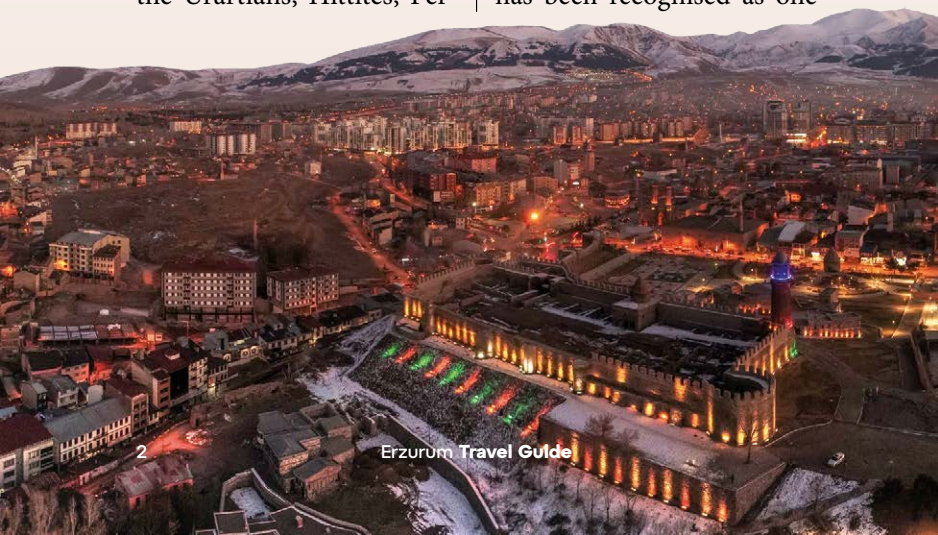
THE CITY THAT SHAPES THE HISTORY

Erzurum

Erzurum is a city rising in the east of Anatolia, where history and nature come together, fascinating with its unique beauties. It has been home to many states for centuries and has played an important role as both a trade centre and a strategic point throughout history. The city, known as the Land of Dadaş people, is the jewel of the Eastern Anatolia Region with its heroic stories, cultural richness and natural beauties. It bears the traces of many civilisations that have lived throughout history. This land, where many civilisations such as the Urartians, Hittites, Per-

sians, Byzantines, Seljuks, and Ottomans once ruled, is almost like an open-air museum. Theodosiopolis, the first name of the city, dates back to the Byzantine period. Later, the city, which was called Kalikale by Muslims and Erzen-i Rum by the Turks and took the name Erzurum over time.

Erzurum is strategically located on the historic Silk Road, a major international trade route between the East and the West. This city, which was also praised by Evliya Çelebi (17th-century Ottoman traveller and author of the famous Seyahatname), has been recognised as one



of Anatolia's most significant economic and cultural hubs. Erzurum has not only retained its historical significance but has also become a regional centre in the fields of health, education, and tourism in Türkiye.

Monuments such as the Yakutiye Madrasah, Madrasah with Double Minarets, and the Three Tombs in the city centre are symbols of Erzurum's cultural heritage. These monuments provide a prime example of the elegant Seljuk and Ottoman architecture. The historic Erzurum Castle is located at an elevated point in the city and structures such as the Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai demonstrate the commercial infrastructure of the past. The Erzurum Museum is an essential destination for visitors seeking to explore the region's rich history, spanning thousands of years.

Erzurum's diverse climate across its vast geogra-

phy makes it a paradise for nature lovers. During the winter months, the world-renowned ski pistes on Mount Palandöken represent a prime tourist destination, catering to both professional athletes and amateur ski enthusiasts. Erzurum, which is covered in snow for six months of the year, is a premier destination for many winter sports, particularly skiing and snowboarding.

During the summer months, natural attractions such as Tortum Waterfall, Lake Tortum and Narman Fairy Chimneys showcase a different facet of the city to visitors. Water sports such as rafting and canoeing on the River Çoruh provide an unforgettable experience for those seeking an adrenaline rush. There are numerous routes available for those who wish to go trekking and camping in the mountains of Erzurum.

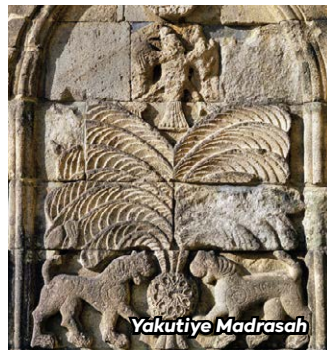




Erzurum City Hospital, a leading healthcare facility in Türkiye, Atatürk University Medical Faculty Research Hospital and other regional healthcare centres, position the city as a major healthcare hub in Eastern Anatolia. The clean air, mineral waters and hot springs of Erzurum are well-known source of healing for both local and international tourists.

1957, is one of the oldest universities in Türkiye, hosting tens of thousands of students. Additionally, Erzurum Technical University, established in 2010, has brought a modern touch to the city with its scientific and technical studies. The city continues to play a significant role in youth and scientific research, with a current

Erzurum also draws attention with its deep-rooted history in education. The madrasahs (traditional Islamic schools of theology and sciences) from the Ottoman and Seljuk periods located in the city reflect this rich history and the Atatürk University, established in





population of approximately 100,000 university students.

Erzurum also offers a welcoming atmosphere to travellers with its strong traditions and hospitable people. The city, which bears the hallmarks of the Dadaş culture, offers visitors an authentic Anatolian experience through its traditional clothes, folk dances and cuisine. Local specialities such as ayran aşı (yoghurt soup), cağ kebab, and kadayıf dolma (stuffed pastry dessert) are essential for anyone who wishes to experience Erzurum cuisine.

This guide offers a comprehensive overview of Erzurum, encompassing its historical and cultural her-

itage, natural beauty, health and sports facilities, educational institutions, and modern amenities. Erzurum is a captivating city that brings together the unique beauties of Anatolia, with a different story hidden in every corner.



WINTER TOURISM

Palandöken Ski Resort (Palandöken Kayak Merkezi)

Palandöken Ski Resort, just 10 minutes from the city centre, offers easy access, boasts one of Türkiye longest ski seasons, and is Türkiye first and most advanced ski resort. There are 55 pistes at the Palandöken and Konaklı Ski Resorts, 40 of which are approved by the International Ski and Snow-

board Federation (FIS). The Palandöken Ski Resort boasts 44 pistes, spanning 51 km. Mount Palandöken offers an ideal environment for both professional athletes and amateur adventure seekers, with a wide range of activities such as alpine skiing, snowboarding, paragliding, mountaineering, ice

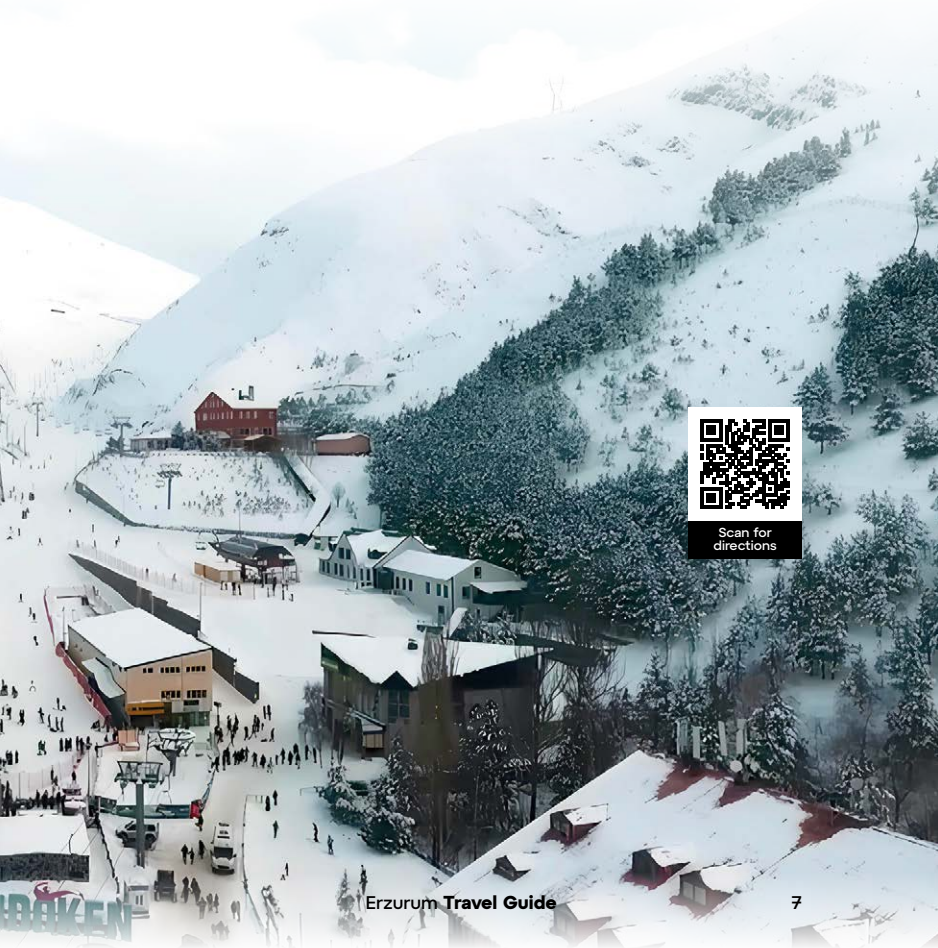


climbing, snowshoe hiking, snowmobile safaris, giant swings, human slingshot and paintball. Additionally, with the option of night skiing, visitors can enjoy this unique experience even after sunset. Having hosted some of the largest winter events in Türkiye to date, Palandöken also held

the title of 2025 European Capital of Winter Sports, granted by the European Capitals and Cities of Sport Federation (ACES Europe). This unique destination promises unforgettable moments for athletes and nature enthusiasts of all levels.



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Konaklı Ski Resort

(Konaklı Kayak Merkezi)



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Konaklı Ski Resort (Konaklı Kayak Merkezi) is a modern facility located 17 km from Erzurum and hosted the 2011 World Universiade Winter Games. The resort boasts 11 pistes and 35 km of ski terrain, with altitudes ranging from 2200 to 3185 metres, creating a remarkable experience. The resort is particularly popular between January and March and is suitable for sports such as alpine skiing and snowboarding. Its wide range of pistes has made it a popular destination for ski enthusiasts.



Ski Jumping Towers (Atlama Kuleleri)

It is the first and only ski jumping tower complex in Türkiye and it is an important facility contributing to winter sports. The facility is located in the Kiremitliktepe region. It is a modern facility

that hosted the 2011 World Universiade Winter Games. The synthetic surface, in particular, allows athletes to train even in the summer months.



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Extreme Sports to Try at Ski Resorts

- Paragliding
- Ice Climbing
- Human Slingshot
- Ski-doo
- Snowshoeing
- Giant Swing
- Sled

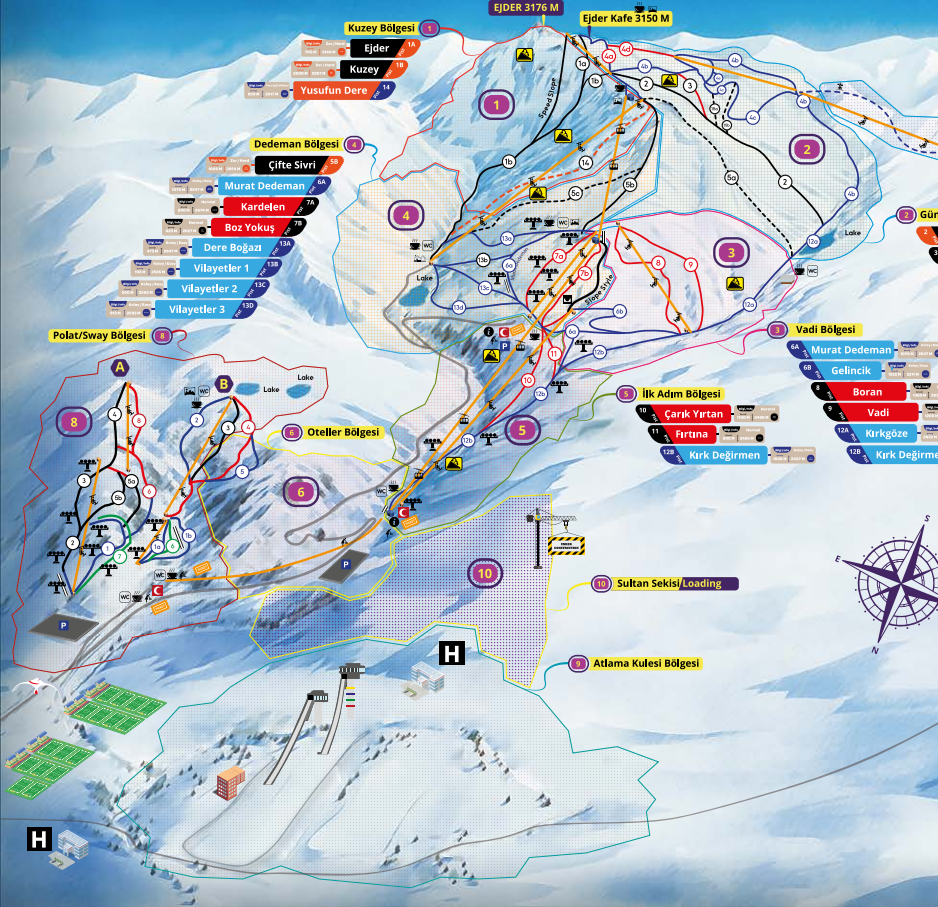
Winter Sports Activities to Try in Erzurum

- Ice Hockey
- Curling
- Ice Skating
- Figure Skating
- Ice Diving

Other Water and Extreme Sports to Try in Erzurum

- Rafting
- Canoe
- Bungee Jumping





Palandöken
Kayak Haritası
Ski Map

Palandöken 2



Half Pipe 2550 h / 255 m
Slope Style 2626 h / 529 m
Speed Slope 3140 h / 900 m

Otelier A Bölgesi

- 1 2255 h / 800 m
- 2 2255 h / 600 m
- 3 2355 h / 340 m
- 4 2460 h / 600 m
- 5 2355 h / 600 m
- 6 2360 h / 1000 m
- 7 2255 h / 800 m
- 8 2460 h / 500 m

Otelier B Bölgesi

- 1b 2230 h / 350 m
- 2 2420 h / 1160 m
- 3 2420 h / 860 m
- 4 2420 h / 1700 m
- 5 2350 h / 1760 m
- 6 2230 h / 283 m
- 1b 2230 h / 550 m

İ Danışma
Information

B Bilet Satış
Ski Pass Desk

Ç Çocuk Bakım
Children Nursery

R Restoran
Restaurant / Self Service

P Panorama
Point of View / Panorama

T Tuvalet
Toilets

P Park Alanı
Parking

Ç Çığ Bölgesi
Avalanche Area

C Acil
Emergency

G Gondol
Gondola

T Telesiyje
Chair Lift

T Teleski
Drag Lift

— Yürüyen Hal
Moving Walkway

L Half Pipe
Half Pipe

H Hastane
Hospital

— Gece Kayağı Pisti
Night Ski Slope

— Çok Zor
Very Difficult

— Zor
Difficult

— Kolay
Easy

--- Bol kar / Kapalı Pist
Plenty of Snow / Off Pist



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HISTORICAL AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS LOCATED IN THE CITY CENTRE

Madrasah with Double Minarets (Çifte Minareli Medrese)

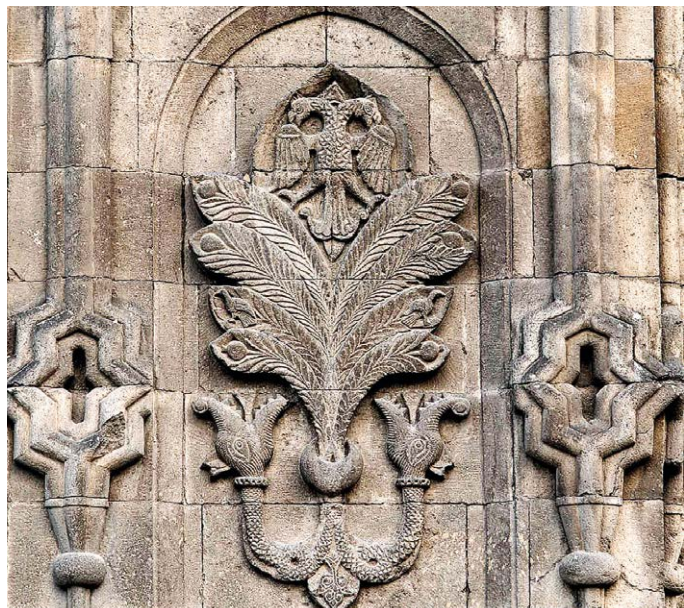
The Madrasah with Double Minarets (Çifte Minareli Medrese), also known as Hatuniye Madrasah, played a significant role in making Erzurum a centre of education for centuries. It is a prime example of madrasah architecture, featuring four iwans (large vaulted halls) and an open courtyard, and is a significant landmark in Turkish Islamic architecture. Due to the absence of an inscription, there is no clear information regarding the date of construction.

The madrasah is distinguished by the differences in design between the two minarets. The columns on

the right side, the edges of the walls, and other details are in a much simpler structure, while the details on the left side are designed in a more ornate and intricate manner.

The madrasah, measuring 35x46 metres, is one of the most significant historical landmarks of the city, renowned for its distinctive ornamentation and exquisite aesthetic. It is documented that Sultan Murad IV utilised the structure as a barracks for a period of time.

Today, it functions as a museum and exhibition hall.





Yakutiye Madrasah (Yakutiye Medresesi)

The Yakutiye Madrasah (Yakutiye Medresesi) is a fine example of an enclosed courtyard madrasah in Anatolia. Built in 1310 at the behest of the Ilkhanate Sultan Olcayto, the structure occupies a pivotal position in Erzurum's historical and cultural legacy.

The madrasah was built according to a plan comprising four iwans and an enclosed courtyard. In the courtyard, there are cells used for students and teachers. Additionally, notable features on the northern facade of the building include an archway

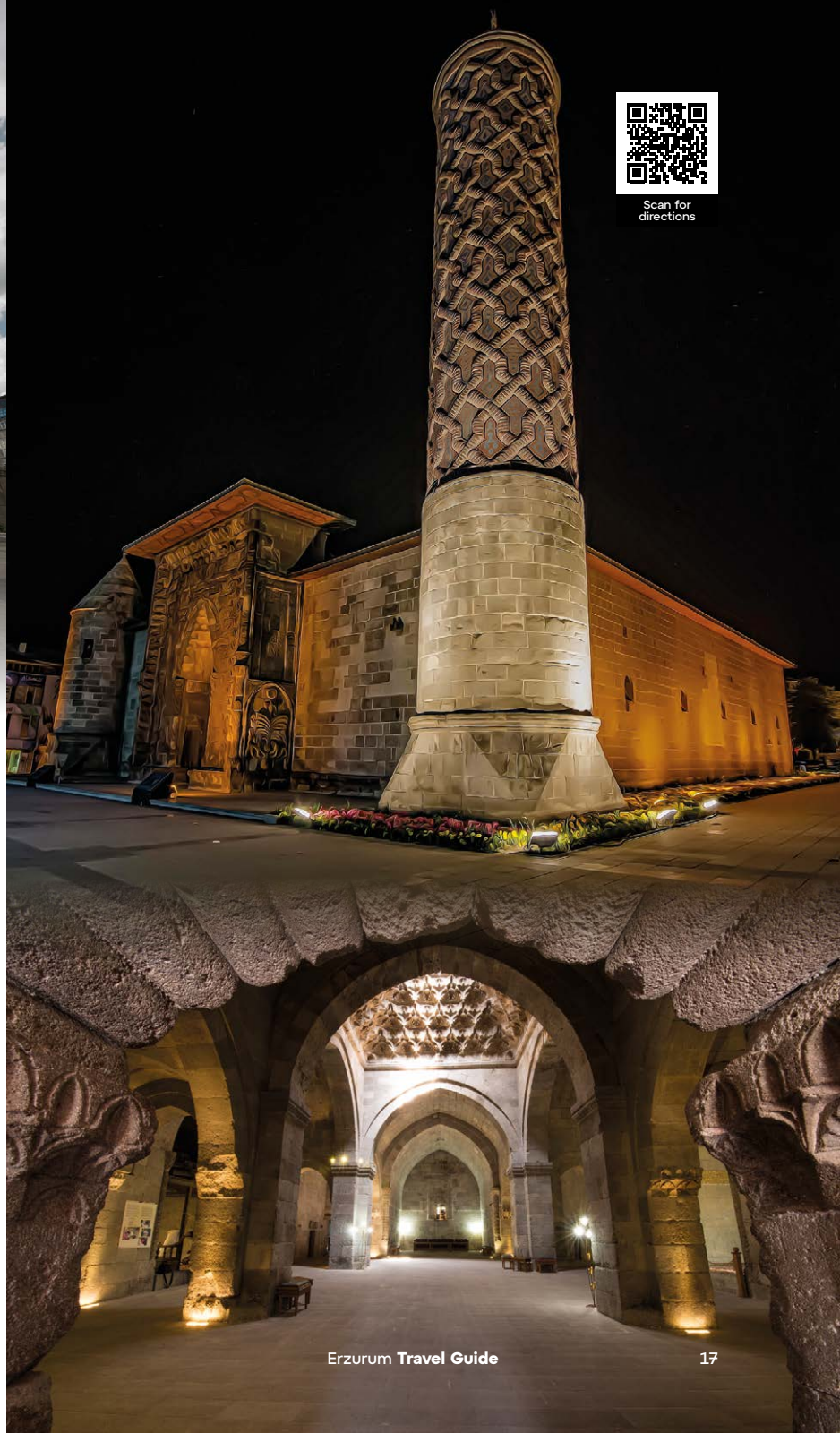
and minarets. These details reflect the elegance of Turkish Islamic art.

The interior comprises a primary iwan that opens onto the courtyard, with additional smaller chambers connected to it. In the entrance area, there is a tomb that bears traces of Seljuk architecture. The primary classroom of the madrasah features substantial arched windows.

Today, the Yakutiye Madrasah, which serves as a museum, is one of the important historical structures in Erzurum that should be visited.



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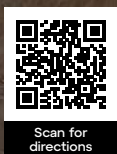
Erzurum Castle (Erzurum Kalesi)

The castle, located within the boundaries of Yakutiye, one of the central districts of Erzurum, was built by Byzantine Emperor Theodosius in 415.

It consists of two parts: the inner keep and the outer castle. The inner keep contains eight bastions and an ancient brick-built hammam in its courtyard. The Saltukids expanded the castle

by adding the 'Tray Minaret' and the 'Inner Castle Mosque'.

The outer walls of the castle largely collapsed, but the castle gates still preserve their original locations. Over time, some parts of the stones from the collapsed castle were used in the construction of the redoubts in the mid-19th century.



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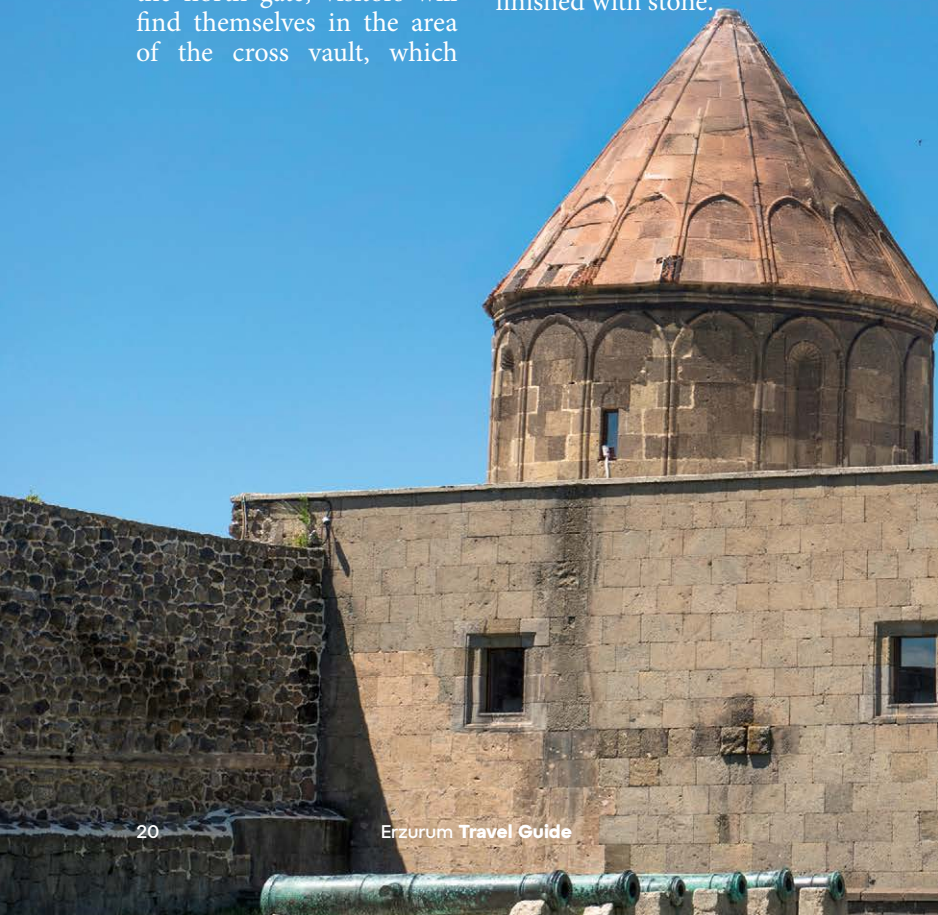


Erzurum Castle Mosque (Erzurum Kale Mescidi)

It is located to the east of the Clock Tower and access is via a small door on the north side. The door to the inner keep is composed of flat stone and features an architrave with a barrel arch. The architrave section features exquisite examples of the houndstooth motif. The body was built from brick and features a basket weave pattern, with an inscription band surrounding the balcony area.

When entering from the north gate, visitors will find themselves in the area of the cross vault, which

is deepened on both sides with barrel vaults, leading to the middle space. From here, there is a high mihrab (semicircular niche set into the qibla wall of a mosque, indicating the direction of Mecca) front area separated by a pointed arch. The qibla wall is rectangular in shape and is situated adjacent to the other walls. The interior of its dome was ornamented with five rows of muqarnas (honeycomb vaulting). The raised tambour is crowned with a cone-shaped roof, finished with stone.



Clock Tower (Saat Kulesi)

The Clock Tower (Saat Kulesi) is one of the city's most significant historical monuments. It was built between 1124 and 1132 on the southwest corner of the Erzurum Castle by Emir Muzafer Gazi, the ruler of the Saltukids, as a watchtower

and the minaret of the Castle Mosque. Once visitors enter the door, they can reach the top of the tower with sixty-five steps made of wood. Additionally, an inscription on the tower provides further information.



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Three Tombs (Üç Kümbetler)



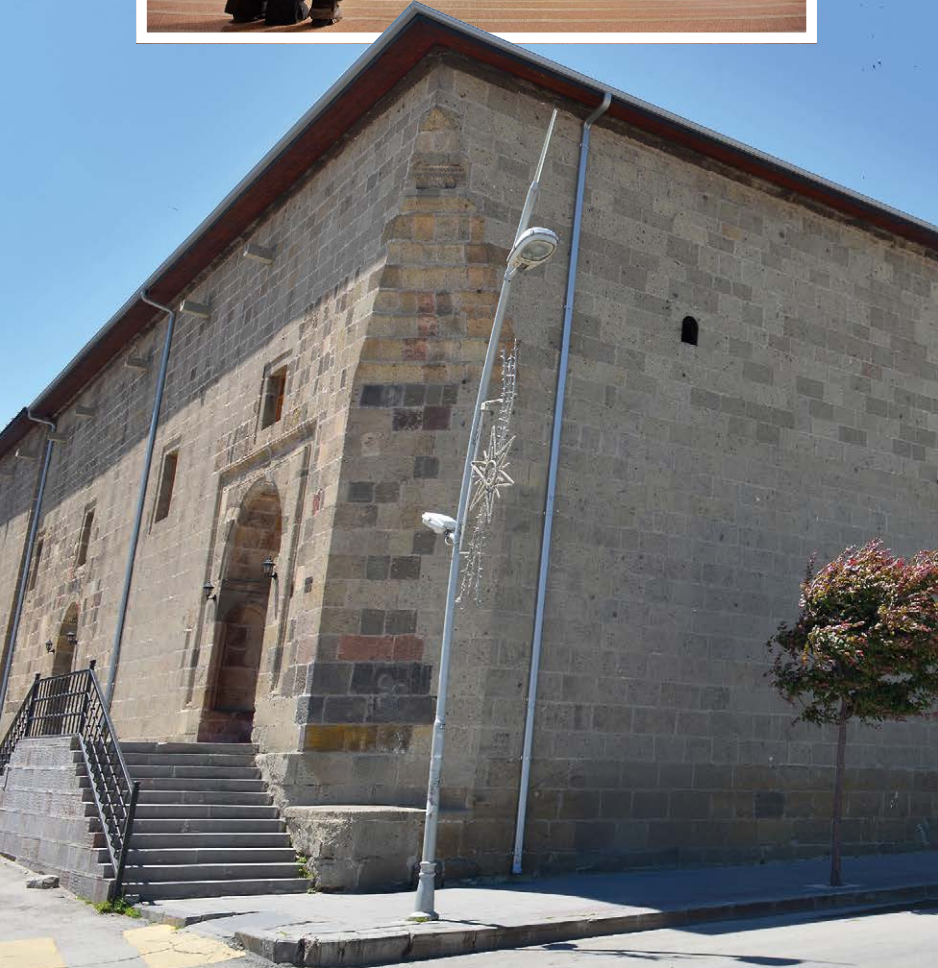
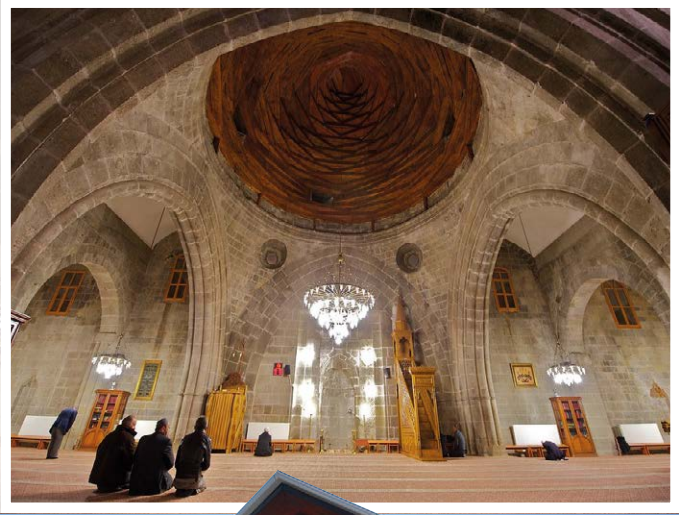
The Three Tombs (Üç Kümbetler), located in the centre of the city, are among the most significant examples of the monumental Tomb tradition from earlier periods. The tombs, located behind the Madrasah with Double Minarets, are notable for their architectural design and ornamental elements. The tombs vary in size: the largest one is attributed to Saltukid commander Emir Saltuk and the second and

third Tomb are believed to be dedicated to unnamed individuals. However, the prevailing view is that the Tomb with a conical roof and a horizontal arch is attributed to a woman. The tombs, built of cut stones, display floral and animal motifs on their surfaces.

It is widely accepted that the square-shaped structure located next to the tombs was a mosque.



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Grand Mosque (Ulu Camii)

The Grand Mosque (Ulu Camii) is one of the most significant and oldest mosques in Erzurum, having been built in 1179 by Ebu'l Feth Melik Muhammed, according to an inscription in some sources. Due to the Saltukids' designation of the mosque as 'Atabey', it is also referred to as the Atabey Mosque. The mosque, whose roof was built perpendicular to the mihrab wall, consists of seven aisles. The mosque measures 54x41.70 metres and features twenty-eight free-standing columns in L-shaped and T-shaped, and rectangular shapes.

It contains a total of forty-seven piers. It has five

gates in total, two on the east side and three on the north side.

The minaret, located on the northwest side of the mosque, has a stone base. Its cylindrical brick body is shaped using the basket-weave technique.

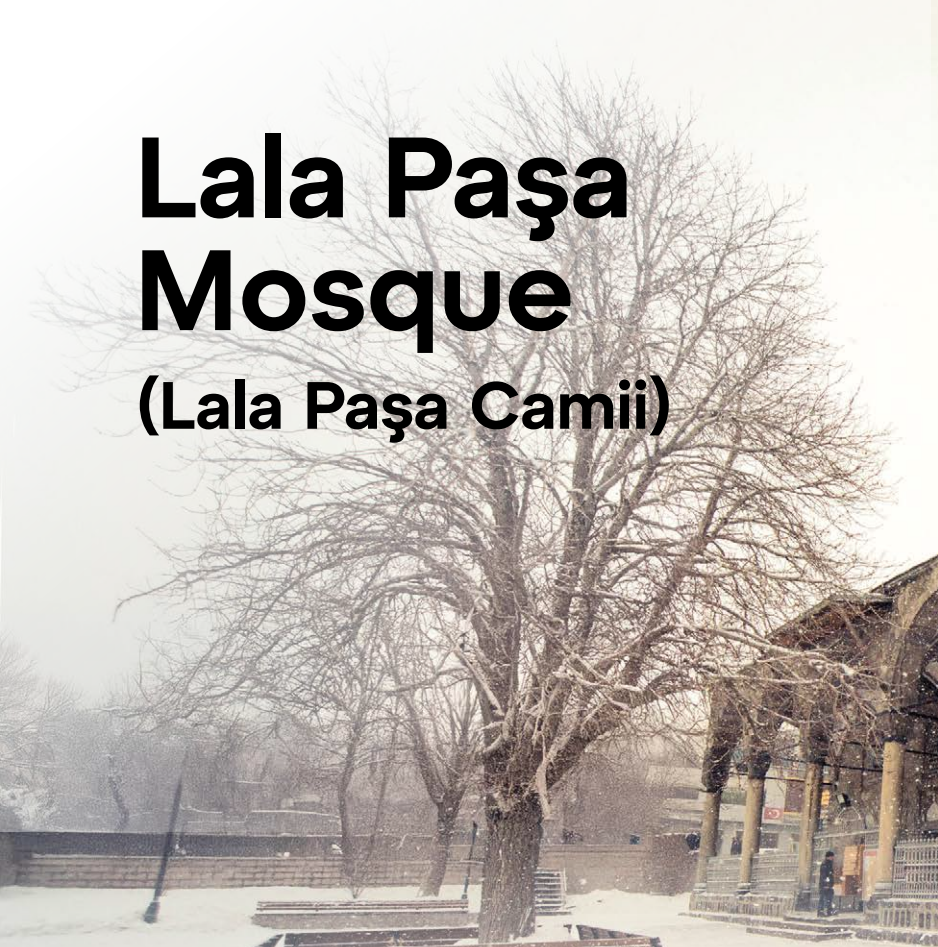
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The minaret, located on the northwest side of the mosque, has a stone base. Its cylindrical brick body was shaped using the basket-weave technique.



Lala Paşa Mosque

(Lala Paşa Camii)



The Lala Paşa Mosque (Lala Paşa Camii) is part of an Ottoman complex consisting of a palace, school, hammam, clock house, and fountain. Only the mosque part of the complex has survived to this day.

The three-line inscription on the mihrab indicates that the Lala Paşa Mosque, built in 1562, is the first Ottoman mosque in Erzurum. The architect responsible for its design was Mimar Sinan (the chief architect of the Ottoman Empire in

the 16th century), and it was commissioned by Lala Mustafa Pasha, who was the tutor of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent.

The main entrance of the mosque is framed by muqarnas and features a crown door. Additionally, there are two entrances close to the north on the east and west facades, and a sultan's loge entrance at the eastern end.

Its ornamentation stands out with its use of tiles and painted wall ornamentation.



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The mosque is illuminated by twenty-eight windows. Some of these windows feature tile decoration inscribed with verses from the Qur'an and hadiths. Some of the ceramics located above the windows were damaged by bullets fired during the city's occupation by the Russians. Some of these were repaired while others were lost completely.

The minaret is located at the northwest corner of the last congregation area and features a round body

and a single balcony. The central dome, supported by four piers in the middle, was shaped like a central covering with semi-cross vaults supported by pointed arches on all sides, and in the corners, it consists of four small domes.

The plaques engraved in reverse T shape on the western mihrab indicate the tax exemptions that were applied by Sultan Mehmed IV.

Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai (Tashan) (Rüstem Paşa Bedesteni (Taşhan))

The Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai (Rüstem Paşa Bedesteni), also known as the Taşhan, is a historic building that has stood in Erzurum since its construction. It is renowned for its collection of ornamental items and goods made of Oltu jet stone, a unique local material.

The building, built as a two-storey structure, has an eroded inscription, which

makes it impossible to determine its exact construction date. The ground floor consists of a large courtyard, surrounded by chambers. The second floor was built in a narrower form and does not have doors or windows facing the courtyard. The Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai, still used as a bazaar today, fascinates its visitors with both the displayed Oltu jet stone and its unique architecture.





Historic Erzurum Train Station (Tarihi Erzurum Tren Gari)

Located in the city centre, the Historic Erzurum Train Station is a historic transportation hub that opened in 1939. It stands out with its stone craftsmanship and remarkable architecture.

As one of the key stops of the Eastern Express, the station offers travellers an unforgettable starting point to discover Erzurum with its historic atmosphere and modern train services.



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MUSEUMS

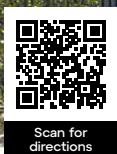
Erzurum Museum (Erzurum Müzesi)

Erzurum has been a home of many civilisations throughout history, making it a city with a rich cultural heritage. The effective presentation and promotion of this heritage is carried out in the Erzurum Museum (Erzurum Müzesi), which draws attention with its unique and remarkable artefacts dating from ancient times to the present day.

The museum's design features spacious halls with high ceilings and a flexible exhibition layout. This archi-

tectural approach allows for a versatile visitor experience. Alongside a chronological and thematic flow, some exhibitions are presented with traditional methods, while modern technologies enrich the overall narrative. In this way, visitors are guided through a carefully designed path that lets them fully experience the exhibition narrative.

Blending modernity with tradition, the Erzurum Museum is among the must-see cultural sites in the city.





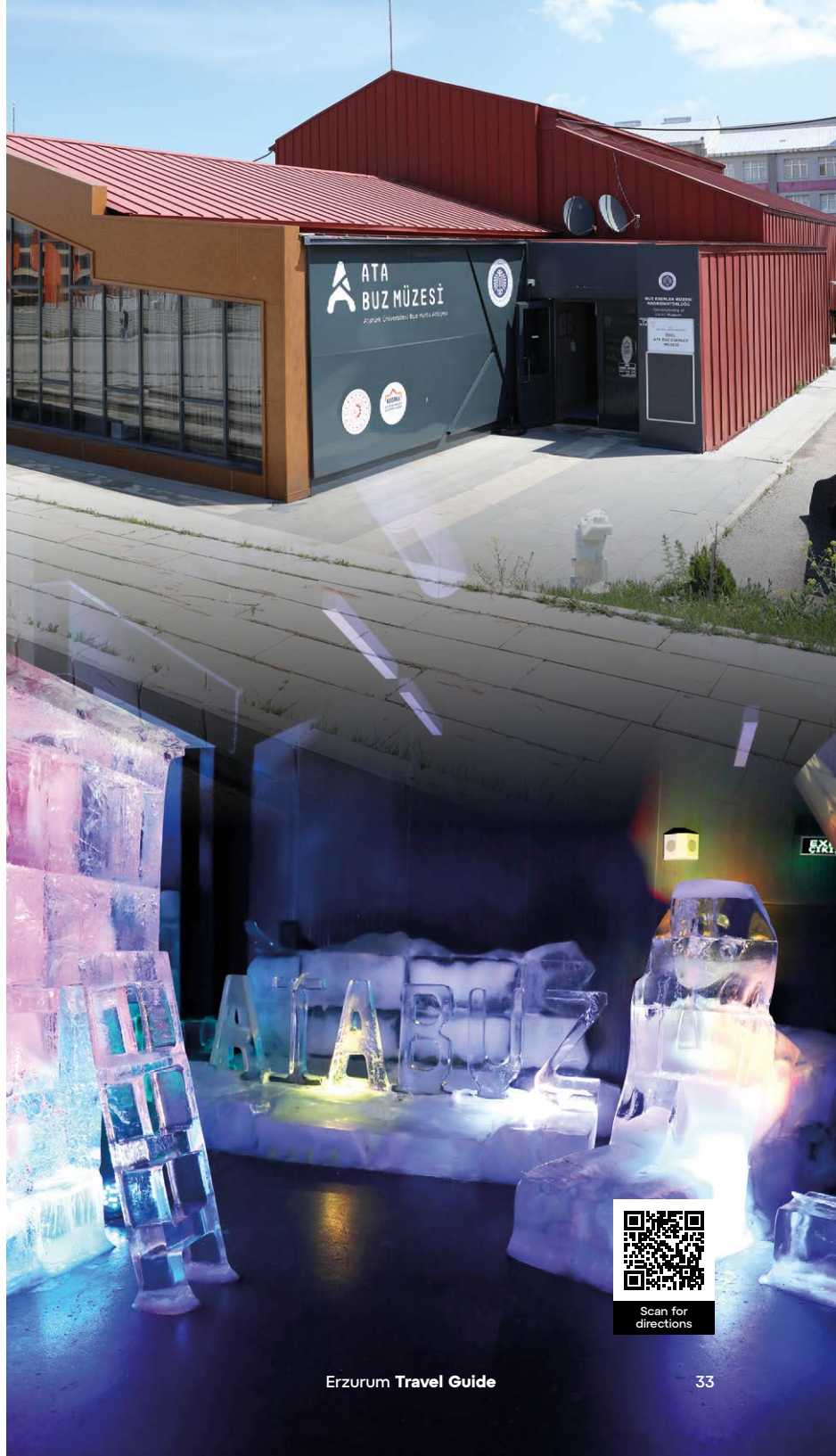
Ata Ice Museum (Ata Buz Müzesi)

The Ata Ice Museum (Ata Buz Müzesi), located at Atatürk University, is the first and only ice museum in Türkiye. It attracts both local and international visitors with its unique artworks carved from ice. The museum offers a cultural and artistic experience through ice sculptures

and installations, leaving unforgettable memories for visitors of all ages.

The elegant transformation of ice is displayed in harmony with both traditional and modern art, making this a unique place for art lovers and curious travellers alike.





Erzurum Congress and Congress Building (Erzurum Kongresi ve Kongre Binası)

The Erzurum Congress (July 23 – August 7, 1919) was one of the turning points of the Turkish War of Independence. It was convened in Erzurum to protect the lands of Eastern Anatolia and to organise resistance against occupation. The congress, held under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was regional in its gathering but national in the decisions it produced, and it became a milestone in the country's struggle for independence.

Some important decisions at the congress are as follows:

1.The homeland within national borders is a whole and cannot be divided.

2.It is imperative that national forces are effective, and that the national will prevails.

3.Mandates and protectorates will not be accepted.

4.A national assembly will be convened as soon as possible, and government affairs will be conducted under its supervision.

5.Any attempt to establish a separate state in Eastern Anatolia will be opposed.

The Erzurum Congress paved the way for the Sivas Congress and later the foundation of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, accelerating the movement for national sovereignty and independence.





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Atatürk House and Museum (Atatürk Evi ve Müzesi)

The mansion known today as Atatürk House (Atatürk Evi) was built in the late 19th century by a wealthy Erzurum family. During the Turkish War of Independence, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his comrades stayed here, which gave the house great historical significance. It was within this residence that Atatürk and his comrades held most of the Erzurum Congress meetings during their fifty-two-day stay. In 1984, the mansion was converted into

a museum and opened to the public as the Atatürk House Museum (Atatürk Evi Müzesi). The building, which consists of three floors, is notable for its late 19th-century ornamental details. Inside, visitors can view personal belongings of Atatürk, Kazım Karabekir Pasha (a leading commander of the Turkish War of Independence), and Raif Dinç (the Governor of Erzurum during the Congress period).





Other Museums

Museums Affiliated with the Ministry

- Yakutiye Madrasah Turkish-Islamic Works and Ethnography Museum (*Yakutiye Medresesi Türk İslam Eserleri Etnografya Müzesi.*)
- Erzurum Castle Museum (*Erzurum Kalesi Müzesi*)
- Erzurum Museum of Painting and Sculpture / Congress Building (*Erzurum Resim Heykel Müzesi / Kongre Binası*)

Private Museums

- Çifte Minareli Madrasah Foundation

Artifacts Museum
(*Çifte Minareli Medrese Vakıf Eserleri Müzesi*)

- Aras EDAŞ Electricity Museum
(*Aras Edaş Elektrik Müzesi*)
- Atatürk University Letterpress Printing Museum
(*Atatürk Üniversitesi Hurufat Baskı Müzesi*)
- Atatürk University Biodiversity Science Museum - ABBM
(*Atatürk Üniversitesi Biyoçeşitlilik Bilim Müzesi - ABBM*)
- Atatürk University Museum of Fine Arts
(*Atatürk Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Müzesi*)

THE REDOUBTS (TABYALAR)

Ağzıaçık Redoubt (Ağzıaçık Tabya)

The Ağzıaçık Redoubt (Ağzıaçık Tabya) was built by Artillery Major Zühtü during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II (1882-1887) on a hill located 2390 metres high, south of the Erzurum-Kars highway. The structure, constructed for defensive purposes, comprises an entrance building, a primary fortification, artillery chambers, and ambush chambers.

The entrance section on the eastern side of the

redoubt is divided into two wings by a vaulted corridor, with three chambers in each wing. The primary structure was designed in the form of an inverted V, with embrasure shelters situated on the upper storey and interconnected chambers on the lower storey. The artillery chambers were arranged in a crescent shape and reinforced with earth. The redoubt was protected by surrounding moats and L-shaped gun ports.



Ahali Redoubt (Ahali Tabya)

The Ahali Redoubt (Ahali Tabya) is at the exit of Erzurum toward Kars. The construction of Ahali Redoubt was initiated in 1872 by a commission, with the support of residents. The structure consists of a crescent-shaped earthen rampart and a rectangular chamber

to its south. Access to the site is provided via a round-arched entrance, which is protected by stone retaining walls. The simplicity of the design, when combined with the use of ashlar stone, gives the building a distinctive character.



Aziziye Redoubt (Aziziye Tabya)

The Aziziye Redoubt (Aziziye Tabya) is located to the east of Erzurum, at the southern tip of Mount Top, at an altitude of 2068 meter. It was built between 1867 and 1872 by the order of Sultan Abdülaziz, designed by Fosfor Mustafa Pasha. It was built to control the Erzurum–Kars highway and gained great importance during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878 (known as the 93 War). During the war, the redoubt commander, Lieutenant Colonel Bahri Bey, fought against Russian and Armenian forces and was wounded. In front of the redoubt, the Aziziye Mon-

ument-erected in 1953 by Army Commander Nurettin Baransel- and the grave of Nene Hatun, one of the heroines of the 1877 Battle of Aziziye, can be found. The redoubt was arranged in a U-shaped plan. Its western part contains command units and restrooms while the other sections consist of chambers accessed through round arch doors. The interiors feature vaults and structures with round arches. The eastern and northern walls are composed of ashlar stone while the remaining walls are constructed from rubble stone.



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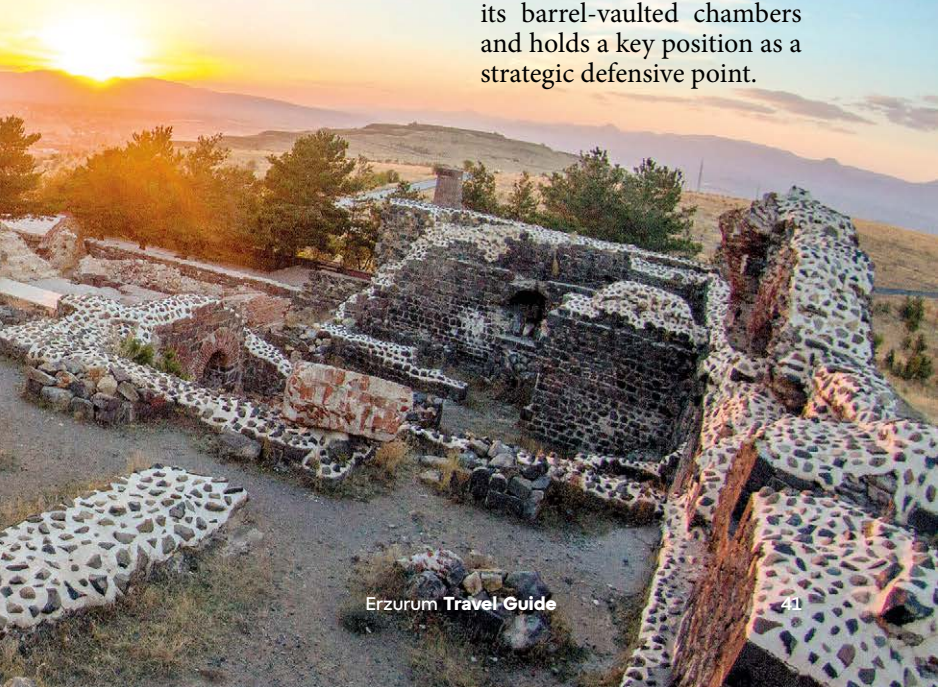
Aziziye Redoubt II (Aziziye Tabyası II)

Located about 200 metres north of the Aziziye Redoubt, the construction of this redoubt was initiated in 1867 and concluded in 1872. It was the first redoubt to be captured and then recaptured during the Russian attack of 1877. The structure was built with a crescent shape and consists of a mound of earth with ruined stones at its tip. The facade was oriented towards the west, and the northern part is largely ruined. The partially surviving right side consists of passageways covered with barrel vaults and chambers.

Aziziye Redoubt III (Aziziye Tabyası III)

The construction of the Aziziye Redoubt III (Aziziye Tabyası III) was initiated during the reign of Sultan Abdülaziz (1867-1872), located to the east of Erzurum, south of Mount Top. The redoubt built for the purpose of inspecting the Vank Stream road, commencing from the Pasinler Plain, exhibits a hexagonal layout.

There are snow wells in the courtyard and stairways leading to the roof. The windows are characterised by their round-arched loop-holes. The arches of the doors and windows are made of basalt, while the other walls are of dark brown limestone and the upper coverings were built with brick. The redoubt is distinguished by its barrel-vaulted chambers and holds a key position as a strategic defensive point.



Büyük Höyük Redoubt (Büyük Höyük Tabya)

Located west of the Pasinler Plain and north of the Küçük Höyük Redoubt, the Büyük Höyük Redoubt (Büyük Höyük Tabya) was built between 1882 and 1887. Its design was prepared by Şahap Pasha, and its construction involved Lieutenant Colonel İhsan, who had also worked on Uzunahmet Redoubt, as well as Mahmut Muhtar, the son of Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasha. The redoubt is located at the

highest point overlooking the Pasinler Plain, making it an ideal location for a strategic base.

Ramps next to the entrance on the western side of the redoubt lead to the artillery chambers. On the exterior of these ramps, there is a wall equipped with loopholes. The redoubt is distinguished by facades clad in black basalt, its rubble stone walls, and coverings made of brick.



Büyük Kiremitlik Redoubt (Büyük Kiremitlik Tabya)

The Büyük Kiremitlik Redoubt (Büyük Kiremitlik Tabya) is located in the city centre of Erzurum, in the area where the Ski Jumping Towers were built. It was built by Fosfor Mustafa Pasha during the Crimean War. Built to protect Erzurum from threats coming from

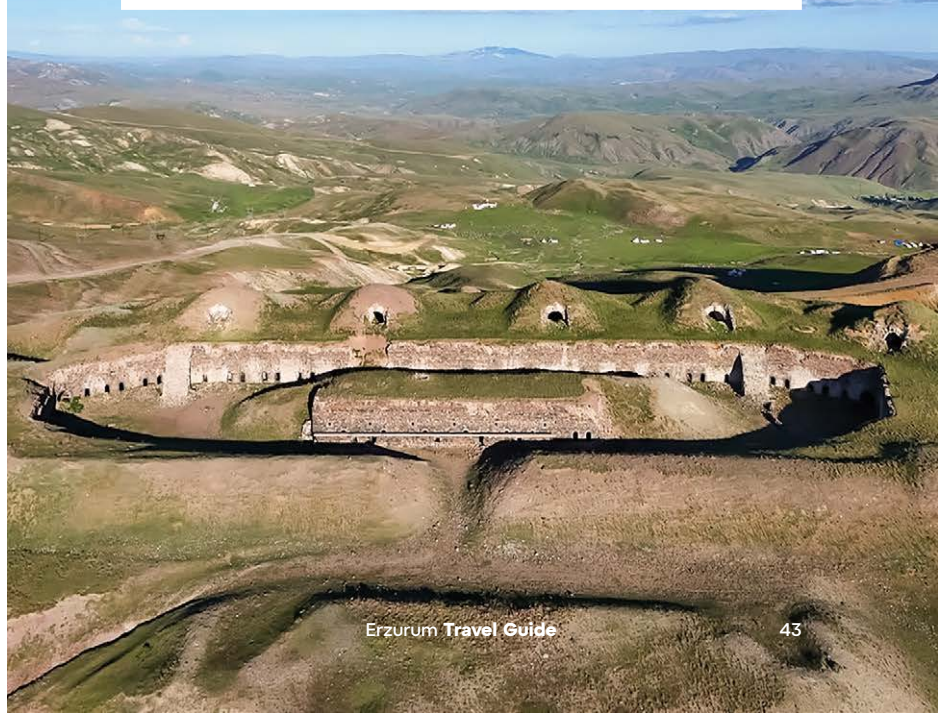
the south, this redoubt has a rectangular plan oriented in an east-west direction and consists of two sections. The redoubt is covered on the outside with a layer of earth, and its interior features units such as a bathhouse, a cistern, an armoury, and a kitchen.



B y k Paland ken Redoubt (B y k Paland ken Tabya)

B y k Paland ken Redoubt (B y k Paland ken Tabya) is located at an altitude of 2850 m, 20 kilometres from the Erzurum-Tekman highway. This redoubt was built between 1888 and 1894, based on a project by  ahap Pasha during the reign of Sultan Abd lhamid II. Its primary function was to control the valley connecting to Erzurum, which

is situated in the Mount Paland ken, southwest of the Pasinler Plain. This redoubt, the largest in Erzurum, was abandoned after World War I. The headquarters are located in the middle of a long courtyard, with barracks, ambush chambers and artillery chambers located on the sides of the courtyard.



Çobandede Redoubt (Çobandede Tabya)

Built between 1882 and 1887 during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, this redoubt is located on Çobandede Hill at 2,641 metres, at the northern edge of the mountains separating Erzurum from the Pasinler Plain. Its design was by Şahap Pasha, and its construction was overseen by Captain Refik and Lieutenant Abdullah.

The redoubt was built to block the entrance of Vank Stream in the north, which connects the Pasinler Plain to Erzurum, and to support the Dolangez Redoubt. It has a flat plan, located on a hill, and consists of a headquarters building, barracks, and artillery chambers. It was used during the World War.



Dolangez Redoubt (Dolangez Tabya)

The Dolangez Redoubt (Dolangez Tabya) is located 2 km north of the 15th kilometre of the Erzurum-Kars highway, on the hill west of the Büyük Tuy and Küçük Tuy villages in the Pasinler Plain. The construction of the building took place between 1882 and 1887,

during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, and was based on a design by Şahap Pasha. Built to defend the city from potential threats from the Pasinler Plain, the redoubt has a broad layout with barracks, artillery chambers, and ambush chambers.



Gez Redoubt (Gez Tabya)

The Redoubt Gez (Gez Tabya) is located on the Gez Plateau, west of Toparlak Village in the southeast of Erzurum. It was built during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II between 1882 and 1887. The purpose of this re-

doubt was twofold: firstly, to create a connection between the southwest of the Pasinler Plain and secondly, to exercise control over the valley that winds behind the Mount Palandöken.



İlave Redoubt (İlave Tabya)

The construction of the İlave Redoubt (İlave Tabya) was initiated during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II (1882-1887), following a design by Şahap Pasha. It was built on the Mount Deve

boynu in the Pasinler Plain in Erzurum. The redoubt, measuring approximately 180 metres in length and 72 metres in width, is encircled by earthen reinforcements.



Karagöbek Redoubt (Karagöbek Tabya)

Karagöbek Redoubt (Karagöbek Tabya) was built on the hill 1 km south of Karagöbek Village to control the passage from Gürcüboğazı in order to prevent a possible threat aimed at Erzurum. It was built during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, between 1882 and 1887, based on the project

of Şahap Pasha and under the supervision of Major Mahmut Hayrettin from Tirana. During World War I, the structure suffered significant damage in Gürcüboğazı, where the Russian forces attempted to capture Erzurum, in conjunction with the Karagöbek and Tafta Redoubt.



Küçük Höyük (Kaburga) Redoubt (Küçük Höyük (Kaburga) Tabya)

Küçük Höyük Redoubt (Kaburga) (Küçük Höyük (Kaburga) Tabya) was built during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II (1882-1887) at a point descending to the Pasinler Plain, according to the plan of Şahap Pasha, southeast of Erzurum. The structure, which constitutes the last defence line on the

eastern edge of the Erzurum redoubts, consists of a command building, barracks and artillery chambers arranged around a courtyard in the shape of a crescent. The trenches surrounding the redoubt have been lost today, and the existence of ambush chambers is uncertain.



Küçük Kiremitlik Redoubt (Küçük Kiremitliktepe Tabya)

Küçük Kiremitlik Redoubt (Küçük Kiremitliktepe Tabya) is located east of Büyük Kiremitlik Redoubt, on the eastern border of the Palandöken district. The construction of the structure was initiated during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, circa 1884, with the primary purpose of providing

support to the Büyük Kiremitlik Redoubt during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878.

Gun emplacements were added on all four sides, and the fronts of the chambers were designed to be protected from landslides and to provide camouflage.



Küçük Palandöken Redoubt (Küçük Palandöken Tabya)

Küçük Palandöken Redoubt (Küçük Palandöken Tabya), located on the 20th kilometre of the Erzurum-Tekman highway, was built between 1888 and 1894 during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II to control the Palandöken Pass. The redoubt comprises

headquarters, barracks and artillery chambers, as well as ambush chambers accessed through corridors along its wings and short sides. The structure also features numerous loopholes. Access to the artillery chambers is via ramps on either side of the courtyard entrance.



Mecidiye Redoubt (Mecidiye Tabya)

Mecidiye Redoubt (Mecidiye Tabya) is located on the northern edge of Mount Top, at an altitude of 2042 metres, to the east of Erzurum. Commissioned by Sultan Abdülmecid, its construction was completed during the Crimean War under the supervision of Erzurum Governor Zarif Mustafa Pasha. This redoubt was built to prevent enemy attacks from the River Yanık Dere to the east of Erzurum and the Gürcüboğazı to the north.

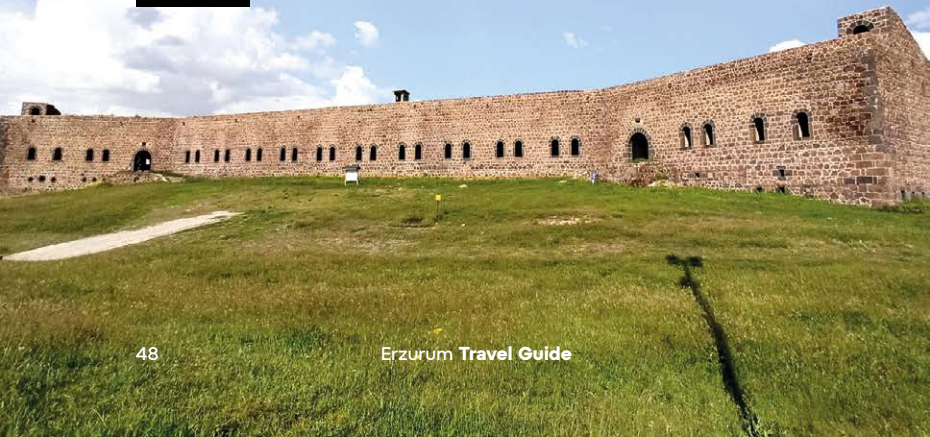
The structure of the redoubt is of an arc shape, oriented in a north-south direction, and consists of a single-storey main area and side wings. The large chambers of the redoubt are connected by arched openings. At the corners where the wings and the central area meet, there are

large chambers used for storage. The front facade of the redoubt features 28 round-arched windows, forming a gable-shaped wall. All chambers have loophole windows that open onto the courtyard. However, the windows on the eastern facade have been blocked by earth over time, rendering them useless.

The northern part of the redoubt houses a hammam, toilets and stables on the lower floor, while the upper floor houses the furnaces. Mecidiye Redoubt is the oldest redoubt in Erzurum. It does not have headquarters, ambush chambers or artillery chambers. There are snow wells located to the north and south of the courtyard. The structure was built of finely cut stone, rubble, and brick.



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Sivişli Redoubt (Sivişli Tabya)

Sivişli Redoubt (Sivişli Tabya) is located on the 5th kilometre of the Erzurum-Kars highway, near Paşapınar, at an altitude of 2125 metres. Built to prevent any potential dangers from the direction of the Hamam Stream, the redoubt's con-

struction took place between 1884 and 1896 during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II. Barrack chambers were constructed in the basement, while ambush chambers were connected to the armoury and featured a pentagonal layout.



Toparlak Redoubt (Toparlak Tabya)

Toparlak Redoubt (Toparlak Tabya), located at an altitude of 2405 metres to the west of Toparlak Village, south of the Erzurum-Kars highway, was built between 1884 and 1896 during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II, according to the design developed by Şahap Pasha. The redoubt was built with the primary function of controlling the Deveboynu Pass and the Pasinler Plain. The redoubt included barracks chambers, artillery, and ambush chambers. The bar-

racks chambers are arranged in a scattered plan, which is a departure from the typical arrangement seen in other redoubts. There are trenches between the barracks chambers and there are L-shaped chambers at each end. The artillery chambers are located to the east and west of the trenches; the eastern trench has two chambers, while the western trench has eight. These chambers have a fireplace and ventilation chimneys and are covered with five-barrel vaults.



Tafta Redoubt (Tafta Tabya)

Tafta Redoubt (Şahap Paşa Kışlası) (Tafta (Şahap Paşa Kışlası) Tabya) was built on a hill near Köşk Village, on the 12th kilometre of the Erzurum-Tortum road. Built during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II (1882–1887), it was planned by Şahap Pasha and Major Mahmut Hayret Bey from Tirana was also involved in its construction. The redoubt was built to defend against attacks from the direction of Gürcüboğazı.

During World War I, Tafta Redoubt, which was armed with eight cannons, resisted Russian forces following the fall of the Karagöbek Redoubt, sustaining significant damage in the process. The redoubt consists of a central area and artillery chambers to the

north, as well as other spaces. The central area and the side wings are connected by passageways and chambers, which are accessible via a door. The artillery chambers comprise four chambers to the east and west, which are accessible via stairs.

The barrack chambers are located on the eastern, western and northern sides of the inner courtyard. Each of the barracks chambers has a rectangular entrance hall in front of it. These chambers contain a fireplace and are covered with a barrel vault. The exterior of the redoubt contains seven chambers and additional structures, such as a bathhouse and a kitchen. The ambush chambers were removed. The facade walls are made of brown and red ashlar stone.



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Uzunahmet Redoubt (Uzunahmet Tabya)

Uzunahmet Redoubt (Uzunahmet Tabya) is located east of Erzurum and west of Uzunahmet Village. It was built between 1882 and 1887 during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II. Designed by a committee led by Şahap Pasha, the redoubt was built to defend the Deveboynu Pass, which runs through the Pasinler Plain. In terms of plan and archi-

tecture, the redoubt is very similar to the İlave Redoubt. The hills on which these two redoubts stand are very similar in shape and strategic features. The artillery chambers can be accessed via ramps in the centre of the courtyard. These chambers are covered with barrel vaults and hidden from view by thick layers of earth.





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HISTORICAL AND TOURISTIC PLACES IN OUR DISTRICTS

Narman Fairy Chimneys (Narman Peri Bacaları)

Narman Fairy Chimneys (Narman Peri Bacaları) are located in the Narman district of Erzurum, situated 90 km from Erzurum and 7 km from the centre of Narman.

They were formed over millions of years by the erosion of sandy soil by wind and water. The different colours of the rocks are the result of their chemical composition

reacting with oxygen. Notable for their interesting land-forms, they were formed 2.5 to 3 million years ago from the sedimentation of a depositional basin. Also known as "The Land of Red Fairies," these natural formations are attracting more and more interest. The valley where the fairy chimneys are found is also compared to the Grand Canyon in America.

Lake Narman Adalı (Narman Adalı Göl)

Located 121 kilometres from Erzurum and 25 kilometres from Narman, Lake Narman Adalı (Narman Adalı Göl) consists of a large lake with a floating island and several smaller lakes nearby. It is an unspoiled area of natural beauty waiting to be discovered. The

lake is located 2 kilometres from the highlands of the Otlutepe neighbourhood, in the south of the Narman district. With its forest and vegetation, Lake Narman Adalı is a natural wonder of unique beauty where visitors can experience wildlife.



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Pasinler Castle (Pasinler Kalesi (Hasankale))

Hasankale rises on a steep hill in front of Mount Hasan Dede, located in the Pasinler district, 36 kilometres east of Erzurum. The castle was named after the person who built it and holds a position that dominates the entire Pasinler Plain. For centuries, it served as a crucial military base on the road connecting the east to Erzurum. The castle's original bastions were largely destroyed. Due to being built on such steep rocks, it was previously impossible to climb the castle even with pack animals. However, because the castle was later used as a quarry, a dirt road leading to the western gate of the inner keep was built. The exact history of the castle is unknown.

According to Şemseddin Sami, Hasankale is a remnant of the Genoese. On the other hand, the renowned historian Naima claims that the castle was built by Uzun Hasan, ruler of the Akkoyunlu dynasty.

According to İbrahim Hakkı Konyalı, the author of *Erzurum'un Tarihi* (The History of Erzurum), the castle was built between 1336 and 1339 by Hasan Bey, the son of Emir Hacı Togay of the Ilkhanid lineage. Later, after falling into the hands of the Ottomans, Hasankale was repaired and fortified by Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent.



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Oltu Castle (Oltu Kalesi)

The architectural features of the castle, located within the curve of the River Oltu in the town centre, date back to the Urartians. It is estimated that Oltu Castle (Oltu Kalesi) was built for military purposes during the period when the region was under Urartian rule. Oltu Castle consisted of an outer castle and an inner keep; the part that has survived to the present day is the inner keep. The castle's entrance gate and its tunnel face the River Oltu. The inner keep's

architecture was built to conform to the natural rock formation that constitutes its foundation. The southern entrance, located on a high, steep rock, is accessible via a flight of stairs. In the corner where the northern and eastern walls of the inner keep meet, a square-planned tomb belonging to Mısıri Zinnun leans against the northern bastion. Directly opposite the tomb is a tunnel that descends all the way to the Oltu River.



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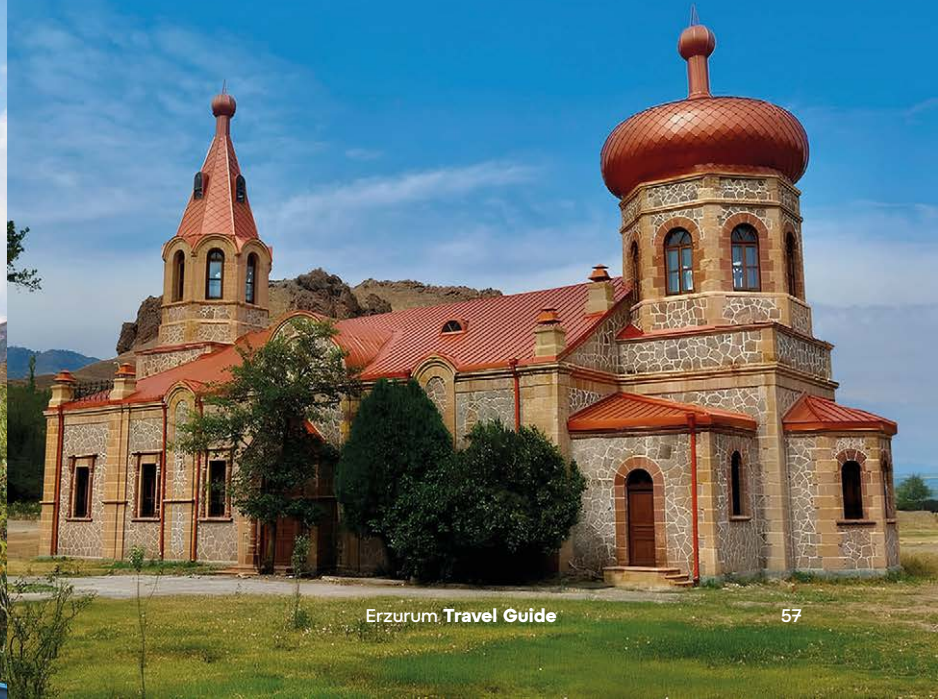
Oltu Russian Church (Oltu Rus Kilisesi)

The Oltu Russian Church (Oltu Rus Kilisesi) is located in the Aslanpaşa neighbourhood in the centre of the Oltu district. Although there is no definite information about the history of the church, it is generally accepted that it was built during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878, when the Russians occupied the city. It is a visually striking structure. The Oltu Church was built with a dynamic design, featuring prominent doors, windows, and ex-

ternal stone wall piers. The facades are divided by these piers into six sections on the north and south, and three sections on the east and west. The windows, which open onto the facades, measure 90x50 cm and have a framed appearance. The main entrance on the west side projects upward from the eaves, forming a square base for the octagonal dome drum.



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Tortum Castle (Tortum Kalesi)

The castle is located 20 km west of the Tortum district. Evliya Çelebi wrote that the castle was built by a Georgian king named Mameroz. According to Ibn Bibi, during the reign of Alaeddin Keykubad of the Konya Seljuks, the region was conquered by Georgia in 1232 CE, and the nearby Hah and Nihah (Tortum) castles came under Turkish rule. The castle was later expanded with a large addition

by the Iranians. The outer castle and an inner keep still maintain their integrity on the northern side. Since the castle's gates were destroyed, it has no inscriptions. At the northern foot of the castle, within the gardens, there is also a hammam. The hammam, which contains a cold chamber, a furnace chamber, a changing chamber, and two private chambers, has a partially collapsed dome. Located 5 kilometres from



Engüzek Castle (Engüzek Kalesi)

the centre of the Uzundere district, this castle is a structure that astonishes visitors. It was built on a steep and high rock formation on the riverbed of the River Tortum. It is said that the castle, which can be distinguished from the surrounding rocks only upon careful inspection, may be a remnant of the Byzantines. Also known as Ağcakale, some of the inner walls of this

structure are still standing. With its temple, towering bastions, watchtower, hammam, bakery, secret water channels descending to the River Tortum, and winding streets, the castle is among Erzurum's unique cultural treasures. One of the most significant features of the castle is its lack of a clear exit route.



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Çamliyamaç (Öşki) Church (Çamliyamaç (Öşki) Kilisesi)

This church, located in the village of Çamliyamaç in the Uzundere district, was built by the sons of Georgian King Adarnase III, Bagrat and Davit Kuropalat, between 976 and 1001. The

church, notable for its colourful stone ornamentation and reliefs, was used as a place of worship for a long period. There are a large number of frescoes in the interior of the church.



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Bağbaşı (Haho) Church - Taş Mosque (Bağbaşı (Haho) Kilisesi - Taş Camii)

The structure located in the Bağbaşı Village of the Tortum district, also known as the Meryem Ana Kilisesi, was built by King David III of the Bagratid dynasty between 976 and 1001. The building, which served as a church for a long time, was converted into a mosque in

the 19th century and was named the Taş Mosque. The structure is a combination of a closed Greek cross plan and a basilica plan. Its interior features animal figures, with motifs of lions, bulls, and eagles being particularly notable.



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Lake Tortum (Tortum Gölü)

Lake Tortum (Tortum Gölü), one of the natural wonders of Erzurum, is located 105 km from the city centre and approximately 7 km from the Uzundere district, which is named Türkiye 11th "slow city" (Cittaslow). The lake was formed in the 1700s when a massive landslide on the mountain west of Balıklı Village blocked the course of what is now the River Tortum, creating a landslide dam lake.

The lake measures approximately 10 km in length and 100 metres in width and its deepest point reaches 100 metres. Surrounded by high and rocky mountains, the Erzurum-Artvin road runs along its western side. Along the road, there are viewing areas and a long

glass terrace where visitors can enjoy the lake from a higher elevation. The reflection of the mountains and clouds on the water creates a truly magnificent view. Across the lake, there are apple and apricot orchards that can only be accessed by boat. The lake is also home to freshwater fish species such as carp. The lake is a popular destination for tourists who can enjoy boat tours and observe a variety of bird species along its shores. It is also possible to spot four species of vultures, which are rarely seen in other regions. The excess water of the lake forms the Tortum Waterfall where it flows into the Tev Valley from a height of 50 metres. Due to its formation, a natural dam and a lake basin were created.



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Tortum Waterfall (Tortum Şelalesi)

Tortum Waterfall (Tortum Şelalesi), one of Türkiye most important tourist attractions, is located in the Uzundere district of Erzurum. With its lush green surroundings, the waterfall attracts visitors in all seasons. Located 1000 metres above sea level, it's considered one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

A giant plunge pool has formed at the base of the waterfall. Tortum Waterfall was created by the waters of Lake Tortum overflowing a landslide barrier, resulting in a descent of 48 metres

and a width of 22 metres. The waterfall is at its most magnificent in May and June, and the water volume gradually decreases after June. There are stairs on both sides of the falls, allowing visitors to climb to the top. Additionally, visitors can descend the stairs to the bottom and admire the waterfall's unique beauty from a wooden bridge. Picnic areas and social facilities have been established around the waterfall for visitors to spend time.



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Hınıs Canyons (Hınıs Kanyonları)

Located 150 km from Erzurum, Hınıs Canyons (Hınıs Kanyonları) is situated in the Hınıs district, between the Bahçe and Kayabaşı neighbourhoods. It separates the Bahçe and Sarılı neighbourhoods from the town centre and

is characterised by its boat-like shape. The Hınıs Ulu Mosque (also known as the River Mosque), which was built in 1734 by Alaaddin Bey of the Beys of Muş, is also located within this unspoiled natural wonder of a canyon.



İspir Castle (İspir Kalesi)

The architectural features of İspir Castle (İspir Kalesi), which was built on steep cliffs forming the western and southern borders of the River Çoruh, reflect the Urartians. Since the castle was built on top of a pre-existing castle, it took the shape

of the earlier structure. A secret water passage has been discovered in the part of the castle that descends to the River Çoruh. Inside the castle, there is a church from the Byzantine period, and a mosque built by the Saltukids.



İspir Yedigöller

İspir Yedigöller (meaning "Seven Lakes"), one of Erzurum's natural beauties, are volcanic lakes located to the south of the summits of Mount Ovit and the Kaçkar Mountains. Situated at an altitude of 3200 metres, this region is a favourite among mountaineers and

is well-suited for camping tourism. Known as "Hidden Paradise" in the Ispir district, the Yedigöller region is actually comprised of eleven lakes. With its great variety of flowers, it is also a favourite destination for photography enthusiasts.



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River Çoruh (Çoruh Nehri)

The Çoruh River (Çoruh Nehri), which flows through the İspir district, originates from the western slopes of the Mount Mescit. It first flows westward, and after passing through Bayburt and İspir, it enters the borders of Artvin province. Merging with the River Oltu and the Barhal Stream near Yusufeli, the Çoruh proceeds in a north-westerly direction. After turning northeast and passing Muratlı, it enters Georgian territory and flows

into the Black Sea south of Batumi. The River Çoruh is 376 kilometres long, and its riverbed is notably narrow and deep. It is also one of the fastest-flowing rivers in the world.

The River Çoruh offers a wide range of tourist activities and is one of Türkiye most important rivers for water sports. With its challenging courses, it is especially well-suited for water sports like rafting and canoeing.



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Elmalı Cave (Elmalı Mağarası)

The Elmalı Cave (Elmalı Mağarası) is located within the borders of the Elmalı neighbourhood, approximately 1.5 km from the town of Maden Köprübaşı in the İspir district of Erzurum. The cave has not yet been fully explored, with only the first 400 metres section from the entrance having been reached. The remaining sections are inaccessible due to a lack of equipment, the risk of collapse, a high concentration of bats, pitch-black darkness, and slippery

ground. It is a fossil cave formed within Jurassic-Cretaceous limestone and is large enough to comfortably accommodate 5000 people. During the summer months, the cave is filled with stalactites and stalagmites and is reputed to help alleviate respiratory illnesses. Visitors are advised to seek assistance from the residents of the Elmalı neighbourhood to avoid getting lost, as the cave's side galleries are very similar to each other.

Yıldızkaya (Kivi) Cave (Yıldızkaya (Kivi) Mağarası)

Located 186 km from Erzurum and 48 kilometres from Olur, Yıldızkaya Cave (Yıldızkaya (Kivi) Mağarası) is about 2 kilometres north-east of Yıldızkaya Village. The cave's entrance is approximately 4 metres wide and 75 centimetres high. The

cave consists of two sections. Visitors can go about 150 metres into the left channel from the entrance. Inside, visitors can find stunning stalactites and stalagmites and they can reach the cave from the district centre by village shuttle services.



Çobandede Bridge (Çobandede Köprüsü)

The Çobandede Bridge (Çobandede Köprüsü), located on the historic Silk Road in the Köprüköy district, was built in 1298 by Çoban Noyin, the Emir of Ilkhanid ruler Gazan Khan. Its structure and the ornamentation on its head showcase Seljuk and Ilkhanid architecture. Located at the confluence of the Kargapazarı and Aras Rivers, the

bridge is 128 metres long and 8.5 metres wide. Its largest arch span measures thirteen metres, and its highest point is thirty metres. The first of the bridge's seven arches was closed off during a recent repair. Juniper logs were placed under the bridge's piers to prevent it from sinking. The bridge is built of cut stones in black, red, and grey.



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Oltu Rainbow Hills (Oltu Gökkuşığı Tepeleri)

It is a unique natural formation located in the Oltu district of Erzurum, distinguished by its different layers of colour. These hills stand out with their red, yellow, brown, and orange tones, created by various minerals and oxidation in the soil. Geologically, they were

formed over millions of years as a result of the erosion of the tuff and sediment layers. It is a very popular spot for nature photographers and outdoor enthusiasts, a truly unique place that showcases its natural beauty and geological richness.

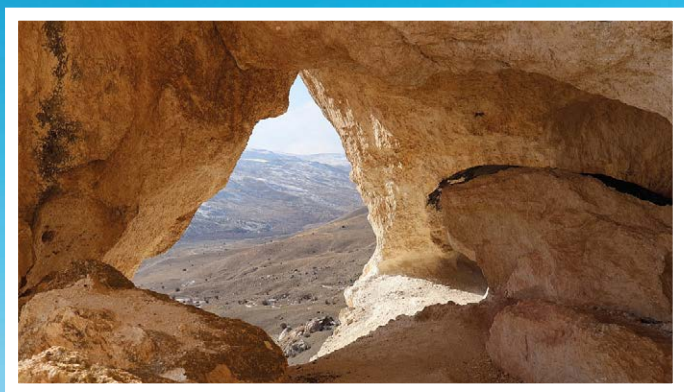


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Karayazı Kırk Pencereli Caves (Karayazı Kırk Pencereli Mağaralar)

Karayazı Kırk Pencereli Caves (Karayazı Kırk Pencereli Mağaralar), located in the Karayazı district of Erzurum, are an important part of the region's historical and natural heritage. The caves were used as shelters or places of worship by various civilisations throughout

history. They get their name from the numerous window-like openings on their surfaces. Considered a natural historical heritage site, this unique location showcases both natural beauty and geological richness.



THERMAL TOURISM IN ERZURUM

Erzurum is one of the highest cities in Türkiye and has significant potential in terms of thermal tourism. The thermal resources of the city are especially preferred for the purpose of medical tourism. Some of the thermal resources in the city are as follows:

Pasinler Thermal Resort (Pasinler Kaplıcaları)

Located in the Pasinler district of Erzurum, these hot springs have been known since the Roman period and have been used for therapeutic purposes. The water temperature is approximately 39-45 °C. The hot spring water is known to be beneficial

for rheumatic diseases, skin conditions, digestive system disorders, and muscle and skeletal system ailments. Pasinler Thermal Resort is located approximately 40 kilometres from Erzurum.



Illica Thermal Resort (Illica Kaplıcaları)

Located about 15 kilometres from the city centre of Erzurum, the Illica Thermal Resort (Illica Kaplıcaları) is known for its mild nature and rich mineral content.

The water temperature is around 39-40 °C, and it is known for its therapeutic properties against various skin diseases and muscle and joint ailments.



Olur Ilıkaynak Thermal Resort (Olur Ilıkaynak Kaplıcaları)

Olur Ilıkaynak Thermal Resort (Olur Ilıkaynak Kaplıcaları), located in the Olur district of Erzurum, is a significant thermal spring for medical tourism. Located in the northeast of Erzurum, Olur is renowned for its natural beauty and thermal resources.

The water temperature of these thermal springs is

approximately 33-36 °C, which is slightly milder than that of other hot springs. The water's mineral content is believed to contribute to the treatment of various health issues, including skin diseases, muscle and joint ailments, rheumatic diseases, and nervous system problems.



SOME GASTRONOMY AND CULTURAL HERITAGES OF ERZURUM

Cağ Kebab



Cağ Kebab is a dish made from goat or lamb meat. It is predominantly known as "yatık döner" (horizontal doner) in the districts of Oltu, Olur, Tortum, Uzundere, and Şenkaya in Erzurum. The dish is prepared by marinating the meat, then placing it horizontally on a skewer called a "cağ," and cooking it over a wood fire. Its name, Cağ Kebab, comes from the fact that it is served on these very skewers.

Kadayıf Dolması



Known throughout Türkiye as a speciality of Erzurum, this delicious dessert is a staple in many local homes. To prepare it, walnuts are placed in the centre of kadayıf (shredded phyllo dough). The mixture is then rolled into a dolma (stuffed) shape, fried in oil, soaked in syrup, and served. The final dish is called Kadayıf Dolma.

Oltu Jet Stone (Oltu Taşı)



When Erzurum is mentioned, one of the first treasures that comes to mind is the Oltu jet stone (Oltu Taşı). This unique stone has been a source of income from the past to the present and is also known as Erzurum Stone or Black Amber. Primarily used for prayer beads (tesbih) and jewellery, Oltu jet stone carving is a craft that relies on handiwork. Passed down from father to son, this tradition holds great cultural and economic potential. Oltu jet stone is also believed to have the ability to absorb negative energy. Gift items made from the stone typically include prayer beads, necklaces, chokers, cup sets, rings, cigarette holders, pipes, cufflinks, and tie pins.

Ehram



In earlier times, Ehram, a traditional women's garment made of finely embroidered sheep's wool, was worn by women for short-distance outings. Today, Ehram is mainly produced on special looms and used for ornamental purposes, often

adorning the trousseaus of young brides.

Erzurum Houses (Erzurum Evleri)



The traditional Erzurum Houses (Erzurum Evleri), with their unique residential culture, are considered historical monuments in Anatolia. Though quite simple on the outside, their intricate interior ornamentation are what truly stand out. Built as two-storey structures, these homes are built using stone, brick, wood, metal, and earth. The ground floor typically contains service areas like stables, cellars, and haylofts, while the living and sleeping chambers are located on the upper floor. The placement of these buildings was primarily determined by climatic conditions.

Tandoor House (Tandır Evi)



Built with excellent craftsmanship, the tandoor house is a place where many needs, such as cooking and seating, are met. Its roof is covered

with a unique corbelled swallow-dome. The tandoor house features shelves along its interior walls and showcases some of the most beautiful examples of Turkish wood carving

Cirit



In order to survive, the ancient Central Asian tribes relied on two essential tools: the horse and the spear. For this reason, everyone in the region was highly skilled at horsemanship and using a spear, ensuring they were always ready for battle. To train even better warriors, awards were given to the most skilled riders and spear-users, which eventually evolved into a game. At its core, Cirit is a game of mercy. In the sport, the goal is to capture the opponent without harming either the rider or the horse. This traditional sport highlights the significance of the horse in the lives of Turkic peoples.

Bardız Rug Bardız Klimi



The rug woven in the Şenkaya district of Erzurum since ancient times is known as the Bardız Rug. Its prominent features include compositions of plant motifs, large roses, verses, eulogies, and figures of birds, deer, and lions. Woven on special looms called ıstar, the Bardız Rug shares the same characteristics as Ottoman Palace Rugs, making it the only one with a similar weaving technique to Ottoman kilims. The rugs are made from yarn spun from wool sheared from sheep in the spring. The Bardız Rug is also produced for commercial purposes and is available for sale at the Tebrizkapı Kültür ve Sanat Çarşısı.

The Tradition of Minstrelsy



Aşıklık (the minstrelsy tradition) holds a very important place in the culture of Erzurum. Although the tradition continues to decline due to the influence of technology, there are still places in the province that keep it alive. Aşık Reyhani and Sümmani Baba are among the leading 'aşıks' (minstrels) from Erzurum. This culture is both preserved and continued to this day.

Erzurum Bari



Bar is a folk dance that embodies gallantry, heroism, togetherness, and courage. The dance is most commonly performed in the Erzurum region, as well as in the eastern and northern parts of Anatolia.

When Bar is danced in Erzurum, it often begins with these quatrains: *A dignity that has come from centuries past, The bar is an epic of heroism, gallantry, and valour. In this dance, see us, do not pass by from afar, If you have an eye, in the Bar you will know right from wrong.*

Erzurum Copper



Copper, one of the most important materials in daily life from the earliest periods of history to the present day, has been used in a wide variety of areas. Cauldrons, buckets, ewers, ornamental items, and other tools and utensils made of copper held a great place in the lives of our ancestors.

During the Anatolian Seljuk period, Erzurum was home

to some of the leading copper workshops, where artisans worked on various techniques. Coppersmithing, a craft with a deeply rooted culture in Erzurum, continues its tradition today in the Bakırcılar Çarşısı.

Tomb of Abdurrahman Gazi (Abdurrahman Gazi Türbesi)



Abdurrahman Gazi is a figure who served as an army commander and standard-bearer during the first campaigns of the Islamic armies in Anatolia. He is also considered one of the Companions of the Prophet (Ashab-ı Kiram). Located 2.5 kilometres southeast of the city, the tomb stands at the foothills of Mount Egerli. According to an inscription, it was rebuilt in 1796 by Ayşe Hanım, the wife of the Governor of Erzurum, Yusuf Ziya Pasha. The tomb is divided into two sections by an arched dome and has separate entrances: the eastern door is for women, and the western door is for men. Inside the tomb, there is a 4.85-metre-long sarcophagus. Right below the tomb, you will find a picnic area and a restaurant where visitors can enjoy a magnificent view of the Erzurum Plain

MOSQUES

Ali Paşa Mosque (Ali Paşa Camii)



The Ali Paşa Mosque (Ali Paşa Camii) is located on Mol-la Ağa Street in the Ali Paşa neighbourhood of Erzurum. It was built in 1570 by the Governor of Erzurum, Ali Pasha.

The mosque has a square plan, a flat ceiling, and four wooden pillars. The last prayer space was made on wooden columns and later enclosed. In the northwest corner of the mosque, there is a minaret with a stone base and a brick body. In the courtyard, there are wudu facilities with arcades, dating back to the Ottoman period, as well as a three-spouted fountain. The inscriptions indicate that the mosque underwent repairs in 1865. The courtyard also contains two graves, and there is an additional grave inside the mosque.

Ayas Paşa Mosque (Ayas Paşa Cami)



The Ayas Paşa Mosque (Ayas Paşa Camii) is located on Ayas Paşa Street in the Ayas Paşa neighbourhood of Erzurum. Built between 1558 and 1560 by the Governor of Erzurum, Ayas Pasha, it was originally part of a külliye (a complex of buildings centred around a mosque) that also included a bathhouse and a fountain. It stands as the oldest mosque from the Ottoman period in Erzurum.

The mosque has a square plan with a flat ceiling supported by four wooden pillars. On its northern facade, a three-arched last prayer space rests on wooden columns. The entrance door, with a pointed arch, features a marble panel adorned with geometric and floral motifs. The wooden door panels, the lock, and the door handles are original.

The minaret, located in the northeast corner of the mosque, has a stone base and a cylindrical body. The muqarnas-ornamented balcony base and the tile decoration on the northern facade are particularly notable.

The mosque's fountain was renovated in 1780, but the original structure was destroyed. On the southern and western sides of the building, there is a cemetery. It contains the grave of Abdullah Efendi, the muezzin of the Ayas Paşa Mosque, who famously called the people of Erzurum to fight from the minaret during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Caferiye Mosque (Caferiye Camii)



According to the five-line inscription on its entrance, the Caferiye Mosque (Caferiye Camii) was built in 1645 during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim by Hacı Cafer, son of Abubekir, who was the revenue officer for the Erzurum Treasury. The mosque was built as a külliye, but the accompanying hammam, madrasah, and fountain have not survived to the present day.

Derviş Ağa Mosque (Dervişağa Camii)



The mosque was built by Hacı Derviş Ağa in 1717. To the east of the mosque's courtyard, there is a small burial ground and also there is the Tomb of Derviş Ağa, which features a baldacchino plan. According to its inscription, the mosque was repaired in 1845 by Müderris Hacı Müştak, son of Abdurrahman. The minaret, located in the northwest corner, is twenty-six metres tall and has a square base with a cylindrical body.

Esat Paşa Mosque (Esat Paşa Camii)



The Esat Paşa Mosque (Esat Paşa Camii) is located to the west of Erzurum's inner keep. According to the inscription on its entrance door, it was built by Esat Muhlis Pasha, who served as the Governor of Erzurum between 1830 and 1836. The structure was later repaired by Sultan Abdülme-cid in 1852, which is why his tugra (monogram) is found on the inscription. The mosque originally featured a flat roof supported by wooden columns. Inside the mosque and in its last prayer space, visitors will find significant examples of calligraphy.

Gürcükapı Mosque (Gürcükapı Camii)



This mosque was built in 1608 by Zekerci Ali Ağa, the Commander of the Janissaries in Erzurum. It features a square plan and a single dome. Its last prayer space has three arches, and its mahfil (muezzin's gallery), which is attached to the northern wall, rests on eight wooden supports.

Kurşunlu Mosque (Kurşunlu Camii)



Located on the northern slope of Erzurum Castle, this small complex (külliye) was built by Şeyhülislam Seyyid Feyzullah Efendi. It is also known as the Feyziye Mosque (Feyziye Camii). The mosque's domes are covered with lead plates, and an inscription is present on the entrance door. The structure was built with neat, ash-coloured stones and features plain column capitals. The wooden door wings are adorned with floral ornamentation.

Muratpaşa Mosque (Murat Paşa Camii)



Studies on the founder of the mosque suggest that it was commissioned not by Kuyucu Murad Pasha, but rather by Kara Murad Pasha, the governor of Erzurum. According to the mosque's inscription, it was built in 1573 during the reign of Sultan Selim II. The mosque has a square plan and a single dome. On its northern side, there is a five-bayed portico

serving as the last congregation area. The main entrance is topped with a low arch, and inside the prayer hall, a gallery supported by wooden columns can be found.

Narmanlı Mosque (Narmanlı Camii)



According to the four-line inscription on the door of the Narmanlı Mosque (Narmanlı Camii), which is located to the east of the Madrasah with Double Minarets, the mosque was built in 1738. It was built on a square plan and is an example of a single-domed mosque. The last prayer space is composed of five small domes. The mosque was built using large ashlar stones and it showcases quality workmanship

İbrahim Paşa Mosque (İbrahim Paşa Camii)



Located north of the Taş Ambarlar (Ottoman-era storage buildings used for military supplies), this mosque was built by İbrahim Ethem Pasha in 1748, as indicated by its inscription. It is an example of a mosque with a square

plan and a single dome. The interior is illuminated by three rectangular windows below and one round-arched window above, on both its eastern and western facades. The last prayer space has three arches and is covered with small domes.

Şeyhler Mosque (Şeyhler Camii)



Although this mosque lacks a construction inscription, foundation records indicate that it was built between 1737 and 1766. It is part of a mosque complex, alongside a madrasah, a bathhouse, a library, and a fountain. The mosque has a single dome and a last prayer space with three arches on its northern facade. Its entrance door has a low arch, and the interior is illuminated by windows on all four sides. One of the most important and notable features of the mosque is the sundial on its minaret, which was made by İsmail Fahim.

Fetih Mosque (Fetih Camii)



Although there is no surviving inscription on the structure today, a document from the Erzurum Regional Directorate for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, dated 1977, states that the date 1850 was found on its original inscription. It is therefore believed to have been built in that year. The building, which was converted from a church to a mosque, was restored in 1997 and began to be used as the Fetih Mosque (Fetih Camii).

Architecturally, the mosque reflects the typical stonework and simplicity of the Ottoman period. It was constructed using cut stones and local materials, and its ornamentation and inscriptions are a testament to the elegant details of Ottoman art.

MADRASAHs

Ahmediye Madrasah (Ahmediye Medresesi)



Ahmediye Madrasah (Ahmediye Medresesi) is located east of the Murat Paşa Mosque. According to its inscriptions it was built in 1314 by Gani Ahmet Bin Ali Bin Yusuf. The building was originally built as the darülhads madrasah (a school

for the study of Hadith). It is a single-storey structure featuring a closed courtyard, two iwans, and no portico.

The middle section of the madrasah is covered with a courtyard with mirrored, cross-vaulted vaults. On the north and south sides, there are two iwans with pointed barrel vaults. Additionally, there are two narrow chambers to the east and west, and four large, vaulted chambers are situated in the building's four corners. All chambers open directly onto the courtyard.

The madrasah's ornamentation reflects the characteristics of its period. A mihrab featuring columns in its corners is located on the north facade. Notably, the minaret currently recognised as belonging to the Murat Paşa Mosque is, in fact, the original minaret of this madrasah.

Kurşunlu Madrasah (Kurşunlu Medresesi)



The inscription of the madrasah, built on the northern slope of the inner keep, is on the bolt on the pediment of the entrance door. The structure was commissioned by Sheikh-ul-Islam Feyzullah Efendi in 1700. The madrasah features a total of thirteen chambers: eight chambers run parallel to the east wall, two

are located on the north, and three are on the south. The chambers surround the main structure in a U-shape. Each chamber includes a fireplace and round-arched niches.

Pervizoğlu Madrasah (Pervizoğlu Medresesi)



The madrasah, which has no inscription, was built by Hacı Mehmet Efendi in 1716, according to his foundation charter. It is adjacent to the southeast corner of the Pervizoğlu Mosque. Four chambers of the madrasah have survived to the present day. They are rectangular and each has a window overlooking the courtyard. Each door and window is surmounted by a loophole window.

Şeyhler Madrasah (Şeyhler Medresesi)



This madrasah is located to the west of the Şeyhler Mosque. It was built in 1760 by Mufti Sheikh Mustafa Efendi. The entrance to the structure is provided by a simple door

on the east facade. The madrasah consists of twelve chambers built around an open, rectangular courtyard. The chambers are of different sizes and each has one window facing the courtyard.

MONUMENTAL TOMBS

Tomb of Cimcime Hatun (Cimcime Hatun Kümbeti)



The Tomb of Cimcime Hatun (Cimcime Hatun Kümbeti) is located in the city centre of Erzurum. During urban renewal work in 2010, the tomb's northern entrance and its construction inscription were uncovered. According to this inscription, the tomb of Cimcime Hatun was built for Cengâl Hatun, the daughter of Ahmed Han, who died in Hijri year 704 (1304 CE).

The structure is dated to the early 14th century. The building has a simple design with a cylindrical body. It is covered with a dome internally and a conical roof externally. The illumination is provided by small windows on the east, west and south sides, with the main entrance located on the north. A mihrab niche adorned with muqarnas is located on the south side. A ornamental band featuring a

meander motif is notable just below the conical roof. Built with ashlar stone, the tomb is an important structure that reflects the history of Erzurum.

Tomb of Emir Sadrettin (Karanlık) (Emir Sadrettin (Karanlık) Kümbeti)



Tomb of Emir Sadrettin (Karanlık) is located in the Derviş Ağa neighbourhood of Erzurum. It was built in 1308 by Sadrettin Türk Bey. Its inscription states that the tomb was commissioned by Sadrettin Türk Bey, the son of Türk Bey Vechüddin. The tomb is a two-storey structure with a dodecagon exterior and a cylindrical interior plan. It is covered with a dome internally and a conical roof externally. Windows are located on the east, west, and south sides, with the south window being particularly striking due to its ornamentation and muqarnas. The northern entrance is meticulously crafted with geometric patterns and red stone ornamentation. The conical roof is simple and is topped with a stone finial. With its plain and elegant craftsmanship, the tomb is an important structure that reflects the architectural features of its period.

Tomb of Gümüşlü (Gümüşlü Kümbeti)



Tomb of Gümüşlü (Gümüşlü Kümbeti) is located in Erzurum's Karskapı district, across from the Asri Cemetery, and is dated to the late 14th century. The tomb is a two-storey structure with a dodecagon exterior and a cylindrical interior plan. It is covered with a dome internally and a conical roof externally. Notable features include a muqarnas-vaulted entrance on the north, ornamented windows on the east and west, and a mihrab niche with a houndstooth motif on the south. A red border with geometric patterns stands out on the upper part of the body. Built with ashlar stone, the tomb is an important work that reflects the period's architecture with its simple design and elegant details.

Tomb of Rabia Hatun (Rabia Ana) Kümbeti



Tomb of Rabia Hatun (Rabia Ana) is located in the Hasan-ı Basri neighbourhood of Erzurum, dating back to the early 14th century. The name of the tomb is associated with two possibilities: either the person buried here was a woman named Rabia who lived during the Ilkhanate period, or the tomb is dedicated to Rabia'tül-Adviyye, who lived in Basra in the 8th century.

The tomb was constructed of stone and has a dodecagon exterior and a cylindrical interior plan. Although its original upper covering was destroyed over time, it has since been repaired.

TOMBS

Tomb of Habip Baba (Habip Baba Türbesi)



This tomb, located in the Yakutiye district of Erzurum, belongs to Habip Baba, a figure who lived in the 19th century and was devoted to Sufism. The tomb features a simple architectural style and contains the sarcophagus of Habip Baba. Visitors come here to pray and seek spiritual peace. It stands out as a meaningful place for those wishing to explore the spiritual character of Erzurum.

Tomb of Pir Ali Baba (Pir Ali Baba Türbesi)



This tomb, located on the slopes of Mount Palandöken in Erzurum, belongs to the Sufi Pir Ali Baba. He was a spiritual leader who lived in the 13th century and contributed to the spread of Islam in Anatolia. It is said that he was one of the Erenler of Khorasan. Pir Ali Baba is significant for having initiated the 1001 Hatim tradition in Erzurum—the tradition of reciting the entire Quran 1001 times—to protect the city from earthquakes and other disasters. He also established a large foundation to ensure the continuation of this service. The tomb itself has a simple structure and was built with ashlar stone. Today, it remains an important site for those seeking spiritual peace.

Tomb of Efe Hazretleri (Efe Hazretleri Türbesi)



Efe Hazretleri, whose real name was Hâce Muhammed Lutfi, was born in the village of Kındığı in Pasinler in 1868 (1285 in the Hijri calendar). His father was Hâce Hüse-

yin Efendi, and his mother was Seyyide Hadice Hanım.

His works, including his Mevlid (a poem commemorating the birth of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)), his entire body of poetry, and his rhythmic expressions in Arabic and Persian, are collected in the single volume titled *Hulâsatü'l-Hakâyık ve Mektûbât-ı Hâce Muhammed Lutfî*. Efe Hazretleri passed away on 12 March 1956 and was buried next to his father in Alvar. His followers later built a complex on the site of his grave, consisting of a mosque, tomb, and a guesthouse for visitors.

This structure, known as the "Tomb of Efe Hazretleri and Annexes," remains a highly impressive site for those who visit.

CARAVANSERAI

- 1) Cennetzade Caravanserai
- 2) Gümrük Caravanserai
- 3) Hacılar Caravanserai
- 4) Hapan
- 5) Kadioğlu Caravanserai
- 6) Kamburoğlu Caravanserai
- 7) Komisli Caravanserai
- 8) Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai

HAMMAMS

Boyahane Hammam (Boyahane Hamamı)



This historical hammam, located across from the

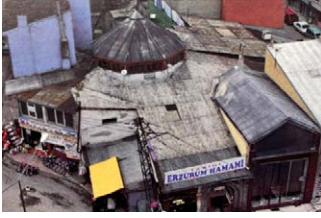
Rüstem Paşa Caravanserai, takes its name from the high number of people who worked in dyeing (boyahane means dyehouse) in the surrounding area. It was built with separate sections for men and women.

Çiftegöbek Hammam (Çiftegöbek Hamamı)



Çiftegöbek Hammam (Çiftegöbek Hamamı) is located in Erzurum's Yeğenağa neighbourhood. Although its exact construction date is unknown, the hammam is dated to the first half of the 18th century and was built by Bakırcı Hacı Mustafa and Derviş Ağa. The structure was taken under protection in 1976 and subsequently restored in 2007. The Çiftegöbek Hammam is one of the rare Turkish hammams that features a "gelin kurnası" (bride's basin). It is composed of the changing chamber, the warm chamber, the hot chamber, and the furnace chamber. Construction utilised rubble stone, cut stone, and brick. One of its most striking characteristics is the presence of two navel stones (heated marble slabs) located beneath two large domes in the hot section. The lighting throughout the hammam is provided by openings in the domes.

Erzurum (Pastırmacı Fuadiye) Hammam (Erzurum (Pastırmacı Fuadiye) Hamamı)



This bathhouse, located on the Gürcükapı Street, reflects 19th-century architectural features. The structure has been known by several names throughout its history: it was first called the "Pastırmacı Hamamı," then the "Fuadiye Hamamı," and today, it operates as the Erzurum Hammam

Hanım (Numune) Hammam (Hanım (Numune) Hamamı)



Hanım (Numune) Hammam (Hanım (Numune) Hamamı) is located in Erzurum's Esat Paşa neighbourhood. It was built in the 17th century by Raziye Hanım and was recorded as the "Raziye Hanım Waqf (Foundation)." Initially, the hammam was part of a complex that included the

small mosque known as the "Aşur Odabaşı Mescid" and a madrasah in its courtyard. The 1691 foundation deed specifies that the bathhouse was endowed to the masjid. The bathhouse is composed of the changing chamber, the warm chamber, the hot chamber, and the furnace chamber. Construction primarily utilised rubble stone and ashlar stone, while brick was preferred for the roofing material. The hot chamber is particularly notable for its octagonal plan and the navel stone (the central heated marble slab) in its centre.

Kırk Çeşme Hammam (Kırk Çeşme Hamamı)



Kırk Çeşme Bath (Kırk Çeşme Hamamı) is believed to have been built in the 16th century. Although it has undergone major changes due to repairs made in different periods, only the hot chamber has been able to maintain its original form. Built using a combination of ashlar stone and rubble stone, the bathhouse comprises the changing chamber, the warm chamber, the hot chamber, and the furnace chamber.

Lalapaşa Hammam (Lalapaşa Hamamı)



Lalapaşa Hammam (Lalapaşa Hamamı) is located in Erzurum's Tebrizkapı Street. It is believed to have been built by Lala Mustafa Pasha in the 16th century. The structure bears the characteristics of classic Ottoman bath architecture and is composed of the changing chamber, the warm chamber, the hot chamber and the furnace chamber.

At the entrance of the hammam, there is the changing chamber covered with a dome supported by squinches (tromps). In the centre stands a fountain, while seating platforms line the walls. The warm chamber has a rectangular plan, covered with a high dome and flanking barrel vaults. Washing cells and a pool are located in this section. The hot chamber is covered with a central dome and contains three private bathing chambers.

The hammam, which was built using a combination of cut stone and rubble stone, was restored in 1984 and remains preserved today.

Murat Paşa Hammam (Murat Paşa Hamamı)



This hammam is located to the south of the Murat Paşa Mosque. While the inscription on its main entrance portal has not survived, the structure is dated to the second half of the 16th century. This dating is based on the fact that it was built in the same years as the Murat Paşa Mosque and was part of Murat Paşa's foundation.

Tahta Hammam (Tahta Hamamı)



The Tahta Hammam (Tahta Hamamı), located in Erzurum's Kadana neighbourhood, was built by Governor İbrahim Pasha in the 18th century. The bathhouse is constructed with rubble and cut stone, and its water is supplied from the Akpınar source. It comprises the

changing chamber, the warm chamber, the hot chamber, and the furnace chamber.

The bathhouse is accessed through a wide corridor on the west. The changing chamber has a square plan and is covered with a wooden ceiling instead of a dome. An additional changing chamber is accessed via a door in the southeast.

The warm chamber area consists of two chambers covered with barrel vaults. From here, visitors proceed to the hot chamber. This rectangular area features an octagonal navel stone (heated marble slab) in its centre. A small private hammam is also located here.

In addition to the Tahta Hammam, the following historic bathhouses are known to have existed in Erzurum: Ask-eri Hammam, Kale Hammam, Küçük Hammam, Mekteb-i İdadi Hammam, Saray Hammam and Şeyhler Hammam.

FOUNTAINS

Akpınar Fountain (Akpınar Çeşmesi)



The Akpınar Fountain is located in the Mahallebaşı neighbourhood, southwest of the main square. While the fountain underwent a major

repair in 1745, there is no definite information regarding its original construction date or founder. The water flows from eight spouts on the fountain. It possesses one of Erzurum's richest water sources and was named Akpınar (White/Clear Spring) because of the abundance and clarity of its water.

Cennet Fountain (Cennet Çeşmesi)



The Cennet Fountain (Cennet Çeşmesi) is located in the Rabia Ana neighbourhood, east of the Boyahane Bath. Although the fountain's exact date is unknown, it is considered one of the oldest fountains in Erzurum. The current structure has been completely renovated. Its wall-like facade features three spouts and a niche for holding a cup or basin above them.

Dabakhane Fountain (Dabakhane Çeşmesi)



The Dabakhane Fountain (Dabakhane Çeşmesi) is located in Erzurum. It is known to have been built in the 18th century in an area dense with leather processing workshops to meet the water needs of the local artisans. Today, the fountain is situated approximately four metres below the current road level.

Şabahane (Şafililer) Fountain (Şabahane (Şafililer Çeşmesi))



Şabahane (Şafililer) Fountain (Şabahane Çeşmesi (Şafililer Çeşmesi)), a series of fountains, is located on the Taşmağazalar Street, located beneath the Şafililer Mosque. According to its inscription, it was built by a person named Yakup during the reign of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

These fountains are important water structures that bear the traces of the Ottoman period and contribute significantly to the historical and cultural fabric of Erzurum.

Fountains and Mosque Fountains

1. Abdullah Paşa Fountain (Emir Şeyh Camii Fountain) (Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi (Emir Şeyh Cami Çeşmesi))

2. Ağvan Fountain (Ağvan Çeşmesi)
3. Akpınar Fountain (Akpınar Çeşmesi)
4. Ali Paşa Mosque Fountain (Ali Paşa Camii Çeşmesi)
5. Arife Sokak Fountain (Arife Sokak Çeşmesi)
6. Bakırcı Camii Fountain (Bakırcı Camii Çeşmesi)
7. Cafer Ağa Fountain (Cafer Ağa Çeşmesi)
8. Camidar Sokak Fountain (Camidar Sokak Çeşmesi)
9. Cedid Fountain (Cedid Çeşmesi)
10. Cennet Fountain (Cennet Çeşmesi)
11. Curube Fountain (Palandoken Meydan Fountain) (Cürübe Çeşmesi (Palandöken Meydan Çeşmesi))
12. Çeşme Sokak Fountain (Çeşme Sokak Çeşmesi)
13. Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Fountain I (Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi I)
14. Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Fountain II (Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi II)
15. Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Fountain III (Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi III)
16. Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Fountain IV (Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi IV)
17. Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Fountain V (Çeteci Abdullah Paşa Çeşmesi V)
18. Çifte Minareli Medrese Fountain (Çifte Minareli Medrese Çeşmesi)
19. Çortan Sokak Fountain I (Çortan Sokak Çeşmesi I)
20. Çortan Sokak Fountain II (Çortan Sokak Çeşmesi II)
21. Çukur Fountain (Çukur Çeşmesi)
22. Dabakhane Fountain (Dabakhane Çeşmesi)
23. Darağaç Fountain (Darağaç Çeşmesi)
24. Dede Ağa Fountain (Dede Ağa Çeşmesi)
25. Dere Pınar Fountain (Dere Pınar Çeşmesi)
26. Develer (Gülâhmet) Fountain (Develer (Gülâhmet) Çeşmesi)
27. Dörtgüllü Fountain (Dörtgüllü Çeşmesi)
28. Eminkurbu Fountain I (Eminkurbu Çeşmesi I)
29. Eminkurbu Fountain II

- (Eminkurbu Çeşmesi II)
30. Esat Paşa Camii Fountains (Esat Paşa Camii Çeşmeleri)
 31. Feyzi Bey Fountain (Feyzi Bey Çeşmesi)
 32. Gümüşgöz Fountain (Gümüşgöz Çeşmesi)
 33. Gümüşmasat Fountain (Gümüşmasat Çeşmesi)
 34. Habip Efendi (Siviraik) Fountain (Habip Efendi (Siviraik) Çeşmesi)
 35. Hacı Cuma Mosque Fountain (Hacı Cuma Camii Çeşmesi)
 36. Hacı Halil Sokak Fountain (Hacı Halil Sokak Çeşmesi)
 37. Hacılar Hanı Fountain (Hacılar Hanı Çeşmesi)
 38. Hacı Kurban Fountain I (Hacı Kurban Çeşmesi I)
 39. Hacı Kurban Fountain II (Hacı Kurban Çeşmesi II)
 40. Hacı Mehmet Fountain (Gürcükapı Fountain) (Hacı Mehmet Çeşmesi (Gürcükapı Çeşmesi))
 41. Hafız Fountain (Hafız Çeşmesi)
 42. Hafız Hamza Fountain (Hafız Hamza Çeşmesi)
 43. Haliç Fountain (Haliç Çeşmesi)
 44. Hasan Ağa Fountain (Hasan Ağa Çeşmesi)
 45. Hüseyin Ağa Fountain (Hüseyin Ağa (Hüso Ağa) Çeşmesi)
 46. İsmail Ağa Fountain (İsmail Ağa Çeşmesi)
 47. Kadana Camii Fountain (Kadana Camii Çeşmesi)
 48. Kadioğlu Fountain (Kadioğlu Çeşmesi)
 49. Kale Fountain (Kale Çeşmesi)
 50. Karataz Fountain (Karataz Çeşmesi)
 51. Ketencizade Camii Fountain (Ketencizade Camii Çeşmesi)
 52. Kırkçeşme Fountain (Kırkçeşme)
 53. Kırmızı Fountain (Kırmızı Çeşme)
 54. Korukçu Sokak Fountain I (Korukçu Sokak Çeşmesi I)
 55. Korukçu Sokak Fountain II (Korukçu Sokak Çeşmesi II)
 56. Kurşunlu Camii Fountains (Feyziye Camii Fountains) (Kurşunlu Camii Çeşmeleri (Feyziye Camii Çeşmeleri))
 57. Kümbet Fountain (Kümbet Çeşmesi)
 58. Mehdi Efendi Mahallesi (Hacı

- Ömer Ağa) Fountain (Mehdi Efendi Mahallesi (Hacı Ömer Ağa) Çeşmesi)
 59. Mehmet Emin Ağa (Saksoncubastı) Fountain (Mehmet Emin Ağa (Saksoncubastı) Çeşmesi)
 60. Mehmet Ketüda Fountain (Gürcü Mehmet Paşa Fountain) (Mehmet Ketüda Çeşmesi (Gürcü Mehmet Paşa Çeşmesi))
 61. Murat Paşa Camii Fountain (Murat Paşa Camii Çeşmesi)
 62. Narmanlı Camii Fountain (Narmanlı Camii Çeşmesi)
 63. Osman Ağa (Komser) Fountain (Osman Ağa (Komser) Çeşmesi)
 64. Ömer Paşa Fountain (Ömer Paşa Çeşmesi)
 65. Pervizoglu Camii Fountain (Pervizoglu Camii Çeşmesi)
 66. Rabia Hatun (Rabia Ana) Fountain (Rabia Hatun (Rabia Ana) Çeşmesi)
 67. Şeyh Osman Efendi Fountain (Şeyh Osman Efendi Çeşmesi)
 68. Sofuzade Camii Fountain (Sofuzade Camii Çeşmesi)
 69. Şehitler Fountain (Şehitler Çeşmesi)
 70. Sütlüce Camii Fountain (Sütlüce Camii Çeşmesi)
 71. Talip Ağa Fountain (Talip Ağa Çeşmesi)
 72. Taşhan Fountain (Taşhan Çeşmesi)
 73. Tiryaki Hasan Ağa Fountain (Tiryaki Hasan Ağa Çeşmesi)
 74. Vali Fountain (Vali Çeşmesi)
 75. Yavuz Ağa Fountain (Yavuz Ağa Çeşmesi)
 76. Ziya Paşa Mosque Fountain (Ziya Paşa Camii Çeşmesi)
 77. Zeyrek Camii Fountain (Zeyrek Camii Çeşmesi)
- List of Geographically Indicated

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICALLY INDICATED PRODUCTS OF ERZURUM

1. Civil Peynir (11.09.2009 - 116)
2. Erzurum Aşmalı Yahni (27.12.2021 - 985)
3. Erzurum Aşotu (12.09.2022 - 1220)
4. Erzurum Ayran Aşı Çorbası (13.04.2022 - 1074)
5. Erzurum Ayva Yahni/Kalyesi (16.02.2023 - 1339)

6. Erzurum Babaanne Pastası / Erzurum Pastası (01.10.2024 - 1642)
7. Erzurum Cılıbıra/Çılıbr Yemeği (03.08.2023 - 1433)
8. Erzurum Çaşır Kavurması (06.06.2023 - 1372)
9. Erzurum Çaşır Salamurası (08.09.2022 - 1213)
10. Erzurum Çeç Pancarı (26.12.2022 - 1304)
11. Erzurum Çiriş Yemeği (18.08.2022 - 1194)
12. Erzurum Çortutu Pancarı (27.12.2021 - 987)
13. Erzurum Demir Tatlısı (27.12.2021 - 988)
14. Erzurum Dut Çullaması (23.02.2022 - 1036)
15. Erzurum Ecem / Acem / Lavaş Ekmeği (25.05.2023 - 1365)
16. Erzurum Ehram/İhram Dokuma Kumaşı (06.07.2018 - 364)
17. Erzurum Eşkili Dolma (27.10.2022 - 1246)
18. Erzurum Eriştesi (18.11.2022 - 1258)
19. Erzurum Et Kavurması (05.07.2022 - 1163)
20. Erzurum Gliko (03.08.2022 - 1187)
21. Erzurum Herle Çorbası (03.08.2023 - 1434)
22. Erzurum Hink Yemeği (03.08.2023 - 1435)
23. Erzurum Hurma Tatlısı (02.03.2023 - 1340)
24. Erzurum Kara Fatma Çorbası (08.12.2022 - 1275)
25. Erzurum Kavut Haşılı (16.02.2023 - 1338)
26. Erzurum Kaz Lokması (02.03.2023 - 1343)
27. Erzurum Kesme Aşı Çorbası (13.04.2022 - 1075)
28. Erzurum Ketesi (20.01.2023 - 1318)
29. Erzurum Kıtılama Şekeri (25.05.2022 - 1125)
30. Erzurum Kuru Kayısı Kaysefesi (01.10.2024 - 1643)
31. Erzurum Mantısı / Erzurum Hingeli (11.08.2021 - 847)
32. Erzurum Pastırması (10.01.2023 - 1311)
33. Erzurum Patates Boranisi (10.01.2024 - 1641)
34. Erzurum Pekmezli Baklava (20.01.2021 - 654)
35. Erzurum Pekmezli Kadayıf (19.12.2022 - 1293)
36. Erzurum Peynir Helvası (16.07.2021 - 806)
37. Erzurum Su Böreği (28.07.2020 - 514)
38. Erzurum Sucuğu (25.04.2022 - 1092)
39. Erzurum Şalgam Dolması (02.08.2022 - 1185)
40. Erzurum Tatar Böreği (26.05.2023 - 1367)
41. Erzurum Tereyağı (23.10.2022 - 1244)
42. Erzurum Tel Helvası (26.09.2022 - 1230)
43. Erzurum Tuzlu Lokumu (26.05.2023 - 1368)
44. Erzurum Yumurta Pilavı (23.02.2022 - 1037)
45. Hasankale Lavaşı (04.02.2022 - 1020)
46. Hasıta / Hasuta (23.05.2022 - 1117)
47. Hınıs Fasulyesi (27.12.2016 - 206)
48. İspir Fasulyesi (31.01.2011 - 141)
49. İspir Kaymağı (22.05.2019 - 431)
50. Kadayıf Dolması (26.06.2012 - 161)
51. Karnavas Bez (20.12.2021 - 976)
52. Karnavas Dut Pekmez (06.09.2009 - 112)
53. Küflü Civil Peynir (Göğermiş Peyniri) (30.11.2012 - 164)
54. Narman Şeker Fasulyesi (20.07.2020 - 506)v
55. Oltu Cağ Kebabı (22.02.2010 - 127)
56. Oltu Taşı (27.11.2015 - 192)
57. Pasinler Yaprak Döner (06.09.2023 - 1463)
58. Tortum Ekşi Pestili (29.01.2024 - 1528)
59. Erzurum Burma Bileziği (25.12.2024 - 1681)
60. Erzurum Un Helvası (07.07.2025- 1751)
61. Hınıs Köftesi (04.11.2024-1655)
62. Erzurum Paça Çorbası (03.04.2026-1839)

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OTEL EMİN BERK

Oltu

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TUĞBERK APART

Şenkaya

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Uzundere

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Uzundere

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PUBLIC GUESTHOUSES

GUESTHOUSES IN THE CITY CENTRE

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- ATATÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ SOSYAL TESİSLER MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 231 12 00
- ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 235 52 02
- DEFTERDARLIĞI MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 235 02 89
- DOĞU ANADOLU TARIMSAL ARAŞTIRMA ENS. MÜD. MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 327 14 40
- DSİ 8. BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 233 15 05
- ERZURUM TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ KONUK EVİ ☎+90 442 666 25 29 / 552 156 15 43
- ET VE SÜT KURUMU ET KOMBİNASI MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 235 11 47
- HALK SAĞLIĞI MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ EĞİTİM MERKEZİ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 342 67 71
- HİZMETİÇİ EĞİTİM ENSTİTÜSÜ (ASO) MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ☎+90 442 631 23 01
- İLLER BANKASI A.Ş. ERZURUM BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 235 50 72
- JANDARMA PALANDÖKEN KIŞ EĞİTİM MERKEZİ KOMUTANLIĞI ☎+90 442 316 51 15
- KARAYOLLARI 12. BÖLGE SOSYAL TESİSLER MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 232 04 00
- METEOROLOJİ 12. BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 233 02 85 / 442 234 38 20
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- ÖĞRETMEN EVİ VE ASO MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ☎+90 442 235 45 25
- POLİSEVİ MİSAFİRHANESİ ☎+90 442 234 29 51-52
- TEİAŞ 15. BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ MİSAFİR EVİ ☎+90 442 242 27 70

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- Çat Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 611 25 52
- Hınıs Karayolları 125. Şube Şefliği Sosyal Tesisleri ☎+90 442 511 30 16
- Hınıs Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 511 28 95
- Horasan Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 711 35 59
- İspir Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 451 37 86
- Karayazı Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 541 28 87
- Karaçoban Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 591 25 55
- Narman Belediyesi Peri Otel ☎+90 442 741 30 30
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- Olur Belediye Misafirhanesi ☎+90 442 841 21 38
- Olur Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 841 24 11
- Oltu Atatürk Üniversitesi Yerleşkesi Misafirhanesi ☎+90 538 483 81 47
- Oltu Karayolları Misafirhanesi ☎+90 442 816 10 32
- Oltu Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 816 11 28
- Pasinler Belediyesi Termal Otel ☎+90 530 180 40 25
- Pasinler Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 661 81 63
- Pazaryolu Belediyesi Misafirhanesi ☎+90 552 027 49 80
- Pazaryolu Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 481 23 99
- Şenkaya Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 861 24 11
- Tekman Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 552 591 35 25
- Tortum Öğretmenevi ve ASO Müdürlüğü ☎+90 442 761 20 27
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Aziziye (Ilıca) İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 631 29 40	Oltu İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 816 13 84
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Erzurumlu Emrah Edebiyat Müze Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 235 19 09	Pazaryolu İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 481 22 72
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Horasan İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 344 16 80	Tekman İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 561 21 28
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İspir İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 451 32 03	Uzundere İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 791 22 18
Karayazı İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 541 21 78	
Karaçoban İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 591 25 25	
Kazım Karabekir Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 242 10 53	
Köprüköy İlçe Halk Kütüphanesi ☎+90 442 691 20 69	

MOVIE THEATERS

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Cinetekno Atatürk Üniversitesi (Yakutiye) ☎+90 442 282 20 83	Scarlet Cinema (Serra City AVM) (Yakutiye) ☎+90 533 411 32 15

PRIVATE THEATRES

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Organizasyon
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Yefaberra Reklam Organizasyon Tarım
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Limited Şirketi
☎+90 545 442 09 32

Yılmaz Karakuzu
☎+90 505 271 66 90

RECREATION AREAS, PARKS AND GARDENS

15 Temmuz Mesire Alanı ♥Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Fuar ve Kongre Merkezi Yanı	Çeçenistan Aile Çay Bahçesi ♥Solakzade Mah. Forum AVM Arkası
Abdurrahman Gazi Mesire Alanı ♥Abdurrahman Gazi Mahallesi	Köşk Aile Çay Bahçesi ♥Köşk Mahallesi
Ata Park Botanik Bahçesi ♥Terminal Mahallesi	Olimpiyat Parkı ♥Eski Terminal
	Teke Deresi Göleti ♥Konaklı Kayak Merkezi Yolu Üzeri

As one of the ancient gateways of Anatolia, Erzurum stands as a living open-air museum, defying the centuries with its historic treasures and rich cultural heritage. This unique city, bearing the profound traces of Turkish civilisation, captivates hundreds of thousands of visitors each year with its mesmerizing cultural wealth, stunning natural beauty, and unforgettable local flavours.

Erzurum, one of the world's most prestigious ski destinations, offers modern facilities and exceptional pistes, making it an indispensable hotspot for winter sports enthusiasts. With its history, nature, and world-class winter tourism, Erzurum invites you to discover it in all four seasons.

Take a step into this wonderful city to embark on a journey through the depths of history, savour the unique beauty of nature and enjoy delightful moments with Erzurum's legendary warm hospitality.

Come and discover! Erzurum is waiting for you!

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