



Talas Municipality
HISTORICAL CITY VALUES GUIDE

RoTa
TALAS



*The hidden garden of
history for now
"Rota Talas"*



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Introduction

Talas is one of our important centers living with its deep-rooted historical past and different cultural heritage values.

Numerous historical buildings, squares, streets, natural beauties, underground cities are among our riches that have survived to the present day.

With these cultural heritages, we wish to make those living today realize the values of yesterday.

This will be possible by seeing our architectural works, which are the embodiment of our civilization, and telling them with their history and experiences.

We have named this guidebook the “route” that sailors use to navigate the unmarked seas to their destination.

We offer today's people, who can often lose their way with today's colorful ornaments and polishes and are quickly affected, a pleasant journey with the inspiration of their imagination by seeing and getting to know our material cultural assets on the route recommend.

Nice journeys in our cultural assets that carry the past to the present ...

MUSTAFA

Çalın
Mayor of Talas

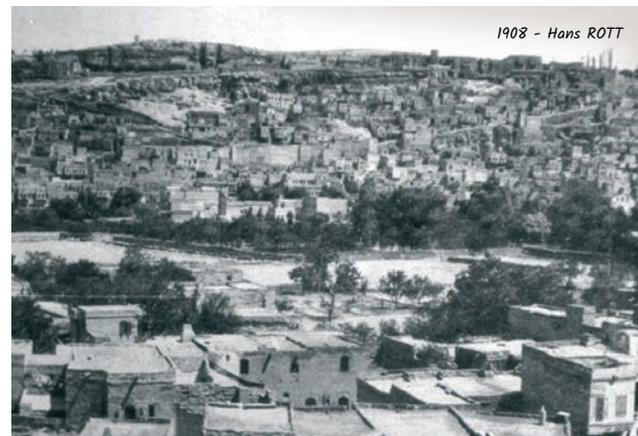
Talas History

Talas, with its archaeological and historical urban values, is an old settlement and an important historical city where life continues on its premises. The settlement was established and developed in the arc surrounding the mountain, starting from the southeast of Mount Ali, towards the eastern and northern sides. The first settlement activities in the establishment process of the city coincide with the first years of milestone. Depending on the growth of the settlement over time, the physical boundaries of our district and our historical neighborhoods that make up our district have changed. Today, Talas has an area of 450 km² with 30 neighbourhoods.

Ali Dağı (Mountain Ali) (1869 m), which is the natural monument of our historical city, is a cinder cone formed from three hills as a result of the volcanic activities of Erciyes Mountain (3916 m). The tuff structure of the land formed due to volcanic activities and the workability of this structure have been the primary reason for

choosing Talas for settlement. Due to its geographical location, it has witnessed many cultures and civilizations that have established dominance in this geography due to its location in an important settlement area shaped by the Near Asian civilizations in history. On this occasion, it has acquired a significant amount of cultural heritage with different qualities belonging to these civilizations. In the historical process, our city has been a particularly preferred region for life and settlement in the Late Roman-Early Byzantine Period and the Late Ottoman Period.

To meet the needs of shelter and defense, firstly, curved rock shelters were created on the slopes and valleys in Talas. At the same time, some of the underground cities were connected to water galleries and used as water structures called "cisterns". The buildings that were created in the following processes, when the settlements developed and expanded, were integrated with these infrastructure values at some points in the settlement adventure and formed



the traditional housing culture, which gained a particularly qualified character after the 18th century. Endurluk, Akcakaya, Zincidere, Resadiye, Yukari, Tablakaya, Han, Harman and Kicikoy Neighborhoods, with their historical and cultural heritage values, are our important historical sites that were formed in the arc surrounding Ali Dađı (Mountain Ali).

In Talas, important social and religious structures and commercial structures of the historical city settlement were located in these neighborhoods. In this respect, Talas shows the character of a mountainside city spreading from the sides of Ali Dađı (Mount Ali) towards the plain during its formation and development process. In the center of Talas, there are 35 neighborhoods mentioned in the 19th century records. In Talas, where armenians, Greeks and Turks lived together, it is known that Turks had the majority among the settled population in some neighborhoods, according to the records.

After the Manzikert Victory, the Turks, who came from Central Asia in the great flock, started to make Anatolia their home. The communities that came to Anatolia after the Turkish migrations were heavily settled in the inner regions. Some of the resettled communities probably settled in the region where they came from around Talas



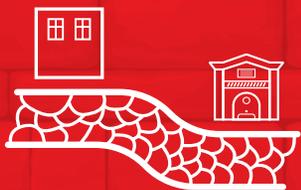
in today's Kyrgyzstan and carried the city names of the place where they migrated to the places where they settled. In origin, Talas in Central Asia has many similarities with our city physically and in terms of place names. Kiçi Talas - Kiçiköy, Uluđ Talas - Yukari Talas etc. are just a few of these similarities. However, the traveler named "Edmund Naumann" who visited Kayseri in the 19th century claimed that the name Talas was transformed from the Latin name "Mutalaste", which means Holy War.

In some sources, this name is also referred to as "Mutalaste". Kayseri, which changed hands in the struggles between the Principalities and the Ottoman Empire after the collapse of the Seljuk State, came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Yavuz Sultan Selim and was ruled by the Ottoman Empire until the proclamation of the Republic.

While Talas was a village connected to the Central District of Kayseri Sancak in 1331/M.1913, the town center was built. According to the civil division records in the period after the proclamation of the Republic, it was one of the four sub-districts of the Central District of Kayseri Province in 1926. In 1987, it became a district with the Law No. 3392. Our district was included in the hinterland of Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality with Talas center and 4 villages with the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 in 2004. With the Law No. 5747 on Establishing Districts within the Boundaries of Metropolitan Municipality and Amending Some Laws; Başakpınar, Erciyes, Zincidere, Kuruköprü and Kepez Town Municipalities joined Talas Municipality as neighborhoods. In accordance with Law No. 6360, these villages were transformed into neighborhoods after the Local Administrations General Elections held on March 30, 2014, by removing the legal personality in other villages. According to TÜİK (Turkish Statistical Institute) data for 2019, Talas is the central district with a population of 163.773 .

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Ali Saip Pasha Street*
- *Gölbaşı Square*
- *Ali Saip Pasha Mansion*
- *Ali Saip Pasha Square Fountain*
- *Ali Saip Pasha Mosque*
- *Ali Saip Pasha Mosque Fountain*
- *Tol Church Art Gallery*
- *American Girl's School*
- *Esmâ Hanım Fountain*
- *Who is Ali Saip Pasha?*



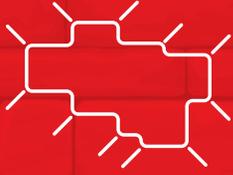
- Mosque
- Church
- Fountain
- Well and Cistern
- Traditional Residences

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Saip Pasha Street

Ali Saip Paşa Street, which starts from Golbasi Square in our Kicikoy Neighborhood, is a historical route where armenians, Greeks and Turks lived together in the records of the 19th century and continued this existence until the exchange periods. As a result of this social situation, a unique urban texture with rich and different architectural features has been formed. On the street, there are traditional houses and fountains, which are examples of civil architecture, as well as churches and mosques, which are examples of religious architecture.





- It is the triangulation point of the historical city area.
- It is one of the important celebration areas in the 20th century, especially on the days of national excitement, such as the Republic Day.

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Gölbaşı Square

It is located in our Kicikoy Neighborhood, at the intersection of Atatürk Boulevard, Kazım Paşa and Ali Saip Paşa Avenues. This Square, which is one of the oldest common points of the city, took its name from the large cistern located under the area where it is located. With the arrangements made by our Municipality, the Square has become one of the important landmarks of our historical city. Ali Saip Paşa Mansion, fountain and cistern are the most important immovable cultural assets around the square. In addition, Gölbaşı Square is located in the center of the urban protected area in Talas, with its feature opening to routes where traditional residences, most of which were built in the 19th century, are located.



KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Saip Pasha Mansion

It is located in Golbasi Square in our Kicikoy Neighborhood. It is a large mansion built of face stone on two floors. Important building among Talas's civil architecture example traditional residences. The east side faces the Square and the south side faces Atatürk Boulevard. The protrusions on the south facade of the house are placed on stone consoles. The entrance on the upper floor, which is entered through the courtyard, is surrounded by a semicircular arched portico. On the top floor of the building, there is the pinnacle, also known as the "muhaccer mansion" in Talas. There is an inscription dated 1928 belonging to the mansion on the gateway opening to the courtyard. However, the structure was built in stages before and towards the end of the 19th century and was divided by inheritance in later periods. In order to keep alive the name of Ali Saip Pasha, one of our distinguished personalities from Talas, the structure is referred to by his name.



Inscription

Master Yanya

You have done this house
beautifully

I wish from bar-i huda
(Allah)

Its door won't be closed
Year 1928



*Inscription
Seraskier Ali Saip Pasha's
father
Before that, he took refuge
in the mercy of Mevla
To make this fountain a
heirloom to the believers
He built and, moreover,
perpetuated it until the
hereafter.
He came from the truth of
the past for history
This eye of mercy became
a merit for Ibrahim Efendi
Year 1305 (M.1888)*

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Saip Pasha Square Fountain

It is located at the entrance of Ali Saip Paşa Street in our Kicikoy Neighborhood. While it was an independent square fountain in its previous location, it was moved to its current location in 1968. According to the fountain inscription, it was built by Ali Saip Pasha in 1305 (1888) for his father Ibrahim Efendi. The mirror stone, inscription and trough of the fountain are made of marble, and the other parts are made of face stone. The fountain, which consists of two parts, has a mirror in the lower part of the rectangular form, and an inscription consisting of 6 parts written in thuluth calligraphy on the triangular pediment in the upper part. Marble mirror stone has been likened to a small fountain. The building has an important place among Kayseri fountains with its facade.



KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Saip Pasha Mosque

It is located at the entrance of the route known by the name of Ali Saip Pasha in our Kicikoy Neighborhood. It was built in 1304 (M.1887) by the Seraskier Ali Saip Pasha during the reign of Sultan II. Abdulhamid of the Ottoman Empire. The mosque is entered by passing through the gate with the coat of arms of the Ottoman Empire on its triangular pediment. The part of the sanctuary is entered by passing through the door with a twelve-line inscription written in nastalik calligraphy. The mosque has a rectangular plan. In its center is a dome with eight windows. The dome is carried by four arches resting on four legs. The sanctuary consists of three naves separated by pointed arches. The middle nave is wider than the side naves. There are two rectangular windows on the front and rear walls and three on the side walls.



Inscription

Seraskier Saip Pasha, who is the spirit of the victory altar and the commendable nature of Shah Abdulhamid Ali, is an undoubted and candid follower of the sultan's determination to produce works of piety. While this mosque was hidden from the eyes of the world for a long time, like the spirit of sense, he helped it to be revived, may it exist.

As long as the call to prayer is the adornment of the ears of the world, it is appropriate for it to be the door of greatness and the qibla of needs.

The community bowed to the headman's history. This mosque was built by Ali Saip Pasha.

Year 1304 (M.1887)



Ali Saip Pasha Mosque





*Inscription
Benevolent, generous and a
source of generosity
Namely, seraskier ekrem Ali
Saip Pasha
Performs the beauties of
Kevser water
Connecting to the ground
of this world is worthy
Here is the historical flood,
roaring
Fresh water he handled, Ali
Saip Pasha
Year 1305 (M.1887)*

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Alı Saip Pasha Mosque Fountain

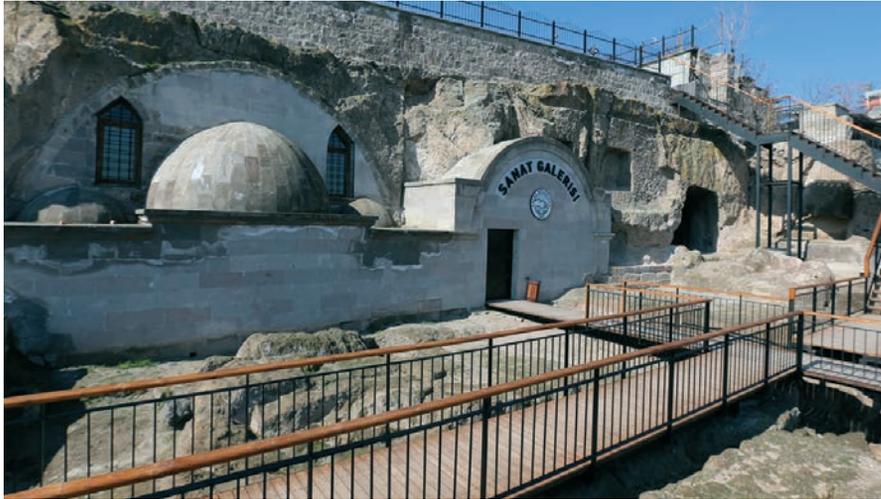
The fountain is on the northwest wall of the courtyard of Ali Saip Pasa Mosque. The fountain, which is still functional today, was built by Ali Saip Pasha in 1305 (M.1887). The mirror stone and inscription of the fountain are made of marble. Inscription consists of six chapters written in thuluth calligraphy. The facade of the fountain is bordered by colonnades from side to side. The facade view of the fountain, which is positioned in the form of a corner chamfer, is quite plain.



KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Tol Church Art Gallery

It is located on Harmanlar Street, which is connected to Ali Saip Paşa Street in our Kicikoy Neighborhood. The church was built as a rock carving approximately 1500 years ago. The entrance of the church consists of three sections with pointed arches and three apses. The interior is in the form of a large volume corridor with pointed arches called tol. The interior consists of four sections of different sizes. The transition between the spaces is provided by arched doors. From the first section where the entrance is made, the staircase leads to the gallery where the sanctuary (naos) section can be viewed. Other gateways provide a connection between the entrance area and the sanctuary (naos). Tol Church is one of the oldest religious buildings in our region. The building, which has been restored by our municipality, serves as the "Talas Art Gallery" today.



- Church of the early Christian era
- 1500 years of cultural heritage value
- Talas Art Gallery



• The American Mission in Talas was established in 1870.

• American Schools for Girls operated in Talas between 1871-1915.

KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

American Girl's School

The Americans decided to establish the Kayseri Mission in 1850 as a result of the environmental investigations they carried out to carry out and expand their missionary activities, and they established the Kayseri Mission Center in 1854. Talas was designated as an end station by ABCFM (The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions) in 1870. The first American Girls' School opened in Talas was founded by Miss Sarah Closson in 1871 around Asagi Talas. Due to the increase in the number of students, the school moved to a new building in 1873. In this building, initially only girls were given training as a course. Later on, the building was turned into a boarding place for girls. The girls' education activities started in this building were continued in the building in Yukari Neighborhood since 1889 due to the insufficient building. The building, which draws attention with the details of non-Muslim architecture, was also used as a residence. The building is quite worn out and unusable today.



KIÇIKÖY NEIGHBOURHOOD

Esmâ Hanım Fountain

It is located in our Kicikoy Neighborhood, where Ali Saip Paşa Street ends with the Aşağı (Lower) Square. According to the inscription in the fountain niche, it is understood that the fountain was built by Ali Saip Pasha for his mother Esmâ Hanım in 1305 (1887) . In the other parts of the fountain, which has a mirror stone and a marble inscription, rough cut and face stones were used. Its inscription consists of six chapters written in thuluth calligraphy. There are no ornamental elements other than the floral motifs around the mirror stone in the fountain.



Inscription

After the death of Ali Saip Pasha's mother's, her public fountains, he did it in the right way so that it would be permanent.

As thirsty people drink water, as long as believers make ablution

Let them have a good look with mercy on her soul

Muhtar Efendi wrote the date, and Esmâ Hanım brought clean water to a remote town.

Year 1305 (M.1887)



(B.1826-D.1891)

WHO IS?

Ali Saip Pasha

He was born in Talas in 1243 (M.1826). He is the son of Hacı İbrahim Efendi, one of the Georgian immigrants. He is one of the important names of the Ottoman Empire, who rose to the rank of Seraskier (defense ministry of the period) during the reign of Sultan Abdulaziz and Sultan Abdulhamid II. He was taken to Istanbul at a young age. There, a high-ranking person named Kasım Pasha, who witnessed the dexterity he showed while carrying a load with animals, enabled him to study and was instrumental in his promotion to these ranks. After entering the Military Academy (Harp Academy) and graduating as a staff member, he became a miralay (colonel), a liva (brigadier general) in 1867, a ferik (major general) in 1869, and a daire-i şura (Council of State). In 1871, he became the Head of the Department of the Council and then the Commander of Vidin. In 1872, he became the Minister of War (General Director of Police). He was dismissed in a short time and became the Governor of Shkodra on March 1873, the Minister of Artillery on May 5, and the rank of vizier on July 7, the Third Army Marshal (Marshal) in June 1874, the governor of Monastery in addition to this, the Governor of Seraskier on December 12, 1874, and the Seraskier on April 4, 1875. On March 3, 1875, shortly after Sultan Abdulhamid II ascended the throne, he became the Third Army Marshal, Shkodra and Niche Commander. He became Seraskier for the second time on September 9, 1885. He remained in this position until he died suddenly on August 8, 1891. Ali Saip Pasha resided in the mansion known as Hatice Sultan, the daughter of Murat V, located in Ortakoy, Istanbul today. The tomb of Ali Saip Pasha is in the tomb of Mahmut II in Divanyolu in Istanbul. Ali Saip Pasha had foundations such as mosques, minarets, fountains and baths built in his hometown Talas, as well as a tomb for his mother Esmâ Hanım. He also had a school built in Talas, but this school has not survived. He established a foundation in Talas, to which he allocated the income of some land for the expenses of his charity.



*Ali Saip Pasha
Tomb*

TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Muammer Bey Street*
- *Cumhuriyet Square*
- *Eski Belediye (Old Municipality)*
- *Salih Ağa Fountain*
- *Panaya Church*
- *Yaman Dede Mansion*
- *Who is Yaman Dede?*



- Cobblestone paved roads
- Streets with stairs
- Traditional residences

TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Muammer Bey Street

Located in Tablakaya Neighborhood, it is the route that traverses the part of the neighborhood within the urban protected area in the east-west direction. The street was named “Muammer Bey”, one of the former governors of Kayseri. On the street route, traditional houses are lined up against each other. Our street is an important historical route worth seeing with its cobblestone paved roads and streets with stairs connecting to Hukümet Street.





TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Cumhuriyet Square

- It is the ceremonial area of national holidays.
- Eski Belediye (Old Municipality) (1955)
- Salih Ağa Fountain (1926)
- Tablakaya Mosque (1960)

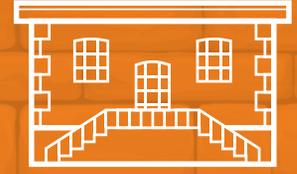
It is located in Tablakaya Neighborhood, at the junction of Erhan and Hukümet Streets. In this square, which is one of the oldest common points of the city, the “Un Pazarı” was established in the 19th century. A part of the area around the square was used as a cemetery for non-Muslims until the beginning of the 20th century. After the 1950s, depending on the administrative structure that developed in Talas, official ceremonies began to be held in this square after the public buildings were built around this square, and accordingly, the area was called Cumhuriyet Square. There are traditional residences along with important structures such as the Old Town Hall, Tablakaya Mosque, Salih Ağa Fountain around the square.



TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Eski Belediye (Old Municipality)

It is located in Cumhuriyet Square in our Tablakaya Neighborhood. It was built between 1955-1960. The building, which was used as a “youth club” and “theatre” in its early years, was later used as the “Talas Municipality” service building. After the Talas Municipality moved to its new building, it was used as a “Military Service Branch” for a while. With the relocation of the Military Service Branch, it was used as a youth center. The building, which was restored by our Municipality in 2016, serves as a municipal mansion and a wedding hall.



- Talas club
- Population Directorate
- It was used as the Military Branch.



*Inscription
He is the only
One who created
everything and is eternal
Salih Ağa, son of Balcı
Halil, the owner
of the charity
His sole purpose is to
find salvation from His
grace with the
consent of Allah.
Year 1344 (M.1926)*

TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Salih Ağa Fountain

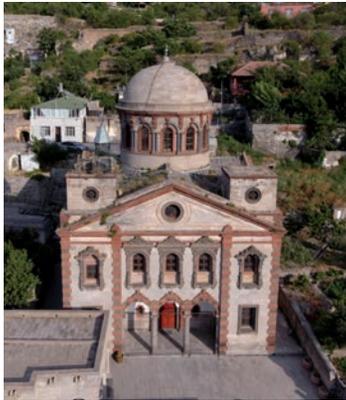
It is located in our Tablakaya Neighborhood, just at the entrance of Çeşme Street. It was built in 1344 (M.1926) by Salih Ağa, son of Balcı Halil. There is a circular inscription in the middle of the triangular pediment of the fountain. The inscription line is carved on white marble. The crown part, where the fountain ends, is arranged like the entrance facades of ancient structures. Marble was used in the arch of the fountain. This elegant building, which was built in the early periods of the Republic, has become one of the landmarks of Cumhuriyet Square.



TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Panaya Church Yaman Dede Mosque

It is located on Karabey Street in our Tablakaya Neighborhood. It was built in 1886 by the Metropolitan Ionnis, with the permission of Sultan Abdulhamid II, in honor of the death of the Virgin Mary (koimesis). The building, which was originally a church, was built in a cruciform (transept) plan scheme. The entrance (narthex) section is formed by three arches. The arches in the entrance (narthex) section are covered with vaults. A central space was created in the naos (harim) section. The church, which has a cruciform (transept) plan, is covered with a central dome carried by four pillars. The building, which was built as a church, was converted into a mosque in 1321 (M.1924) by adding a mihrab and a pulpit to the south after the population exchange, and was called Yeni Zafer Mosque Shariff. The building was restored in 2006 with the help of the Regional Directorate of Foundations and philanthropists, and today it is called "Yaman Dede Mosque" in order to keep the name of Yaman Dede, one of our important figures for Talas alive.



Inscription

Structure of Panaya

In the city of May

Sevketlu Sultan Hamid
and Erfa

During the reign of the
metropolitan Ionnis.

Year 1886



- Traditional Turkish house with interior sofa
- Tokana (Kitchen)
- Zerzemi (The Pantry)
- Tol – Koften (Cellar)
- Şirane (Winery)
- It was used by the Alaybeyler Family and the Kürtüncüler Family
- Year 1850

TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Yaman Dede Mansion

It is located on Muammer Bey Street in our Tablakaya Neighborhood. The building was built in 1850 with the characteristics of a traditional Turkish house. The building, which was partially destroyed in the 1890s, was purchased and repaired by a non-Muslim user. During these repairs, elements of non-Muslim architecture were added to some parts of the mansion. The non-Muslim users of the mansion left Talas due to the population exchange. For this reason, the building was transferred to the treasury. The mansion was bought by Alaybeyzade Osman Ağa at the auction in 1927 and was used by the Alaybey family for a long time. The mansion was purchased by the Kürtüncüadeler in 1974. In the mansion, which consists of three floors, built of free-standing stone, where the most aesthetic examples of stone, wood and hand-drawn decorations are located; There are places such as sofa, rooms, tokana (kitchen), zerzemi (pantry), toilets, tol - köften (cellar) and şirane (winery). The building, which was registered as an ancient monument to be protected in 1979, was expropriated by Talas Municipality in 2007 and restored in 2011. After the restoration, the mansion was arranged to represent the traditional life culture of Talas and was opened to visitors.



Who is Yaman Dede?

Yaman Dede

He was born in Talas in 1887. His real name is Diyamandi. After coming to Kastamonu with his family at a young age, his education life started at the Greek Orthodox School. He started to learn Arabic and Persian in Junior High School. Then he continued his education in Kastamonu high school. He was known as "Mullah Diyamandi" among his friends, especially because of his good standing in Arabic and Persian languages. Diyamandi was interested in Islamic beauties as a child. Even though he is a non-Muslim, he did not leave the classroom in religion classes and listened to the beauties of Islam with his heart. He started to write poems with deep religious feelings in high school. He continued his university education at Istanbul Faculty of Law. He also got to know Ahmet Remzi Dede and Celaledin Celebi, from whom he took Mesnevi lessons, during this period. After graduating from Istanbul Law Faculty, he worked as a lawyer for a long time. He started teaching literature and Persian in 1931 and started teaching Turkish at the Saint Louis French Seminary in the 1940s, Literature at Notre Dame High School in 1942, and Turkish-Persian at the Istanbul Imam Hatip School after the 1950s taught Literature and Persian at the Islamic Institute in the 1960s. The fact that he could not live the religion he believed in, as he felt, always upset him. For this reason, he hid that he was a Muslim for a long time and performed his prayers in secret. However, in 1942 he decided to put an end to this and announced to his family and friends that he was a Muslim and took the name Mehmed Abdulkadir KECEOGLU. Due to this situation, he had to leave his family. Emin ISIK, one of the theologians and writers, Selahaddin KAYA, one of the former muftis of Istanbul, and Osman Nuri TOPBAS are among his well-known students. Yaman Dede, who passed away in his house in Camlica on May 3, 1962, is buried in Karacaahmed Cemetery.



(B.1887-D.1962)

DON'T MAKE ME CRY, BURN

Burn my bosom to the fires,
don't look at my cry
Don't look at the fire that
burns in my soul
Don't look at my faith, my
love that will never fade
Don't make me cry, don't
look at my miserable
condition
Tears may flow, maybe a
speck of your love will fly
Lives by fire, not by age the
friend of love
It's burning, sir, the only cure
of love
Don't make me cry, don't
look at my miserable
condition

HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Erhan Street*
- *Han Mosque*
- *Ali Saip Pasha Hammam (Bathhouse)*
- *Hacı Ahmet Fountain*
- *Taksiarhis Church*
- *Karaman Hill*
- *General Trikopis and Talas Days*



· It is one of our historical axes where important water structures such as mills, cisterns, fountains, baths and important cultural heritage values belonging to religious architecture such as churches and mosques are located.

HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Erhan Street

It is the route that connects Cumhuriyet Square and Harman Square within the Talas Urban Protected Area. It is a route on which there are monumental structures of different nature and which has witnessed important historical events. The Commander of the Greek Forces, General Trikopis, lived in the mansion of an Armenian doctor named Horhoruni on this street during the period when he was held as a prisoner until the Treaty of Lausanne after the War of Independence. The Hagia Nikola Church is one of the important examples of religious architecture that was built on the Avenue but has not survived. This route, which is one of the important axes in the historical urban fabric, was expanded with the interventions made in different periods in the period after the 1950s.



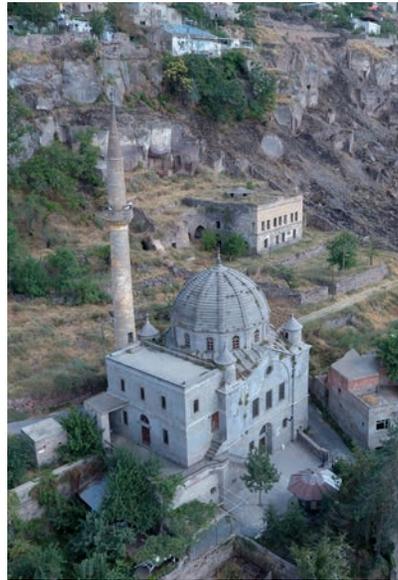


HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Han Mosque

*Inscription
Amir of the believers, the greatest
(saint) of the time
Abdulhamid Han, who made the
people happy in his time
Thanks to the patronage of this
saint, who was the greatest of the
time
Thousands of mosques and dervish
lodges were built for the sake of
Allah
Of course, it is necessary to follow
the works of the kings
Happiness is commanded because
Ahmed-i Mukhtar
For him, Hazrat Derviş Efendi did it
on his own behalf
He transformed this temple into the
garden of the believers for the sake
of the right.
“Obey His Verses” as they are
recited on the altar and pulpit
As long as they pray five times a day
in ranks, the chosen people
May Allah give him eternal reward
and bestow
For the happiness of the omniscient
right, the god of the clean
This Güher history has written a
raffet for this dervish lodge
This beautiful, luminous mosque was
built for this clean nation
Muhsinzade es-Sayyid Abdullah, the
chief of calligraphers.
Year 1316 (M.1899)*

It is located on Erhan Street in our Han District. It was built in 1316 (M.1899) by Derviş Efendi, Undersecretary of the Şeyhülislam, during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamit Han. The calligraphy of the mosque was written by Muhsinzade es-Seyyid Abdullah, the Chief of Calligraphers. The mosque is entered through a flat lintel door with a triangular pediment. Its minaret was built of cut stone adjacent to the southeast of the narthex. The square plan sanctuary is covered with a dome carried by pointed arches. By keeping the dome frame high, 12 round-arched windows were opened in the frame. The building is one of the important examples of single-domed mosques built in Kayseri in the 19th century. The first floor of the building was used as a “primary school”.



HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Saip Pasha Hammam (Bathhouse)

It is located in our Han Neighborhood, on Erhan Street, across from the Han Mosque. The hammam has no inscription. However, it is stated in its charter that it was built by Ali Saip Pasha in 1307 (M.1889). The hammam has a square plan and was built of face stone. The entrance door of the building is on the north side. The dressing room is illuminated by three windows. The hot room consists of a single iwan and three private rooms. The temperature section is illuminated by small light compartments in the domes. The upper cover of the building consists of vaults and domes. The building was put into service after the restoration works completed in 2020.



- It is one of the Ali Saip Pasha foundations.
- Year 1307 (M.1889)



*Inscription
Hacı Ahmed Efendi had
this fountain built
His sole purpose is to
gain Allah's approval
He asks those who per-
form ablution and drink
water to pray
with one Fatiha and
three Ikhlas.
Year 1303 (M.1885)*

HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Hacı Ahmet Fountain

It is located in the southeast of Han Mosque in our Han District. According to its inscription, it was built by Hacı Ahmet Efendi in the month of Ramadan in 1303 (M.1885). Marble was used in the inscription of the work, and face stone was used in all other parts.



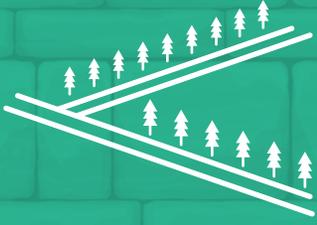
HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Taksiarhis Church

It is located in the southeast of Han Mosque in our Han District. The structure was built in 1729 on the site of a church that had previously been destroyed by an earthquake. It was repaired in the 1860s. The entrance (narthex) part of the church was added during these periods. The church was built for the Greek Orthodox. The church, whose congregation left Talas during the population exchange period, passed into private ownership. Interventions were made to the building in order to use it as a residence in the following processes. The building, which was also used as a residence for a while, is in a derelict state today.



- Greek Orthodox Church
- Year 1729



- State Bazaar
- Trade
- Craft
- Workshops and Shops

HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Karaman Hill (Esvak-i Sultani)

Esvak-i Sultani (State Bazaar) is the area where workplaces, shops, production workshops and stores are located in Talas. Hanönü Bazaar, Uzun Çarşı Street, Karaman Slope and Çardakbaşı routes are connected to this area. This route and its surroundings were the important commercial areas of Kayseri and Talas in the 19th century. In this area where small workshops and shops are located, businesses are belonging to many professions such as saddlery, saddlebag, farrier, blacksmith, jeweler which manufacture and sell, and according to the records of the 19th century, there are approximately two hundred shops. Due to the commercial importance of the region in these periods, the bazaar was called “Esvak-i Sultani”. This expression means the state bazaar. Today, there are important remnants of the old settlement belonging to the historical urban fabric in this area.



KIMDIR?

General Trikopis and Talas Days

After the Ottoman Empire lost the First World War, the Greeks, who received the support of the enemy forces, set their sights on the Western Anatolia region. The Greek King Paul had ordered his armies to invade Anatolia. The Turkish army positioned against the Greek troops near Afyon and prepared for the great offensive, and the Great Offensive began on 26 August 1922. The Turkish Army won a decisive victory against the enemy forces on 30 August 1922. Trikopis, the commander of the Greek troops in Western Anatolia, surrendered to the Turkish Armed Forces on September 2, 1922, with all his command. Trikopis was first brought before Ismet Pasha, and then before Commander-in-Chief Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who was in the attack zone. Trikopis described the situation in an interview he gave in 1952 with these words: "On the night of September 2, 1922, I was taken prisoner by Turkish soldiers. Our surviving troops were trying to flee towards Izmir. This was a big defeat for us. First, they took me to Ismet Pasha, the Commander of the Western Front. Ismet Pasha took me with him and brought me before Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Mustafa Kemal Pasha accepted me as befits a brave soldier. I have never forgotten his words that day. 'Do not worry, general; You have done your duty to the end. There is also defeat in the military. Napoleon was also a prisoner. You are our guest. Soon everything will be alright. Rest.'" In addition to the captured General Trikopis, 2 generals, 11 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 34 first lieutenants, 69 lieutenants, 193 reserve officers and more than 2000 privates and non-commissioned officers, as well as Ottoman civilian Greeks who cooperated with the Greek army were later brought to the prison camp in our district. General Trikopis lived in a house belonging to an Armenian doctor named Horhoruni in our Han District. The prisoners were sent from Talas after the Treaty of Lausanne.



(B.1868-D.1956)

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Ali Dađı (Mount Ali)*
- *Kazim Pasha Street*
- *Harman Square*
- *Harman Mosque and Fountain*
- *Ottoman Junior High School*
- *Okutan Mansion*
- *Esmā Hanım Tomb*
- *Mount Ali Underground City
with Cistern*
- *Cemil Baba House*
- *Cemil Baba Tomb and Cemetery*
- *Who is Cemil Baba?*



· Paragliding, Hang-glider and Nature walks are recreational activities on Mount Ali.

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ali Dağı (Mount Ali)

Mount Ali (1869 m), which is the most important natural monument of our historical city, is a cinder cone formed from three hills as a result of the volcanic activities of Mount Erciyes (3916 m). Mount Ali, known as Didymoi in the early periods of AD, was called as St. Basil and Saint Mountain dedicated to the importance given to Christianity by St. Basileios (329-379) after 4th century and these callings have reached today as "Mount Ali". In this respect, Mount Ali also shows the feature of being an important cult center. The fact that His Holiness Ahmet Tayrani, whom Evliya Çelebi mentioned in his Seyahatname, was buried here is also important for the spirituality of the city, due to the cult feature of the mountain. Of the 414 plant species identified in Talas, which is also important for the flora of the region, 84 of them are endemic. The type location of 23 of the endemic species is Mount Ali. It is possible to fly with paragliding and sail wing on Mount Ali, which has an important place in terms of air sports. The facilities belonging to our Municipality at the summit of the mountain serve for air sports activities. In addition, there are facilities where archery and horse riding activities can be carried out along with a model airstrip around Mount Ali. The 360-degree route surrounding Mount Ali and the routes reaching the summit are very suitable for hikers.





· The street takes its name from Kazım Pasha, who raised Ali Saip Pasha.

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Kazim Pasha Street

The route extending in the north-south direction in our Harman District connects Harman and Gölbaşı Square. The main building material forming the traditional housing texture on the street is stone. Traditional residences lined up along the road, forming a corridor. The route, whose infrastructure and road rehabilitations have been completed, is one of the most important axes of the historical urban fabric.



HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD
Harman Square

It is located at the intersection of Kazım Paşa and Erhan Avenues in our Harman District. This area, which is one of the oldest common points of the city, is our biggest square in the historical urban fabric. The buildings surrounding the square are the landmarks that add value to our historical city. Harman Mosque and Ottoman Junior High School are the most important examples of religious and civil architecture around the Square. In addition, Surp Yerrortutyun and Hagios Georgios Churches are cultural heritage values that have not survived to the present day around Harman Square.



- It is one of our important squares in the historical urban fabric.
- Harman Mosque (1860) .Ottoman Junior High School (1869)
- Cemil Baba House



*Inscription;
Spirit of the worlds Sultan
Sultan Mecid
the shadow of Allah, the
deputy of the Prophet
Thanks to him, the
residents of Kayseri
contributed their pocket
money
To the repair of this great
mosque
It was so beautifully
decorated that it turned
into a garden
If it could see its archway,
the peacock of the
heaven's vineyard would
show it
O community, it has
become obligatory to pray
for you
Especially when there is
such a loving temple
I wrote the date
You too, spend your five
times in this mosque as a
permanent place
Year 1277 (M.1860)*

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Harman Mosque and Fountain

It is located in Harman Square in our Harman Neighborhood. Although the exact date of construction is not known, it is understood from the repair inscription that it was repaired in 1277 (M.1860) during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid. It was built of cut stone in a rectangular plan in the north-south direction. The Harim consists of the narthex and courtyard sections and the fountain located right next to the Harman Mosque. The last congregation section has three sections. The fountain is adjacent to the last congregation place. On the inscription above the entrance door of the mosque, there is the tughra of Sultan Abdülmecid. The minaret of the mosque was built by Ali Saip Pasha in 1305 (M.1887).



HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ottoman Junior High School

It is located around Meydan in our Harman Neighborhood. It is one of the landmarks of Harman Square. It was built in 1286 (M.1869) by the order of Sultan Abdulaziz and with the contributions of the people of Talas. The structure is completely made of smooth face stone. The building, which was built with the aim of giving the Harman Mosque an air of a complex, serves as the district public library today.



*Inscription;
The aim was to save all children from ignorance High school was built, all children were happy King of Shahs, education lover Sultan Aziz Khan Hodja appointed, became the will of the local people
Talas philanthropists provided great help
This school was opened in one thousand two hundred and eighty-six. Year 1286 (1869)*



- Traditional Turkish house with interior sofa
- Tokana (Kitchen)
- Zerkembi (The Pantry)
- Tol – Koften (Cellar)
- Şirane (Winery)
- Used by Okutan Family
- Year 1850

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Okutan Mansion

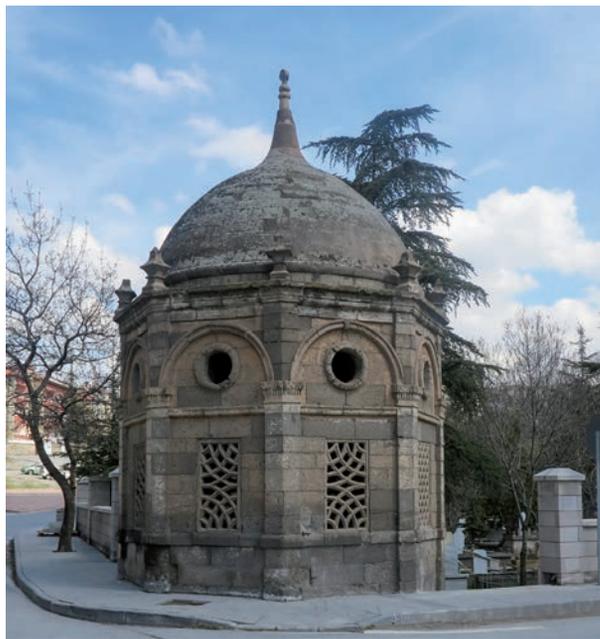
It is located on the Erhan Street route in our Harman District. Although the exact date of construction of the mansion is not known, it can be dated to the 19th century. The mansion was built in the characteristics of a traditional Turkish house with a middle sofa, with three floors, the basement, the ground floor and the first floor. Owned by the Okutan family, the mansion was expropriated by our Municipality in 2005 and restored by the Ministry of Culture. The mansion, which was brought to Talas tourism after the restoration and functioning works, now serves as a restaurant.



HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Esmâ Hanım Tomb

It is located in the western corner of the Cemil Baba Cemetery on Atatürk Boulevard in our Harman District. It was built by Ali Saip Pasha in 1307 (M.1890) in the name of Esmâ Hanım, who passed away in 1282 (M.1866). The tomb was built approximately twenty-four years after the death of Esmâ Hanım. The tomb, which was built entirely of face stone in an octagonal plan, is covered with an onion-like dome. There are round windows in each of the eight arches. There are rectangular windows with stone grids under the round windows.



Inscription;
May she have eternal
mercy upon her.
Hazrat Esmâ Hanım,
the mihrîban mother of
İsmetli Saip Pasha
On the year two
hundred and eighty-two,
gone from this world,
she took the grave as
her dwelling place
Her son, Serasker Saip,
built a shrine on it and
revived her soul.
Mukhtar wrote this
fluent history for free.
Ali Saip Pasha also built
this lofty tomb.
Year 1307 (M.1890)



- Şirane (winery), kuşluk (aviary), barn and galleries
- East corridor 71 m - West corridor - 132 m - Cistern 45 m

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Mount Ali Underground City with Cistern

Harman Mahallemizde Komando Caddesi üzerinde yer almaktadır. Talas'ta kaya oyma mekânlar tipindeki yapılaşmanın en önemli örneklerinden olan yer altı şehirleri büyük oranda Erken Bizans Devrinde meydana getirilmiştir. Hristiyanlığın yayıldığı süreçteki erken devir toplulukları, bu tip yapıları dış tehditlerden ve düşmanlarına karşı korunmak, yaşamlarını devam ettirebilmek, sığınmak, inançlarını yaşamak ve yaşatmak amaçlarıyla kullanmışlardır. 2 hektarlık arkeolojik sit alanı içerisinde yer alan ve MS IV. - V. yüzyıllara tarihlendirilen yer altı şehri; şirane, kuşluk ve sarnıç bölümleri ile bu bölümleri birbirine bağlayan tünellerden meydana gelmiştir. Bunların yanında kiler olarak kullanılan, tahılların depolandığı zemine gömülü pitoslar ve büyük çaplı yiyecek depolama kuyuları bulunmaktadır. Giriş bölümlerinde yer alan 20 m uzunluğundaki büyük mekândan geçilerek devam eden 132 m uzunluğundaki batı koridoru, 45 m uzunluğundaki sarnıç bölümüne bağlantıyı sağlamaktadır. Yer altı şehri, arkeolojik inceleme ve temizlik çalışmalarının tamamlanmasının ardından 2010 yılında hizmete açılmıştır.



HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Cemil Baba House

It is located around the Square in our Harman District and is the house where Cemil Baba, one of the important spiritual figures of Talas, lived. There is a wooden gathering-place inside the room, which is entered by passing through a small courtyard. As it is known from the times he lived and the rumors about him, the house of Cemil Baba, who had a modest life, is a small one-room house, which is also an expression of this understanding.



· The one-room house of Cemil Baba, one of the most important spiritual figures of Talas.

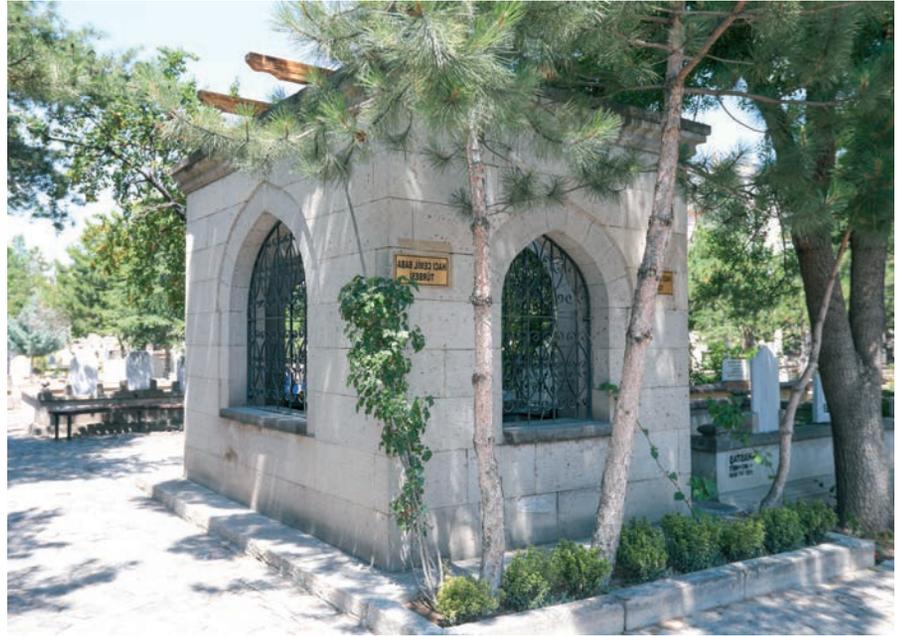


• It is one of the oldest cemeteries of Talas, which is exclusive to the Muslim community.

HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Cemil Baba Tomb and Cemetery

It is located on Atatürk Boulevard in our Harman District. It is one of the oldest Muslim cemeteries in Talas. The tomb where Cemil Baba is buried is also in the cemetery. The Tomb of Cemil Baba is in baldachin style, open from four directions. There are tombstones decorated with different ornaments and lines in the cemetery.



WHO IS?

Cemil Baba

He was born in 1912 in the Deliklitas neighborhood of Kayseri. The real name of Cemil Baba, known as “Painter Cemil, Hadji Cemil, Blue Beaded Cemil” among the people, is Cemal Kazan. His father is Hacı Mustafa Ağa, known by the nickname “Boilerman”, and his mother is Methiye Hanım. His mother, who was widowed with the three children of Cemil Baba, whose father was martyred in World War I, started to reside in the Harman District of Talas. His sister died as a result of an illness at a young age. He lived with his mother and other brother for a while. After the death of his mother and brother, he lived a lonely and half-unknown life woven with legends. Cemil Baba, who is a shoe shiner, quit dyeing in his later years. Cemil Baba was known as “Blue Beaded Cemil Baba” because of the blue beads he gave to the people he loved in the city. He died in his nephew’s house in Talas on 6 November 1982 and was buried in Talas on 7 November with the participation of a large crowd. The cemetery where he was buried is known by his name today.



(B.1912-D.1982)

“If the world was good ! The vineyard would not want a wall, the door a key”

YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *American College for Girls*
- *American Hospital*
- *American College for Boys*
- *Kuyumcular (Jewellery) Bazaar*
- *Ataturk Mansion*
- *Feyziođlu Mansion*
- *Who is Sait Azmi Feyziođlu?*

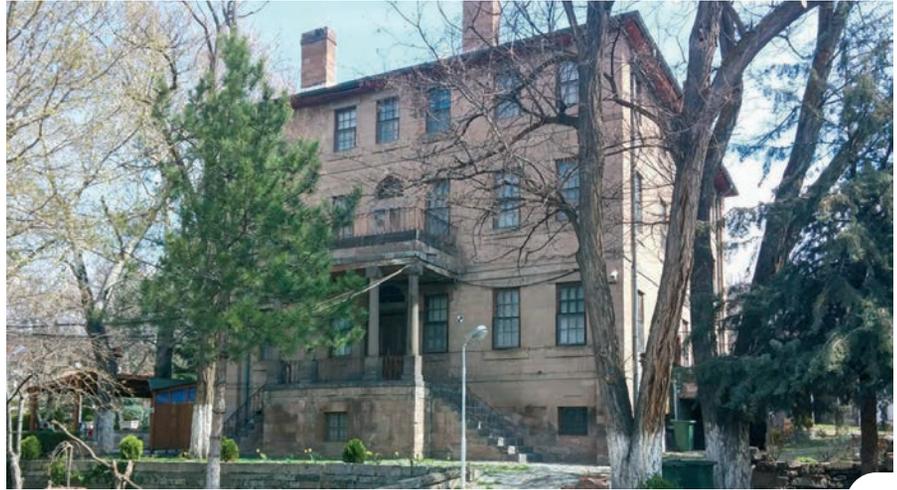


- Paşa mansion (1874)
- American College for Girls (1889)

YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

American College for Girls

The Americans took the decision to establish the Kayseri Mission in 1850 as a result of their environmental investigations, and in 1854 they established the Kayseri Mission Station under the Western Turkey Mission. After its establishment, Kayseri and its surroundings were examined by the Americans in every aspect and it was decided to establish an end station in Talas in 1870. The first American Girls' School opened in Talas was founded in 1871 in the vicinity of Lower Talas by Miss Sarah Closson, one of the missionaries of ABCFM (The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions). Due to the increase in the number of students, the school moved to a new building in 1873. Due to the insufficient building, this school was later moved to its building in Yukari Mahalle. Another floor was added to this building, which was built in 1874 and known as the "Paşa Mansion", in 1893 during its function as the "American Girls' College". Since 1889, girls' education activities have been continued in this building. After the First World War, girls' education activities ended. The building, which is located in a large complex with teachers' houses, has been used as Erciyes University Social Facilities since 1978.





- It is the first building planned by the Americans as part of their activities.
- Year 1889-1972

YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

American Hospital

The health services provided by the Americans within the scope of missionary activities were first carried out and given by Dr. William Dodd at the clinic and also on a mobile basis. The first reports on health services from the mission center were given by Dr W. Dodd in 1887. The hospital building is the first planned building built by the Americans in Talas. The existence of Americans, who continued their health services until 1972 after the end of their educational activities, ceased to exist after this date. The building, which is located in a large complex with doctor's houses, has been used as Erciyes University Social Facilities since 1978.



YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

American College for Boys

After Henry Wingate, who was in charge at Merzifon Station, came to Talas in 1893, a secondary school for boys was opened. Until the completion of the building in Yukarı Mahalle, education continued in various places and rented buildings in Talas. Construction of the Boys' College began in 1906 during the reign of Mr. Wingate. This process lasted until 1908 and after the buildings were completed, it started to serve as the "American College for Boys". In 1911, the Boys' College was expanded with the addition of dormitories. As part of the measures taken due to World War I, the activities of the Americans were stopped and after 1916, all buildings were used as military hospitals during the war and as orphanages after the war. In 1928, with the permission of the Republican Government, Talas American College was allowed to continue its education activities by Mr. Paul E. Nilson, on the condition that it teaches in Turkish. The American School for Boys continued its educational activities until 1967. The building, which was used as Physical Training Facilities after this date, started to serve as a "Youth Center" after the restoration works carried out by Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality in 2016.



- ABCFM (The American Board Of Commissioners For Foreign Missions)
- Mr. Henry WINGATE (Founder Missionary Director)
- Mr. Paul E. NILSON (Missionary principal who restarted the boys' college activities after World War I)
- Year 1906-1967



- 19th-century bazaar with rows of adjacent shops producing and selling

YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

Kuyumcular (Jewellery) Bazaar

It is located on Düzyol Street in our Yukari Neighborhood. It is a bazaar consisting of rows of shops built of face stone and having a regular structure. It was used as a jewelers' bazaar. Each of the shops lined up side by side has an entrance door and a showcase. Consoles are meticulously crafted. The processing of the stalactite ends of the consoles similar to precious stones also gives clues about the function of the shops.



YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

Ataturk Mansion

It is located in our Yukari Neighborhood. It is on a high hill dominating the view. It was built by the Kayseri Governorship in 1927. When Atatürk came to Kayseri on February 4, 1934, he visited the people of Talas and was hosted in this mansion. The mansion in which he was hosted during this visit was given to Atatürk as a gift. In 1962, by the order of the Governor's Office, it was functioned as a Girls' Orphanage for girls and started to serve approximately 65 children. Children aged 0-6 staying in the dormitory were transferred to the Kindergarten in 1968. Children aged 7-18 were transferred to the Child Care Home in 1972. Today, the building, which belongs to the Governorship of Kayseri, is used as the Governor's Mansion.



- Girls' Orphanage (1962)
- Governor's Mansion
- Year 1927



- Traditional Turkish house with interior sofa .Tokana (Kitchen)
- Zerzemi (The Pantry)
- Tol – Koften (Cellar)
- Şirane (Winery)
- It was used by the Feyzioğlu Family.

YUKARI NEIGHBOURHOOD

Feyzioğlu Mansion

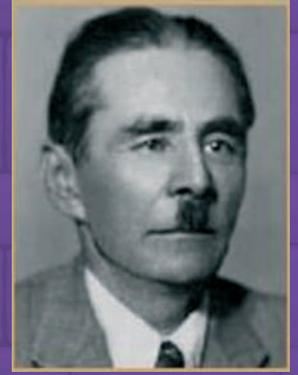
It is located on Kayabaşı Street in our Yukari Neighborhood. Although the exact date of construction of the mansion is not known, it can be dated to the 19th century. The place where the building is located is referred to as Turab Neighbourhood in the 19th century records. The mansion, located in a large garden, in a position overlooking Talas and Kayseri was sold to the treasury by the son of Bilerli, Hacı Hüseyin Ağa. It was bought by Feyzi zade Sait Azmi Bey in 1926. The mansion was built in the characteristic of a traditional Turkish house with a middle sofa, with three floors, two basement floors and a ground floor. The lath and plaster technique, which was used on the borders of the ceiling parts of the building, is one of the interesting elements of the building. There is also a water well in the sofa part of the mansion. The building, which was used as a summer residence for eighty years by the members of the Feyzioğlu family, one of the well-established families of Kayseri, was expropriated by the Talas Municipality in 2008. Restoration practices of the building were carried out by the Special Provincial Administration in 2011 and today it is used by our Municipality



WHO IS?

Sait Azmi Feyziođlu

He was born in 1889 in Kayseri. He completed his primary and secondary school in Kayseri. He graduated from Istanbul Darülfünunu Law School in 1912. He served as the President of the Palu (1914), Kemah (1915), Zara (1917) and Nusaybin (1923) Bidayet (First Instance) Courts. After the First World War, he resigned from the judgeship and started to practice as a lawyer. He published a magazine called Kızıl Hilal (Red Crescent). In addition, he was the editor-in-chief of Misak-ı Milli and Ata Yolu newspaper published in Kayseri. He took place in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey as the Deputy of Kayseri in the 4th term (1931) and the VIII term (1946).



(B.1889 - D.1950)

.Lawyer .Politician .Author
.Misak-ı Milli (National
Pact).Pact .Ata Yolu.
Erciyes Magazine

REŞADIYE NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Panaya Church*
- *Asagi Mosque*
- *Yukari Mosque*



• It was built in honor of the birth (genesis) of the Virgin Mary.

• Year 1840

REŞADIYE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Panaya Church

It is located on Fabrika Çıkmaızı Street in our Reşadiye Neighborhood. The building was built in 1840, dedicated to the birth of the Virgin Mary (genesis). The church, which extends in the east-west direction, has three naves and has a basilica plan. It was built of face stone close to red in color. The middle nave is wider than the others and is separated from these naves by four columns. Its apses were completely destroyed. At the corners of the vault of the middle nave, there are depictions of the Bible writers made on plaster as frescoes. In the depiction on the southeast corner of the vault, the Bible writer John, who was worked with the eagle depiction, can be distinguished. The depiction of Hagios Kristoforos is carved on the east side of one of the niches in the south of the church, while on the south wall there is a depiction of Jesus whose head can only be seen.





· It was built by Hacı Eyüp Bin İbrahim Pasha.

· Year 1175 (M.1759)

REŞADIYE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Asagi Mosque

It is located in our Reşadiye Neighborhood. According to its inscription, the mosque was built in 1175 (M.1759) by Hacı Eyüp Bin İbrahim Pasha. The building, which was repaired in 1938, was expanded with the interventions made in 1959. The minaret with a single balcony made of face stone and the last congregation place on the west side of the mosque were added during the interventions made in 1959. With the interventions made in this period, the building was turned into a single domed space. The mihrab of the building, which has no decoration in its interior, is made of marble, while its pulpit and preacher's pulpit are made of stone.



REŞADIYE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Yukari Mosque

It is located in our Reşadiye Neighborhood. The mosque does not have an inscription. However, when compared to similar architectural styles, it can be dated to the 18th century. The building underwent extensive repairs in 1960. The minaret with a single balcony made of face stone on the northwest facade of the mosque was also added on this date.



• Expanded with repairs in 1960.

ZİNCİDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Sion Orphanage*
- *Protestant School*
- *Loannes Prodromos Monastery*
- *Rodokanakis Halki Seminary*
- *Orphanage*
- *Who is Hasan Ferit Cansever?*
- *Who Are Pope Eftim and Turkish Orthodox?*



ZİNCİDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Sion Orphanage (Village Teaching School)

- The Orphanage (1907)
 - Printing (1912)
- Village Teaching School (1926)
 - Prison (1980)
- Turkish Orthodox Congress (1922)

It is located in our Zincidere Neighborhood. It was built as an “orphanage” by Marianne Gerber in 1907. In addition to sheltering in the orphanage, education and vocational training were also provided. In addition, one of the first printing houses of Kayseri was established in this building. The magazine named “Rehber” (Guide), which was published in 1912, was printed in this printing house. The Turkish Orthodox Congress, organized by Pope Eftim in 1922, was held in this building. The building, which served as the Village Teaching School under the administration of Mehmet Rauf Inan Bey between 1926 and 1932, became Zincidere Primary School in 1942. The building, which was re-evaluated as a nursery in 1964, was used as the Martial Law Interrogation and Detention House in 1980 until 1986. The building is currently used as a trustee’s warehouse.





• Protestant school

• Year 1892

ZİNCİDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Protestan School

It is located in our Zincidere Neighborhood. Its construction was started in 1892 by the Protestants of Zincidere with the permission of Bab-ı Ali and it was used for worship and education purposes. It is the only building that has survived to the present day among the places of worship built by the Protestants in Kayseri. At the entrance of the two-storey building, there is a bell tower above the building level. However, the last floor of the tower was destroyed and does not exist today. The building, which was used as a municipal building in the 1960s, was used as a primary school in the following years. The building was also used as a museum for a period.



ZİNCİDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Loannes Prodromos Monastery

It is located in our Zincidere Neighborhood. Today it is in the Commando Brigade. The monastery consists of Loannes Prodromos and St. Haralombos Church. Loannes Prodromos Monastery was built on the holy spring of Saint Panteleimon between 1724-1728 with the efforts of Neofitos Efendi, Metropolitan of Kayseri, during the reign of Sultan Ahmet. The structure was rebuilt in 1803. The building, which was built in a three-nave basilica plan, has three half-round apses in the east. Many frescoes in the church have not survived.

The Church of St. Haralombos was added to the side of the Loannes Prodromos Church in 1840. The buildings belonging to the monastery were used as the cafeteria of the NCO Training School in 1938, the Expeditionary Equipment Warehouse in 1955, and the Supply Warehouse after the Airborne Brigade joined the Commando Brigade in 1972. The buildings, which were repaired after 2002, are now used by the military for educational purposes.



- Saint Panteleimon Holy Spring
- Church of St George and Metamorphosis
- Loannes Prodromos Church (1724)
- Church of St. Haralombos (1840)



• It was built as a Halki Seminary (1882) with financial support from the Rodokanakis family. City Boarding School (1927)

ZINCIDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Rodokanakis Halki Seminary

It is located in our Zincidere Neighborhood. The structure, which is now part of the Commando Brigade, was established in 1882 for the purpose of training priests and preachers. This school, which was founded with the financial support of the brothers Theodoros and Emmanuel from the Rodokanakis family, who lived in Marseille and were financially wealthy, continued its activities until 1916 under the auspices of Kayseri Metropolitan Ioannis Anastasiadis. In the Seminary School, secondary school lessons were given in addition to the priesthood lessons. Together with the building used as Darüleytam in 1927, it was functioned as the “City Boarding School”. The building is currently used for military service.



ZİNCİDERE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Orphanage (Turkish Darüleytami)

It is located in our Zincidere Neighborhood. The structure, which is located in the Commando Brigade today, was built in 1897 as a two-storey barbed field in order to raise the children in the Children's Orphanage, which was opened in 1891, in a more qualified building, in good conditions. This building was functioned as Darüleytam (Turkish Orphans' Dormitory) in 1924 under the name of "Home of Compassion". Together with the building that was used as the "The Halki Seminary School" in 1927, it was functioned as the "City Boarding School". After 1951, it served as a "Orphanage" and was closed in 1974 with the transfer of children to Osman Düşüngel Orphanage. Today, it is used for military services within the Commando Brigade. Doctor Hasan Ferit Cansever is the first director of Darüleytam. Ihsan Can Eti, one of the first term educators of the Village Institutes, was educated in Darüleytam and graduated from the Village Teaching School in Zincidere.



- Armenian Orphanage (1897)
- Turkish Darüleytami (1924)
- Orphanage (1951)
- Hasan Ferit Cansever was the head (1922)



(B.1891-D.1969)

WHO IS?

Hasan Ferit Cansever

He was born in 1891 in Istanbul. He studied at Kasımpaşa Hadikai Marifet and Mercan High School. He graduated from Medical School in 1914 and after working in different places as a physician, he established Darüleytam Central Hospital in Haydarpaşa and became the chief physician. He was among the founders of the Turkish Hearth with a group of friends who believed that development should start from the village and that nationalist intellectuals, especially doctors, should go to Anatolia to serve. He was appointed as Antalya Provincial Health Director during the National Struggle. One and a half years later, he was the director of Darüleytam (Orphanage for Orphans) established in Zincidere, Kayseri. The education system he established in this school pioneered the Village Institutes to be established in the future as an idea. At the same time, some of the students who grew up in this school became the first educators of the Village Institutes. He was elected to the Central Administrative Committee of the Turkish Hearths in the 1926 Congress. After working as a doctor in various institutions, he continued his profession as a freelancer. Hasan Ferit Bey, who took part in the establishment of the Turkish Hearths while he was a medical student, never stopped his interest in hearths. He was among the founding members of the Turkish Hearths in 1949 for the second time by Hamdullah Suphi Tanrıöver.

WHO IS?

Pope Eftim and Turkish Orthodox

Muslim Turks were not the only ones reacting against the invasion of Anatolia, which started with the signing of the Armistice of Mondros (October 30, 1918). Christian Turks, who are Turkish but have been living as non-Muslims since the Seljuks, also gave full support to the National Struggle, although their numbers were small. Pope Eftim undoubtedly played the biggest role in the organization and struggle of the Christian Turks against the Patriarchate in the face of the destructive activities carried out by the Fener Greek Orthodox Patriarchate against the National Struggle. Pope Eftim and the Turkish Orthodox established the Turkish Orthodox Patriarchate against the Greek propaganda of the Fener Greek Patriarchate and supported the Turkish army against the Greeks in the National Struggle. In 1922, the “General Anatolian Turkish Orthodox Congress of the Turkish Grand National Assembly” was held in the Zincidere Monastery with the participation of twelve metropolitans and many delegates. With the decisions taken as a result of the congress, the “Independent Turkish Orthodox Patriarchate” was established and Pope Eftim was appointed as the general deputy.



(B.1884-D.1968)

Even if we are Greek, we do
not know Greek, we speak
Turkish
We neither write nor read in
Turkish nor speak Greek
We have such a mahludi
calligraphy
Our honor is in Greek, we are
happy in Turkish

AKÇAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

- *Asagi (Direkli) Mosque*
- *Asagi (Direkli) Mosque Fountain*
- *Yukari Mosque*
- *Somuncu Baba Mosque*
- *Who is Somuncu Baba?*



• It is one of the mosques with wooden pillars and mansion minarets.

• Year 1271 (M.1855)

AKÇAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Asagi (Direkli) Mosque

It is located on Seyh Hamit Street in our Akcakaya Neighborhood. The mosque consists of a sanctuary extending in the north-south direction and a narthex with three compartments in the north. On the surface of the decorative plasterboard arches resting on wooden poles, the inscription Mashallah and the date 1271 (M.1855) are engraved in medallions. There is a hand-drawn ornament on the low-arched entrance door in the middle of the north facade. The mansion minaret, which can be reached by a ladder from the northeast corner of the building, was built on the northeast corner of the roof and has a cone supported by decorative arches thrown on four stone columns, and it is understood from the phrases written in paint inside the cone that it was built in 1931. The mosque's sanctuary in the north-south direction has three naves perpendicular to the mihrab. The wooden beams of the building are carried by six columns in the sanctuary.





AKÇAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Asagi (Direkli) Mosque Fountain

- It is located on the waterways that are rumored to have been built by the order of Hunat Hatun.
- It is also known as Hunat Fountain.
- Year 1153 (M.1741)

It is located next to the Asagi Mosque on Seyh Hamit Street in our Akcakaya Neighborhood. According to the fountain inscription, it was built in 1153 (M.1741). It was built with a single facade and a single arch. At the back of the fountain, there is a divider that provides water distribution. The pointed arch covering the fountain niche sits on the fountain wall on the sides. There is an embossed rosette on the keystone of the pointed arch.



AKÇAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Yukari Mosque

It is located on Laleli 1st Street in Akcakaya Neighborhood. According to its inscription, it was built by Nalsızzade Hacı Salih Ağa in 1225 (M.1810). The inscription of the building is located on the door on the north facade, where the entrance to the mosque is provided. It has a minbar made of stone and a mihrab that has been renovated with marble. The single-balcony minaret of the Yukari Mosque is not original. The original mansion minaret is located in the southwest corner of the building.



- It was built by Nalsızzade Hacı Salih Ağa.
- Year 1225 (M.1810)



· It was dedicated to Somuncu Baba, who was born in Akcakaya dated 19th century.

AKÇAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD

Somuncu Baba Mosque

It is located in our Akcakaya Neighborhood. Although the exact date of construction is not known, it can be dated to the 19th century in terms of style and features. Since the inscriptions on the large inscription, where more detailed information about the history of the mosque can be obtained, melted and deformed, the inscription cannot be read. The mosque has a rectangular plan from the outside and has a dome from the inside. There is a minaret with a single balcony adjacent to the building. The rock-carved spaces in and around the mosque attract attention. It is known that the rock carving culture in Talas and its surroundings dates back to the very old periods of history. These rock-cut spaces, which are dated before the construction of the mosque, were evaluated depending on the mosque's outbuildings. Due to its dark and reclusive atmosphere, some rock-carved places were considered as cilehane. The rock-carved places connected with the mosque are called Somuncu Baba Mosque, since it is also the subject of rumors as the house where Somuncu Baba was born in Akcakaya.



WHO IS?

Somuncu Baba (KS)

Somuncu Baba's real name is Hamid Hamiduddin. It is mentioned in the sources as "Hamid-i Veli", "Sheikh Hamid-i Veli", "Hamidüddin-i Veli", "Hamid Hamidüddin-i Veli" and "Somuncu Baba". He was born in 1331(?) in Akcakaya. He is the son of Semseddin Musa Kayseravi, one of the saints of Khorasan. His Holiness Somuncu Baba, who lived in the time of the Ottoman Sultan Yıldırım Bayezid Han, comes from the 24th generation of our Prophet (saas), that is, he is a Sayyid. His Holiness Somuncu Baba, who returned to Anatolia for his duty of guidance, was busy with the education of his students by hiding his spiritual identity during the years he lived in Bursa, the capital of the Ottoman Empire. He baked loaves in the bread oven he had built next to his çilehane in Bursa, and went around the bazaar and distributed loaves to the people with the cry of "Somunlar Believers". For this reason, he was known by the nickname "Somuncu Baba" among the people. Spiritual personalities such as Hacı Bayram-ı Veli and Aziz Mahmud Hüdayi are among his known students. He has three works named Şerh-i Hadis-i Erba'în (Forty Hadith), Zikir Risalesi and Silâh'u-l Mürîdin. Sheikh Hamid-i Veli migrated to the eternal realm in Darende in 1412.

(B.1331-D.1412)

"We are always alive, we do
not die
We don't stay in karanus (in
dark)
We don't rot and become soil
There will be no leyl ü nehar
(day and night) for us"
"Let go, O Hamida!
I can see if you want to be
half
You will see the
manifestation
There won't be different
fullness by the moment"

Şeyh Hamidi Veli Somuncu
Baba (KS)

Somuncu Baba Mosque





ENDÜRLÜK NEIGHBOURHOOD

• *Hagia Triada (Three Saints) Church*



*Inscription
This magnificent
place of worship
was prophesied by
the virtuous Paisos,
the oracle of
Kayseri (religious
leader), with
the great help
of Celepoğlu H.
Murat and all the
believers residing
in this village to
the trinity on the
year thousand
and eight hundred
thirty five and
were sanctified
on the 8th of
September. It is
the charity of
Meskur H. Kalfa.
Year 1835*

ENDÜRLÜK NEIGHBOURHOOD

Aya Triada Church

It is located in our Endurluk Neighborhood. This region is one of the settlements where Christian Turks called Karamanli Turks lived until the population exchange period. According to the Karamanli inscription of the Aya Triada Church, it is understood that the building was built in 1835 as a charity of Celepoglu H. Murat Kalfa. The structure, which extends in the east-west direction, was built entirely of face stone. In the basilica plan, the three-nave building perpendicular to the apse is surrounded by a high courtyard wall. There is a bell tower on the northeastern wall of the courtyard. The church's triangular pediments and triple opening arrangements are striking. The building is largely destroyed and unusable today.



KURUKÖPRÜ NEIGHBOURHOOD

• *Water Channel and Arches*



· It is dated to the Roman period. In the 170 m section, which is 16 m high, the channels through which water is transported are evident.

KURUKÖPRÜ NEIGHBOURHOOD

Water Channel And Arches

It is located in our Kurukopru Neighborhood. It is built on a small-scale valley crossing the stream. There are numerous eyes in the form of bridge arches. Although it has been largely destroyed, its water channels are evident. A portion of approximately 170 m in length, dated to the Roman Period, has survived due to the construction style and period features. The highest point of the surviving parts is 16 m. The water transported from Gırpınar by conduits passed through Kurukopru water channels and was transported to the center of Kayseri by conduits and kareezs (closed conduit).



Did You Know These?



- Mount Ali was also called by names such as St. Basil and St. Mount due to the importance given by Archbishop St. Basilios.
- The earthquake, which killed about 1000 people in Kayseri and caused great destruction in Talas, took place on 14 August 1835 (19 Rebiülahir 1251) in the early morning.
- The plant called “Buckthorn”, which was produced to obtain root dye in the 19th century, was exported from Talas to England.
- Telegraphic Communication in Talas started in 1908.
- In Talas there are 15 fabric dyeing shops, as well as workshops that have been producing cotton yarn and cotton fabric since 1910.
- The first automobile was brought to Kayseri in 1910 by two entrepreneurs named Mehmet Ağa and Yahyazade Kadir Ağa from Talas. They made passenger transportation possible between Talas and Kayseri.
- The great flood disaster in Talas took place in August 1934.
- Atatürk visited Talas on his 5th visit to Kayseri on February 4, 1934 and rested in the Gazi Mansion (Governor’s Mansion) built for him.



Did You Know These?

- The first black and white television broadcast in Kayseri was made by the American College in 1974.
- Reşadiye's old name is "İstefana".
- Zincidere is known as "Flaviana", literally the place where the daughter of the Cappadocian King Archelaos' daughter was healed.
- Zincidere was known as "Cézarie", literally the city of Caesar's Princes in the Roman Period.
- The old name of Endürlük is "Andronike".
- Bandırma Ferry Captain Ismail Hakkı DURUSU is from Zincidere. In 19th century travelogues, Parisians referred to Talas as the "Palace of Cappadocia".
- The Europeans referred to Zincidere as "Switzerland's Corner" as they compared it to Alpine villages.
- Emperor farms called Macellum were built in Talas during the Roman Empire period.





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