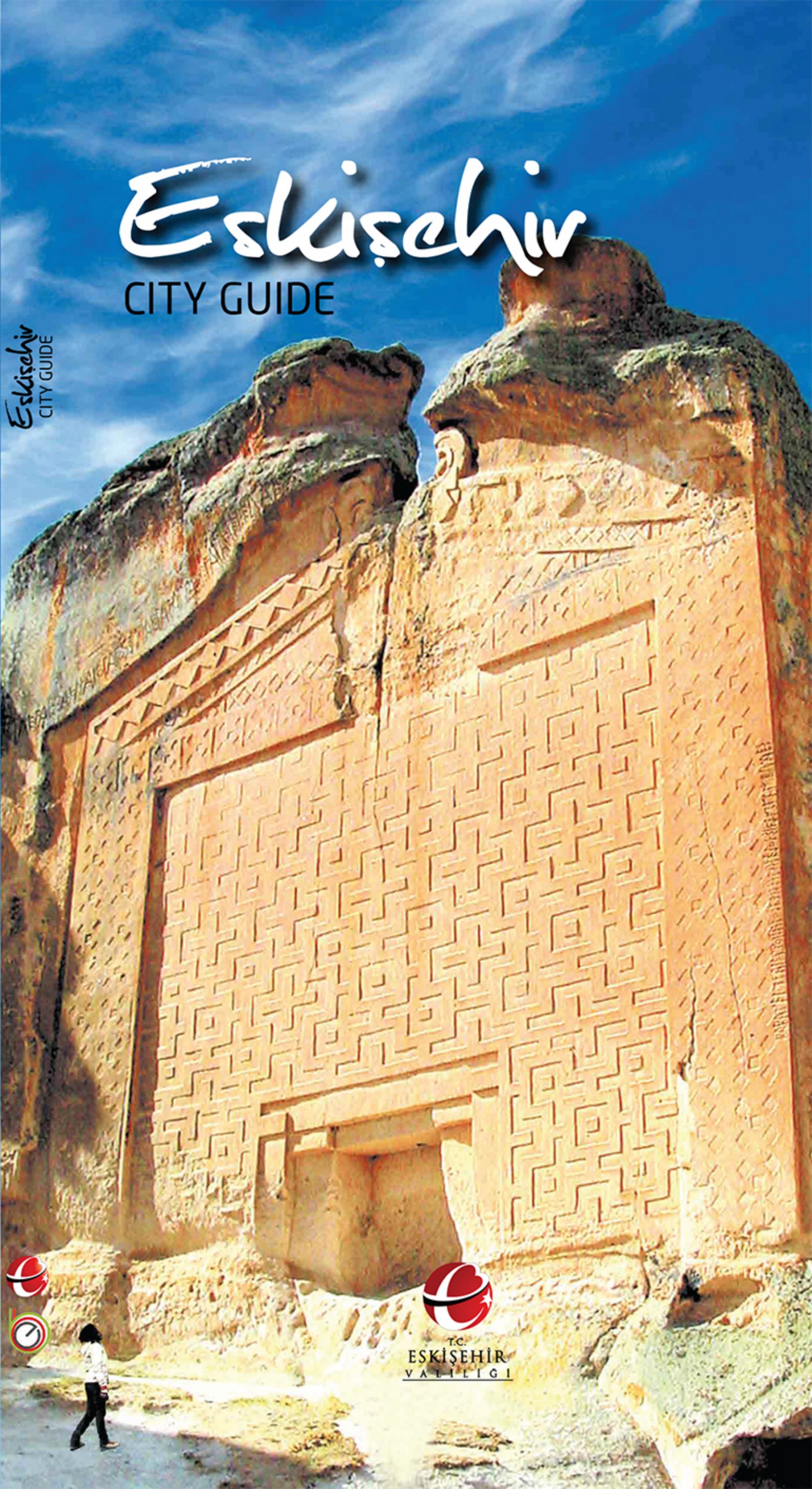


Eskişehir

CITY GUIDE

Eskişehir
CITY GUIDE



T.C.
ESKİŞEHİR
VALİLİĞİ

ABOUT OUR CITY

Eskişehir is the hometown of Yunus Emre who looked seventy-two nations with one eye. Eskişehir is a place where Nasreddin Hodja who gives erudite lessons through the humorously, said that this place is "the center of the world" to order goodness and refrain from the evil. Our City is the hometown of Sayyid Battal Ghazi, who has devoted his life for rooting the high ethics, the spiritual heritage which formed the basis of Turkish culture in Anatolia,

Our City; Hızır Bey, who served as muslim judge to the hearts of Fatih the Conqueror, Aziz Mahmud Hüdayi from the peaceful architects, from the heart of Şucaeddin Veli, are the fertile soil. Every city has its own scent, spiritual tone and personality. Eskişehir attracts people into inspire in this direction. In the city art, history and city comfort are concentric. The healing waters running from energising , a place where the streets are paved with white gold (meerschäum), the air, the Kalabak water, that is, are beautiful with all one's heart and soul. As it has different cultures in different periods also kept different cultures together ; in the same period, Our city, without interfering with each other's wind, without obstructing the sun; have become urban of people who have shared each other's tranquility. Eskişehir is a heart city and is a city of love.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT LIVING ESKİSEHİR

- Come to Eskişehir with high-speed train.
- Visit the Heritage left by Phrygians in Eskişehir territories, Yazılıkaya Midas Monument which is the most magnificent monument of the city.
- Discover the underground city of Han.
- Travel the Zahren Valley in Kümbet.
- Visit Gürleyik Waterfall in Mihaliçcik.
- Take trace of Karacahisar Castle which is the first conquest of the Ottoman Empire. Visit the woodworking in the Ulu Cami in Sivrihisar, the Seljuk arts in the Alemşah Kümbeti; testify the history by touring the house where Nasreddin Hodja was born, the Armenian Church and Pessinus Archaeological Site.
- Visit the Seyyid Battalgazi and Şucâdeddin Velî Tombs in Seyitgazi.
- Visit Turkey's first museums of which "Cartoon, Glass Arts, Beeswax Museum, Contemporary Arts and Aviation Museums".
- Visit the Turkey's first car, which was named as "Devrim" on the spot (TÜLOMSAŞ).
- Visit the first Turkish locomotive "Karakurt" of Turkey
- Travel back to the history while traveling Odunpazarı Houses.
- Get experience of gondola nostalgia in the Porsuk Brook.
- Watch Es Es Eskişehirspor football team at the stadium, which was the the first Anatolian team as the winner of the Turkish Prime Ministry and Presidential Cups.
- Visit The Turkish World Dede Korkut Park, Kent Park, Waterfall Park and Science Art and Culture Parks definitely.
- Go on a bike tour in the Karabayır Bağları.
- Enjoy the scenery from the village of Seyitgazi Büyükyayla Seyircek Castle.
- Go trekking in the Frig Valleys.
- Get experience air sports at İnönü Flight Training Center.
- Witness the natural life of the deer in the Çatacık Forests.
- Get experience the excitement of horse riding in Mahmudiye.
- Relieve your tiredness in the thermal baths of Eskişehir city center.
- Buy meerschaum, terracotta bulb, and met halva for yourself and your loved ones as gifts.
- To improve your digestion, eat the renowned okra soup.
- Never leave without eating çibörek.
- To fulfill your thirstiness, drink Kalabak Water.
- Do not pass over to try Eskişehir bagel.
- To store energy, spoon the "boza".
- On the edge of the Porsuk Brook, sip your fatigue tea.



Miniature of Eskişehir, Matrakçı Nasuh

Beyan-ı Menâzil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn-i Sultan Süleyman Han, 1533-1536

THE MINIATURE FIGURED THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF SEYITGAZI AND BATTAL GAZI COMPLEX WHICH BELONGS TO VINTAGE



Miniature of Eskişehir, Matrakçı Nasuh
Beyan-ı Menazil-i Sefer-i Irakeyn-i Sultan Süleyman Han, 1533-1536

THE MINIATURE FIGURED THE ODUNPAZARI DISTRICT (SULTAN-ÖNÜ)
AND THE KURŞUNLU COMPLEX WHICH BELONGS VINTAGE.



TURİSTİK İL HARİTASI





Eskişehir

CITY GUIDE

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Chronology

600000 - 12000 BC
In the vicinity of Mahmudiye and Seyitgazi, flint scraper tools are present which belongs to the Paleolithic Era.



5500-3200/3000 BC
In Forest Nursery, Asmainler, Kanlıtas, Keskaya settlements the regional Porsuk Culture is formed.



2000-1500/3000 BC
Çavlum Cemetery, Sarhöyük excavations



Paleolithic Era

Neolithic Era

Chalcolithic Era

Early Bronze Era

Middle Bronze Era

Last Era

10000-5500 BC
Demircihöyük, Kalkanlı Höyük, Keçaçayırı Höyüks lead a sedentary life.



3200/3000 - 2000 BC
In the excavation of Demircihöyük, Sanket, Küllüoba, Sarhöyük. housing is determined.

1500 - 1200 BC
Impression of a seal in Sarhöyük shows that the son of a Hittite king, a relative or a palace member is a ruler here.

Chronology

25 BC
By Roman Emperor Augustus, established in Galatia State, Pessinus and vicinity binding to the state of Galatia.

Dorylaion is the center of Bishopric and sends a bishop to the council meetings. The first İznik (Nika) Council in 325 AD, from Dorylaion, Bishop Athenodoros is attended.

778-779 AD
The army of Abbasi seized the Dorylaion in a short span of time.

1097
In the battle on the Eskişehir Plain, Crusaders defeated the Seljuks.

Roman Empire (30 BC- 395 AD)

4-9th century AD

10-11th century AD



69-249 AD
From Emperor Vespasianus to I.Philippus, on behalf of Dorylaion the bronze city coins are monetized.



651/652 AD
Muslim armies for the first time, in front of the walls of Dorylaion are observed.

Dorylaion is the assistant bishop of Phrygia Salutaria (Healing Phrygia) State's capital city is connected to Synnada (Suhut).

1147
In the battle made of near Eskişehir, the Crusaders were defeated.

Chronology

1536
While Suleyman the Magnificent on the way to the Iraqi expedition, stayed one night in Eskişehir range, accompanying the Matrakçı Nasûh constructed miniature.

1601
Celali Leader Karayazıcı's brother Deli Hasan conquered Eskişehir.

17th Century
In the 17th century Eskişehir is the place frequented by many travelers.

18th Century
In the late 18th century the meerschaum is exported to Vienna.

1826
Sultanönü; along with Ankara and Karahisar, transformed into lieutenant governor.



1525

The vizier of Suleyman the Magnificent is being constructed the Çoban Mustafa Paşa Kurşunlu mosque.

1600

1648
Evlıya Çelebi comes to Eskişehir, in his Travel Books, explained Eskişehir and its vicinity.

1700

Katip Çelebi, in his book Cihannüma, mentioned to Eskişehir.

19th Century
At the beginning 19th century. J. Mac Donald Kinneir comes to Eskişehir and explains the baths in his writing.

1836
Hüdavendigâr Müşirliği is being established. Eskişehir, includes Bursa, Karesi & Bolu Sanjaks.

1200-333/3000 BC

Among the 8-6th century, in Sarhöyük and Phrygian valleys Phrygian settlements

278-77/3000 BC

In Sivrihisar region, settlement of the Galatian Tribes Tolistoboglar. Galatian domination on the road extending from Eskişehir (Dorylaion) to Ballihsar (Pessinus).

4 April, 204 BC

The Mother Goddess Kybele in Pessinus, in Meteoric stone form of idol, by the phrygian priests upon requesting of the Rome senate was taken to Rome.

**116 BC**

The Dorylaion is included within the borders of Rome's Asian Province.

Bronze Era

Iron Era

The Hellenistic Period 333-30 BC

546-333 BC

Persian domination, the Region as an administratively, along with Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Hellespontos, bound to Great Phrygian Satraps.

228 BC

The domination of Attalos, who king of the Pergamon. Pessinus, in the region, is the center of famous trade and religion.

**184 BC**

Territories in the northern part of Phrygia are taken from the Kingdom of Bithynia and binding to the Kingdom of Pergamon. These territories are called Phrygian Epictetos (acquired Phrygia). This territories cover Sarhöyük, Karahöyük and Seyitgazi.

1159

In the battle made between the Byzantine and the Seljuks in front of Eskişehir, Manuel Komnenos, who is the Emperor is came out.

1177-1182

Kılıç Arslan II conquered Eskişehir and its vicinity. Region have becoming the Turkish.



In the 12th century Eskişehir is the farthermost province of the Anatolian Seljuk State.

1288

The Osman Bey took Karacahisar and ascended from the tribal chief to his margrave.

**1332**

The İbn Battuta who is famous Traveller comes to Anatolia. In İznik meets Hacı Alaeddin who fiqh scholar of Eskişehir.

1299
First khutbah is being read.

1240-1261

Between Sultanönü and Kütahya, 200.000 tents Turkmen population is being settled.

1176

Byzantines who were defeated in the Battle of Myriokephalon goes on the defensive. Kılıç Arslan II provided that fortresses and fortifications are not strengthened makes peace.

1299

While Orhan Bey is appointed to the Sanjak Beylik; Gündüz Alp is being appointed to the Eskişehir Subasılık.

1840

Eskişehir's Mohassil is being created.

1845

Eskişehir is connected to District Governor of Bilecik The Sanjak of Ertuğrul)

1892

Railway construction is being done. Istanbul-Eskişehir train services are being started.

**1894**

Eskişehir Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture is being established.

1834

Ch. Texier came to Eskişehir and look over the Phrygian monuments.

1842

Eskişehir transformed to the district governorship.

1848

District Governorship of Bilecik is being abolished. Eskişehir is transformed into a township which connected to the the Sanjak of Kütahya.

1864

Pursuant to Province Charter, Eskişehir is modified into a township linked to Hüdavendigâr Province Kütahya Sancağı.

1893

Cholera epidemic in Eskişehir.

1894

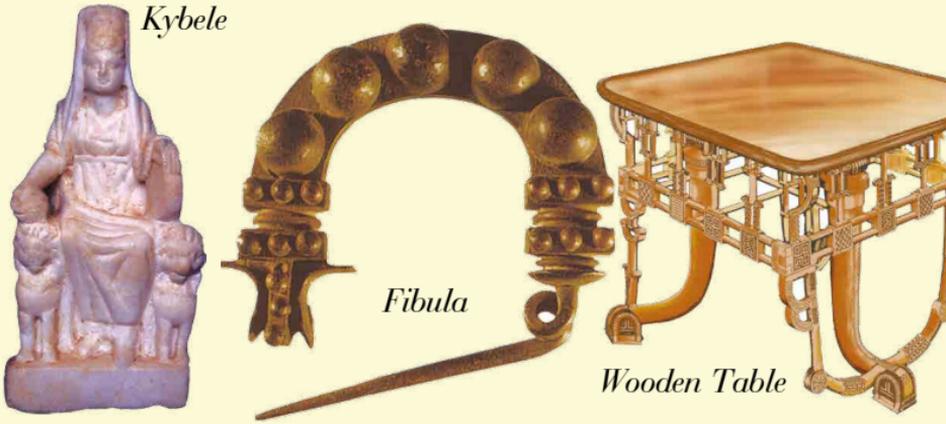
Railway repair shop are being constructed.

PHRYGIANS and PHRYGIAN CIVILIZATION

Not only his donkey ears, but also the desire to whatever he touch should turn to gold and brought himself to the point of hunger and death, Midas who is the Phrygian king was become perhaps the most popular king of Anatolian territories. Like these myths, the story of the Gordion knot that Macedonian famous king Alexander The Great unraveled by cutting with a sword is perhaps the most frequent storyteller in Anatolian people's archeology knowledge. But most of us are unaware that these legends belong to the Phrygians. Well, who are those Phrygians?

The Phrygians who bear the name of Brigler as they lived in Europe, migrated from Macedonia and Trakya to Anatolia through the straits, were one of the tribe of Trak. After having moved to Asia or Anatolia, their names changed with their homes and took the form of Phrygian. Excavations documents that the first Phrygian immigrants reached Yassihöyük (Gordion), which will be their capitals next to Polatlı towards 11th century BC, and that they initially adopted a resident life at a simple village level. From the beginning of the 9th century BC, the Gordion gradually became a monumental planned royal settlement in Central Anatolia, where a noble ruling class lived, unparalleled for its period. The first known Phrygian king is Gordios. Regarding the historical personality of this king and the political events of his time unfortunately for now there is no information. After King Gordios, the throne of Phrygia, his son Midas ascended. King Midas, who is mentioned more legendary personality in ancient western sources, is the king of the Phrygians named "Muşki" in Assyrian sources and has a historical identity with the name of Muşkili Mita. The Midas as the first Iron Age king in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, Urartu, Northern Syria and Assur, and on the other hand, Western Anatolian coasts in the west and Anatolia in connection with the Continent Greece has a well-deserved reputation. The year of death of the Midas 696 BC or 675-674 BC are given. However, the credibility of these dates is still controversial. The famous geographer of the Ancient Age, Strabon, tells that during Midas period the Phrygian territory was invaded by the nomadic Kimmer tribe and that in the face of this disaster, Midas ended his life by drinking bull blood. Due to the fact that there is no written document about the Phrygian -Kimmer struggle and that the great fire in Gordion is not imported to Kimmers, like his father, Gordios, the fate of the legendary king Midas is hidden in the pages of history filled with secrets.

The political power of the Phrygian Kingdom is not clear how and when it ends. The known Gordion, until the middle of the second half of the 4th century BC, continued to serve Phrygians. The archaeological finds, in the late 7th century BC, the stability and richness of the city is being continued. So, as Herodotos reported, the Phrygian kingdom still maintained its independence up to the King of Lydia Alyattes (610-560 BC) in 590 BC Kızılırmak expedition. But, neither east nor west have a clear record of Midas' successors. Once the Kızılırmak peace that was built between Meds and Lydians the territories of the Phrygian lands east of Kızılırmak were under the control of the Meds. The great majority in the West were under Lydian's domination. With the loosen of the Kingdom of Lydia in 547/46 BC., Phrygian territories has been a part of the Persian Empire for over two hundred years; along with Cappadocia, Paphlagonia and Hellespont's, that was linked to the Great Phrygian Satrap During the reign of the Persian military and administrative regime the indigenous people continued to maintain their largely traditional lifestyle and culture; the old Phrygian language and writing were used at least until the 4th century BC, even the 3rd century BC. The Hellenistic Period which is the following the Persian domination, In Anatolia, the Greek culture,

*Kybele**Fibula**Wooden Table*

Greek style of life spread; that native languages, traditions have left their place in this flow. Nevertheless, the influences of the rooted Phrygian culture continued in the region until the end of the Roman period, even until the emergence of Christianity. Once upon a time, Gordion which magnificent capital gradually becoming the village in the beginning of the end had lost its significance and was quietly forgotten.

In the face of the silence of the Phrygian written documents, the Phrygian society and the civilizations created by this community do not understand the information provided by ancient authors such as Homeros, Herodotos, Strabon, Plinius and archaeological excavations are helping the day-to-day finds. According to Homeros, the Phrygians are nation such as "possessed with war". Strabo states that their "Peaceful", Arrianos "Very happy people" Livius "Timorous, cowardly". The Athenaeus mentions with great praise from the Phrygians of the ancient world for their superior music and dance. Metal, wood and terracotta, a whole of works which handed down by the Phrygian masters and found in the excavations the creativity of this nation prone to works reaches the present day. The earliest development of Phrygian art comes from architecture at the beginning of its branches. The Rock-cut architectural is the essence of Phrygian architecture. The Phrygians, with its acroterial, cradle-roofed rock monuments, which are the products of their own creative powers, have actually immortalized the traditional Phrygian wood architecture to the main rock. Artists who easily transformed stones into masterpieces of architecture, showed the same success in the art of relief and sculpture. The Monumental scale reliefs seen on the Kaya Monument and front tomb, the goddess sculptures uncovered and the relief decorated orthostats decorating the buildings show clearly the achievement of Phrygian sculpture art.

Woodworking and furnishing forms the most original art of Phrygians. The lumber, which is obtained from rich forests, In the hands of the Phrygian craftsmen, from architect to sculptor, every area of the field was shaped with great skill. Another branch in which the Phrygian art is unique is developed weaving depends on the husbandry. Beside the Woolly weaving, made of linen and hemp even in a small number of cases the weaving example reached the present day. One of the most advanced industries in Phrygians is mining. The most striking products of mine art were made of bronze. Omphalos (belly stones), boilers, buckets, testers, belts are the fibulals that are the forerunners of today's hooked needles. Especially Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum, In the halls of the Gordion, Istanbul, Eskişehir, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya archaeological museum the Original Phrygian works can be seen.

Ottoman's Conquered First Castle:

KARACAHİSAR

The Karacahisar Castle reflects the characteristics of the settlements called "Kastron" or "Castle City" by their location and architectural characteristics. The castle cities that started to form in the 7th and 8th centuries in Anatolia are defined as the military cities of the Middle Byzantine period.



Eskişehir's Urban Identity Reached In the First Settlement:

SARHÖYÜK/DORYLAION

"Sarhöyük - Dorylaion is a high mound like a mountain. 450 m diameter and 18 m higher than the plain. Cylix implements, Roman glass, metal fragments and bullet shells from the National Independence War were collected from Eskişehir. Such interesting antique discoveries as: The sixteenth century Ottoman ceramics, Byzantine pieces, Roman, Hellenistic and the entire Phrygian culture, Hittite, in Central Anatolia are parallel to Kültepe Assyrian Colony Period, and there was the Early Bronze Age, the third millennium. "

Muhibbe DARGA



PORSUK (TEMPRIS) VALLEY VICINITY

Porsuk (Tembris) Valley with Sakarya (Sangarios) Valley constitutes of the two most important valleys of Eskişehir. On the south-western side of the city lies the Predictions of the Red River, Gökçekısıık, Uluçayır, Yenisofoçe and İncesu villagers, are the closest place to the city center where you can see the rock settlements and monuments of the Phrygian, Roman and Byzantine period located on volcanic tuff rocks.

THE SETTLEMENT OF FOREST NURSERY

6 km southwest of Eskişehir, on the side of Forest Nursery, that on the slope of the low hill called Karabayır is located. The Chalcolithic Era settlement is built on the natural terraces of a sharp rock.

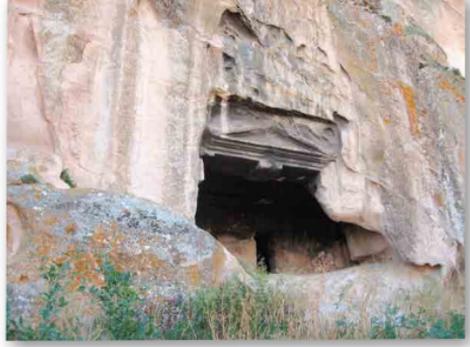


ULUÇAYIR VILLAGE, ÇATALKAYA

The Phrygian settlement takes its name from the rock identified as Kes Kaya or Catalkaya rising above a low hill. The Phrygians trimmed the rock and opened a deep, vertical groove in the middle. In the east of this rock there is also another rock mass called Sivri Kaya / Uzun Kaya also has a small Phrygian rock monument.



GÖKÇEKISIK, YENİSOFÇA, KİLİSEKAYA



Kilisekaya Hellenistic Period Rock-Cut Tomb

GÖKÇEKISIK

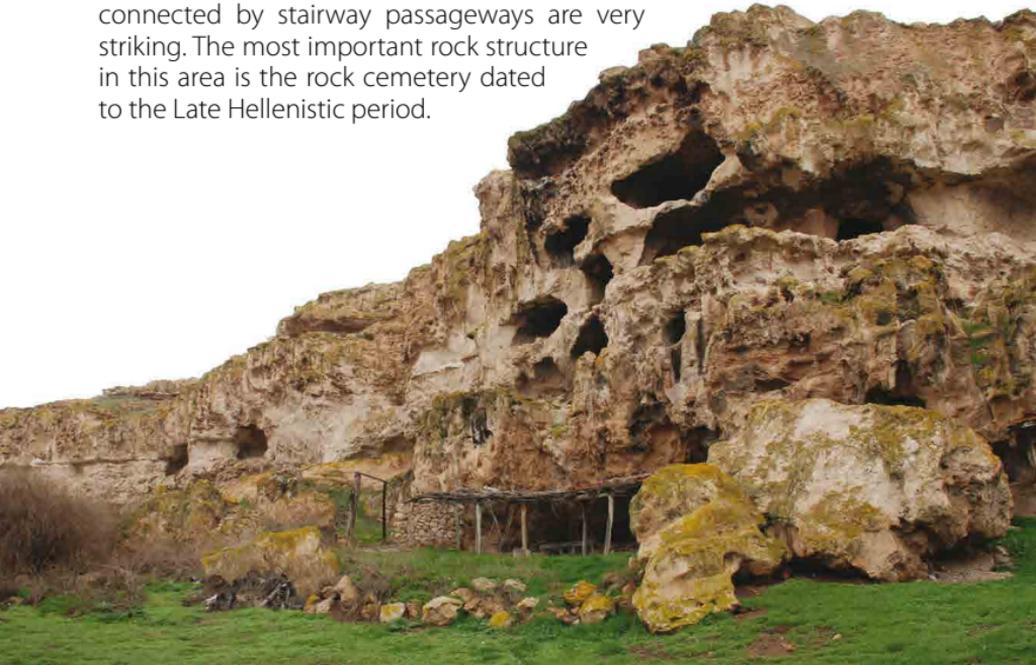
Besides the village, on a rocky plateau rising right. On the south face overlooking the Porsuk Brook, large rock sites belonging to the Phrygian Period were carved.

YENİSOFÇA

Located on the south-west of the village, the Hasırcı Çiftliği has been used as a farm raised for many years. There are room tombs, boat tombs and rock places of Roman and Byzantine period carved into the low rock masses in the farmland.

KİLİSEKAYA

On the northern side of the rocky hill called Kilise Mevkii, the Phrygian rock monument and chamber cemetery on the north face overlooking the Porsuk Brook and the multi-storied Byzantine rock sites connected by stairway passageways are very striking. The most important rock structure in this area is the rock cemetery dated to the Late Hellenistic period.



The City of Phrygian King Midas

KARAHÖYÜK / MIDAION



Midaion Coins



Roman Bridge

THE TUMULUS OF ALPU KOCAKIZLAR



Eros figure plate, bone



Dog figure, amber

GÜMÜSKONAK / GERMIA

It is located about 150 km southeast of Eskişehir on the plateau, about 50 km south east of Sivrihisar district of Gümüşkönak. Although there is no information on the Ancient era, it is referred to as "Germia" in the Early Byzantine Period sources.





SPIRITUAL VALUES

YUNUS EMRE

Wherever I look my eyes see only you, whatever I say my words are only you

Yunus Emre; is a lover of Rights, with in the 13th century Eskişehir which is mixed with divine love and is called "Wherever I look my eyes see only you, whatever I say my words are only you.". Because of the creator, opens the spiritual things to seventy-two nations without discrimination of whose man of heart.'

*I am not here for claims, I am here for love,
I am here to win hearts for the one be love'*

Sentences are true if you are true

Yunus Emre says in his work named "Risaletü'n Nushiyye"which means "Advices booklet , advice book":

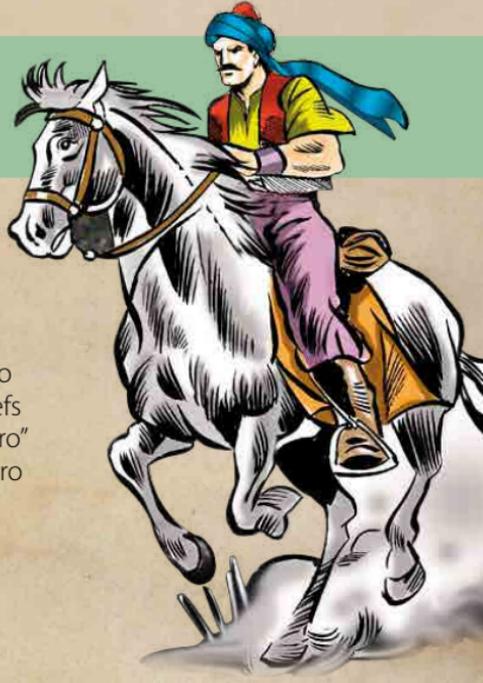
*Whatever you love- that is your faith
However you did not love - that is your sultan.*



SEYYİD BATTAL GHAZI

“Battal” means “Hero”

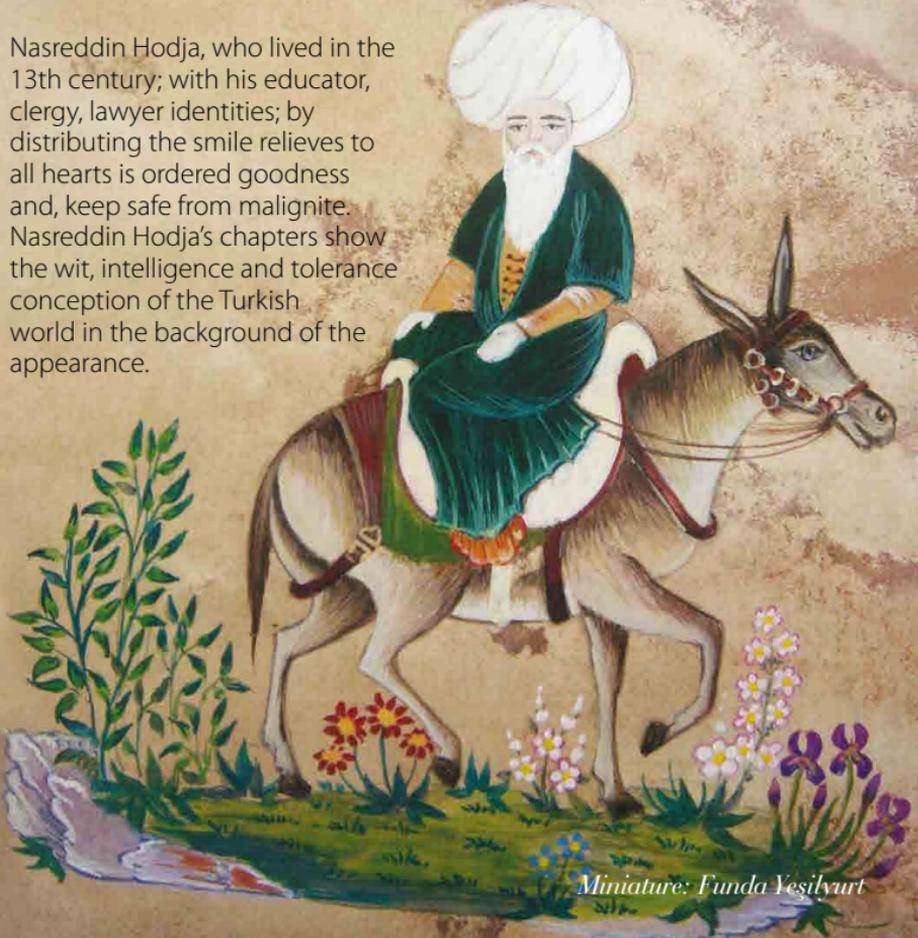
In 8th Century with islamization of Anatolia the mausoleum of Battal Gazi who gives fear to the hearts of the enemies with battledoor is located in Seyitgazi. The real name of Battalgazi who dedicating his life for the sake of his beliefs is Abdullah. “Battal” which is meaning “Hero” is his nickname as an idealistic Islamic hero with his life full of epics “Battalname” has survive until today.



NASREDDİN HODJA

There may spring from you a nation who invite to goodness, and enjoin right conduct and forbid indecency.

Nasreddin Hodja, who lived in the 13th century; with his educator, clergy, lawyer identities; by distributing the smile relieves to all hearts is ordered goodness and, keep safe from malignite. Nasreddin Hodja’s chapters show the wit, intelligence and tolerance conception of the Turkish world in the background of the appearance.

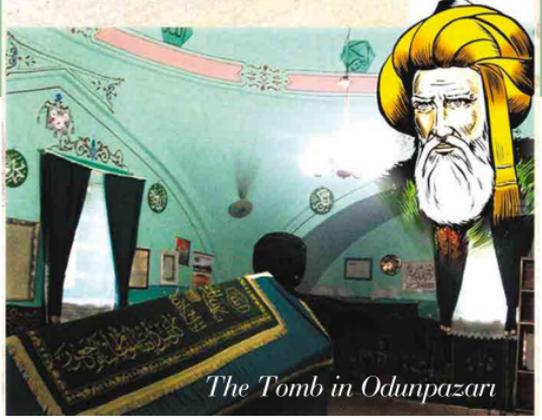


Miniature: Funda Yesilyurt

SHEIKH EDEBALI

Sheikh in Uludere

Spiritual architecture of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman sultans, who listened to Sheikh Edebali advice "Live and Let Live", ruled the world with conversation. In the founding years of the Ottoman Empire, in the village of Uludere, related to the Tepebaşı district; Sheikh Edebali who was said to have lived in İtburnu with his old name, at zawayah where he had done educated the students and enlightened the people.



The Tomb in Odunpazarı

DURSUN FAKIH

The Kadi and Imam of the City

Son-in-law and pupil of Sheikh Edebali. He was imam for the veterans by joining holy war and conquests together with Osman Gazi. Today, after the conquest of Karacasehir (H.688 / M.1289) which is connected to the Odunpazarı district of Eskişehir, he was brought by the Osman Gazi to the kadi of the city and the imam of the mosque which is restored from the church.

HIZIR BEY

Nasreddin Hodja's Grandchild, the Kadi of Fatih

Born in Sivrihisar on August 6, 1407, Hızır Bey, was a member of the lineage based on Nasreddin Hodja. His father Celaleddin was kadi in Sivrihisar. After the conquest of Istanbul, Hızır Bey was the first of kadi (Muslim judges) and mayor in the Istanbul. With his mind, wittiness, repartee and action, enshrine Fatih's memory.

Kadıköy: Conquered by Battal Gazi, took its the name from Hızır Bey

In Kadıköy, which is located within the borders of Istanbul today the two values of Eskişehir; have lived turning point: Kadıköy was conquered by Battal Gazi in 781, and took its the name from Hızır Bey.



SINAN PASHA

Nasreddin Hodja's Grandchild, Son of Hızır Bey

Hızır Bey's son, therefore, Nasreddin Hodja's descendants. He gave very good examples of Turkish prose art with deep culture, superior thought, intelligence and literary craftsmanship. It is accepted as the founder of the artistic Turkish prose in our literature.

ŞUCA'EDDİN VELİ

A Religious Scholar

In the first half of the 15th century, Şuca'eddin Veli, who has a dervish lodge in Seyitgazi, is the religious scholar of Anatolia with its wide range of influence. He was also witnessed Çelebi Mehmed and Murad II periods from the Ottoman sultans.



AZİZ MAHMUD HÜDAYİ

Architecture of Peace

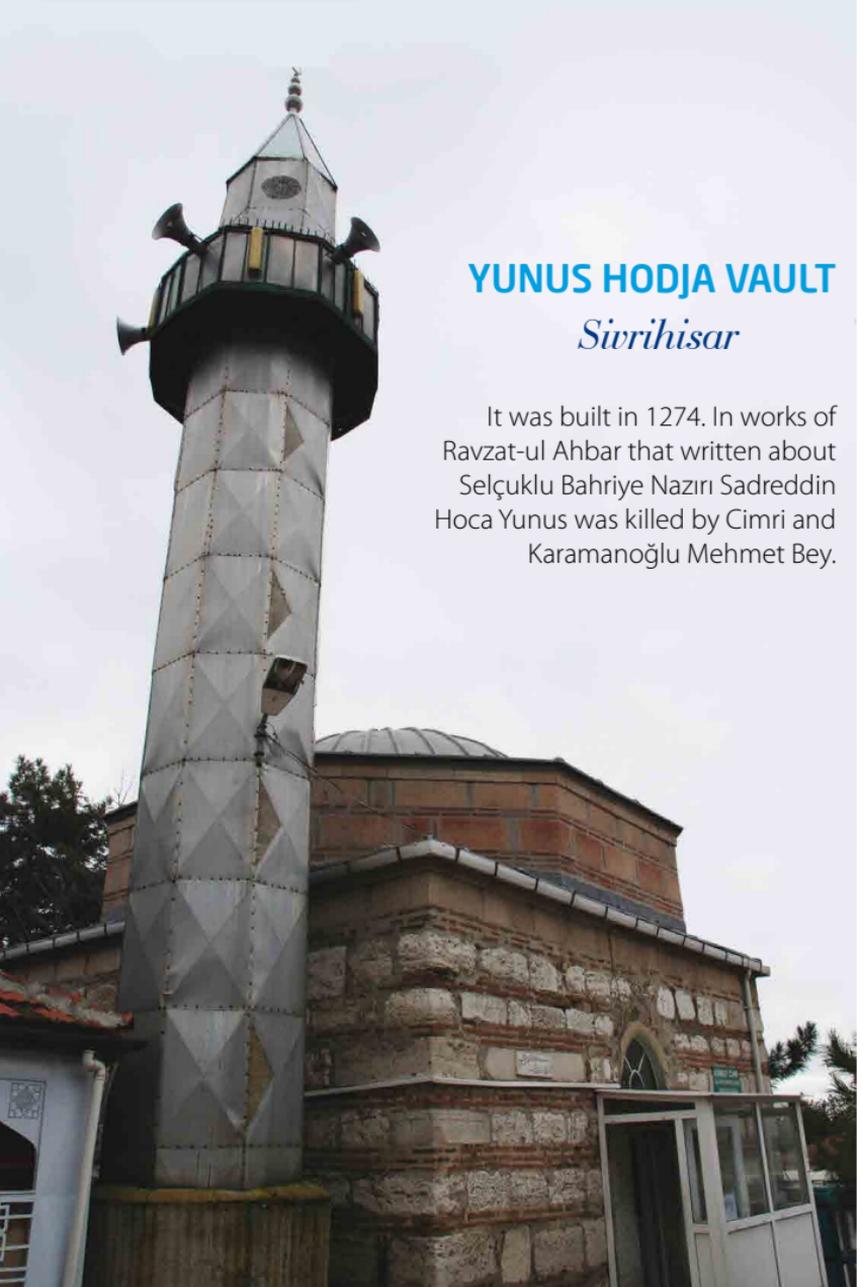
Architecture of Peace A mysticism eminence... Hüdayi Efendi, who lived between 1541-1628, starting from Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent, has seen Selim II, Murad III, Mehmet III, Ahmet I, Mustafa I, Osman II and Murad IV periods he enshrine people from every walk of life memory.

NAMAZGAH

Sivrihisar



In the past, outside the city, in the country and set on the set niche by putting the prayer is made to make the place is called namazgah. Namazgâh undertook another function besides prayer: people prayed together for those going into military service or for those going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and in times of drought people went to these places to pray for rain. The people in Sivrihisar; called the namazgah as "Bayram Musalla".



YUNUS HODJA VAULT

Sivrihisar

It was built in 1274. In works of Ravzat-ul Ahbar that written about Selçuklu Bahriye Nazırı Sadreddin Hoca Yunus was killed by Cimri and Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey.

KURŞUNLU MOSQUE

Sivrihisar

Sivrihisar Sheikh Baba Yusuf stated that the opening of the Bayezid II Madrasa in Istanbul and gave a lecture about the opening lesson in the first Friday prayer at the Bayezid Mosque.



BALABAN MOSQUE

Sivrihisar

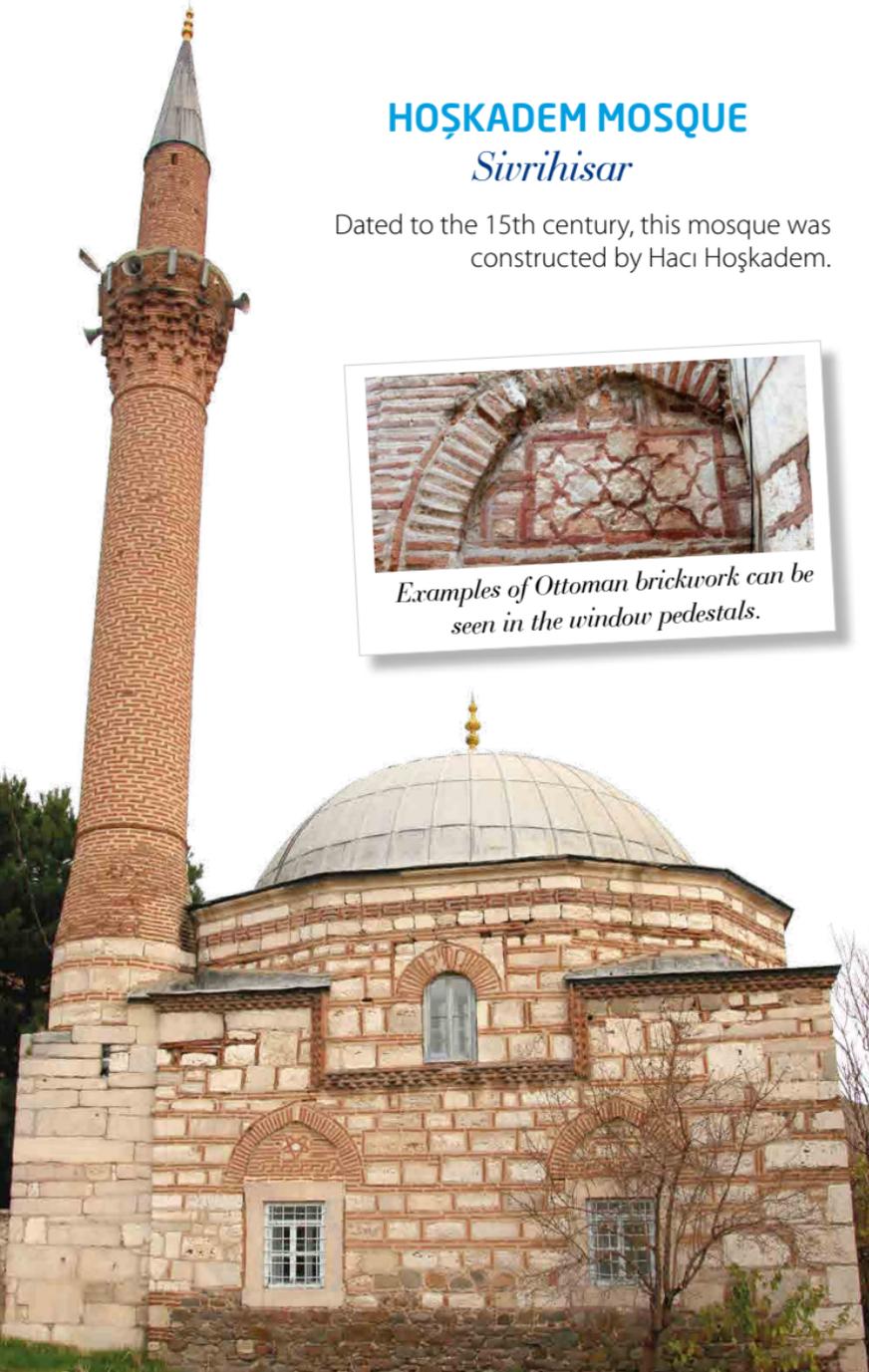
It was built by conqueror of Sofia
Balaban Pasha.



HOŞKADEM MOSQUE

Sivrihisar

Dated to the 15th century, this mosque was
constructed by Hacı HoşkaDEM.



*Examples of Ottoman brickwork can be
seen in the window pedestals.*

The First Masjid of Anatolia with Kaaba Miniature

HAZİNEGAR MASJID *Sivrihisar*

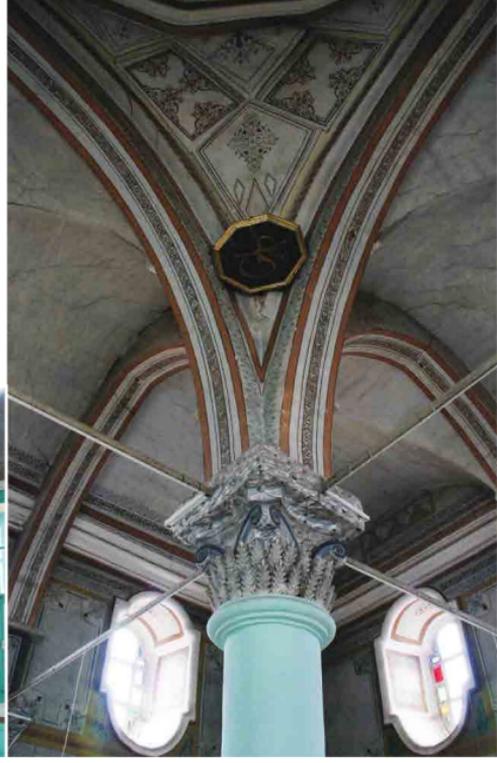
Hazinedar Masjid is one of the most important historical monuments of Sivrihisar. Necibiddin Mustafa from the Anatolian Seljuks, Treasurer (Finance Minister), built in 1274 in his name, is decorated with miniatures dating back to the 15th century.



AZİZ MAHMUD HÜDAYİ MOSQUE

Sivrihisar

The mosque was constructed by Aziz Mahmud Hüdayi in 1591 and called as its name and due to the re-built in 1893 and was called as Yeni Mosque instead of Aziz Mahmud Hüdayi Mosque.

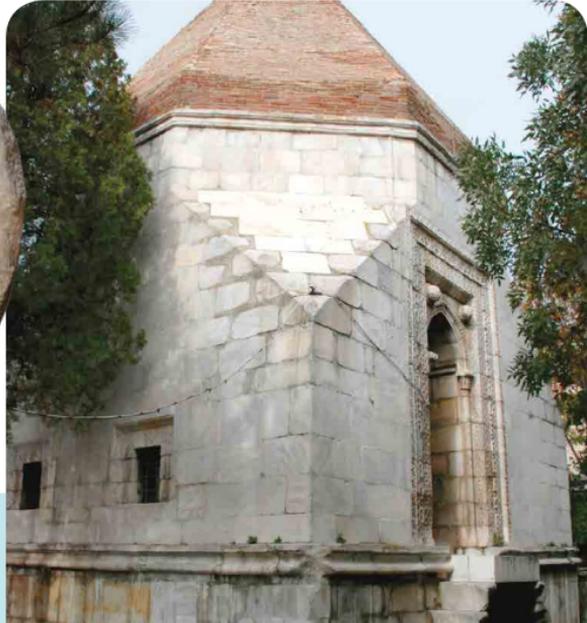


A Fine Example of Seljuk Art

ALEMŞAH VAULT

Sivrihisar

Alemşah Vault, which is located opposite of Grand Mosque was built in 1328 for his brother Sultan Shah who was martyred by Melikşah.



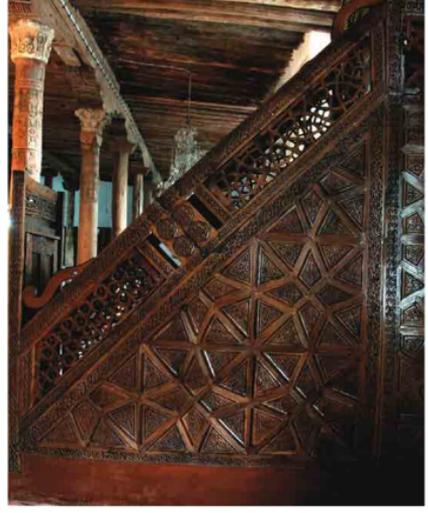
The Greatest Wooden Post Mosques in Anatolia

GRAND MOSQUE *Sivrihisar*

The Ulu Cami was built in 1274 by Emineddin Mikai who disciples of Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi and the viceroy of Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev II.



The master Hasan Bin Mehmedi was written on the door wing and Ayetel Kürsi was written on the inscription.



Mimbar which is made of walnut tree.

NASREDDİN HODJA

Sivrihisar

The house where Nasreddin Hodja was born, Nasreddin Hodja Village.



AKDOĞAN MASJID

Sivrihisar

The most unique aspect of the Akdoğan Masjid, built by Selçuk Bey (Father of Umur Bey) in the 15th century is that 2/3 of the ceiling cover is made with the technique called Swallow Covering.

Minaret Without Masjid

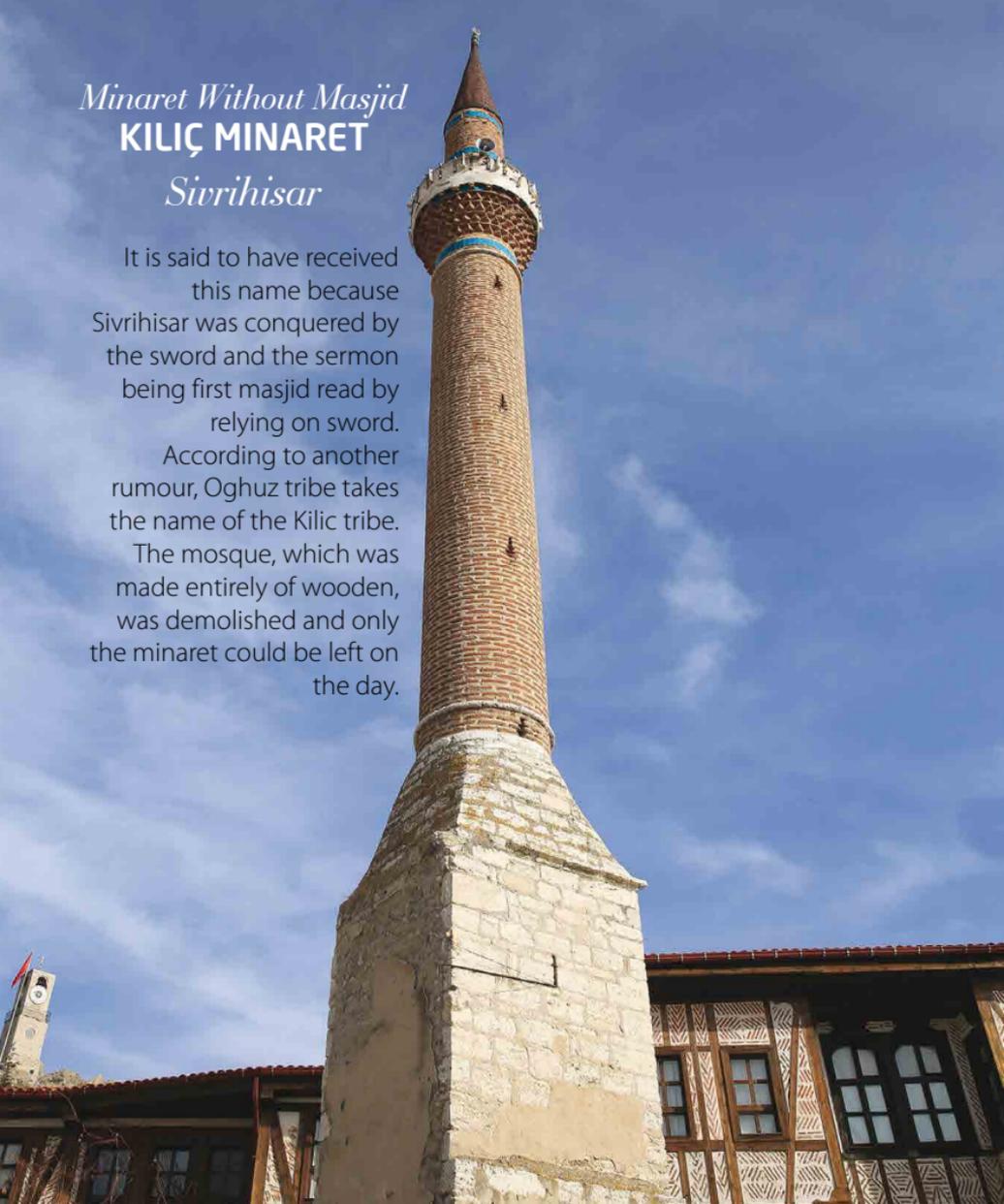
KILIÇ MINARET

Sivrihisar

It is said to have received this name because Sivrihisar was conquered by the sword and the sermon being first masjid read by relying on sword.

According to another rumour, Oghuz tribe takes the name of the Kilic tribe.

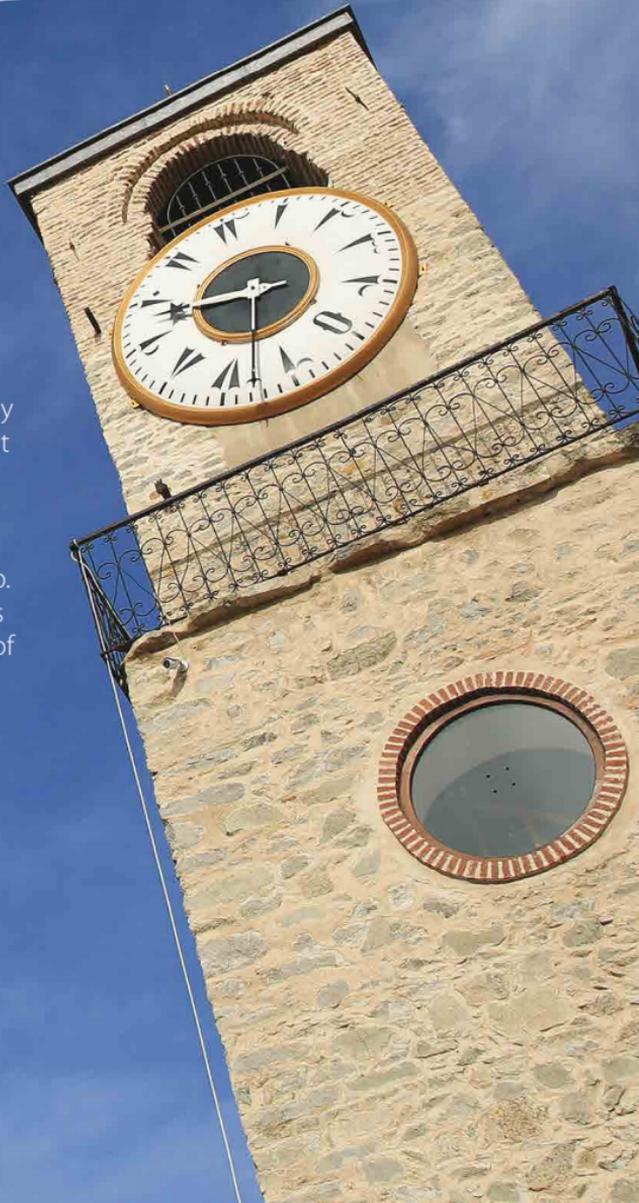
The mosque, which was made entirely of wooden, was demolished and only the minaret could be left on the day.





Symbol of Sivrihisar
CLOCK TOWER

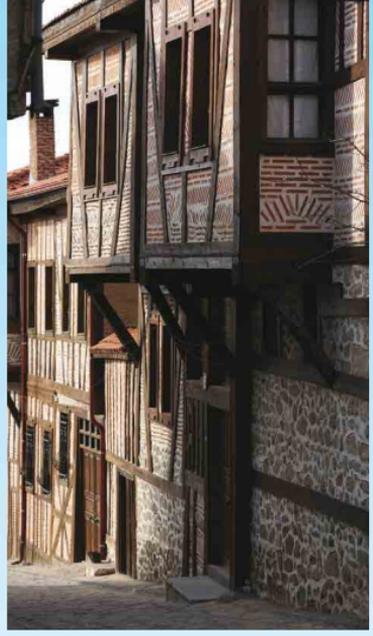
Clock Tower was built in 1899 by the term district governor Mahmut Bey. To be seen easily from every side of the district, was built on a high rock mass. Made of cut stone and has clocks on all four sides. Works with weekly wind up. The clock rings with a brass knob. One of the symbols of Sivrihisar.



İHSAN ERDEMGİL MANSION

Sivrihisar

Atatürk came to Sivrihisar on March 7, 1922. During those hard days of the War of Independence, Atatürk stayed İhsan Erdemgil's mansion for three days. Atatürk, who controls the units in front of the day, uses the address of İhsan Erdemgil as the headquarters at night.



ARMENIAN CHURCH

Sivrihisar

There was campanile on both sides of the church which was built in 1881. Because of made of red cut stone, the building called Red Church is decorated with vague frescoes indistinctly. Baptism room on the back of the church, masjid on the south is being existed.



ZAIMAĞA MANSION

Sivrihisar

The meeting of the Council of Ministers was held at Zaimağa Mansion. This meeting took its place in history as the first meeting of the Council of Ministers outside Ankara.



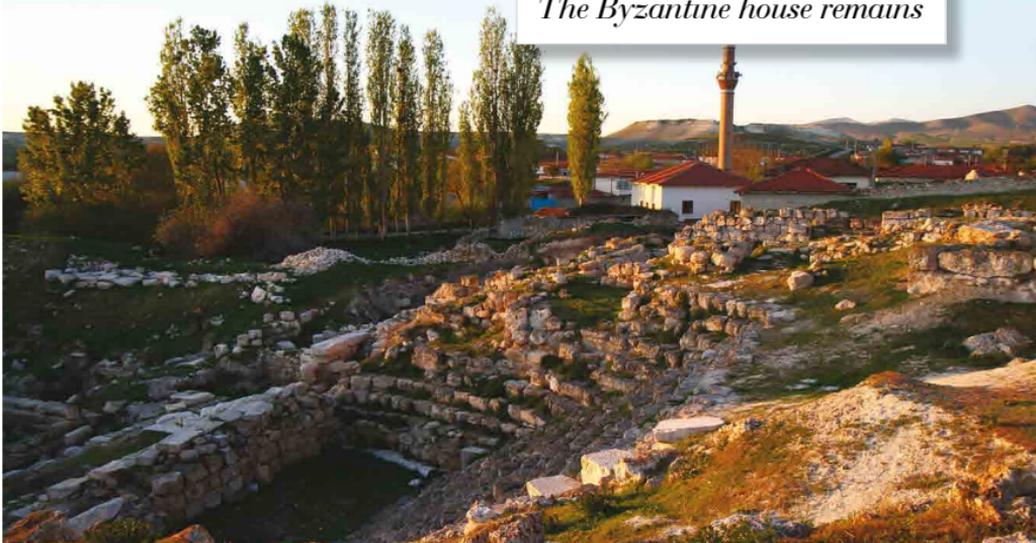
PESSINUS / BALLIHISAR

Sivrihisar

Pessinus, on the Ankara-Eskişehir road, which is 13 km south of Sivrihisar is in Ballıhisar. On the ancient city which is on the Eski Kral Yolu, the ancient village of Ballıhisar was founded. Where the main goddess named Phrygians Cybele is located, it is known as one of the most important worship places



The Byzantine house remains



KARACAKAYA GELİN KIZ PHRYGIAN ROCK CEMETERY

Sivrihisar

It is a one-roomed cemetery with a saddle roof, triangular pediment.



KARAKAYA CEMETRY

Sivrihisar

The chamber tomb, carved into the volcanic rock mass under the earth just beside the village graveyard, is one of the most grateful examples of typical Phrygian rock tombs.



MAHMUT SUZANI MAUSOLEUM

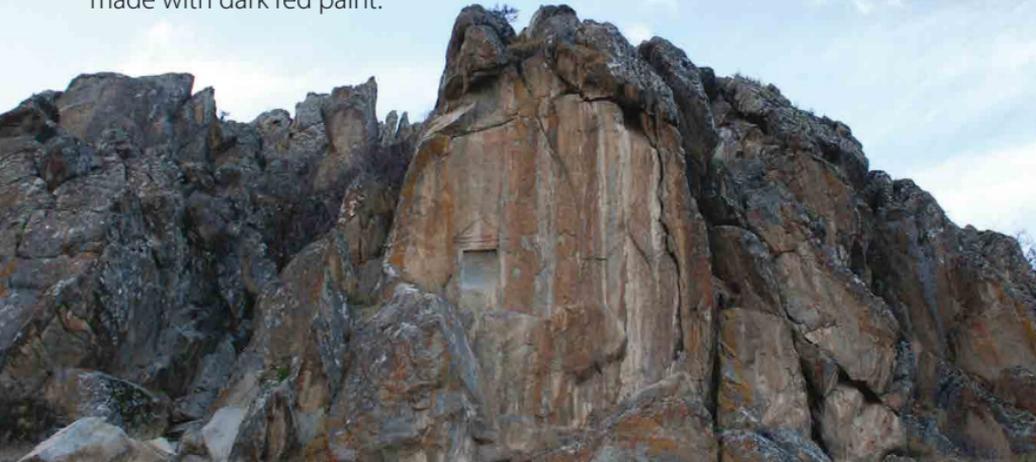
Sivrihisar

It was built in 1348. It was built by Hoca Sadreddin Yakub Bin Hoca Bahadır Ömer.

BÖĞÜRTLEN BALKAYASI PHRYGIANS ROCK MONUMENT

Sivrihisar

In the south of Böğürtlen village, it is carved into the steep face of the high rock mass, also called Balkaya. It symbolizes front shape of a saddle roof, triangular pediment building. There is a rectangular shallow niche symbolizing the door in the middle. Unlike known typical Phrygian monuments, pediments and geometric decorations on the front were made with dark red paint.



The VILLAGE OF ZEY *Sivrihisar*

These monuments, which constitute unique examples of Phrygian rock art, belongs to the Zey Castle Phrygian settlement 1 km south of this area.

KUMA BATH *Sivrihisar*

The bath, which is believed to have been built before the year of 407, has characteristic of Turkish Baths.

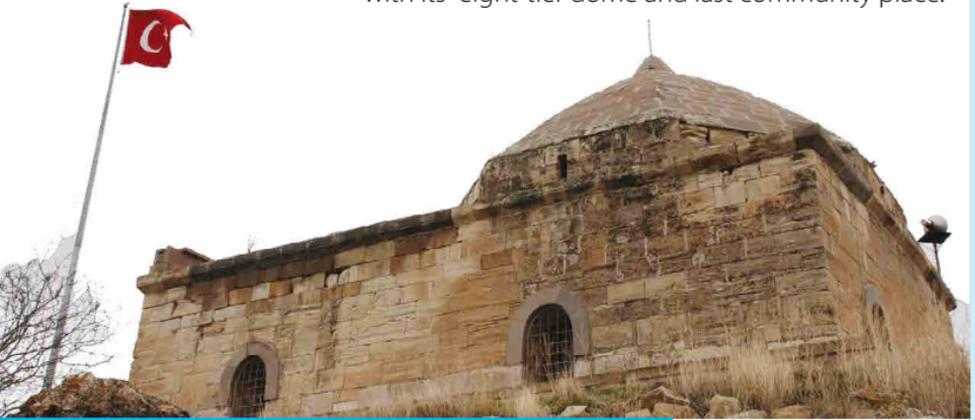
TEKÖREN VILLAGE *Sivrihisar*

A large archaeological site with Bronze and Iron Age materials in the north east of the village, consisting of altar carved into the rocks, room tomb and grape crushing pool and altar a large with rock-cut steps has an open air sanctuary of the Phrygian period.

Mülk Village

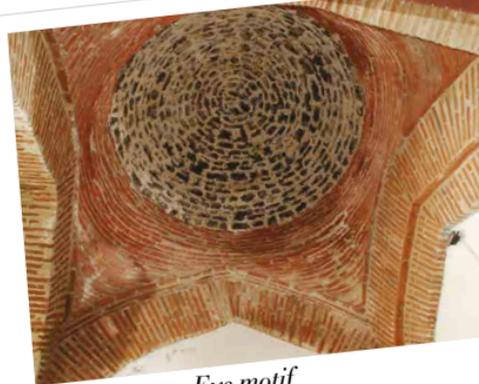
DOĞAN ASLAN MESCİDİ *Sivrihisar*

It was built in 1247 by Dogan Aslan Bey who is flagbearer of II.Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev. It has a different architecture from the buildings in the region with its eight-tier dome and last community place.

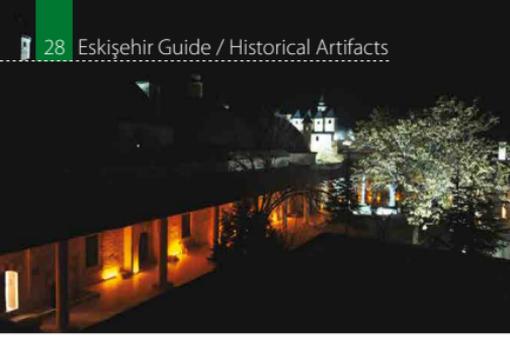


HAMAMKARAHİSAR MOSQUE *Sivrihisar*

It was built in 1259 by Emir Seyfettin Kızıl in Hamamkarahisar Village.



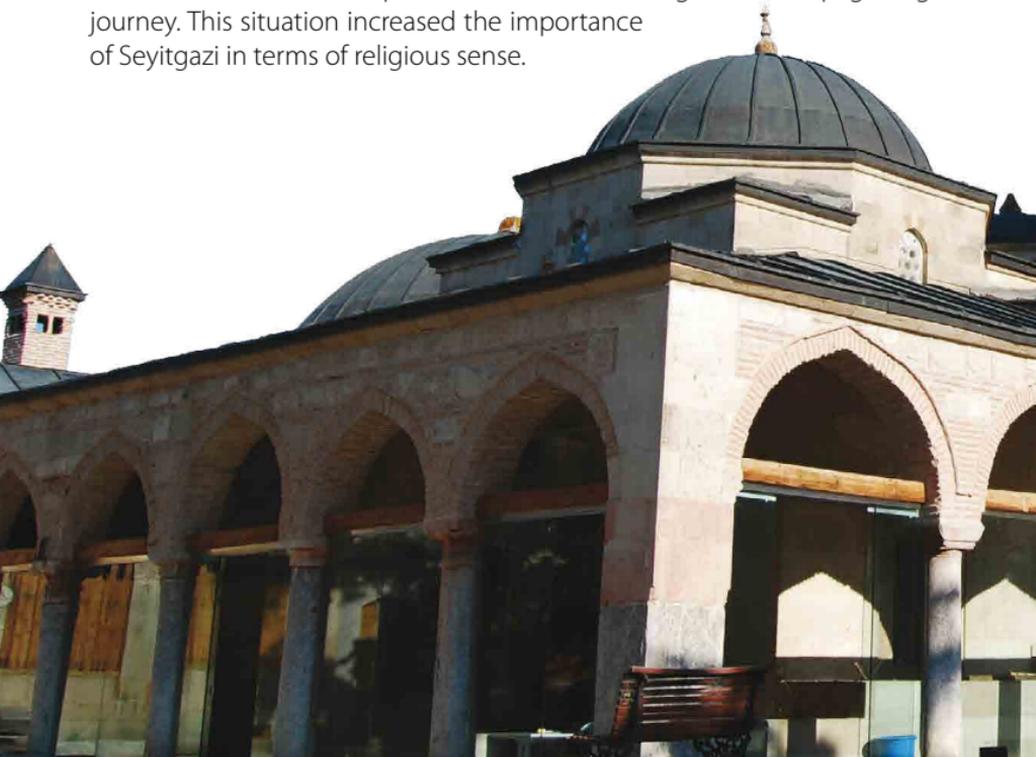
Eye motif
“Look at everything with example “



SEYYİD BATTAL GAZİ COMPLEX

Seyitgazi

According to legend the tomb of Seyyid Battal Gazi was found as a dream result. I.Alaeddin Keykubat's mother Ümmühan Hatun here, first of all, had a shrine, then a mosque made. The current complex took its form around the mausoleum. Ottomans, added madrasa, hospice, lodge and dervish convent to shrine and mosque. The buildings that were repaired by II.Beyazıt and Sultan I. Selim were enriched with additions from Fatih Sultan Mehmet period. Kanuni Sultan Süleyman, would visit Seyitgazi during his campaigns to Iran, and have some additions built to complex. His army hosted in Seyitgazi while they were going to Iraq Campaign and had Matrakçı Nasih Seyitgazi miniature made. IV.Murat here had a caravanserai built, during Revan Campaign. Seyitgazi took place on Istanbul-Baghdad-Hijaz road and would be accommodation point for those who had gone to the pilgrimage journey. This situation increased the importance of Seyitgazi in terms of religious sense.





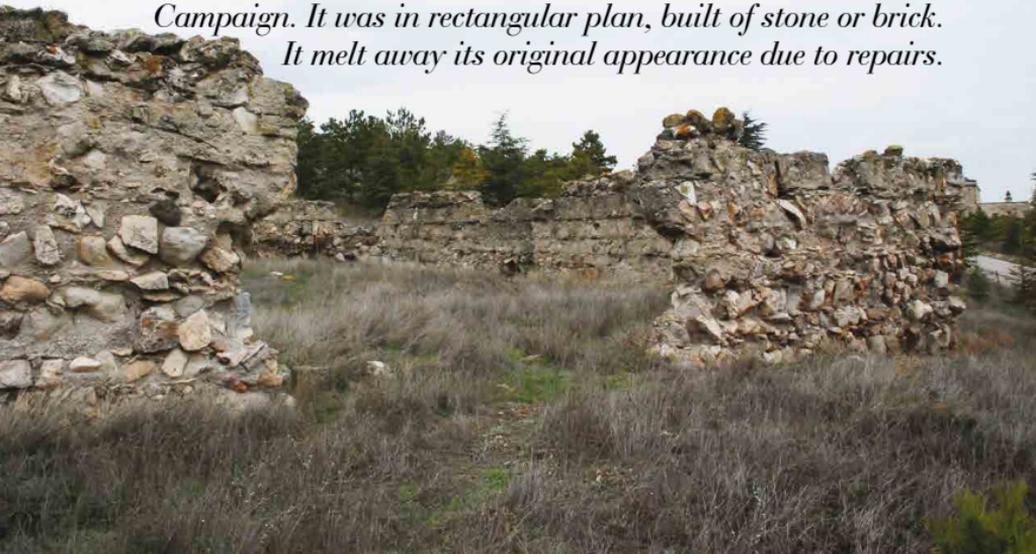
ŞUCAEDDİN VELİ and COMPLEX Seyitgazi *Seyitgazi*

According to Velâyetnâme-i Sultan Şücâeddîn, who gave very important information about Sultan Sucaeddin lived in the first half of the 15th century, has seen periods of Çelebi Mehmed, II.Murad, is an important combatant veteran of Greek Dervishes clan.



DEVELİK HAN *Seyitgazi*

Seyitgazi district center is in Derebenek neighborhood. It was built by IV.Murat in 1635 while he were going to Yerevan Campaign. It was in rectangular plan, built of stone or brick. It melt away its original appearance due to repairs.



SELJUK BATH

Seyitgazi

The Seyitgazi district center is located on Afyon Eskişehir road, in the neighborhood of İkiçeşme. It was built during the Ottoman period and restored during the Republican period.



URYAN BABA MAUSOLEUM *Seyitgazi*

It is stated that this dervish lodge was made in the period after the 15th century.



MELİK GAZİ MAUSOLEUM *Seyitgazi Seyitgazi*

Therefore, the dervish lodge is an authority lodge on behalf of Malik Ghazi in Eskişehir. Turkey and Malik Ghazi memories in this sense of identity in this region which left traces of great heroism in Islamic culture is still fresh. The establishment of a dervish lodge for his blessed name, even if he was not buried here is also an extremely important point of action in the formation of national beings alongside the roots of people's religious beliefs. Melikgazi (Melekgazi a) Mausoleum is in Seyitgazi district, Dogancay village.

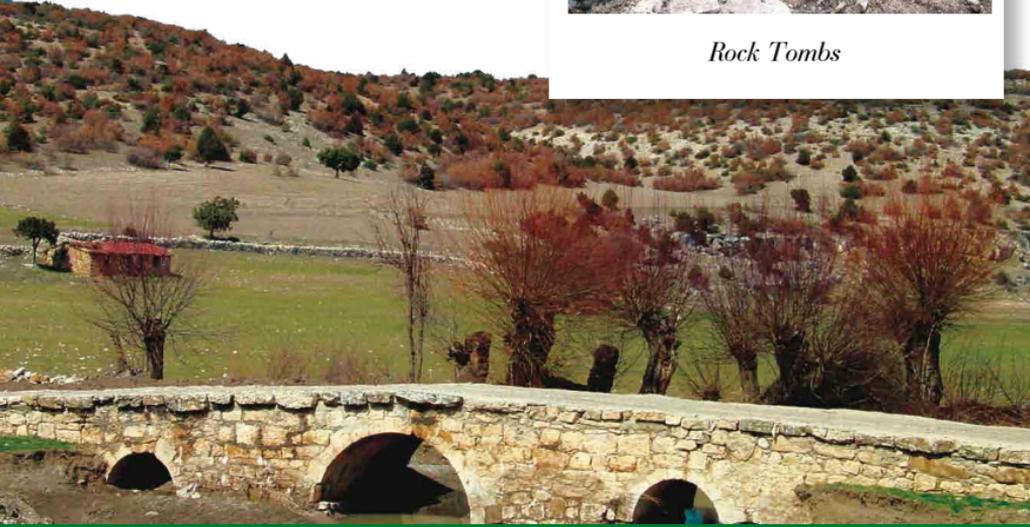


BARDAKÇI *Seyitgazi*

Today, there is Bardakci village settlement on the ancient city. It is on the south of the ancient road. It was founded in the Roman era, have been preserved in the Byzantine era, has been central to the importance of the diocese. Then it lost its importance.



Rock Tombs



THE SETTLEMENT OF KEÇİÇAYIRI *Seyitgazi*



It is settlement which is near of Bardakçı where prehistoric periods as well as Roman and Early Christian periods are found.



Arrow head made by tinderbox



The brooch which is used commonly by Phrygians: fibula



The Oldest Unknown City Of Eskişehir **KÜLLÜOBA HÖYÜK** *Seyitgazi*

Located 1.3 km south of Yenikent village. An excavation has been carried out almost continuously throughout the excavations from the end of the Late Chalcolithic Age (3500 BC) to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (1900 BC).



SOLON'S CEMETERY (LIONS TEMPLE)

Tomb



It is located at the beginning of the monumental chamber tombs of the Roman period with facade architecture.

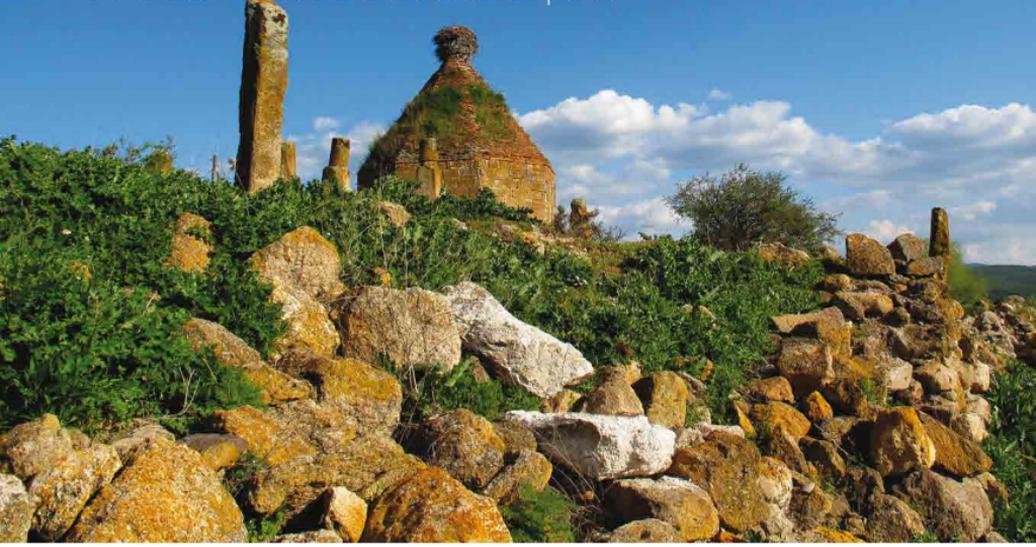
Half is carved into a rock mass adjacent to one of the east village home Yarım Ağa. The first construction goes back to the Phrygian period. It was used a second time in Roman era, especially with the monumental relief arrangements made in the front. In the acroterium triangular pediment, which is processed as a high relief, there is a shield in the middle and one of the eagle reliefs on both sides. There are two lion reliefs disposed on opposite both sides of the crater, in the middle, in the tabula ansata under the pediment. The cemetery takes its name from the Solon name in the inscription on the door lintel of the main room. Also known as Lion Shrine due to the lion reliefs.



HIKMET BABA TOMB

Kümbet

It is on a rocky hill the village Kümbet. It was dated to the 13th century with plan, technical and material features. It has an octagonal trunk from the outside and a circle plan from the inside. The body is woven with cut stone and covered with a pyramidal cone roof from brick. Marble architectural pieces belonging to the Byzantine period were used at the entrance gate. It can be understood from the inscriptions on the grave officials that the burial area was used until the Ottoman period.

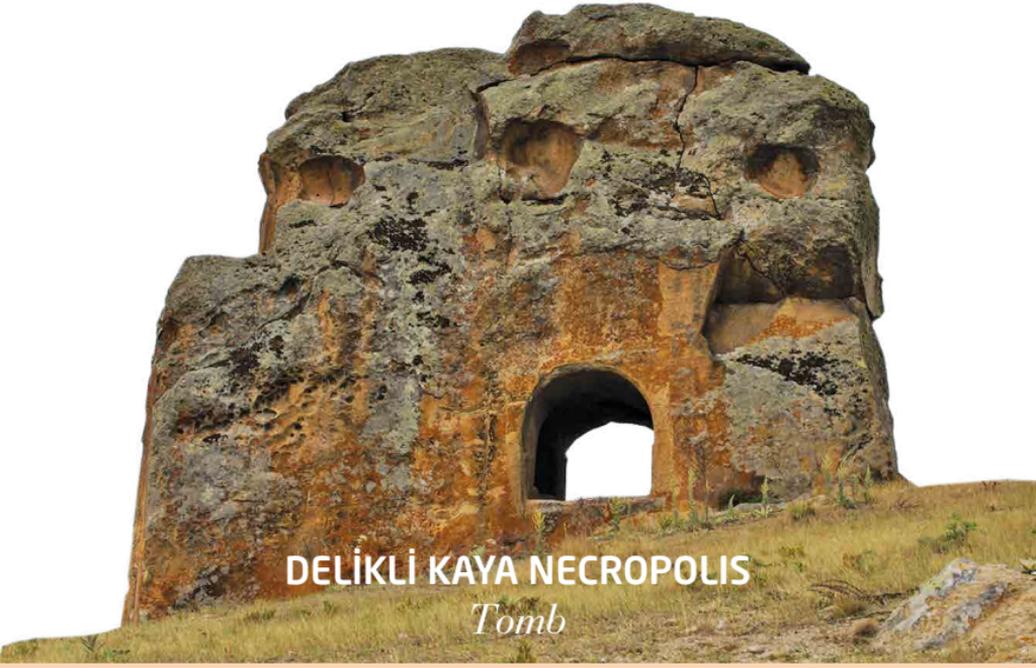


KORESTAN NECROPOLIS

Tomb

Located 1 km northeast of the village Kümbet. It consists of 12 room graves on the lower rock masses. Some graves attract attention with their relieved entrance similar to Phrygian door-type grave stalls.





DELİKLİ KAYA NECROPOLIS

Tomb

Located 1 km north of the Kümbet village. It consists of chamber graves carved from rocks. The most impressive one of graves was the grave with monumental entrance and 7 vault grave sites, inclusive. It is understood from the inscription that it belongs to a Roman noble family.

ASMACIK İNLERİ ROCK GRAVES

Tomb

Located 1 km west of the village Kümbet. The cemeteries carved in the south and west faces of the rock mass belong to the Phrygian, Roman and Byzantine period. In Asmainler, rock cemeteries can be seen with Tabanca Kaya settlement.



BERBER İNİ ROCK PHRYGIAN ROCK MONUMENT BYZANTINE ROCK CHURCH *Tomb*



Berber İni Castle is about 300 m northeast of Asar Castle. In the eastern face of the rock cliffs, with a two-dimensional processed acroterium and saddle roof, there is a small Phrygian cult monument. On the south side, there is a Byzantine rock church.

FETHİYE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE *Tomb*

In the south of Fethiye villages, woodlands and rocky areas in the Roman and Byzantine monumental rock cemeteries show that the cultures of Phrygian rocky was continued by the next labor. Located right near the architectural remains indicating the presence of an ancient settlement.



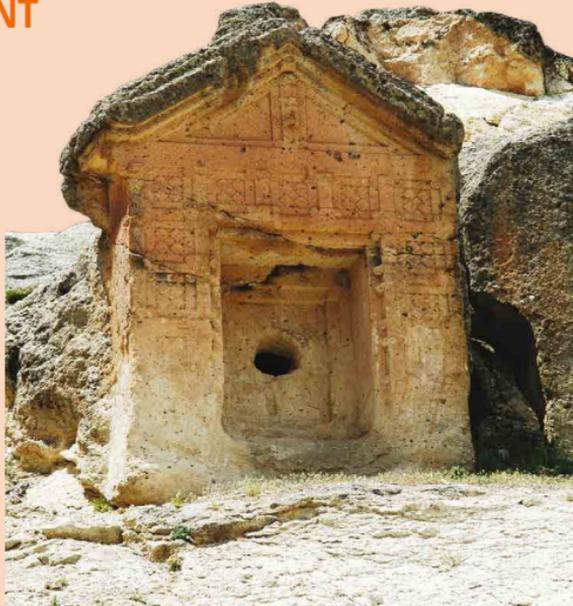


ASAR CASTLE *Tomb*

Located 3 km north-east of the village of Tomb, on a rocky hill dominating the mountain roads following Tomb Valley and Beldere Route. It's a typical Phrygian castle. There is a ramped entrance with steps from the north. The vaulted monumental cistern stepped into with stairs, silos carved into the main rock and rocky places are important. The inside ornaments and façade architecture are worth seeing in one section of the room graves.

BAHŞEYİŞ MONUMENT *Tomb*

Located 1 km southwest of Gökbağçe village. By the people of the region is known as "Bahşış Fountain". The gable roof is carved from rock and with the flattened side walls, it is similar to sentry box. Three-dimensional view of the monument to further strengthen the deep niche, symbolizes a entrance. There is a well that descends from the top of the roof to the base of the roof.+





SEYRECEK NECROPOLIS *Tomb*

Most opened, destroyed Roman and Early Byzantine cemeteries carved into the rock of are spread over a large area of woodland. In addition, the walls of the water retention pool, which can be dated to the Late Roman, Early Byzantine period, are noteworthy with the masonry technique, even if it is ruined today.

THE BYZANTINE SETTLEMENT OF ZAHREN RIVER

Tomb

Located in a deep green valley near the summit of Mount Turkmen, between Göcenoluk (Yeniköy) and Sandiközü villagers. Belonging to Hellenistic turn, ornamental rock cemeteries and multi-storey Byzantine rock sites carved into the rocks are interesting structures.





Earthenware, oil-lamp



Earthenware, kantharos



Earthenware, figure playing aulos



Earthenware, crucible



HAN UNDERGROUND SETTLEMENT

There are underground galleries carved into the rocks that will pay attention to the visitors in the Han.



Belonging to Sultan Resat Period
OTTOMAN SANJAK Han



BATH Han

Located to the south west of Hüsrev Paşa Mosque. It is thought that the building, which does not have a book, is the bath mentioned in Hüsrev Pasha Foundation and it was built between 1631-1638 years.



HÜSREV PAŞA MOSQUE
Han

The mosque, which is the most important structure of the Menzil Complex, built between the viziers of Murat IV and Husrev Pasha by the years of the 1631-1638, is undamaged today and open to use.



AKHİSAR KALE HAN *Han*

Located on a rock high in the village of Akhisar. Phrygian, Roman, Byzantine rock cemeteries can be seen.

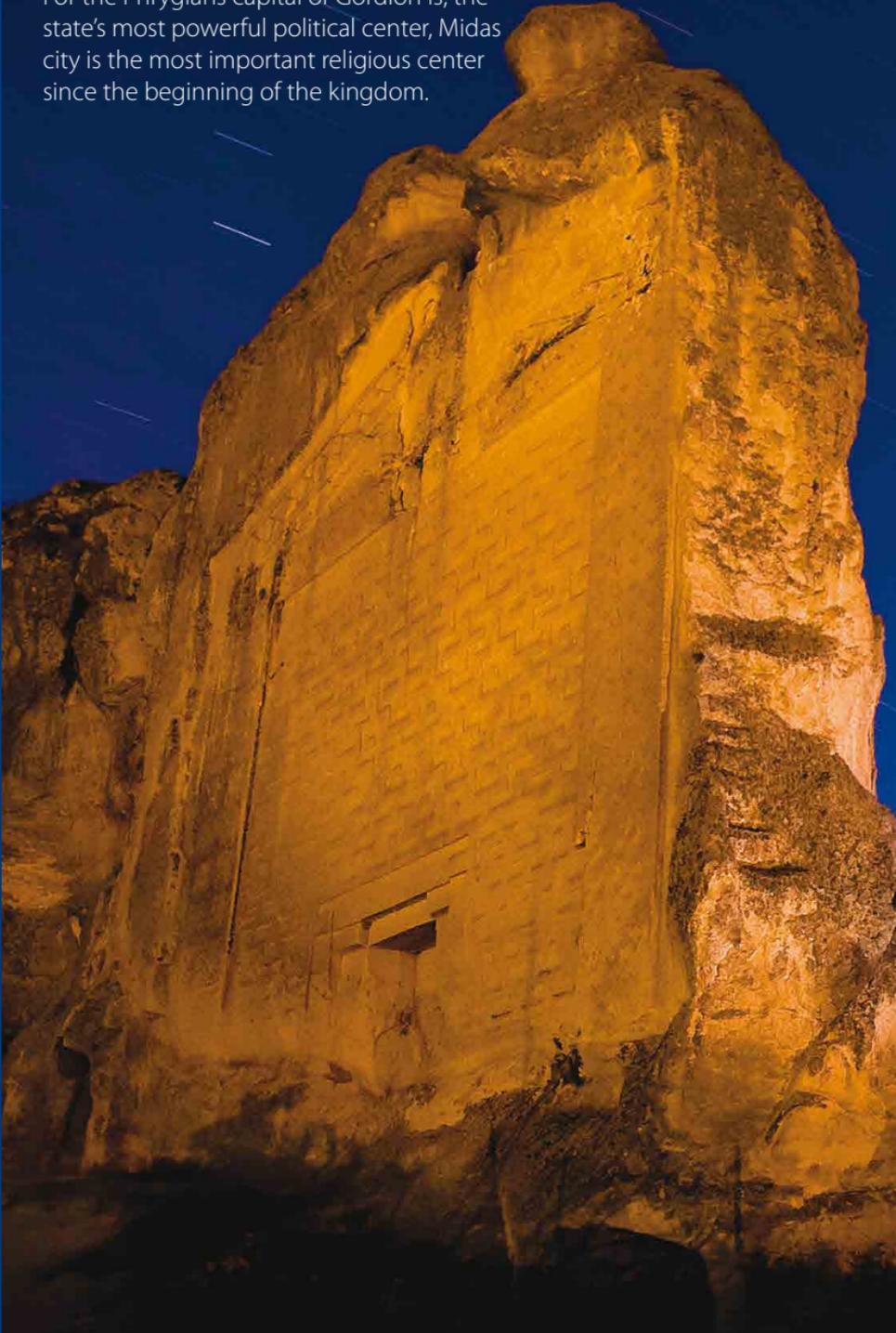
BAŞARA *Han*

Başara village is located 5 km south east of Han. The Roman and Byzantine settlements in the immediate vicinity of the village have recently brought to light two churches belonging to the Byzantine period.



The Vicinity of Yazılıkaya

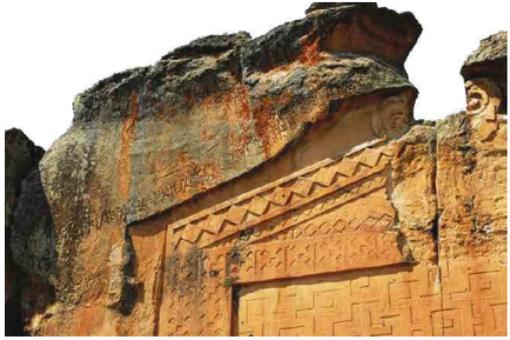
For the Phrygians capital of Gordion is; the state's most powerful political center, Midas city is the most important religious center since the beginning of the kingdom.



FIRST INSCRIPTION

In the top left of the pediment, it is located on the smoothed bedrock. It is written from left to right in a curved line starting from the left corner of the forehead to the acroterium. 11 m long. The letter length is 0.45 m - 0.40 m. The words Fire and Midai are also seen in the inscription.

There are three inscriptions in this cult monument facing the east.



SECOND INSCRIPTION

Located on the right side of the monument. It's written from left to right. The length is 4.75 m. The font size is 0.25 m.

THIRD INSCRIPTION

The inscription, located in the niche to the left of the monument, continues from the left wall of the niche, on the back wall and right wall. The length is 4.45 m. The font size is 0.40 m - 0.45 m.



YAZILIKAYA PLATFORM



Rock Façade (Building Front)

The façade represents a rock-cut frontal ceiling of a rectangular planned, mezzanine residential house. There is a niche in this façade which is symbolizing the goddess sculpture or the door with its covered relief. The goddess, even if it is symbolic with the event of epiphany in the rock temple, makes people feel their presence.



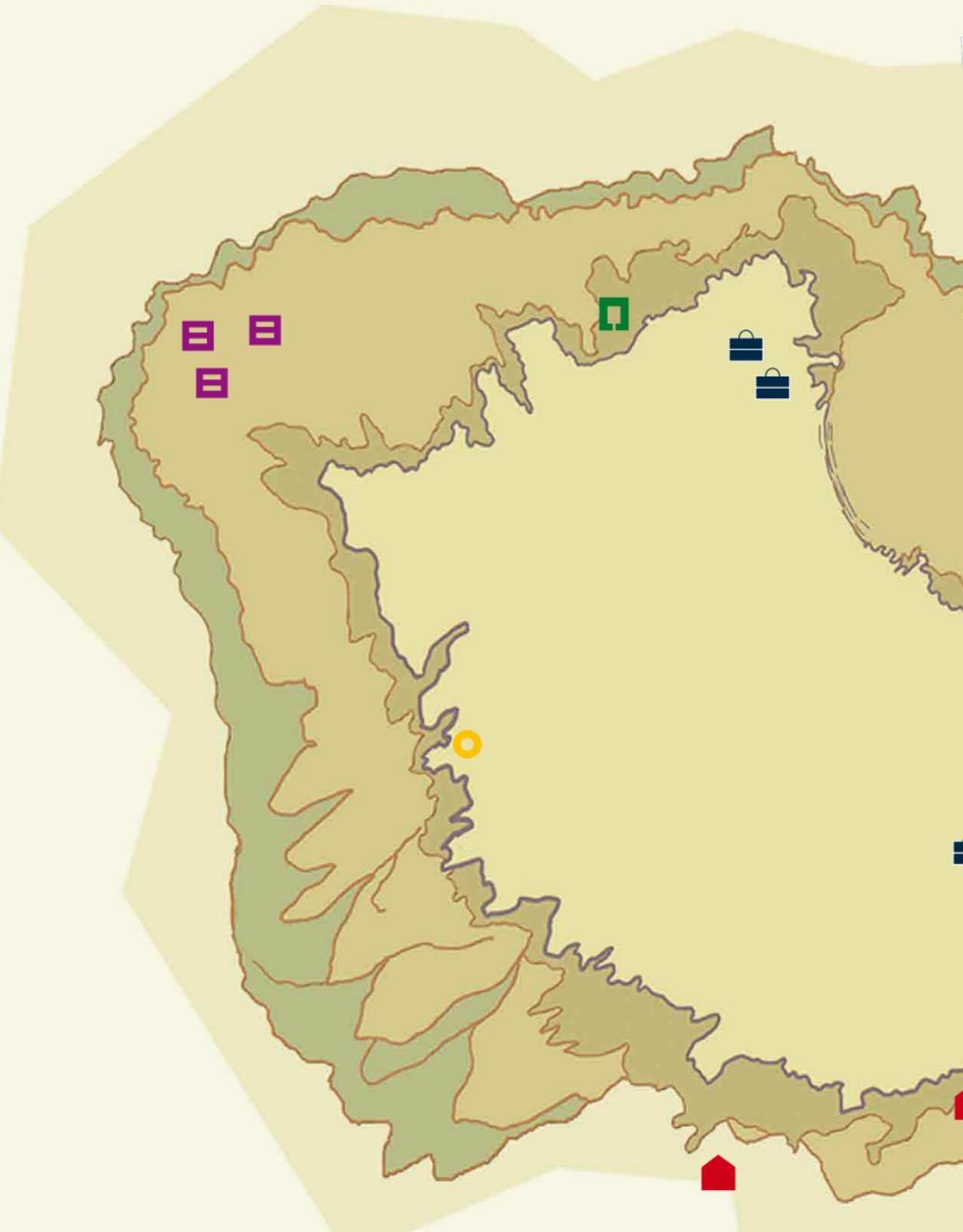
Rock Altar

It is a three-dimensional cult structure carved from the main rock, where sacrifices and offerings are offered to God in prayer. With Idol or idols in the shape of a round head, quadrangular body or a simple curve symbolizing the Goddess, these idols take the form of rock steps reaching.



Rock Cemetery

It is family graveyard carved into rooms on the upright side of the rocks. The original Phrygian rock tomb reflects the carved shape of a wooden Phrygian house. When viewed from the look across, the small, rectangular, or chimney-like doorway marks the location of the tomb. The plan of grave chamber is rectangular or square. The ceiling is mostly in the form of saddle with a curved side.





Rock Niche

On the vertical surfaces of the rocks are oval or rectangular shallow cavities in the elevations that are usually easily accessible from the ground. There is a goddess statue or relief on the back wall.

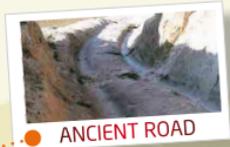


Rock Cistern

It is corresponded to the water reservoirs of today. The demand of water are served by piling up rain and snow water. As water level decreases, water is reached by rock steps.



● BİTMEMİŞ MONUMENT



● ANCIENT ROAD



● MIDAS MONUMENT



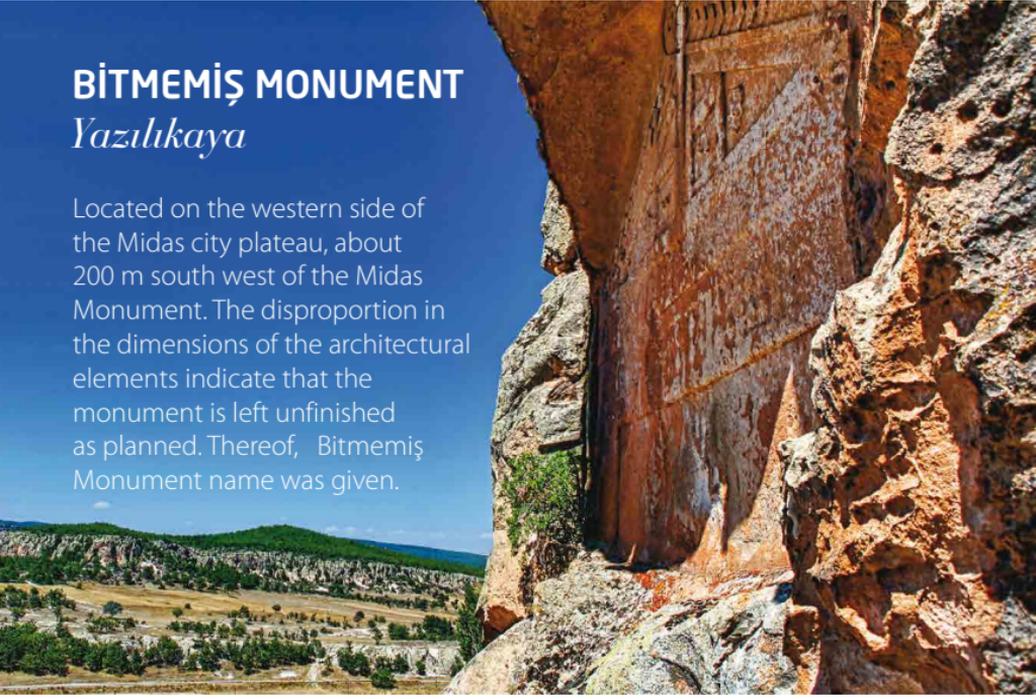
● SÜMBÜLLÜ MONUMENT



BİTMEMİŞ MONUMENT

Yazılıkaya

Located on the western side of the Midas city plateau, about 200 m south west of the Midas Monument. The disproportion in the dimensions of the architectural elements indicate that the monument is left unfinished as planned. Thereof, Bitmemiş Monument name was given.



Little Yazılıkaya

AREYASTİS MONUMENT

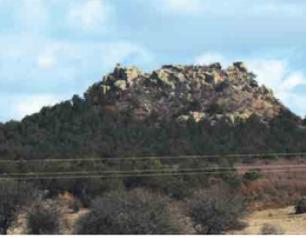
Located on one of the rocks about 130 far away from the road on the west of Çatalkaya - Yazılıkaya road, 1.7 km north of Yazılıkaya village.





AKPARA CASTLE

Located in the southeastern part of the rocky plains rising to the southeast of the village of Çukurca. It's a Phrygian castle. The monumental entrance in the east direction is reached by rock steps on this side. There have been carved places and silo pits in the Castle. There are rock tombs in the skirts belonging to the Roman and Byzantine periods.



GÖKGÖZ CASTLE

During the Phrygian period it is the police station of the Pişmiş Castle. Entrance is in the west. There are Niches, cisterns and steps carved into the rock on the plateau.



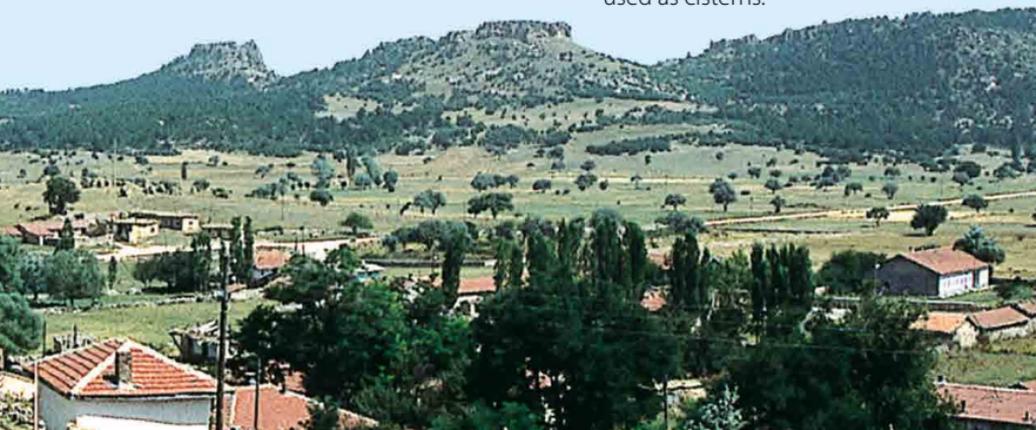
PIŞMIŞ CASTLE

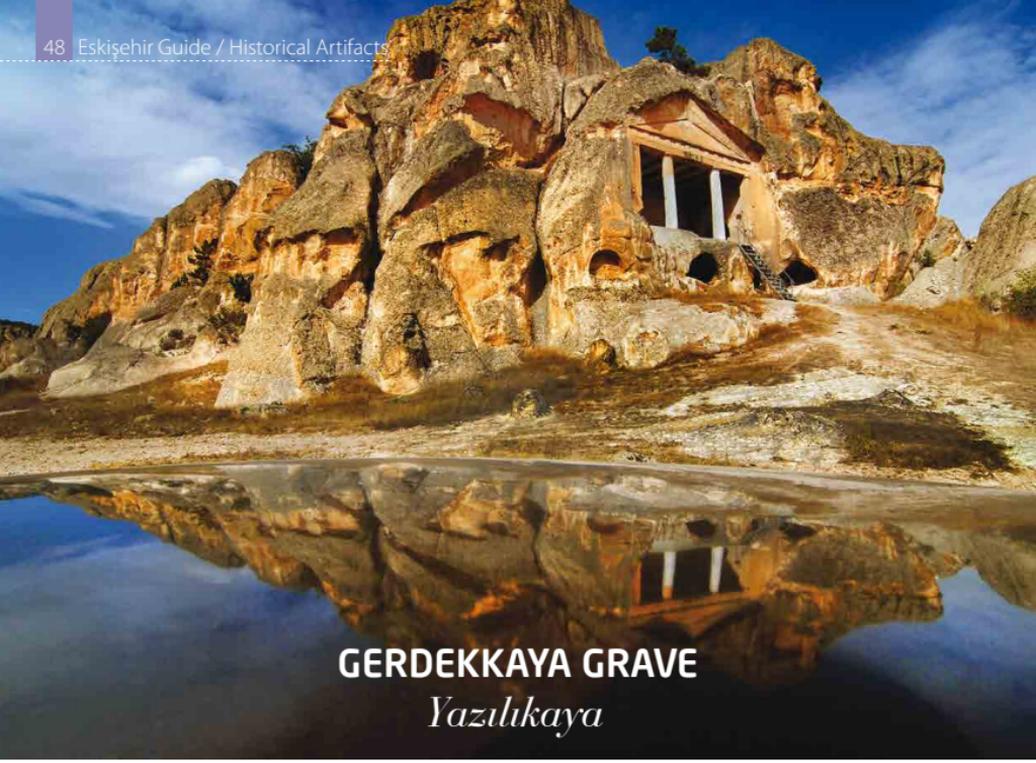
Located 1.2 km north of the village of Yazılıkaya. Located 108 m above the valley level, on the rocky plateau. There are 3 entrances in the northeast, east and south directions. The Wall basement blocks are observed on the rock blocks. The carved places into the rocks, the silo pits and the monumental rock cascade built by the steps are worth seeing. It was used as a fortress in the end of the Middle Ages after the Phrygians. On the southwest slope of the castle is Phrygian rock tomb on an independent rock mass.



KOCABAŞ CASTLE

On the high rocky plateau there are wide space bases, silos and pits used as cisterns.





GERDEKKAYA GRAVE

Yazılıkaya

It was carved into eastern face of a large rock mass, in Doganli Valley, 500 m southwest of Çukurca village. In the doric order, the triangular pediment and fringe are in temple front format, carried by two columns. Two grave chambers next to each other from two separate doors are located behind the monumental entrance hall. There are vaulted synclines on the side and rear walls of the rooms. The tomb, which is dated to the Hellenistic Age (3-1th century BC), being made some additions and changes, was continued to be used In Byzantine and Roman periods.

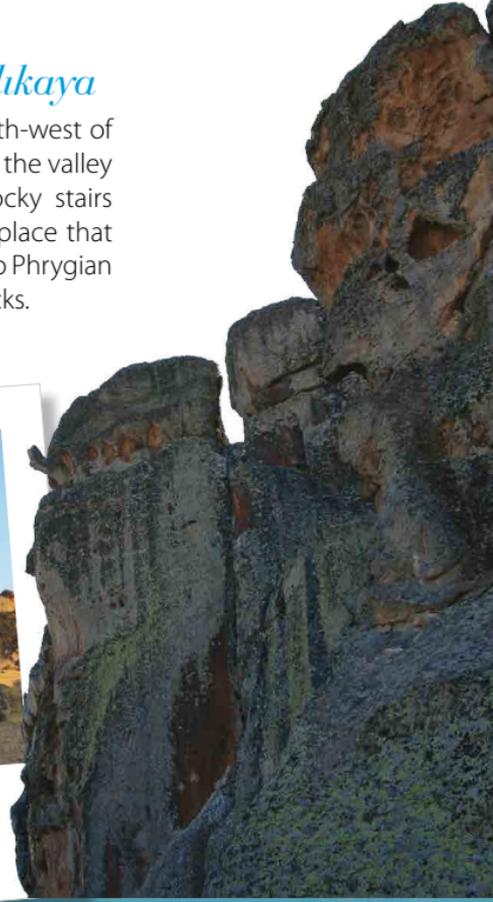
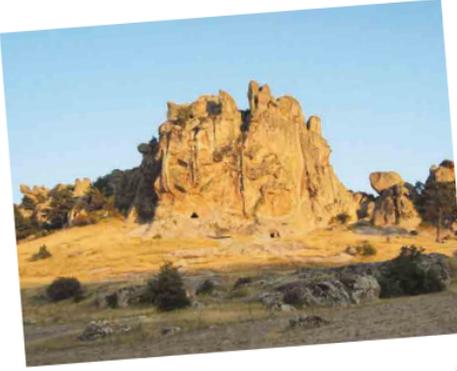
HAMAMKAYA PHRYGIAN ROCK TOMB *Yazılıkaya*

Located at 500 m north of the Gerdekkaya Rock Tomb. Carved into the northern face of volcanic rock mass. Consists of two one after another rooms. The second room is a next one addition. The figurative relief pattern, which is very worn in the panel divided into two parts under the entrance of the facade is important.



DEVEBOYNU CASTLE *Yazılıkaya*

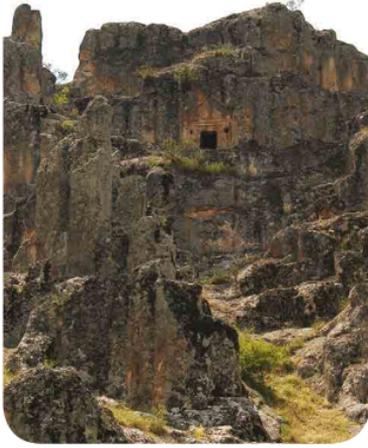
Located on a rocky plateau, 1.5 km north-west of the village of Çukurca, quite high above the valley floor. It can be reached by narrow rocky stairs from the northeast. It is a surveillance place that controls the Doganli Valley. There are two Phrygian rock tombs in the northwest skirt of Rocks.



DOĞANLI CASTLE *Yazılıkaya*

Doganli Castle is by the side of Çukurca village. When viewed from afar, it is the most remarkable rock structure of the valley with a looking head of goshawk. It consists of seven layer carved into the rock. The passing between the floors is provided by rock stairs. The grave chapels and places used as warehouses attract attention.

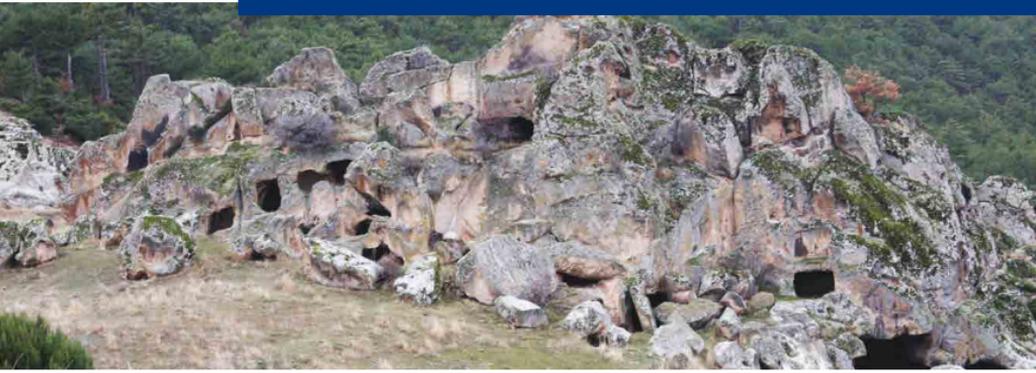




YAPILDAK ASAR KAYA

Yazılıkaya

It is located on a rocky plateau about 600 m southwest of the village of Yapıldak. The eastern part is surrounded by rock face. In this section, there is a two-room Phrygian rock tomb with large cisterns and silos with staircase for Phrygian settlement and monumental, embossed entrance. Room tombs with relief ornamental monumental facades belonging to the Roman and Byzantine period in the western part, which descend with a slight incline towards the valley level, are impressive.



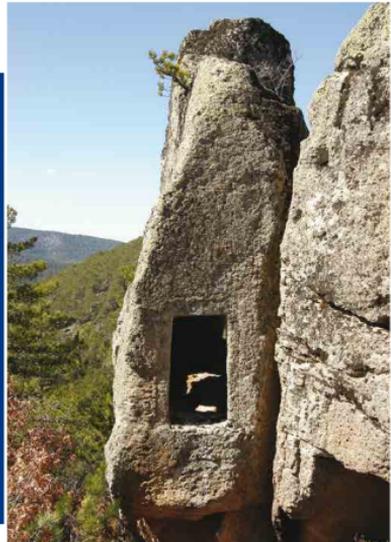
İNLİ KAYA *Yazılıkaya*

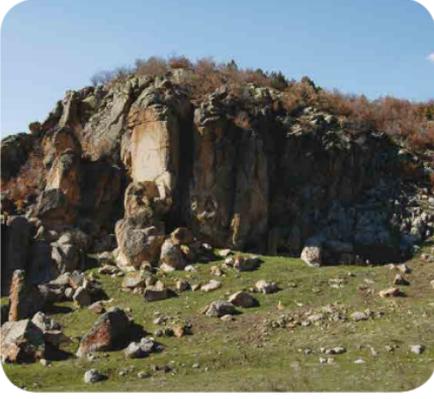
İnli Kaya is located in the village of Gökçeğüney (Tonra), which is located between Yapıldak and Yazılıkaya and the villagers, north of the connection road. It has byzantine graves and rocky places.

DUBECİK CASTLE

Yazılıkaya

It is on a rock platte surrounded by wooded hills in the south of the village of Yapıldak. On the north, west and south sides of the rock, there are rock graves belonging to the Phrygian and Roman periods. The upper part of the rock is flattened and arranged as a watchtower.





AYTEREK CASTLE

Yazılıkaya

Located in the southeastern part of the rocky plains rising at the southeast of the village of Çukurca. It's a Phrygian castle. The monumental entrance where is in the east direction is reached by rock steps on this side. There have been places carved into the main rock and silo pits in the Castle. There are rock tombs in the skirts belonging to the Roman and Byzantine periods.

YAPILDAK KARANLIK DERE *Yazılıkaya*

From an ancient road, starting from 1.3 km south east of Yapıldak village and continuing towards Karatepe , transportation is provided. There are remains belonging to a square-shaped structure on the southern end of the ancient road about 1.5 km south east of Yapıldak and 500 m east of this structure, being carved into the eastern face of the volcanic rock block about 140 m north of the ancient road, rock tomb belonging



to Roman period, crosses made of sculpture on the west side of the same rock block and seven-armed candlesticks. Along the ancient road leading to the ancient and modern mining town, which starts 1.5 km east from the village of Yapıldak and is located on the southern skirts of Karatepe rubble depositions show that there is a dense Roman settlement around the ancient road and are different grave types identified and the necropolis area.



SÜMBÜLLÜ MONUMENT

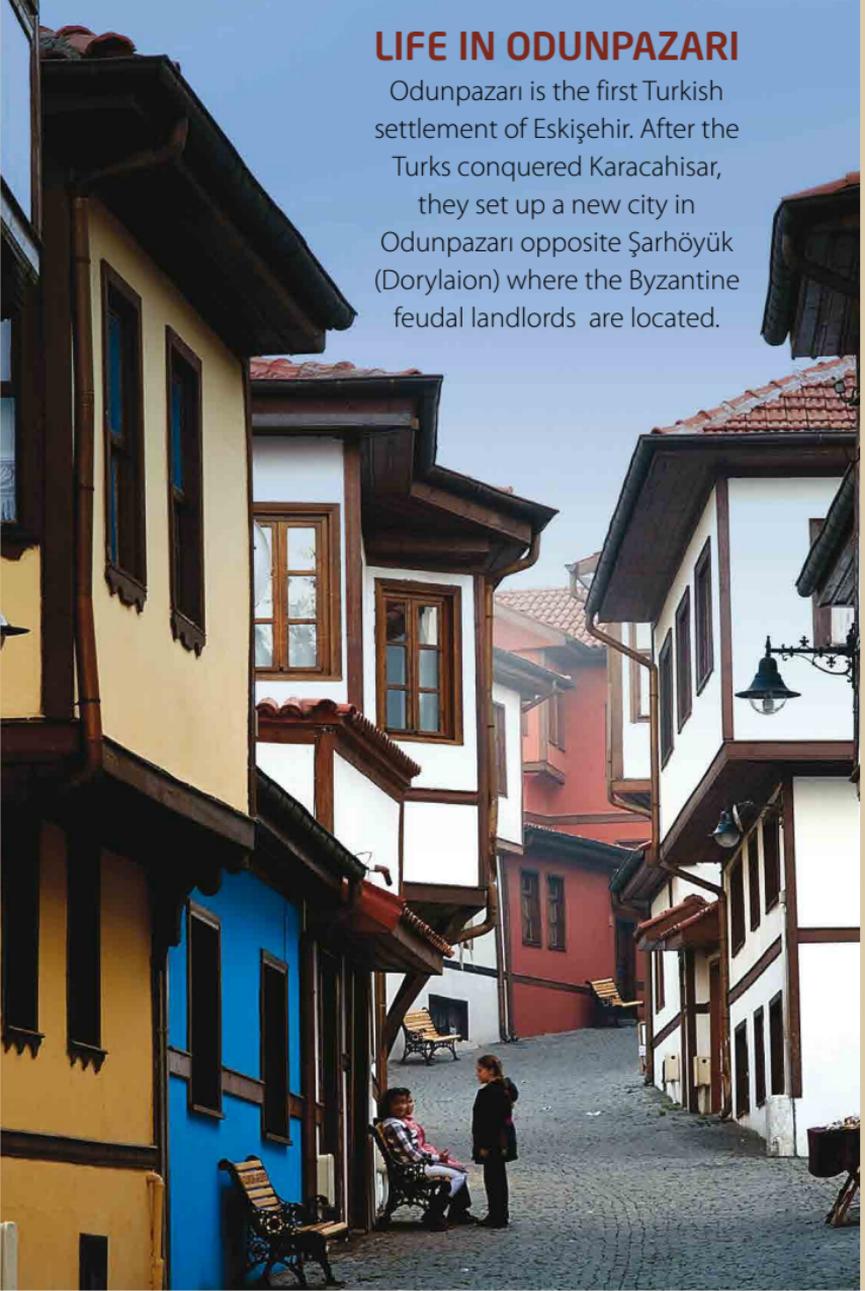
Yazılıkaya

Located on the eastern edge of the Midas city plateau, about 50 m south of the ancient road leading up to the plateau. This name was given because the acroterium of monument was resembled to hyacinth. This type of acroterium is only seen in this monument. On the triangular forehead there are

symmetrical relief windows on both sides of the middle stand. The rectangular façade wall is enclosed by a thick frame symbolizing the side walls. The frames are decorated with square panels over them. Rectangular niche covers the whole facade between the side walls. The interior is decorated with reliefs and carving squares that resemble checkerboard.

LIFE IN ODUNPAZARI

Odunpazarı is the first Turkish settlement of Eskişehir. After the Turks conquered Karacahisar, they set up a new city in Odunpazarı opposite Şarhöyük (Dorylaion) where the Byzantine feudal landlords are located.





KURŞUNLU COMPLEX

Kurşunlu Complex is the work belongs to the 16th century Ottoman period. It was established by Çoban Mustafa Pasha who Ottoman State viziers in 1517.





ALAEDDİN MOSQUE

It was made in the period of Anatolian Seljuk State in 1267 during the period of III.Gyaseddin Keyhüsrev.

Odunpazarı Municipality **ESKİŞEHİR HANDICRAFTS BAZAAR**

It is in the section which is called "Tabhane" in Kurşunlu Complex. Handicrafts such as meerschaum, marbling art, gilding, calligraphy, silverwork, rug, carpet weaving are made and sold at the bazaar next to Meerschaum Museum.



Odunpazarı Municipality **ATLIHAN HANDICRAFTS BAZAAR**

In the 1850s, it was built by Takattin Bey for accommodation of people working at marketplaces, travelers and villagers from the surrounding villages, towns and cities, of both themselves and their animals. Atlıhan, consisting of two floor, as the ground and the first floor, have units at which meerschaum was produced and sold. Other traditional handicraft products may also be seen at the bazaar.



Glass, Tile and Ceramic Bazaar **ARASTA**

It is a tourist market created by Odunpazarı Municipality with the reconstruction of a building group in Urban Site in 2012.



KIRK AMBAR BAZAAR

Kirk Ambar Bazaar, which is one of the new venues of the historic Odunpazarı, is full of surprises with its authentic atmosphere. The restaurant offers local specialties to its guests which is located inside. The most important feature of Kirk Ambar, full of shops and workshops where many handicrafts from meerschaum to glass are included, is that its run by female entrepreneurs.



OTTOMAN HOUSE

The building at Dede Neighbourhood is a typical example of the wooden civil architecture of the 19th century. The house belonging to Halil İbrahim Efendi (Sipahioğlu), one of the first term member of parliament, and known as "Yeşil Efendi Evi" has a special importance because Atatürk was hosted here. The reserved section of the house was opened in 1984 after the restoration and arrangements made.



ŞEYH ŞEHABEDDİN SÜHREVERDİ ZAWİYAH

It was called "Salı Tekkesi" since in the past, it was regularly gathered every Tuesday at zawiya. In the Zawiya, Sheikh Şehabettin Suhreverdi are lied who arrived in Anatolia as the embassy of the Abbasid Caliphate, to invite Anatolian Seljuk Sultans, I.Alaeddin Keykubat and I.Izzeddin Keykavııs to Fütüvvet Organization. The Fütüvvet Organization including the Anatolian Seljuk Sultans, forms the basis of the Akhism in Anatolia. Then, one of the first cities formed by the Ahilik organization is Eskişehir.



Life in Porsuk and Vicinity

The name of the Porsuk River in the Phrygians and Byzantium period were Tymbris (Timbris). The fact that the river was named "Porsuk" was due to the Turks conquered it. According to the Rumor, the name of the famous Seljuk Commander Emir Porsuk, who served as the Castle Guard in Kütahya for a while in 1090, was given this brook.



HAMAMYOLU (SÜLEYMAN ÇAKIR) STREET



HOT WATERS



YEDİLER (SABAHATTİN GÜNDAĞ) PARK



According to a rumour, Yediler Park takes the name of seven saint.

İKİ EYLÜL STREET



İki Eylül Street is that reminds of the city's salvation day and hosts Esnaf Sarayı which was opened as the first modern shopping center in the city.



The Group of sculptors and Reşadiye Mosque in Taşbaşı takes on an enchanting atmosphere with its impressive illumination.

REŞADIYE MOSQUE

Reşadiye Mosque built by Sultan Reşad in 1916 was demolished and rebuilt between 1969-1978. It attracts attention with its beautiful architecture.



ESNAF SARAYI SHOPPING CENTER

On the first floors of Esnaf Sarayı which was opened as the first modern shopping center of Eskişehir in 1985, there are shops; and are offices and restaurants on the other floors.

ÇUKUR BAZAAR



Gift items could be purchased at Çukur Bazaar where meerschaum is processed and sold at stores, you can sip a cup of coffee close by the Porsuk River.

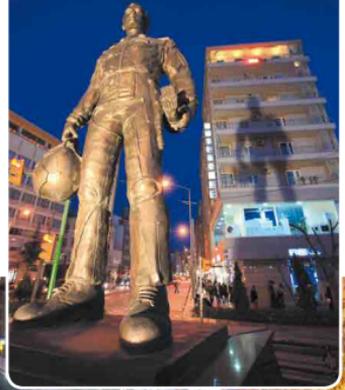


KÖPRÜBAŞI

Köprübaşı; it is the name of the intersection where all the important roads such as İki Eylül, Cengiz Topel, İsmet İnönü, Şair Fuzuli, Sivrihisar Streets intersect with Porsuk River. Here, Porsuk River is passed by two separate bridges.

Among the two bridges, there is the statue of Cengiz Topel opposite Officer Army House. Cengiz Topel was the pilot captain who was shot down by the plane Greeks in 1964 during the Turkish Air Force's warning flight in Cyprus. He passed into history as the first jet pilot martyr of the Turkish Air Force.

Statue of Cengiz Topel





İSMET İNÖNÜ (DOKTORLAR) STREET

The street which passes through tramway can remind İstiklal Street which is famous in İstanbul. The streets are crowded every time, although still the schools are open they are alive and well. The real name of Doktorlar Street is "İsmet İnönü". This street, which once housed many of the doctors' offices, after that began to be called "Doktorlar". It is a road that most people definitely visit, when they go to bazaar, whether for walking or shopping, or for a short city trip between the crowds. You can also see individual sculptures in Doktorlar just as it is in other parts of the city.

KANATLI SHOPPING CENTRE

It has a great location at the intersection of İsmet İnönü Street and Kızılcıklı Mahmut Pehlivan Street. The boutique shopping center, which enriches the location with its beautiful architecture, is the meeting address of the Eskişehir. It is also interested in various food and drink options up to cinema, fast-food to the pasta with cheese parsley filling, hot-and-cold sandwich to all kinds of cake, sweet and chocolate beside shops of many brands.



ADALAR

Şair Fuzuli Street, Atatürk Street and Porsuk River all belong to one of the city's well-known families in the old period so, it is referred to as "Yalaman Adası". The Porsuk side is called "Adalar" after it has begun to turn into a sightseeing and entertainment district.

Summer theaters which was located on the edge of the Porsuk River in the 1960s left its place to the casino in the 1970s, and in the 1980s to the amusement parks. At the end of the 1980s, the amusement parks left its place to cafes and the Adalar has become a esplanade.

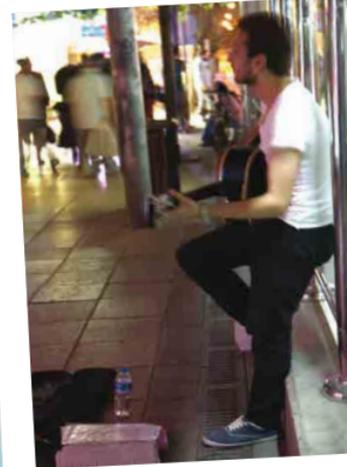
Until the end of the 1980s in this region of the brook there was a river walk with boats. The vicinity of Porsuk are an energetic stopover for the city with entertainment options now available 24 hours a day.



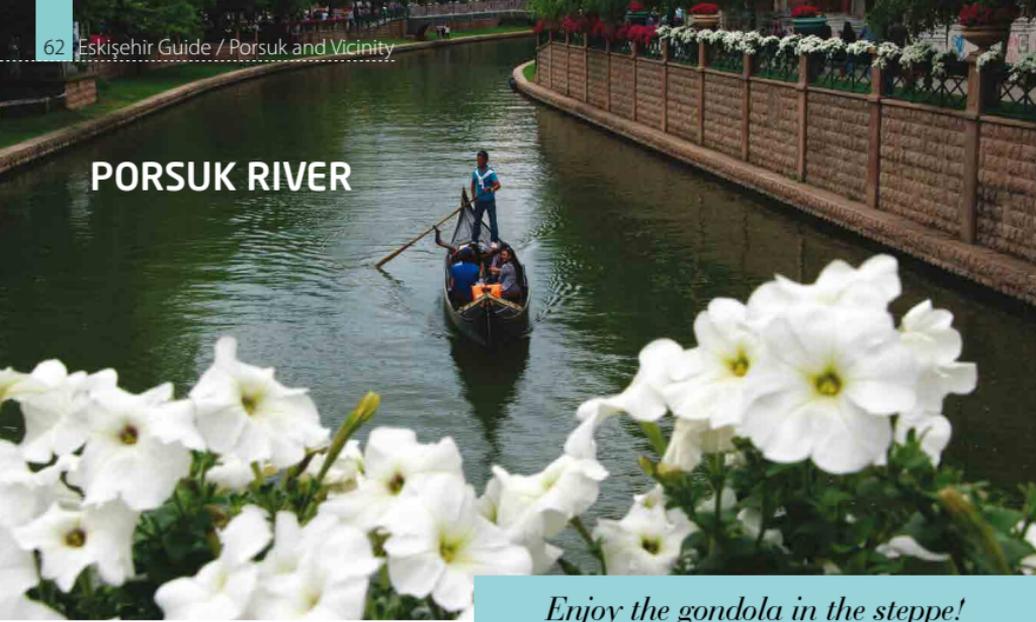
You can see special sculptures around Porsuk.



You can testify to a different music and atmosphere at every corner of Adalar. Adalar are also home to many venues for live music performances.



PORSUK RIVER



Enjoy the gondola in the steppe!

Eskişehir is one of the few cities in Turkey that has a river passing through inside. The Porsuk divides the city into two; Tepebasi in the north, and Odunpazarı in the south. You will witness how a river influences the identity of a city, its character.

After the river was dirty with the colors of a textile factory and with sewage water of the city, the boat trips become history, this tradition revives after the settlement of the sewerage infrastructure problem of the city and the reclamation of the tea. On the banks of the Porsuk River, in other words, there is a cafés that you can play backgammon with 'water line'. You can also take a gondola or boat tour in the Porsuk River.

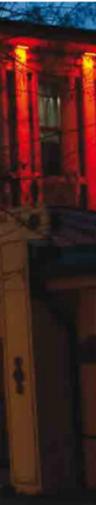
KIZILCIKLI MAHMUT PEHLİVAN STREET

Kızılıklı Mahmut Pehlivan Street has been one of the most modern corridors of Eskişehir since the past. So much so that, visible shape of the modern lines in Flamingo Road, which was published in TRT during the days of black and white, is the street in the city. 4 So the street was once called Flamingo Road. Today, the street has also popular shopping and eating -drinking places.



GAR

The Eskişehir Train Station is spacious and beautiful with its architectural style. It is build up passion for take big bags and travel. Opposite of the station is the open 24-hour meatballs, which have been part of the city's food culture since long.



TÜLOMSAŞ, DEVRİM, KARAKURT VE BEHİÇ ERKİN

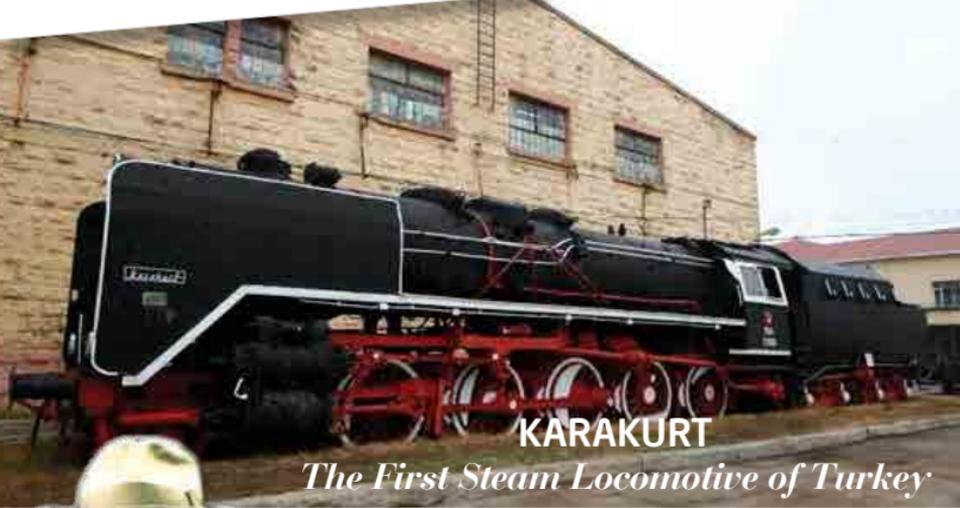


First Car
DEVİRİM

TÜLOMSAŞ

Türkiye Lokomotif ve Motor Sanayi A.Ş.

Since 1894, they have written the city's production and development story. By breaking ground firsts, the legendary company achieves great success today.



KARAKURT

The First Steam Locomotive of Turkey



The Father of Railways **BEHİÇ ERKİN (1876-1961)**

Behiç Erkin, who acted an important role in the won of Çanakkale War and in the National Struggle, was the founder and first General Manager of the State Railways. Therefore, it is referred to "Father of Railways". In addition to being a politician and diplomat, he was one of the closest and oldest colleagues with whom Atatürk exchanged ideas.

ESPAK SHOPPING CENTER

Espark Shopping Center which is partaking at the most dynamic point of the city, between eating-drinking and entertainment venues, has the characteristic of the most biggest shopping center of Eskişehir. Espark Shopping Center, ECE is Turkey's first investment project and with 150 shops of many famous brands, its stylish restaurants, especially on weekends, it becomes very crowded. Beside the point of the shopping center, there are three historic chimneys restored.



ATILA ÖZER CARICATURE HOUSE

The single-storey structure in front of Espark, named after Eskişehirli Caricaturist Prof. Dr. Atila Özer, has made significant contributions to the art of caricature, and is carrying out works to bring new names to the cartoon art.



ÖZDİLEK SHOPPING CENTER

Özdilek Shopping Center, which added a great deal of vitality to Eskişehir; is placed within the borders of Tepebaşı Municipality, opposite the Anadolu University and Air Museum. Özdilek Shopping Center, which is located at important crossroads of the city, come into prominence with its position that people can reach easily.



HALLER YOUTH CENTER

Founded by Tepebaşı Municipality with the support of cartoonist Kâmil Masaracı, Prof. Atıla Özer Caricature House; become as the place where the cartoonists describing life with the line meet, the Haller Youth Center, which was created by restoring the historical "Fruit and Vegetable Hall" located in Eskişehir. Here, there are souvenir shops, buffets, cafes and bars. The Haller Youth Center also host the Tepebaşı Stage, exhibition hall, bookshop and cultural and artistic events from City Theater Stages.



NEOPLUS SHOPPING CENTER

Neoplus Shopping Center was established in 2007, it is the first and only outlet and living center of Eskişehir. Neoplus AVM is the largest hypermarket in Eskişehir and has the largest children's playground and go-kart circuit with the largest indoor area in Central Anatolia.



TURKISH WORLD DEDE KORKUT PARK AND DEDE KORKUT MONUMENT

Dede Korkut sketched the road map of the Turkish world with his wise identity and pointed us the human heart. And he says: "Someone who has lofty heart has no care for the state.". In other words, Dede Korkut brought the state and arrogance into poles apart in all terms, and placed a philosophy of a state of mind based on heart-based, a philosophy of life on the minds of the nation. Such that; the advice "Raise the human being to let live the state" of Sheikh Edebali who drew up the guideline for Ottoman Empire to rule the world humbly and whose pray tomb is in Odunpazarı, is a continuation of



this line related to the Turkish state tradition. This park and the monument also united this line of the same heart civilization, which takes its origins from Dede Korkut, with Ottoman tile and marble aesthetics.

Dede Korkut Stories, where valuable advice and testament are gathered; has become an architectural work that embellishes eyes and hearts with this park.

The park and monument, which its “disabled” park, decorated with the most beautiful tones of green, where various flowers such as the Turkish world come together, is one of the beauties that we have brought to the silhouette of our beautiful city within the scope of Permanent Works.



Witness the most beautiful scenes of the city!

WATERFALL PARK

The park located in the Çankaya district, Odunpazarı region and a place where is dominant the city, is a place where they can enjoy the magnificent view of Eskişehir in 38.000 m². Besides the city view, 1.400 m² artificial waterfall, wind mill, Don Quixote and Sancho Panza sculptures in the park are also among the places that are absolutely to be photographed by visitors of Eskişehir. The park also includes playgrounds, mini amphitheater, restaurant, café, tea garden, walking paths, viewing terrace.





ŞEHİRİ DERYA PARK

Through the works done between the years 2010-2012, the wooded area and the pond vicinity on the Kanlıpınar Local Ankara- Eskişehir Motorway were transformed into a picnic area by reorganising. In the area in total of 1 million m², there is a pond on a surface of 120 thousand m², small channels, artificial waterfall, picnic areas, grill chimney starters, playgrounds, camellias, walking areas on the area of in the park where approximately 150 thousand m² of landscaping arrangement has been performed to put into service for visitors. Walking and connection stairs, which is formed by old travers taken from the State Railways in the walking areas, appears as a small detail in the Şehri Derya Park. You can enjoy the nature on a small navigation boat in the pond, have a picnic and blow off steam in playing areas.



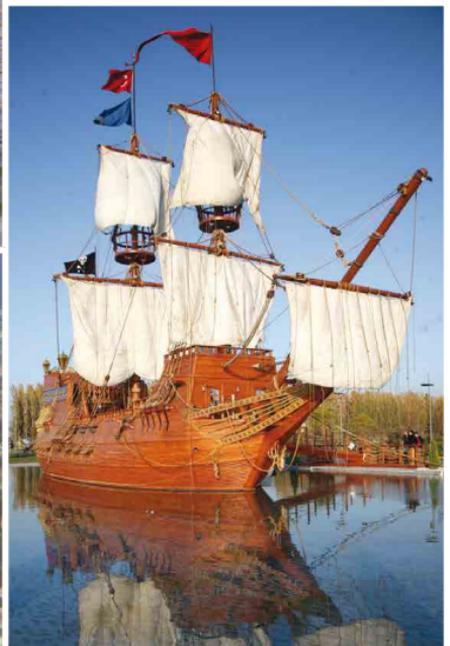


KENT PARK

Kent Park, is in 300.000 m² between the New Coach station and Gökmeşan District. In Kent Park, there are indoor and outdoor swimming pools, artificial beach which is the first in Turkey, restaurants, horse riding areas, playgrounds.

Eskişehir has earned the privilege of having beaches in a non-sea city of Turkey with Kent Park project. In the private area created by Kent Park overlooking the Porsuk Brook, the first artificial beach of Turkey was constructed. The beach, which is filled with real sea sand, allows the people of the city, especially those cannot go to the sea during the summer months, to enjoy the sea. There are also two outdoor swimming pools which is 350 meters in length, one of which is for children, besides the artificial beach.





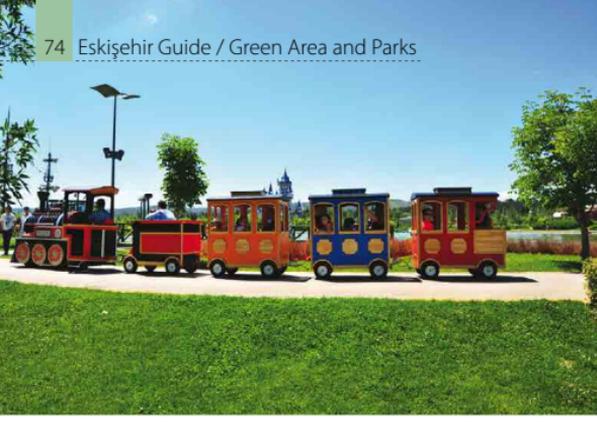
Eskişehir's largest park **SCIENCE ART and CULTURE PARK**

The park, with an area of approximately 400.000 m², have a characterized as the largest park in Eskişehir. In the parking area there are large pond that can also be used for various water sports, restaurants, open-air concert hall for 1200 people, amphitheater, the museum ship on an one-to-one scale, playgroups composed of fairy heroes, the playground where children can do various water related activities, playground for children with disabilities, the Science Experiment Center, where the largest space house of Turkey is located just beside, the Fairy Tale World, which have the characteristic of the first in Turkey, and the Japanese Garden, built in partnership with the Metropolitan Municipality and the Japanese Embassy in Turkey with in the context of the 2010 Japanese events in Turkey. Private sightseeing trains are available within the park area. There is also a big underwater world in the Science and Art Park of Metropolitan Municipality and zoo construction works are still going on.

After Eskişehir 2013 Turkish World Science Culture and Arts Center is established within an area of approximately 70.000 m², there will be many special sections in that place.

1/25 scale Miniaturk style model of 30 selection structures from the Turkish world is exhibited in Miniaturk. Uluğ Bey Madrasa, Taj Mahal, Mostar Bridge and Selimiye Mosque are some of the most famous structures exhibited.





PLAY GROUPS

Decorated with cute characters and fairytale heroes in many areas within the park, children with disabilities can also use playgrounds. Furthermore, towards the children,

special mechanisms have also been created to allow experiments related to the buoyancy of water and cyclic movement.

SCIENCE & EXPERIMENT CENTER

The Science Experiment Center projects that carry into effect by the Metropolitan Municipality for the children, are allowing students those of their in the elementary school age to meet with science. The Center, which instill the science with love to the children and has eliminated rote learning, open the doors to our children for the infinite world of science through applied science education. The Science and Experiment Center also contributes to the lectures of students by providing children in primary and high school in Eskişehir to do various scientific experiments in their real environment. Through the tour programs organized for adults, the exciting world of science is providing fun and educational time for adults as well as children.



ZOO

It is located on an area of 58,000 m², and a total of 85,000 m² with a Japanese garden. There are more than 120 animals in the Zoo such as ostrich, antelope, zebra, emu, lama, nandu, mara, paka, kapibara, indian porcupine, raccoon, lemur, pelican, penguin, seal, deer and gazelle. There are total of 243 different species of animals together with animals in the underwater world.





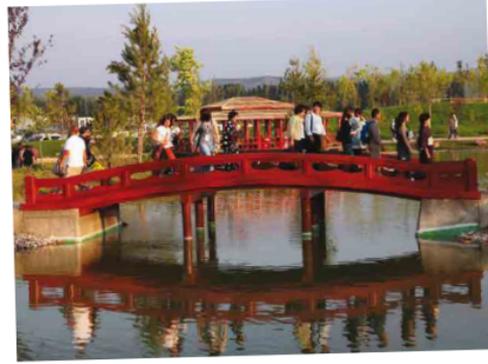
SABANCI SPACE HOUSE

Sabancı Planetarium, which is launched to Eskişehir at the same time as Science Experiment Center, gives to tourist's groups who come to Eskişehir and citizens of Eskişehir, the opportunity to watch and learn the magical world of space. The Planetarium Nasa which advanced technological equipment provided by ÇİMSA and Sabancı Foundation, display to the visitors with display and information received simultaneously from international institutions such as the European Space Agency via the state of the art technology product video systems. The Planetarium's 360° full-dome offering spectators the experience of a live journey to the universe, galaxies, stars, earth and the planets. In Sabancı Planetarium where interactive presentations and shows were made, holds two separate high-resolution projectors equipped with fish-eye lens that yield 16 mega pixel images.



JAPANESE GARDEN

Within the scope of "2010 Japan Year" events, this Park, who designed by Japanese landscape architects and the largest Japanese Garden in Turkey, it is one of the remarkable parts of the Science Culture and Art Park.





BÜYÜK PARK

Büyük Park is located on Gazi Yakup Satar Street. The park which spreading over an area of approximately 70.000 m², is hosted the representation maqam and the big sculpture of Yunus Emre of whom is ahead of the most important values of Eskişehir.

SCULPTURE PARK

Under the International Eskişehir Terracotta Symposiums held by Tepebaşı Municipality, 18 statues located in this park belonging to artists who participated in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

The sculptures located in the park opposite of the entrance of Anadolu University Yunus Emre Campus, also houses the products of foreign country artists such as USA, South Africa, Sweden, England, Italy, Cuba, Lithuania, Poland, Greece as well as our country artists.



DISABLED PARK

In the park, which is approximately 5000 m² in the Büyükdere District, there is an area where disabled citizens can spend their time without any obstacles.

Park; specially designed with disabled fitness equipment, sitting units, playgrounds for disabled children, perceivable walking and guidance strips for the visually impaired, disabled access ramp information kits for autistic children, wind flute for all children, abacus and seating units that can be rested in the park.





ŞEHR-İ AŞK ISLAND

To symbolize that our city is a love city and favor, you can hit the name that someone you like on the plates to the ingots which puts on the “ada/island” on the Porsuk Brook and you can get remarried to immortalize your love.

TOPRAK DEDE HAYRETTİN KARACA PARK

“Toprak Dede Hayrettin Karaca Park” has put into service in Çamlıca District by Tepebaşı Municipality was established on 20 m² area and put into service in 2011. While all natural materials were used in the construction of the park, 150 species of plants were carefully planted in the park. Per the rhythm of the music, working fountain, and three ponds which are connected to each other with small links, the cafes and restaurants add a distinctive aesthetic to the park, while plants and trees placed in the park are carefully selected species.

The park is also hosts some sculptures made during the V. International Terracotta Symposium.

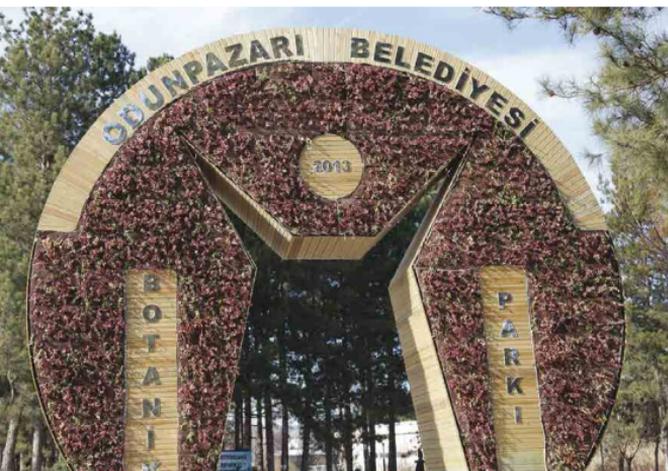




Under the supervision of Odunpazarı Municipality and Anadolu University Faculty of Fine Arts Ceramics Department teachers with BEBKA cooperation, park which initial stage completed and it is preparing put into service to the city people as a unique park with second and third stages. The park which is gained a visual richness with from amphitheater to the walking paths and the sitting area, the mosaic works designed with traditional motifs and are being worked on the 18,000 m² area. In addition to museums and cafés where artistic activities can be performed, the park which will be equipped contemporary ceramic sculptures, are targeted to hand down to future generations as a cultural heritage. It is the first ceramic park in Turkey and the second largest in the world.

ODUNPAZARI BOTANY PARK

In the Botany Park, which located in 43,000 m² of Orhangazi District, Regülatör Local, there are many different gardens such as Turkish garden, Japanese garden, flower garden, topiary garden, bulbous plants garden, ground covers and rock gardens, as well as ivy tunnels, plant labyrinths for children, a training area for gardener children, ornamental pools, tropical plants greenhouse and cafeterias.



REGULATOR PARK

The recreation spot in Regulator Local of Orhangazi has been renovated by Odunpazarı Municipality from the 2012 and turned into a picnic and promenade center. In the picnic area of approximately 30,000 m², visitors are especially enjoying on weekends, thanks to drift away from the noise of the city, sitting areas, special picnic units for children, playgroups, children's playgrounds and other units.



BADEMLİK

The Bademlik picnic area located at the upper part of the Odunpazarı district especially is preferred by young people because of its proximity to the city center. The area is known by this name because of covered with almond trees. Bademlik has a tea garden and a restaurant which serving meals. The Bademlik picnic area, which was established at a place overlooking Eskişehir, is also a good viewing terrace.

HASIRCA

The picnic area, which is 30 km away from Eskişehir, is also known as Hasirca Farm. In this picnic area near the Porsuk Dam, there is a youth camp of Red Crescent. There are two spa pools, one outdoor and the other indoor which are beneficial for skin diseases in the pine forest.

KALBURCU

Kalburcu, where Ataturk considered to build sanatorium, is a forest promenade. It is 5 km north of Mihaliççık. It has a nice resting place with clean air and plenty of oxygen. Mihaliççıklılar Day is held here on the 2nd Sunday of June every year.

KARATAŞ

The recreation area, which 20 km away from the city center, is located on Eskişehir - Sarıcakaya road. It is covered with lank oak trees.

SAKARYA BAŞI (SAKARIBAŞI)

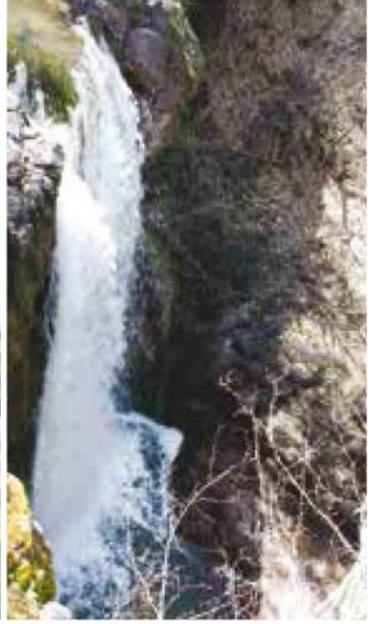
Sakaribasi is the starting point of the Sakarya Brook. There are five separate sources in the area called "Sakaribasi" in Çifteler. Sakaribasi source as the main source; Gökgöz source, Kırkkız source, İllıksu source, Göztaş source combine to form Turkey's third largest river. With 824 kilometers in length, the Sakarya Brook also sketches the northern and eastern borders of the city. The waters have a temperature of 19-20 ° C in four seasons. The Sakarya Başı attracts a great deal of attention with its fish breeding stations and picnic areas.





WATERFALL

The resting place in the forest near Kalabak village, has a beautiful natural appearance with its rich flora which consists of the waterfall that is named and its rich species of black pine, juniper, plane, maple, hazelnut, willow, hawthorn, cranberry, blackberry, wild rose, oak and ivy. It is 35 km away from the city center.



MUSAÖZÜ

On Eskişehir - Kütahya road, it is a picnic area 21 km away from the center. The rest area built around the DSI Irrigation Pond is available for daily use. A pond is the natural value of the resting place with an olive grove consisting of larch, oak, willow, and juniper species and an angling fish can be made. If you want to enjoy boat tour in a pond, it is a unique place...



ÇATACIK FORESTS

In plateau between the Sündiken Mountains, Çatacık Forests which located in the 93 km away from the center on the Mihaliççık - Eskişehir road, you can see all the green tints. Where the oxygen-rich is here, there is a deer hatchery. You can see or even display the deer's. Çatacık Forests contain many species of trees and wildflowers beside the richness of the yellow pot.



Museums

You absolutely must visit the museums to fully understand the city's history and identity. Some museums of them are hosting works of art made up of works of domestic and foreign artists, some of whom have made one's mark in history. Whichever museums you visit, you will exactly have a great time.





ESKİŞEHİR ETİ ARCHEOLOGY MUSEUM

In the Eskişehir ETİ Archeology Museum, there are approximately 22,500 movable cultural assets covering the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze, Hittite, Phrygian, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. The remaining 20,500 works are preserved in 900 m² museum repositories, excluding approximately 2,000 works exhibited in the museum's 1,800 m² indoor area. The property of museum is belonging to our Ministry.

UNIQUE WORKS

Meerschaum Seal Çavlum Cemetery Excavation has the world's first meerschaum seal Faience Scarab work and evidence of commercial relations between Anatolia (Eskişehir) and Mesopotamia about 4000 years ago.

INSCRIPTION HITTITE SEAL, TERRA COTTA, ŞARHÖYÜK EXCAVATION

Cities that beat coins in Eskişehir during the Roman era: Midaion, Dorylaion, Pessinus, Nacoleia.

ANIMATIONS

Full animation of 2 showcase (Çavlum Cemetery-Küllüoba Archaeological Excavation Works). Semi-animation of 5 showcase (Demircihöyük Daily Life, Demircihöyük Sariket Cemetery, Küllüoba Oven-Fire, Şarhöyük Hittite Oven, Şarhöyük Necropolis Hellenistic Cremation Tomb).

DIGITAL ACTIVITIES

The museums are modern and exemplary of our country in terms of interactive practices and events (exhibitions, conferences, etc.)

A Akarbaşı Mah. Atatürk Bul. No: 64

T 0222 230 13 71 **🕒** Her gün 08.00-17.00

Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed

Admission Fee Charged

www.eskisehirmuze.gov.tr



ANADOLU UNIVERSITY AVIATION PARK



- A** Opposite of Anadolu University Yunusemre Campus
-  Every day at 09:00-17:00 (except Monday and Tuesday)
- Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed
- Free Admission

The Aviation Park located opposite of the Anadolu University Yunusemre Campus, was opened to visit in 1998 as an open display. There is also can be seen civil and combat aircraft in various types and model in the Aviation Park. In an indoor space, there are available pilot clothes, badges, model aircrafts and aircraft engines.

SEYİTGAZİ BORON and ETNOGRAPHY EXHIBITION



It located in the Seljuk Bath from the Ottoman period. In the exhibition are exhibited that boron mine and its examples which are obtained from Kirka, Bigadiç, Kestelek, Emet and Bandırma, information and photographs belonging to the General Directorate of Etibor, information on the boron mine, industrial products its produced from opencast and boron. Furthermore, an old home furnishings, agricultural tools and handicraft products are looking forward to welcome visitors.

BALLIHSAR / PESSINUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE and OUTDOOR EXHIBITION



In the ancient city of Ballihsar (Pessinus) in the Sivrihisar county, excavations initiated by the Belgian Gent University has been carried out by the Melbourne University of Australia at the present time.

THE BATTLE OF İNÖNÜ and HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

The museum, which was built in the house used by the commander of the Western Front in the War of Independence, İsmet İnönü, as the headquarters building, was opened in 2001. In the museum, there are exhibited that photos containing regarding to Battles of İnönü, front orders given by İnönü and other commanders, weapons which was given by Akşehir 1185 Expedition Material Main Storage Command, weapons obtained from battle field by District Governorship of İnönü. Copies of the official uniforms of İsmet İnönü and local ethnographic works can be seen which was brought from the ethnography section of Eskişehir ETİ Archaeological Museum.



Anadolu University **MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**

The museum building is located at the Yunusemre Campus of Anadolu University is one of the examples of the First National Architecture Period and was used as Military Barracks and Encampment building in the past. The exterior front is painted yellow-white by adhering to the original. The museum building located in the green area close to the parking lot, have 3 exhibition halls as well as documents and management departments.



The First of Turkey with Outdoor and Indoor Area **STATE RAILROAD MUSEUM**

The museum, founded on a 106-year-old historical building two land about next to station house of Eskişehir, takes you back to history. In the museum garden, have motorized and hand-operated trolleys, grade crossing and barriers, steam vacuum truck, water tankers, rails and locomotives.





ESKİŞEHİR TRADE AND INDUSTRY MUSEUM

In the museum, which will offer an insight into the commercial history of the city, you can see that King of the Phrygians Midas who was famous for the Midas touch, Ali Osman Denizköpüğü who is in the first masters of meerschaum, Nasreddin Hodja who is connoisseur of humorist, Yazilikaya, one of the Phrygian cult monuments, Kara Kurt , the first locomotive manufactured in our city, Devrim, the first domestic manufactured car subjected to movies, the first Ottoman coins and coins which its mint in these lands as well as objects and documents property of well-established firms that have been present in these lands.

Flame Glass Workshop in Kurşunlu Complex

GLASS WORKSHOPS of ODUNPAZARI MUNICIPALITY

HOT GLASS WORKSHOP

The Workshop which hosted particularly International Glass Festivals and internationally famous glass masters, strictly private works are exhibited which are made during these festivals.



The First of Turkey

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY GLASS ARTS



A Akarbaşı Mah. Türkmen Hoca Sok. No: 45 Odunpazarı

T 0222 234 37 34/2 **C** Museum is open everyday except Monday. Visit Hours 10.00 am - 5:30 pm

Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed Admission Fee Charged

CITY MEMORY MUSEUM

- A** Şarkıye Mah. Türkmen Hoca Sok. No: 28
C 0222 220 81 85/3
Clock Museum is open everyday except Monday.
 Visit Hours 10:00 am - 5:30 pm Saturday &
 Sunday from 10:00 am to 6:30 pm.
 Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed.
 Admission Fee Charged



The First of Turkey YILMAZ BÜYÜKERŞEN WAX SCULPTURE MUSEUM



Metropolitan Municipality, are hosting the City Museum Complex and Yılmaz Büyükerşen Wax Sculpture Museum, which is unique place in Turkey at the same time. At the beginning, in the museum has the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's many wax sculptures relating to both civil and military periods, also there are over 160 sculptures which consisting of Eskişehir's values with information about Atatürk's family members, the sultans who sketched out the Ottoman Empire, the commanders of the War of Independence, domestic and overseas statesmen, journalists, authors; cinema, theater and sound artists.

- A** Atatürk Bulvarı No: 43 (Büyükkşehir Belediyesi Odunpazarı Evleri Çağdaş Cam Sanatları Müzesi altı)
C 0222 220 81 85/1 **Clock** Museum is open everyday except Monday.
 Visit Hours 10:00 am - 5:30 pm Saturday & Sunday from 10:00 am - 6:30 pm.
 Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed Admission Fee Charged

LIVE HISTORY SCENE

The android silicone figures of the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and İsmet İnönü shed light on our recent history at the Live History Theater with their own sounds and movements. There are two animated android silicone figurines on stage as well as various documentary images of the War of Independence and the recent history. It is situated in Museums Complex.



First Cartoon Museum in Turkey TRAINING CARTOON MUSEUM



Anadolu University founded Cartoon Art in 2004 under the affiliation of Research and Application Center. The ground floor is an area where short-term personal and mixed exhibitions are held. Research and application studies and library are also situated in there. On the upper floor of the museum, a main hall where cartoons of the masters outside of Turkey are exhibited, the Portraits Room where the portraits of the prime ministers exist, the Eskişehir Cartoon Master Room, the Poster Room and the Turkish Cartoon Master Room. These rooms consist of permanent works exhibited. In addition, important humor magazines, books, plates, sculptures are exhibited. The walls of the museum's small garden are decorated with cartoons of Turan Selçuk and Tan Oral's metal items.

A Akcami Mah. Malhatun Sok. No: 6 Odunpazarı
C 0222 230 02 01  Museum is open everyday except Monday.
 Visit Hours 10:00 am - 5:45 pm
 Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed
 Admission Fee Charged



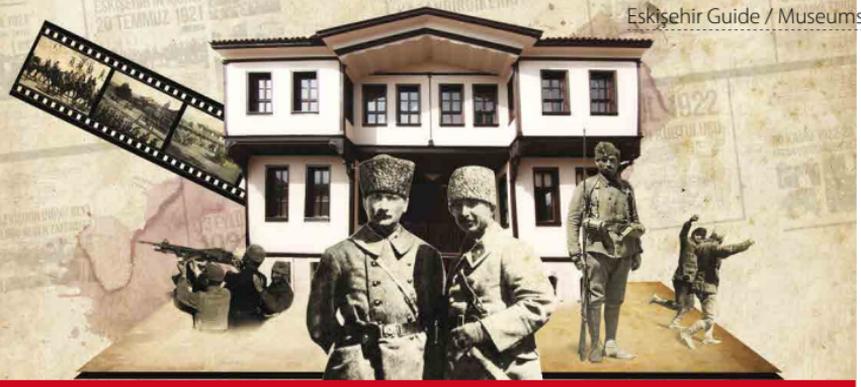
EXHIBITION OF MEERSCHAUM

The Museum was opened to visit by Odunpazarı Municipality and inside that are many outstanding products that offer the technical and aesthetic accumulation that meerschaum has achieved. One of the first stops of the guests whose arriving in Eskişehir, the museum is overflow with those who want to see the products from the skillful hands of the masters.

ESKİŞEHİRSPOR MUSEUM



The house, which was formerly a 3-storey Odunpazarı mansion, formerly called KaraKamil Communication Center, located opposite the Kurşunlu Complex, was assigned to Eskişehirspor on May 2013 and it was transformed into a museum. Since the establishment of Eskişehirspor Club in 1965 where won various cups, medals and football players photos are exhibited here.



INDEPENDENCE MUSEUM

The restoration of Mestanoglu Halil Mansion was completed in 2016 by Metropolitan Municipality; During the Battles of Inonu, Ismet Pasha who was the commander of West Front were hosted at Mestanoglu Halil Konağı was effective in designing the building as the "Eskişehir Independence Museum". "Eskişehir Independence Museum" has been presented for use with a design that blends information and document with contemporary technology.

MUSEUM OF THE REPUBLIC HISTORY



A Paşa Mahallesi Atatürk Bulvarı No: 11 Odunpazarı

C 0222 335 05 80 **Clock** Only booking is required on Sunday and Museum is open everyday except Monday. Visit Hours 10:00 am - 6:00 pm

Taking Photo inside the exhibition halls is allowed Free Admission



ESOGÜ ZOOLOGY MUSEUM

From time to time about 1200 examples are displayed in the museum with insects, crustaceans, fishes, reptiles, and skeletons, belongs to specimens of birds, a lot of fish and mammals are attracting great interest. The museum is visited by individuals from all age groups and those who are visited to the museum are given information about animals.

A Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Meşelik Yerleşkesi F4 Blok.

C 0222 239 37 50

Clock Only booking is required on Sunday and Museum is open everyday except Monday. Visit Hours 10:00 am - 6:00 pm



BATHS WITH HEALING WATER OF ESKİŞEHİR

BATHS, THERMAL SPRINGS and SPA

Thermal water in Eskişehir, which is very rich in terms of ground waters, has been widely used by many civilizations throughout history. Further, as the place of establishment of Dorlaion city, hot water region in the center of Eskişehir is being shown.

Eskişehir has been one of the important settlements of the region known as Healing-Phrygia (Phreygia Salutaris) throughout history. The ancient Greek writer Athenaus refers to the potable warm water in his book written in 200 BC. Eskişehir became a preferred settlement due to the baths and thermal springs in Köprübaşı and Hot Waters in Roman times. In the Byzantine period, Eskişehir is one of the resting centers of the Byzantine emperors due to its healing hot waters.

There are thermal options in the city center and its several county. The hot water source with high flow in the hot waters area, is suitable for use in position or by moving for therapeutic purposes in the form of physiotherapy.

Alongside the Porsuk Brook and its branches, which is a water city with cold and hot ground waters Eskişehir is quite rich in terms of thermal resources. Hot waters spread out all over city surface of Eskişehir to cover the city center. The thermal water of Günyüzü Çardak Thermal Spring is one of the important and principal mineral waters of Turkey. Also, the thermal source of Hasırca and the thermal source of Sakarılıca are considered among the third most important and principal sources of the country.

When history is examined, with the effect of being a province where ancient civilizations had lived; it has been seen that remained baths and thermal springs from Byzantine, Roman, Seljuk and Ottoman periods. From the list below, you can have an idea about the richness of the thermal resources in Eskişehir.

The Kızılınler and Sakarılıca regions included in this list were recognized as Thermal Tourism Center by the decision of the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, Eskişehir makes a part of the "Phrygian Culture and Thermal Tourism Development Region" stated in 2023 Turkey Tourism Strategy. This is also an indication that the region will leap forward in a planned manner in the field of thermal tourism in the near future. As a matter of fact, the 5-stars thermal tourism investments going on in Eskişehir are proceeding rapidly.

Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot Waters, • Bath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Nervous system disorders, • Disease and post-operative disorders, • Metabolic disorders.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Hasırca	Thermal spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Cardiovascular diseases, • Circulatory diseases, • Nervous system disorders, • Metabolic disorders.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Mihalgazi-Gümele	Sarıcakaya Sakarılıca Thermal Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Diseases of the internal secretion system, • Nervous system disorders, • Kidney and urinary tract disorders, • Gynaecological diseases, • Disease and post-operative disorders, • Metabolic disorders.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Kızılınler	Thermal spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Sciatica, • Neuralgia, • Gynaecological diseases,

Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Günyüzü Hamamkarahisar (Çardak)	Thermal spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Cardiovascular diseases, • Kidney and urinary tract disorders, • Metabolic disorders.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Alpu Uyuzhamam	Thermal spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatological diseases.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
İnönü	Thermal Spring, Spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holiday resort
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Mihalıççık Yarıkcı	Thermal spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Cardiovascular diseases, • Kidney and urinary tract disorders, • Metabolic disorders.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Sivrihisar Gümüşkonak	Spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful diseases
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Ilıcaköy	Spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Dermatological diseases.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Çifteler İhsaniye (Ilıcabaşı)	Spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, • Dermatological diseases.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Çifteler	Bath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful diseases
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Sivrihisar Kumacık	Bath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For have a bath, • Ottoman Architecture.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Sivrihisar Sayyide	Bath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For have a bath.
Location	Feature	Benefits and Feature
Sivrihisar Küçük	Bath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For have a bath.

The poet Nabi says in 1679, in his book Tulîfetü'l Haremeyn:

“Eskişehir is the town; In the bath, which is an example of the heat of the tears of lovers and heated by the Supreme being, the way dirtiness, dust and soil were cleaned; The bodies were relieved of boredom. By founding life like water lily that fresh water like heaven water, the next day took out to Seyitgazi.”

Baths of Eskişehir



- 1 Bahçeli Şengül Bath
- 2 Demirkazık Thermal
- 3 Erler Thermal Spring
- 4 Ferah Baths
- 5 Güneş Thermal
- 6 Ünsal Baths
- 7 Has Thermal
- 8 Kent Baths
- 9 Keçeciler Baths
- 10 Önkal Bathroom
- 11 Şiraze Thermal
- 12 Vakıf Spa
- 13 Yeni Alçık Baths
- 14 Yıldız Thermal

1 Bahçeli Şengül Thermal Spring

The bath has been serving only women since 1930 is open between 06:00 am - 8:30 pm.

A Hamamıolu Cad. No: 9

☎ 0222 221 72 42

2 Demirkazık Thermal

The bath which opened in 2006 serves women on Fridays, other days to men between 05:30 am - 10:00 pm.

A Değirmen Sok. No: 3

☎ 0222 231 20 99

3 Erler Thermal Spring

The bath's history dates to Byzantine period and the bath is open on Mondays to women, other days to men between 05:30 am - 10:00 pm.

A Saatçiler Sok. No: 1

☎ 0222 231 15 29

Ferah Baths

4 It is open to women every day between 8:30 am - 8:30 pm.

A Köprübaşı Cad. Tekiz Sok. No: 10**T** 0222 233 23 86**Güneş Thermal**

5 The baths, which has been operating since 1986, is open to men every day from 05:00 am to 11:00 pm.

A Deliklitaş Mah. Savtekin Cad. No: 2/C**T** 0222 234 16 60**Ünsal Baths**

6 Ünsal Baths, which history has a half-century, is open to men between every day 6:30 am - 11:00 pm.

A Hamamyolu Cad. Savtekin Sok. No: 14**T** 0222 230 10 28**Has Thermal**

7 The baths, of which the history dates back to Romans, opens on Tuesday to women between 6:00 am - 7:00 pm, other days to men between 05:00 am - 10:00 pm.

A Hamamyolu Cad. No: 7**T** 0222 221 40 30**Kent Baths**

8 It provides service as sauna, steam room and baths with 43-degree natural spring water

A İsiklal Karagül Sok. No: 8**T** 0533 160 2330**Keçeciler Baths**

9 The bath, which has been at service since 1971, is open to men between 06.00 am - 10.00 pm.

A Deliklitaş Mah. Değirmen Sok. No: 28**T****Önkal Bath**

10 The bath, which has been providing service since 1969, is open to men between 06:00 am - 9:30 pm.

A Köprübaşı Cad. No: 62**T****Şiraze Thermal**

11 The bath, which have served under the name of "Beyaz Saray" for 10 years, and for 10 years "Şiraze Baths" is open on Fridays to women between 7:00 am - 9:00 pm, other days to men between 06:00 am - 11:00 pm.

A Deliklitaş Mah. Asarcıklı Cad. No:1**T** 0222 220 54 15**Vakıf Yeni Thermal Spring**

12 The baths, which has been at service since a century, is open thursday to women between 05:30 am and 7.00 pm and other days to men 04:30 am and 9:30.

A Hamamyolu Cad. No: 5**T** 0222 231 15 01**Vakıfla Yeni Alçık Baths**

13 It is open every day to women between 05.30 am -10.00 pm.

A Hamamyolu Cad. No: 11**T** 0222 232 03 27**Yıldız Thermal**

14 The baths, which has been at service since 1986, is open to men between 05.30 am - 9.00 pm.

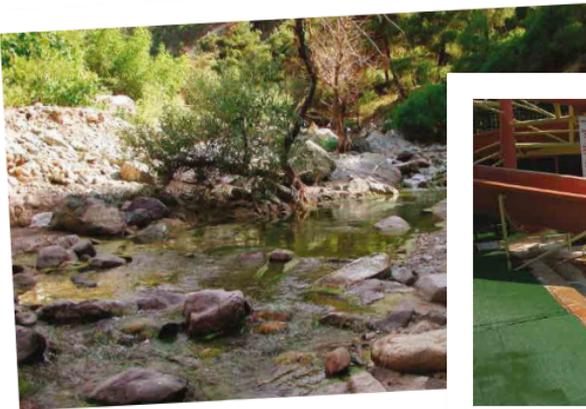
A Köprübaşı Altınsarayı Bitişiği No: 30**T** 0222 234 15 63



SAKARI SPAS

It is located in the north of Eskişehir. It has a distance of 32 km to Eskişehir. In the forest, there are also well-known tented areas as well as tourist facilities. It is a thermal center that can be nested with nature. Eskişehir - Muttalip road, on the way to the Anatolian University, two september campus, and this place is a place where a valley stuck between the mountains; Those who need hot water from the springs, those who like barbecue picnickers, those who want to walk among the pine trees should go. You can rent a room to stay here or you can stay at a few hotels available. The prices are quite affordable.

The thermal spring water with a temperature of between 43-48 ° C and a depth of 3 lt / sec comes to the baths in the region with a closed channel through a completely covered adits well. The temperature of flowing water is 53 ° C good for neuritis, neuralgia, chronic rheumatic diseases, fracture-dislocations sequelae, gynecological diseases, lumbago, diabetes, obesity and kidney diseases. In the same region, there is a water source at the temperature of 25.5 ° C and mineral water. The boundaries of the region, which was declared Thermal Tourism Center in 1993, were expanded in 2006.



KIZILINLER THERMAL SPRING

It was declared as a thermal tourism center in 2006 upon the decision of the Council of Ministers. It is in village of Kızılınler, 13 km away from Eskişehir. In the village, adjacent to the same type of pension in the 4-room thermal service is provided. The water of which with a temperature of 38 ° C is useful in the treatment of stomach, kidney, intestine, rheumatism, gynecological diseases and skin diseases. The village of Kızılınler and vicinity are extremely suitable to be considered as a recreation area; It is also possible to increase the flow rate and quality of the water with new investigations.

YARIKÇI BATH

It is in the village of Yarıkcı which is 15 km away from the county of Mihalıççık. It is known to have remained from the Seljuk period. The destroyed building has been demolished and reconstructed over time. It has come to be known as a quiet, calm place of rest and healing in greenery. The water is sulfur and the temperature is 35 degrees. The bathhouse was built on the source of the water. The waters accumulate calcium carbonate, and their specimens are seen as calcareous waterfalls in the valley.

AŞAĞI ve YUKARI SPA

It is 30 km south of the provincial center, border on the Ilica Water, which is mixed with Kalabak Stream. It is near to the Seyitgazi county. The resources are within simple walls. The water is hot, natural and slightly sulfurous. It is used for painful diseases.

UYUZHAMAM THERMAL SPRING

The water from the same name in 16 km south east of Alpu, the two pools are surrounded by walls 1.5 m deep and 5x4 m in dimensions with boils from one and overflow from the other. The thermal spring water at 29 ° C has a positive effect especially on skin diseases. Sludge which it's in the bed of water is also used in the treatment of these diseases. There is no facility in the thermal spring.

ÇİFTELER BATHS

It is located in Sakaryabasi near the village of Kırkızbaşı in Çifteler. There is a simple bath. The water is too abundant to form a stream. Hot natural relish, is smelly sulfur. It is good for painful diseases.

ÇARDAK (HAMAMKARAH SAR) THERMAL SPRING

On the 15th kilometer of Sivrihisar Polatlı road, which is separated from Günyüzü, the water of the spa near the village of Hamamkarahisar comes out of a single source of sloping hill. Two baths of historical value at 45 ° C water flow and 35 ° C water temperature and there are two pools one of them for male and other one for female which 1,5 m in depth and 6x6 m in dimensions.

HASIRCA THERMAL SPRING

It is among the 3rd most important and priority thermal springs of Turkey. It stems from a round pool located 30 km from the city center and 15 km from the village of Kızılınler. The water collected in a large swimming pool outside is left to the soil afterwards. Rheumatic diseases, circulatory and heart diseases, nervous system stimulation and metabolic disorders are said to be good for them.

HANDICRAFTS IN ESKİŞEHİR

Eskişehir is a province with very rich folklore characteristics, familiar with many different cultures within Anatolian lands.

This is the place where the settlement has been seen since the 13th century, with the Turkmen and Yörükler in the 18th and 19th centuries and the migrants from the Crimea, the Caucasus and the Balkans in the early 19th and early 20th centuries, it is clearly visible that contributed to the cultural formation in this province and the vicinity. The handicrafts included in these cultural formations are as diverse as without encounter in any locality. Today, however, some handicrafts have taken their place in the museums by leaving their places to industrial products; Some are faced with disappearance. The handicrafts living and living with grace continue to work.



Eskişehir	Tinning, Meerschaum Embroidery, Quilting, Cebe Jewelry, Napkin Woven
Sarıcakaya	Napkin Woven
Mihalgazi	Needlepoint Knitting, Canvas Embroidery
İnönü	Sarka-Pesent Embroidery
Alpu	Saddlery, Niello Silver, Needlepoint Knitting
Seyitgazi	Rug Weaving, Carpet Weaving, Beş Bacalı Rug Weaving, Saddlery
Han	Saddlebag Weaving
Mahmudiye	Horseshoeing, Saddlery
Çifteler	Needlepoint Knitting, Quilting, Sock Knitting
Beylikova	Packsaddle, Rug Weaving
Mihaliçcik	Carpet Weaving, Saddlebag Weaving, Canvas Embroidery, Pottery, Tinning, Pock Knitting
Günyüzü	Rug Weaving
Sivrihisar	Cebe Jewelry, Pearl Earrings, Quilting, Sarka Embroidery, Sock Knitting, Beş Bacalı Rug Weaving

WEAVING

In Yörük and Türkmen villages, which have been settled in residence, rug, rug woven, sili, sumacs and pala weaving and saddlebag, sack, pillow construction have a very important place. In particular, Günyüzü county is Kuzören, Sivrihisar county ilyaspaşa villages; Yörme, Holanta Turkmen, Günyüzü Turkmen, Khan town and Seyitgazi-Kırka Karakeçili Turkmen rug weaving is interesting.



THE RUG WITH FIVE CHIMNEYS

It is made weaving by women in Karaburhan, Sarıkavak, Dümrek, Zeyköyü, South of Yeni Doğan villages in the north of Sivrihisar.

ALPU SILVER EMBROIDERY

This important handicraft in Alpu county, which was brought to light in the last years, is being carried out among the families in houses. Traditions also include illustrations of traditional Turkish and Ottoman designs as well as illustrations of the Ottoman Sultans' monograms and seals.



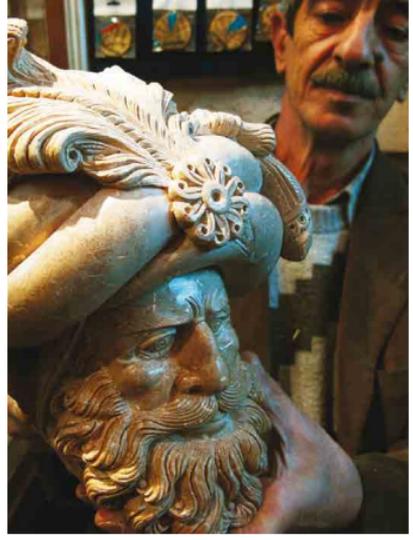
DAĞKÜPLÜ WEAVING

It is a product that flat surface with the hand weaving with shuttle, weft and warp threads passing vertically through, under and over each other.

EMBROIDERY

MEERSCHAUM EMBROIDERY

At the beginning of the 1940s, the meerschaum embroidery begins to manifest itself as a handicraft by starting in 1950's. The meerschaum which priority only making progress on pipe making; has begun to be a sought-after stone such as ornaments, necklaces, bracelets, earrings and trinkets.



SOCK KNITTING

In the old settlement areas in Eskişehir and almost all of the villages where the Yoruk and Turkmen settlements in the beginning of the century are located, it is the handicrafts that women are most struggling with.



SEYİTGAZİ EMBROIDERY

“Even if the machines come out, should not embroidery vanish, the hearts are spending time with it is engraved embroidery and garnished.”

In Anatolia, the embroidery of beads that are only seen in the Eskişehir -Seyitgazi county and vicinity can be made with needle, knitting needle, weaver's shuttle. Sometimes the beads counting on the thread are in surprising sizes, this art embellishes the dowry of our bridal girls in handkerchiefs, handles, collar and arm mouths.



POTTERY

In the Sorkun village of Mihaliççık, women are shaping mud with a technique applied in the Neolithic period, making pottery and baking their pots openly in the same period.



SİVRİHİSAR CEBE JEWELRY AND PEARLY EARRING EMBROIDERY

The “Sivrihisar Cebe Jewelry And Pearly Earring”, the wedding dress girls dream of, was moved from the 1800s with the transfer of the tradition that was taken over from the Armenian masters (they lived in Sivrihisar until 1917). The Sivrihisar followers and apprentices who grew up with the Armenian masters continued this tradition. Based on Christian traditions, the original of the pearly earring is produced in the 12th century, referring to Jesus and his twelve apostles.



SARKA-PESENT EMBROIDERY



In Eskişehir, traditional women’s clothing is called “Heavy Apparel”. Among the clothing types resembling each other, the most selected and most valuable is “Sarka Pesent”.

AIR SPORTS

Eskişehir is one of the most important sporting aviation centers of our country with aviation accumulation and history from both dates and suitable weather conditions. Founded in 1936 with the order of Atatürk, THK İnönü Flight Training Center is one of the most important centers where sportive aviation education is given in many branches in our country. In this camp where the Turkish Aviation Association Flight Training Center is located, training of various aerospace sports is provided in the presence of instructors in world standards and it is possible to make these sports. These sports can be listed as main gliders, parachutes, paragliding, microlight, balloons and hang gliding. The trainings are held at certain times from May to September every year, when weather conditions are proper. Built on a total area of 1200 acres, Inonu Training Center has two ground-lawn tracks. These are 900 m long North-South (34-16) and 1100 m East-West (29-11) runways. With the Russian architectural design, the stone buildings, which was built with the purpose of accommodation in 1937, is still being used today and additional buildings were built in proportion of increasing capacity. Inonu Flight Training Center is one of the first aviation centers of Turkey and one of the limited aviation centers in the world with approximately 390 bed-capacity student bedrooms, dining hall, canteen, 2-5 bed capacity 120-person lodgings, the hangar where maintenance and repair of aircraft and swimming pool. You can get detailed information about aviation sports from THK İnönü Flight Training Center.

**Directorate of THK Inonu
Square Administration**

☎ 0222 591 21 12-13



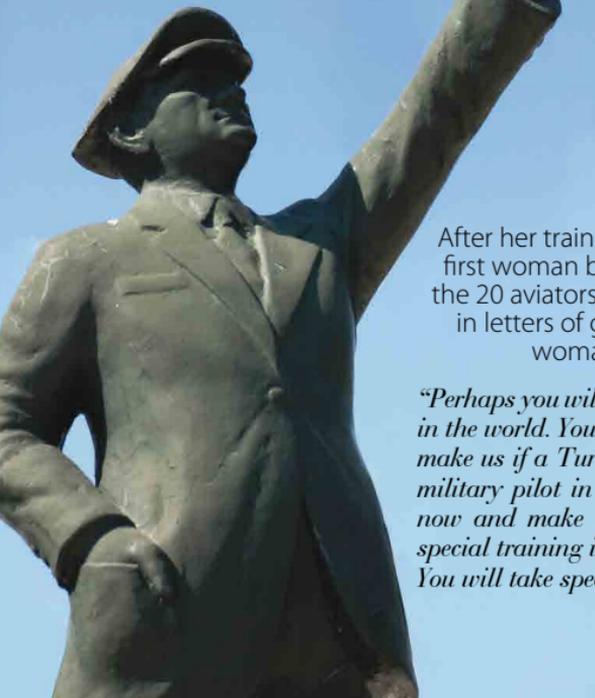
SABIHA GÖKÇEN

1913-2001

After her trained in Eskişehir, she became the first woman battle pilot in the world. "One of the 20 aviators that has have its name written in letters of gold." This was the first and only woman aviator to receive this award.

"Perhaps you will be the first woman military pilot in the world. You can imagine how proud it would make us if a Turkish girl became the first woman military pilot in the world, can't you? I will act now and make arrangements for you to receive special training in Tayyare School in Eskişehir." You will take special training there. "

Ghazi M. Kemal ATATÜRK



PARAGLADING

Paragliding is one of the most popular branches of sport aviation in Turkey and around the world. Made the paragliding flights with no boundaries between you and the air and the feeling of adrenaline, allows to the people enjoy the free as the wind. This is perhaps the most basic reason why paragliding is so prominent. The advantages of the paragliding about equipment and logistics can be counted among other factors in this sport's prominence according to other branch.

Eskişehir is also a favorite place in sportive aviation as it is in military and civil aviation branches. Turkish Aviation Association Inonu Flight Training Center is located in Eskişehir, one of the most important centers where paragliding training and flights are carried out in Turkey. THK Inonu Training Center has logistical facilities suitable for all types of accommodation, feeding and paragliding. THK Inonu Training Center, which is also an advantageous geographical location, with suitable weather conditions, both close to the hill and suitable for jumping and flying, is an important place for paragliding training and flights. During paid / free of charge courses between May and September, paragliding training and flight opportunities are being given chance to people who interested in aviation, and every year hundreds of people are being provide to training paragliding sport and taking the first step to aviation. Many aviation clubs and communities are also provided an opportunity to study and fly in this center.





First Turkish Made Gliders

GLIDER

The Aviation, developed from the first flight of the Wright Brothers to the present day, to be seen in no discipline, has begun to push the boundaries of space. In parallel with this development in aeronautics technology, civil and sportive aviation has kept pace with this technology, and new discoveries have emerged day by day in these branches. One of the most developed branches of sportive aviation is gliding. In fact, from the very beginning, the gliding has become an interesting and unobtrusive aviation branch in the memory of people away from aviation. Because the first question that comes to mind when gliding is mentioned: "How can an airplane fly without stopping for hours or even hundreds of kilometers without a motor?" Those who ask this question are now decreasing day by day in our country. THK Inonu Flight Training Center in Eskişehir is one of the most favorite education and flight centers of our country as it is in many sports aviation branches and in the name of gliding.

Since 1936, thousands of guards have been trained in the THK Inonu Training Center, a place where many of our country's aviators have taken the first steps to aviation, and they have been provided with flying. With the hangar, dormitory, dining hall, glider fleet, airport and all other facilities in the center, all the logistical support was provided for the glider sport and in our country the glider became very common, and the most effective role of Turkish Aviation Association in its development was undertaken. THK Inonu Training Center, which is the only address for gliders in Turkey, hosts hundreds of people every summer season and provides flight training in Eskişehir sky.



HANG GLIDING -MICROLIGHT

How's that sound about flying through an airplane that is a combination of glider and paragliding? The hang gliding is an amusing aerial vehicle that gives you the feeling of confidence that you will fly with a fixed wing and feel the slope paranormal adrenaline and freedom. With hang gliding you can take off from a hill a little high and stay in the air for hours, you can fly long distances. Despite the hang gliding non-motorized flight like glider, it can rise thousands of meters by catching rising warm air current and rising air currents hitting the top. Also, microlight with the aerodynamic structure of the hang gliding and If we simply need to define microlight; It's a motorized version of hang gliding, additionally has a flight platform for passengers and pilot. The advantage of microlight, thanks to the engine that has, the flight time is longer and there are more places to fly. So, how about that think about doing these sports in Eskişehir? THK Inonu Flight Training Center in Inonu is one of the few centers in Turkey for hang gliding and microlight flights. With the air platforms in the center, it is possible to get training and specialize in this sport Also, those who wish, one-time guest flights are a separate option for aviation enthusiasts.



MODEL PLANE

A model airplane that is manufactured from air to heavy, motorized or non-motorized, with untalented human carrying, manufactured in limited sizes. For many people, it's a big exciting unbearable passion that comes from childhood, to fly dreams on small wings and fly... We can also say that the model is the first step in pilots training for aircraft training.

Directorate of Inonu Aviation Training Center Model Aircraft School introduces many people to model airplanes both İnönü and regionally with model airplane courses every year, and hosts this fast-spreading passion. In addition, trainings are given each year to about 900 teachers those are related to Ministry of National Education. In other words, the teachers in their schools, give free of charge model airplane training to the students who are in the aviation branch / clubs. In other words, the teachers in their schools, give free of charge model airplane training to the students who are in the aviation branch / clubs. The model aircraft materials used in these courses are also sent to schools free of charge by Directorate of Türkkuşu İnönü Aviation Training Center. It is sufficient to be at 16 years of age or older to participate in model aircraft courses at Türkkuşu İnönü Aviation Training Center Presidency.



PARACHUTE-BALLOON

Parachute to float like birds in the air and to enjoy the fast flight... How, this is enjoyable for you isn't it? Or hanging in the sky for hours in a balloon and enjoying the unique view... Sun and clouds, the azure ... It is possible to do these things that we've mentioned in Eskişehir which are invaluable values for aviation enthusiasts. Just like in every branch of sportive aviation, you can get the necessary training on balloon and parachute at THK Inonu Flight Training Center or you can make one-time guest flights.



BALLOON TOURS IN PHRYGIAN VALLEY

To contribute to the promotion of the Phrygian Valley, Gökçen Aviation affiliated to the Turkish Aviation Association, made trial flights to the region. The planning and implementation of balloon flights in the Frig Valley will contribute to the Phrygian Valley becoming tourist attraction in the upcoming days.



SPELEOLOGY

All underground openings can be visited by expert athletes and researchers except caves that is opened to visit. When you pay attention to the constructions, many caverns of Eskişehir caves with their horizontal and vertical characteristics will give endless experiences.

Yarımkaya

It is located on the left bank of the Degirmen Creek; near the Kayi Village; which is 10 km northwest of the Han District. It can be reached by the Eskişehir-Cifteler-Han Kayi Village or Eskişehir-Seyitgazi-Bardakci-Karaagac-Kayi Village roads. A road leads to the cave; 1.5 km south of the Kayi Village. It is a sinkhole type of cave developed horizontally. The entrance is 20 m high from the base of the valley; like a -3m steep shaft.

Yelinüstü

It lies to the southeast of the Sivrihisar Mountains. It is very close to the Kayakent town.

Afarın Sinkhole

It is located on the Sarıcakaya Plateau; 10 km north of the Sarıcakaya. The cave which developed on an extensive table with a plateau character; deeply breaching by the Sakarya Brook can be reached from the Sarıcakaya-Yenipazar motorway. This stabilized road reaches to the plateau after 5-6 km; and it runs to the village of Yenipazar passing by the cave. It has a shaft-like entrance.

Beyyayla

It is located 1.5 km north of Beyyayla village in the north of Eskişehir. It goes to by the road of Sarıcakaya-Beyyayla , the road is straight up to the village. After this, a narrow road of 1.5 km reaches that the mouth of the cave. The stream of village is fall into place again by getting into doline on the other side makes an 8-m waterfall and It forms of the beginning Düden Doline. Düden Stream flows through a narrow and deep canyon immediately after the cave. There are small shallow lakes and dripstone formations in the cave. It is an active cave that continues its development.

Eşekini

It is located on the right slope of the Caybogazi Creek; 2 km north of the Sokrun Village which lies 15 km northwest of Mihaliccik. The road running along the Caybogazi Creek after the Sorkun Village joint on the Mihaliccik-Nallihan motorway reaches to top of the cave after 1.5 km. It is reached by a 10-minute walk from that point. It is a fossil cave which halted its development. It has two entrances.

Çalpinar

It lies to the northwest of the Kale Hill (1490 m); 2 km north of the Dagci Village; 7 km west of the Mihaliccik District as the crow flies. It is located on the right slope of the Pazar Brook joining to the Koca Brook; a big branch of the Porsuk Brook. It can be reached from the road running to Darica deviating at 5th km of the Mihaliccik-Eskişehir motorway A 3 km stabilized road leads to the cave from the village.

Dumanlıkaya

It lies next to the Ballik Quarter; about 12 km east of the İnönü District It was formed over a karstik plateau cleft by Ballik and Kayala creeks joining the Sarisu Brook; a branch of the Porsuk Brook. It can be reached from the Eskişehir-İnönü-Kutahya motorway or the Ankara-Eskişehir-Istanbul railway. A half an hour walk from the Ballik Quarter leads to the cave. It is located on a plateau-like region sloping upward steeply; to the immediate south of the İnönü Plain. The entrance is a -35-m shaft; which is followed by an inclining floor; and the final zone ends up at a depth of -45 m in respect to the entrance.

Düdensuyu / Düdenönü

Close to the Beyyayla Village; it relates to the Düdensuyu Creek which inflows through the mouth of the cave facing southeast; and outflows at the exit of the entrance facing northwest. The gallery opened by the Düdensuyu Creek within the rocky block is very wide. The creek led to small lakes at random places. In seasons with abundant water; boat may be required to cross these lakes.

Gürleyik 1 / Gürleyik 2

It is located on the right slope of Kayalibogaz Creek, 2 km south of Mihallıccık. It can be reached from the Mihaliccik-Nallihan motorway. A 45-minute walk leads to the cave from the town of Dinek. Halted its development; it is an abandoned fossil cave. It is adorned with many decorations (stalactites; stalagmites; columns and drapery dripstones and helictites).

Güvercin Cave

It lies on the Saricakaya Plateau together with Afarin Sinkhole and Sarikiz Ponor. It is situated 1.5 km northeast of the Afarin Sinkhole. It was formed vertically within the Jura Lower Bilecik limestones. The entrance of the cave is 9x5 m; It is like a shaft. It also has two more entrances at -25 and -15 m.

Heybeci

It is located on top of the region where the Heybeci (Cat) Creek passing through the town of Dinek divides into two branches; 1 km east of the Gürleyik Cave. It can be reached from the town of Dinek located on the Mihaliccik-Nallihan motorway. A 15-minute walk leads to the cave. It is developed vertically like shaft. Having wall dripstones developed in the final zone; it ends up with small room full of debris.

Hacıhüsrevin

It is located near the water depots; immediate east of the İnönü District. A road leads to the entrance of the cave. For transportation; either the Eskişehir-İnönü-Kütahya motorway or Ankara-Eskişehir-Istanbul railway can be used. The cave which is extending in the northeast-southwest direction and bending depending on the direction and inclination of the marbles; was developed horizontally. Housing plenty of blocks; pebbles and wall dripstones at some places; the entrance is not from the ends; but from a point near the center.

İnönü Caves

It was developed in the middle of the big steepness where the district of İnönü leans on; to the southwest of Eskişehir. It can be reached by the Eskişehir-İnönü-Kütahya motorway or the Ankara-Eskişehir-Istanbul railway. With a very large mouth of entrance; it can be easily seen from far. It is located on the southern edge of İnönü (Sarısu) Plain.

Karakaya

1 km east of Yalım kaya (Domya) village on the north-west of Mihaliççık is located on the right slope of the Domya Creek, which is the lane of the Sakarya Brook. Among the high mountains, the Domya (Gürleyik) Stream region flowing in the deeply buried valley from the west to the east is torn apart. It can be reached by one of the Büğdüz-Sasa-Yalım kaya or Mihaliççık Gürleyik rock roads which are separated from Eskişehir-Mihaliççık road. Drive to the village of Yalım kaya; From there you can reach the cave in an hour walk. Most of the cave located on the steep slope of 1263 m north of Kayabaşı Tepe is landed using rope. It is located 1.5 km west of Sarıkaya Cave. You can also go for 1 hour walk in the deep canyon of Domya Creek from the village of Gürleyik. It developed in Sömdiken marbles on the northeast-southwest direction fault. It consists of a single heading. The cave is quite rich in terms of formation (stalactites, stalagmites, columns, wall and curtain dripstones, pools). In particular, Dickite; Columns and walls are painted in white or black colors, gray or gray over dripstones.

Kara

It is located at the beginning of the North patch of Sulununkıran Hills, 2 km north of Karacaören village of Alpu, overlooking the Sakarya Brook. It goes via Alpu-Gökçekaya Dam. The stabilized road that leaves here passes through the villages of Kuzavya and Gümele and reaches Karacaören. This road is then connected to the Eskişehir-Alpu-Mihaliççık-Nallıhan road passing through Otluk and Kandamız villages. It is reached to the cave by walking half-hour from the Karacaören village. The cave is just before the Sakarya Brook and Gökçekaya Dam. There are two entrances, one facing north and one facing south. Most of the formations in the cave; are covered with carbon black. Because of the human settlement, as a result the the burning fire. There is a thick cultural land at the base of the cave, which is thought to have been used in prehistoric times.

Karlık Sinkhole

It is located on the Karlikkale Hill (1737 m) to the northwest of the Arayit Mountain (1819 m). Close to the Yelini and Yelüstü Caves; it lies to the northeast of the Karacaören Village of Sivrihisar. It can be reached from the Sivrihisar-Ballıhisar-Caykoz or Günyüzü-Kayakent-Caykoz motorway. After the village; a 2-hour walk leads to the cave. It drops into a -13-m vertical descent. With a keyhole-like profile; it has characteristics of a multi periodic formation.

Kızılçukur

It is in a forest at the Kokarkuyu Local of the Süleler Village. The entrance faces the northwest. Toward the mid-part; it becomes narrow; resulting in a keyhole which can be passed through only by crawling. This hole called "Darbogaz" leads into a second section where the cave continues with a single main branch and ends up with a depression hall.

Sarıkaya

It lies on the left slope of the Catalkaya Creek; a branch of the Domya Creek; 1 km east of the Yalimkaya (Domya) It can be reached either from Büyüz-Sasa-Yalimkaya or Mihaliccik-Gürleyik-Yalimkaya roads; both deviating from the Eskişehir-Mihaliccik motorway. A one-hour walk from the Yalimkaya Village leads into the cave. It consists of three galleries interconnected with narrow passages and three levels. It has two entrances with diverse heights. It is rich in decorations; and stalactites and stalagmites are mainly black and brown. It has been inhabited by abundant number of bats. Entrances being close to the channel; and located in a protected area; it has findings and figures indicating that it had been settled by human beings in prehistoric and historic ages. Among remains intensely found in the upper level and in front of the entrance are flint flakes; brick/potsherds and human bones.

Kötüfatma

It lies 3 km east of the Kara Cave. Between two caves flows the Girdap Creek in a canyon-like deep valley. The entrance overlooks the Sakarya Brook. It can be reached from the Alpu-Karacaören-Otluk or Bozan-Büzdüg-Agachisar-Kandamlamis-Otluk roads. From the quarter of the Atcim of the Otluk Village; it takes one hour to walk to the cave. It has three separate entrances.

Koçakkıran

It lies very close to the Kötüfatma; Karamikini and Kara Caves. It is located 1 km north of the Kocakkıran Hill (1358 m) near the quarter of Actim of the Otluk Village. A one hour walk from the quarter over a steep slope leads to the cave. The entrance overview is the Sakarya Brook; It consists of two sections which are interconnected but developed in different periods. The first section is full of drisptones Directed to the west; it relates to the second section through a very narrow passage. Here there is a very strong wind from inside to outside.

Manasır

It lies on the Manasır Plateau; 17 km northwest of the Mihaliccik District Located on the Mihaliccik-Nallihan motorway; it takes 1.5-2 hours to walk to the cave from the Sorgun Village or the Dinek Town Located at the bottom of a depression doline; MTA traversed its depth as -368 m depending on the thickness of the limestones. Duden; It ends at a vertical descent of about 240 m, making an elbow at -130 m.

Külçeini

It lies on the left slope of Kurudere flowing between the Kücük bursa Hill and the Kocacal Hill (983 m); 2 km northwest of the Calkara Village; about 30 km northwest of Eskişehir. Entrance to the cavern overlooking the Sakarya Brook; Eskişehir-Inhisar is going through. It is reached after a one-hour walk from the village. The width reaches to 18 m at some parts while the roof height reaches up to 5 m. The floor of the main gallery is covered with soil; debris and big collapsed blocks. In this alcove-shaped gallery; which comprise the deepest part of the cave (-35 m); there are stalactites; stalagmites; columns and wall dripstones.

Mayıslar

It lies on the northern slope of the Gacani Hill (660 m) overlooking the Sakarya Brook; 4.5 km east of the Mayıslar Village to the north of Eskişehir. It is 440 m high from the base of valley. It is accessible through the Sarıcakaya-Nallihan road. The stabilized road deviating at 4th km of this road passing through Mayıslar reaches to the east of the Gacani Hill; and the cave is reached after a half an hour walk on a steep slope. It has two close entrances; one is like a -5-m shaft. There is a total of 5 steep descents ranging from 2 to 12 m. It is narrow; but has a high roof and inclining galleries.

Ulubük

It is situated on the Ulubük Yaylası; 2 km south of the Alapınar Village; 30 km northwest of the Alpu District. The area on which the cave is located is a high ridge separating the basins of the Sakarya Brook and the Porsuk Brook. The cave overlooking Sakarya can be reached by the Eskişehir-Alpu-Gökcekaya Dam road. A 10-km stabilized road deviating from 20th kilometer of the road running to the dam first passes through Ulubük Yaylası and then the Alapınar Village; leading to Sakari Kocaören. The road leads to the cave. Entrance of the cave is a narrow well of -4 m. This entrance after which it has been enlarged by people; was formed over a pronounced joint. It is very close to the surface (2-5 m) It consists of three interconnecting halls. The first hall with thick fossilized soil and sand deposits leads into the second hall which is adorned with a significant number of dripstones (stalactites; stalagmites; columns; wall and curtain dripstones; helictites and ponds). This section is 1-3 m high and it binding to the big hall through a narrow gallery. It is a rich cave in terms of formation. Near the final zone; some human bones and potsherds were encountered.

Tozman Sinkhole

It lies to the northern border of the Tozman Plateau facing Yenipazar, 15 km northwest of the Mihalgazi District. The cave located on an upland region (1200-1300 m) deeply breached by the Sakarya Brook can be reached from the Eskişehir-Saricakaya-Mihalgazi-Cayköy-Inhisar or the Eskişehir-Sögüt-Inhisar-Cayköy-Mihalgazi routes. The road deviating from Cayköy and passing through Tozman village reaches to Yenipazar county after passing nearby the cave which in the Tozman Plateau.

Yarasa Cave

It can be reached by the Eskişehir-Saricakaya-Mihalgazi-Alpagut and Inhisar-Sögüt motorway. The road running from Mihalgazi to Alpagut and Inhisar passes by the cave. The distance from Alpagut to the cave is 2 km. It lies in the northwest-southeast direction; and shows characteristics of a multilayer development. It is a fossil and dry cave with 3 storey; which halted its development; situated on the bank of the Sakarya Brook. It has two interconnected entrances. No or little dripstone decorations can be seen.

Şaban's Sinkhole

It is located 3 km south of the Küçük Sasa Village; next to the Sabanpinari Fountain. It was developed on the base of a depression situated on a ridge diverting the basins of the Domya Creek and the Porsuk Brook. It can be reached from a road deviating from the town of Bozan on the Eskişehir Muhalcik motorway and interconnecting the villages of Circir-Agachisar-Sasa-Yalimkaya (Domya). The entrance is like a -6-m deep shaft. Further down; with an inclined base; it ends up at -46 m. Small lakes were formed in the final zone. It is a semi-active sinkhole.

Yelini

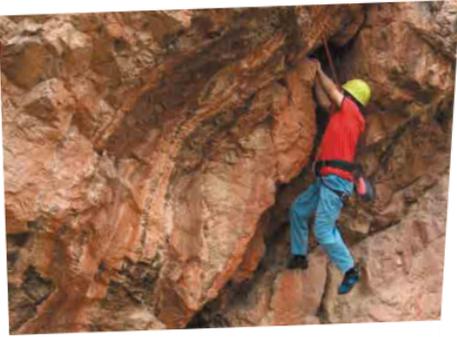
It lies to the southeast of the Sivrihisar Mountains. It can be reached from the Ankara-Eskişehir or Ankara-Polatli-Yunak motorways. It lies to the south of the Yelinüstü Cave. It is also called "Yılanlı". Divided into many halls and rooms by dripstones and big blocks collapsed from the roof; it is adorned with magnificent speleothems.

Having similar characteristics with the Yelinüstü Cave; there are figures and remains indicating that it had been inhabited for longer periods. In front of the cave, flintstones, flakes; axes and spearheads were encountered as well as slopes and fields in its vicinity. Various tools; bones and potsherds were recovered from the soil in the entrance. In the hall brick-built depths are 2 m past the pools and cisterns and red colored letters on the pan. Bats inhabit the halls and side alcoves hardly accessible by men.



ROCK CLIMBING

This sport requires balance, aesthetics, flexibility and strength. Basic training for rock climbing is provided in Eskişehir. The most widely used areas in Eskişehir are Bozdağ district of the Sündiken Mountains, Kızıltepe district of the Sakarılıca thermal area, and Taştepe district of the Kızıltepe and Mayıslar villages. For trainings of rock climbing, Kızılınler and Sivrihisar rocks are preferred.



KIZILINLER ROCKS

It is located on the right and left sides of the historical bath located in the village of Kızılınler, at a distance of 15 km to the center. These rocks are very suitable particularly for beginners.

Coordinates: 39° 30' 45.50" N 31° 14' 43.60" E

SIVRIHISAR ROCKS

This area in the north of Sivrihisar is an important garden of climbing. In here, it has been waiting to use the area for international competitions soon. Campers should take adequate water with them since there is no water at the campsite. The routes are very clean since they have been used for years. However, there are broken rocks from place to place. Important routes are in Sineklikaya, Balkaya and Kuleler groups.

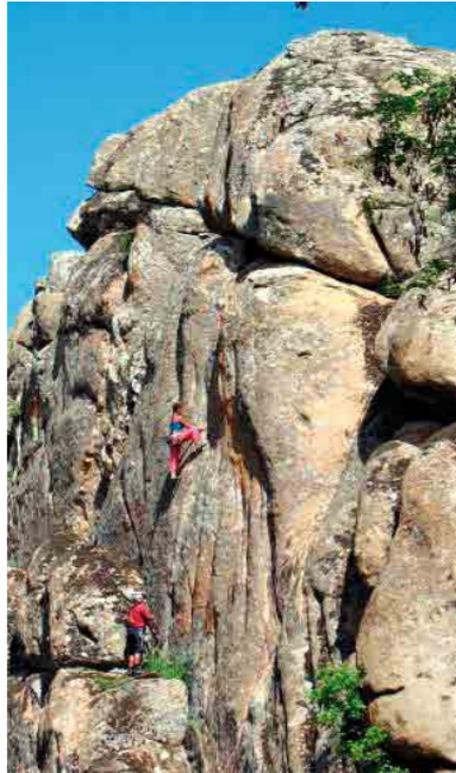
Coordinates: 39° 30' 45.50" N 31° 14' 43.60" E



KARAKAYA

Karakaya is a nice village close to Kaymaz town which is on the 60th km of the Eskişehir-Ankara motorway. It is very popular with its granite rock formations suitable for rock climbing. The best seasons for rock climbing are spring, summer and fall. As most of the routes are on the northern slope, it is shadowy the whole day except in the morning. Because the winter is very cold, it is hard to climb even when the weather is rainy or snowy.

**Coordinates: 39° 30' 51.76" N
31° 14' 29.12" E**



BIKING

Although there are bicycle roads in the city center, biking fans mostly prefer mountain biking. To seek local flavors and cultural heritage, and to discover people and nature with an utterly different traveling experience, hit the pedals. There are many routes to make pleasant discoveries on the bicycle saddle.

Avlakkaya

Avlakkaya, 35 km from Eskişehir, is suitable for many nature sports. Biking fans use this route for improving balance. Avlakkaya is a challenging track that requires technique. It is a nice track where you can make a plan for weekend. With ice-cold and fresh water with intact nature, fascinate the people. Access to there, is possible through biking and walking because it is in a dense forest area. The fans of adrenalin prefer motorcycling. You can be reached to the Avlakkaya via Bozdağ Village, Yarımca Village and Sakarlıcaları road.

Kalabak Village, Türkmen Mountain, Çoban Plateau and Vicinity

Many villages are welcoming you until you reach Yukarı (Upper) Kalabak village 50 km from Eskişehir when you take the road to Kızılınler from Kütahya motorway. After Aşağı Kalabak Village, you reach the Yukarı Kalabak Village. This is the spring of Kalabak Water which famous drinking water of Eskişehir. Even in streams runs Kalabak water. You can drink water from the fountains in the skirts of Türkmen Mountain. In spring, you can see colorful butterflies.

Sarisungur Pond Track

On the Eskişehir-Seyitgazi road, get ahead 18km until the Sarisungur sign. When you return, the descent will take you to the Sarisungur Pond. Around the pond, there are several tracks. In this place, Mountain Biking Criterium or Crosscountry races are being held.

Tandır Village Forest Area

You can reach Tandır village via Sarıcakaya road which is 40 km away from Eskişehir road.



Sarıcakaya-Mihalgazi-Sakarilicalari Road the Training Track

You need to follow the Sarıcakaya road without going into Muttalip Local. Once you climb and over Bozdağ, Then a long descent is waiting for us. Then you reach right into Sarıcakaya. The road between Mihalıçcik and Sarıcakaya is straight, but a little bumpy. After the Sakarya Valley, when leaving Saklılicaları, a compelling and hard climb is waiting for you; after completed a 16-km climb, Taşköprü village welcomes you in the top. After having a bird's eye view of Eskişehir at an altitude of 1200 m, you can ride down to Muttalip village. The total length of this track is 120 km and a competent athlete can complete this track easily in about 4.5 hours.

Eskişehir-Kütahya Phrygian Valley Track

Following the motorway of Eskişehir-Kütahya, after passing the Porsuk Dam, turn to the Sabuncupınar village. After passing this nice village, arrives at the Findık village. This valley is a track with similar features for bicycle lovers, where you can taste Cappadocia possibilities... Don't forget to drink the famous water of Incik village on the way. Following the railway, you reached Kızılınler village and then turn back to Eskişehir from Kütahya-Eskişehir motorway. About 135-km track can be completed in 5 hours. In addition to being a very useful track for training, history and nature are at close quarters each other.

Eskişehir Osmangazi University and Kent Forest (The City Forest)

In these forests behind the Medicine Faculty of Eskişehir Osmangazi University, orienteering and cross championships are being held. One of the most suitable tracks for orienteering is in the Osmangazi woods. You can see athletes here while they are training throughout the day. This track is close to the city and is over 100 km.

Mountain Bike Routes

1. Eskişehir > Bozaniç > Sarıcakaya > Eskişehir 85,40 km
2. Eskişehir > Bozaniç > Sarıcakaya 44,70 km
3. Eskişehir > Ilica 33,00 km
4. Eskişehir > İdrisyayla 138,00 km
5. Eskişehir > Karabayır > Kızılınler > Eskişehir 33,60 km
6. Eskişehir > Kızılınler 12,20 km
7. Eskişehir > Mayıslar 45,30 km
8. Eskişehir > Mayıslar II 56,90 km
9. Eskişehir > Musaözü 22,00 km
10. Eskişehir > Tandir > Kozlu > Dağküplü 38,00 km
11. Eskişehir > Tandir > Taştepe Zirve 45,80 km
12. Karaören > Yazılıkaya 23,10 km
13. Kavacık Plateau > Eskişehir 92,70 km
14. Kuyucak > Eskişehir 92,30 km
15. Porsuk Dam > Eskişehir 67,60 km
16. Seklice > Eskişehir 82,70 km
17. Seyircek Castle Rock Tombs > Doğanlı Castle 32,70 km
18. Yenisoğça > Eskişehir 55,60 km

Bozdağ Karadere TRT Transmitter Track

The track where the first mountain biking race of Eskişehir was held in 2005 can be reached by passing through the Muttalip village and climbing up to Bozdağ village. The cyclers start from Bozdağ village, and make a circle between Bozdağ and Karadere village TRT transmitter. It is a nice training track about 25-km with many up and downward slopes. If you would like to feel adrenalin and excitement in the winter, you can camp on the top. Furthermore, the 15-km descent will add to your excitement.

CAMPING

- 1 **Akçeşme District**
Yazılıkaya Village-Han District
- 2 **Avlakkaya Region**
Mihalğazi District
- 3 **Taştepe Bölgesi**
Tandır Village Tepebaşı District
- 4 **Karaören Pond Vicinity**
Büyükyayla Village -
KırkaSeyitgazi District
- 5 **Sıldak Pond and Vicinity**
Yapdak Village-Seyitgazi District
- 6 **Gökçekaya Dam and the
Porsuk and Gürleyik Streams**
Mihalıççık District
- 7 **The Vicinity of Sündiken
Mountain**
Mihalıççık District
- 8 **Türkmen Baba
Mountain and Vicinity**
Yukarı Kalabak Village
Odunpazarı District
- 9 **Musaözü Dam**
Musaözü Village
Tepebaşı District

You can contact with the following addresses for Nature Sports.

ANADOSK Anadolu University Nature Sports Club

www.suak.anadolu.edu.tr

ESBIKE - Eskişehir Mountain Bike Team

www.esbike.org

ESDAK - Association of Eskişehir Mountaineering and Nature Sports Club

www.esdak.org

ESDİT - Provincial Representative of Eskişehir Mountaineering

www.esdit.com

ESDURO - Eskişehir Enduro Group

www.esduro.com

Aviation Youth and Sports Club of Eskişehir

www.eshavk.org

EFSAD - Photographic Arts Society of Eskişehir

www.efsad.org.tr

ESMAG - Cave Research Association of Eskişehir

www.esmad.org.tr

GÜZEY Nature Sports and Search and Rescue Club

www.guzeydoga.com

ODAK - Eskişehir Osmangazi University Mountaineering Club

www.ogu.edu.tr

Zirve Mountaineering and Nature Sports Club - Representation of Eskişehir

www.zirvedagcilik.org





TREKKING SÜNDİKEN MOUNTAINS BOZDAĞ REGION

The Sündiken Mountains are about 120 km long from the west of the Eskişehir province to the east. The highest points of the mountain are Kızıltepe 1811 m, Uzunyatak Hill 1789 m and Sündiken Tepe 1769 m in the county of Mihaliççık. Due to its ease of access, the Bozdağ region of the Sündiken Mountains; The area between Muttalip-Hekimdağ (Taşköprü) -Bozanic-Mayıslar-Laçın-Tandır-Yarımca-Karadere villagers are the most used section.

Route Transportation

Sarıcakaya Buses and Motor Carriers Cooperative

Sarıcakaya: 0222 661 2111 - Eskişehir: 0222 237 2989 - GSM: 0532 485 3000

Mihalgazi Buses (Sakarılıca Thermal Springs)

Eskişehir: 0222 217 6925 - Mihalgazi: 0222 621 2774

The Route between Avlakkaya - Muttalip is 19,00 km

We descend to Beylik Bridge, which is 25 km away from Eskişehir and reach the valley in the north, as entered in the route we are starting to travel with the Avlağı Stream in the green. After a very pleasant natural wonder, we pass Avlay Stream in two places until that we reach the waterfall, reaching about 1.30 km. Later, when we came under our Gök Tepe in our continuation in the oak trees in the south, we pass the Avlay Stream again at 3.30 km. The route that runs through the oaks again along the creek leaves the Bozdağ village at 9,50 kilometers which has 1245 m and after by continuing the ascend in the southwest direction and we reach Boztepe summit (the top where the Anten towers are located) at the altitude of 1423 m of Sündiken Mountains after 3,20 km from the fields. From here, after all the city of Eskişehir enjoy bird's-eye viewing, we cross the road from the south side of the mountain and we complete the Muttalip route.

Route Transportation:

Gidiş: Mihalgazi Thermal Vehicles from Eskişehir District Terminal

Dönüş: Muttalip - Metropolitan Municipality Buses or Yıldız Minibuses

The Route between Bozanic - Dağküplü 14,20 km

The route, starting from Bozanic village at 221 m, travels around Bozanic Rock, which is a different beauty, and as the altitude increases, unique beauty of Sakarya Valley emerges. After about 5 kilometers and at a 650-m level, the we have a break in green meadow. Continue go around to Çukurca



Local from the forests. Where any need arises, after the water reinforcement from Bulur Pınarı is made, we pass by the passage passing through the brook which is at 881 m elevation, going from the side of the entrance to the entrance and going up to 1100 m, then returning to the east and passing through the village of Dagkaplu from the mule road.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Mihalgazi Thermal Vehicles from Eskişehir District Terminal
Return: Muttalip - Metropolitan Municipality Buses or Yıldız Minibuses

The Route between Bozaniç Plateau Road - Dağküplü Route is 14,30 km

The route starting from Eskişehir Sarıcakaya road (26-01 code road) from 24 km to the west direction arrives at Bozaniç Yayla after 3 km. In the past, in the greenery, the village of Çukurca Local is coming down after the village of Yukarielmaçukuru and the village of Aşağıelmaçukuru. After passing through the creek at 881 m elevation, our field of view continues from the side of the entrance and goes up to about 1100 m. Then it returns to the east and we cross the village of Dagkaplu from the mule road.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Eskişehir District Terminal - Sarıcakaya Cooperative
Return: Dağküplü Village - Sarıcakaya Cooperative

The Route between Bozdağ - Dağküplü is 20,90 km

The route starting from the Bozdağ skirts (917 m), which is 2,50 km north of Muttalip village, reaches Boztepe summit (1423 m) after 4 km. From here it is reached to the village of Bozdağ in the north, followed by the oak trees in the east of the village and the ornate valley and before arriving at Gök Tepe, a 1060 m elevation and 12,30 kilometers of the route passes through Avlağı Deresi and takes a break in the northeast at 1156 m elevation and 13,20-kilometer elevation. After the break, respectively 1190 m at the elevation of 1194 elevation Bozaniç Plateau passes and followed by the Küplü (Maylar) Plateau with an average height of 1250 m at 16.50 km. The northward route through the forest leads to the Dağküplü village where the route turns 1067 m elevation and turns east at 18.70 km and wriggle through the oak trees.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Muttalip - Metropolitan Municipality Buses or Yıldız Minibuses
Return: Dagkuplu village - Sarıcakaya Cooperative

Note: If you are told to Yıldız Minibuses when you departure, they can take you to the Bozdağ skirts, to the beginning of the route.



Bozdağ Climbing Route 8,00 km

The route back to the Muttalip village, which starts from the foothills of Bozdağ (917 m) 2,50 km north, follows the Boz Tepe summit (1423 m) after 4 km. There are Television Transmitter Station and high towers at the peak. For the break, nile flats are used which do not take winds at peak. Returns with the same route from there.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Muttalip - Metropolitan Municipality Buses or Star Minibuses

Return: Muttalip - Big City Municipal Buses or Yıldız Minibuses

Note: If you are told to Yıldız Minibuses when your departure, they can take you to the Bozdağ skirts, to the beginning of the route and can also take returns.

The Route between Hamamdere - Sivri Yolu Sırtı - Dağküplü is 14,40 km

The Eskişehir Sarıcakaya road starts from the 3,50 km south of the Dagkaplu village and passes through the bridge over the Küplü (522 m). The fairly steep Hamamdere exit, which looks imposing from the main road, begins and continues until a stopover with insatiable views at 1055 m. After rising from the wake up to the north at 1297 m, it enters the ridge of the Sivriyolu in the west direction and starts descent. It also has a steep incline and the road continues in the direction of the insatiable landscape and intersects with the course of the Dark(Karanlık) Valley. The bridges over Karadere and Yandere are crossed and the village of Dagkaplu is reached.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Eskişehir District Terminal - Sarıcakaya Cooperative

Return: Dağküplü Village - Sarıcakaya Cooperative

The Route between Tandır - Laçın Route is 25.40 km

The route starting from the entrance of the Mining Road at 2,30 km east of Tandır village at 1321 m; continues the mine road in the northeast direction. After 7,60 km, reached in the 1292 m elevation grave on the road. From here, there are green areas that are suitable for a stopover in the north at 1200 m and at a height of 1312 m. After 3 km from the road continuing in the north-west direction, it passes through the skirts of Stone Hill and goes up to 1512 m. After passing the pine tree which has the characteristics of monument tree is 200 m ahead of us, start descending route; reaches the Lachin village by wriggling and sometimes in company with the beautiful scenery that reminiscent the Eastern Black Sea.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Eskişehir District Terminal - Sarıcakaya Cooperative

Return: Dağküplü Village - Sarıcakaya Cooperative



ROUTES OF MOUNTAIN PHRYGIAN REGIONS

The route between Büyükyayla - Yazılıkaya Route is 23,40 km

It gets off the turnout of Eskişehir Afyon Motorway 81. km in the village of Büyükyayla (if you go by private vehicle can be continued in the direction of 3 km further Büyükyayla). In the pine trees 3 km south of this point, the route starting from the natural wonder Karaören pond; continuing to the Büyükyayla village, it continues to the southwest of Gökbağçe village for 3,75 km with southwest first. On the main road of Eskişehir-Afyon, on the east side of the Gökbağçe village, after 7,13 km from the forest road, is reached the Yapdak Pond with a height of 1144 m. From the Yapdak Pond, 3 km before the move to the east, to the village of Construct, after 7,20 km, to Akçesme, at the 1308 m elevation located just south of Yazılıkaya.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Eskişehir Terminal - Afyon buses

Return: Yazılıkaya or Çukurca village buses

ROUTE OF CITY CENTER

City Forest Route 8,5 km

The most outstanding property of this route is the easy transportation which is used in the evening when we cannot get out of the city or during the hot summer days. The route entrance is on the Gençlik Boulevard. The route starting from the main gate at 847 m, after 879 m; It turns southwest at 913 m, with in the continue it returns first in the southeast at 928 m, elevation to southwest at 931 m and at the summit of 1007 m returns to the east. Approximately 2 km from here, reached to Fire Tower. The view of the sunset is spectacular especially in here. Return from the same route. There are also aisle pathways.

Route Transportation:

Departure: Minibus numbered 34 (Şehitlik - Üniversite Evleri)

Return: Minibus numbered 34 (Üniversite Evleri - Şehitlik)

WALKING ROUTES IN FRIG VALLEYS

1. SALİHLER – FETİYE 15 km

In the unique beauty of Turkmen Mountains, Saklı Valley, Kaya Formations, Tabanca Kaya, Asma İnler and Byzantine settlements are at the forefront.

2. FETİYE – KÜMBET 14 km

The region where the Red Pine forests are intense is home to the Byzantine settlement. At the end of the course, the Himmet Baba Tomb (kümbet), named Kumbet village, is reached by Solon Mezari, you can find the unique view of the Kumbet Valley and the sunset from this point.

3. GÖKBAHÇE – OYNAŞ – GÖKCEGÜNEY – YAZILIKAYA 15.5 km

The agricultural lands of Phrygians, natural formations and trail end Midas City, the religious metropolis of Phrygians in Yazılıkaya. Here comes the Midas Monument will be in with all its glory.

4. ÇUKURCA – KÜMBET 13 km

After the Doğanlıkale, Gerdekkaya, you will hold your breath against the ancient roads and natural formations; When leaving from the valley, the important objects will fascinate you such as the Berberini Rock Church, the Phrygian Facade, Column Tomb and Hole Rock.

5. YAZILIKAYA – KÜMBET 14 km

It has Peribacaları, Ayın Local Rock Tombs, Könistanlar Necropolis, Solon Tomb.

6. YAPILDAK - GÖKCE PLATEAU 14 km

In the region, which is hosting the Phrygian settlement with its wonderful nature have rock formations, Ayterek Castle, ancient road and Dübecik Castle.

7. YAZILIKAYA - YAPILDAK 14 km

You will enter the route from south east of Yazılıkaya, cross the hill where the Ardıç forests are dominant then you will reach the Byzantine graves and rock spaces by passing through İnli Yaylaya Local and frequent oak trees. After the main break, here, by passing through the pine trees covered with pine trees, you will see the room tombs with relief decorated monumental front of Roman and Byzantine periods located 1 km southwest of Yapdak village and then your tea will be ready in the village.

8. AĞLARCA – HAN – BAŞARA 17 km

Panoramic view of Göl Yayla... You will reach the underground city and the historical site in Han with walk to the highest point of the Phrygian road and after you have photographed this place, you will taste meatball of Han, after we had a nice tea on the square and you will reach the works in the village of Başara, which is in the open-air museum.

9. BEYÖREN – DOĞANAY 12 km

You will take a break at the beginning of the source of the Sakarya Brook and you will see that the water is escorted to a village in Doğanay village where the water will flow in a channel; When you reached the village square, you will sip the tiredness tea in the square cup.

10. KURTŞEYH – Fettahoğlu M. – DÜDEN 10 km

Images on the track: Do not forget to bring your camera, in this track have many surprises waiting for you. Balık Damı Wetland, Göksu, Eski Değirmen remains and Düden are waiting to discover; you will have satisfied to take photos in this area where many activities can be done such as photo safari, bird watching, fishing and camping.

The detailed route information about Phrygian Road is found "Phrygian Road" book of Assoc. Dr. Huseyin SARI.

MOTORCYCLE

Our city is also perfectly suited for motorcycle riding. In this motorcycle sport, which is held away from any kind of road environment, sometimes you can find yourself in the depths of Çatacık forests and sometimes in the historical part of the Phrygian valley.

If you want to get away from the stress of urban life, and looking for an alternative sporting scene, or want to spend time in nature and discover new places, then you have met a hobby just for you.

Bozdağlar, Sakarya Valley, Musaözü Pond and vicinity, Phrygian Valley, Beşikderesi Local, Sakarbaşı Local are the main natural enduro-cross tracks in our city.

The main reason for this popularity of Motorcycle and Enduro-cross are; much less costly than many other motor sports and therefore can reach more people. Even when it is considered together with the necessary safety equipment and personal accessories, it will always be much less than an ordinary land vehicle.

This equipment is not enough to make this sport. That motorcycle; must only use by driver who has been trained and an experienced. In addition to all these, the safety equipment and clothes, are essential. In our city, Eskişehir Motorcycle and Sports Club Association, which is active in this sport and generally in all branches of motorcycle, organize trainings, organizations and train racers/sportsmen. Many athletes within the scope of club have successfully represented our city in national races.





Mayıslar Classic Route

This is the classic route of Eskişehir for Enduro athletes who like bends in roads, clean air and nice views. It is ideal for cyclers who would like to take a few-hour tour.

Hekimdağ Passage via Muttalip road, Dağküplü, Mayıslar, Sarıcakaya, Sakarılıca, and then get back to Eskişehir... It is an about 70-km route. In Mayıslar, you can have a break at Ahmet'in Kahvesi (Ahmet's coffeehouse) with a glass of mineral water and tea.

Türkmen Mountain Fire Watchtower Route

It is one of the best routes for those of their miss natural life and want to wildlife. You may witness natural lives of animals such as deer, condors, rabbits, and squirrels which you are normally used to seeing in the zoo. The only thing you need to do is to keep your eyes wide open.

Route; Kızılınler, Gökçekısıık, Aşağı Kalabak, Yukarı Kalabak and Bozkuş Fire Watchtower. There are many turns on the roads in the forest so there is a risk of getting lost. It is important to use a GPS while travelling in this area.

Beyayla Rotası

It is a suitable route for enduro riders who like bends, nice scenes and offroad travelling.

Muttalip road, and pass through Hekimdağ Passage, Dağküplü, Mayıslar, Sarıcakaya, Beyayla and finally the cave. It is a approximately 150-km long route. It is advisable to take directions to the cave in Beyayla village. The cave, which is a couple of kilometers away from the village, is worth seeing and taking a breath. It is also possible to camp for a night.

HUNTING

In the hills surrounding Eskişehir and in forested areas, hunting is quite in demand. There are many areas that are rich in terms of hunting. Quail, turtle, forest woodcock, magpie, rock partridge, redlegged partridge, rook, wild boar, marten, wild rabbit, deer are widely available. In many dam, such as Saryer, Gökçekaya, Kunduzlar, Çatören, Porsuk, Lower Kartal, Upper Eagle, Mercan, Özden, Eryen; there are being made fishing

For more information about hunting, hunting ground, and closed hunting, contact the Eskişehir Hunting Shooting Specialization Club in advance.

☎ 0222 231 01 95

EQUESTRIAN SPORTS CLUB



The Center is on Eskişehir-Kütahya motorway. It is an ideal place to ride horses at weekends. In 1996, training was also provided with a professional coach in a riding facility, which was established on 45 acres and has a 50x80 open competition manege, one piece of 20x45 open manege and 17x40 closed manege and 23 horses. This club, which is affiliated with the Horse Riding Federation, organizes four competitions in a year. Another equestrian branch in the club is the only place in Turkey, there is a track of 4 km in the cross area.



📍 Eskişehir-Kütahya Motorway 18. km
village of Takmak local

☎ 0222 413 21 21

RIDING POTENTIAL OF ESKİŞEHİR

You can hire horses or ride horses in Mahmudiye, which is the most important area where purebred Arabian Horses are bred in Turkey. In Mahmudiye, there are turf track with 2020-m length, 25-m width and sand track with 1800-m length, 20-m width and open tribune with 400-capacity. Local horse races are being held in autumns.

In Eskişehir, Equestrian Sports Club which started its activities in 1996, have 28 horses. In the club, provides riding trainings towards both adults and children. Eskişehir Equestrian Sports Club hosted the Turkish Equestrian Federation 2012 Balkan Jumping Championship. Again in 2012, with the Anatolian Cavalry Project, talented young people participated to training from every corner of Anatolia. The Equestrian Sports Club conducts horse riding and caring trainings in cooperation with various schools.

Thanks to Eskişehir Tepebaşı Municipality Directorate of Veterinary Affairs Natural Life Center, hundreds of children have been introduced to horses with the slogan of "Riding for Every Child" since May 2012. At the same time, within the body of Tepebaşı Municipality Natural Life Center which is an animal shelter and nursing home thanks to adaptive equestrian activities it is intended that the people who spend their lives with their obstacles will gain their confidence with riding sports.

Opened in 2008, one of the most important parks of Eskişehir, within the body Kent Park, have horse farm with 42 horses affiliated to Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality. On this farm, there are pony horses specially trained for children and riding horses suitable for elders and horses for phaetons. Training on equestrian riding is given under the supervision of expert trainers.

Mahmudiye Academy of Equestrian and Coaching Program within the body of Eskişehir Osmangazi University serves to the development of modern horses in our country. In the College in Mahmudiye a hypotherapy project has been started and horse riding is being done.



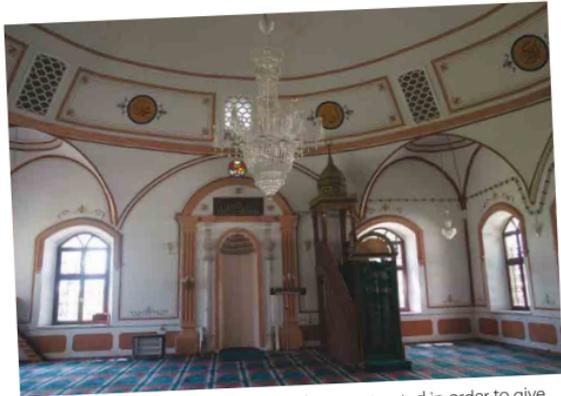


ANCESTOR SPORT EQUESTRIAN AND MAHMUDIYE STUD FARM

It preserved this position in the Ottoman period. Eskişehir region or formerly known as Sultanönü sanjak has always been a special place in Anatolian horse breeding and throughout the history it was the storage center of different breeds of horses that have been selected for the palace.

The history of Mahmudiye dates to 3000 BC; its long history is understood from the remains obtained from studies on mounds and tumulus within the county borders.

Mahmudiye, its name was taken from Mahmud II (1784-1839), who were the reformist ruler of the Ottoman Empire. At the beginning of the 1800s, Abdullah, who is a shrine to the region, is known to have settled in Mahmudiye. The farm that he owned was taken away where he had rebelled against the Ottomans. Later, the farm passed to Mahmud Sani Foundation belonged to Mahmud II. In order to raise horse for the army, It was the first modern Ottoman stud farm by reorganizing and taking the name of Çiftlik-ı Hümayun.



Interior space of the mosque which is constructed in order to give service to the barracks and facilities inside Çiftlik-ı Humayun



TİGEM

The central building, which is left daily from Çiftlikat-ı Hümayun, already affiliated to Directorate General of Agricultural Enterprises and still serves under the name of Anatolian Agriculture Enterprise.



JOCKEY CLUB OF TURKEY ARABIAN HORSE COVERING STATIONS PENSION STUD FARM AND TRAINING FIELD

Jockey Club of Turkey Mahmudiye Pension Stud Farm; which located in the district; gives service to the thoroughbred Arabian horse breeding and pensioner. Mahmudiye Pension Stud Farm came into activity in 2001.



ESKİŞEHİR OSMANGAZİ UNIVERSITY MAHMUDIYE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Considering the existed potential of Mahmudiye in the vocational High School, since its establishment in 2007, associate degree programs have been opened related to horse breeding and graduates have been awarded. The school is the most effective school in our country to develop horses, qualified human resources.

HIPPOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION CENTER

Belonged to ESOĞÜ, in the Horse Care, Riding and Practice Center which has 90.000 m² area, projected by university and established with support of the Turkish World Foundation have the 13 capacity of horse barn(stud). The world-class therapy center, which has cover area of approximately 2,500m², are meeting the rehabilitation needs of the disabled in particular.



WATER SPORTS

Pools are a good choice to get rid of the scorching heat of Eskişehir. Artificial beach in Kentpark can offer you beach pleasure. The pool at Anemon Hotel is the best pool of Eskişehir. Also, in Anadolu University Campus and Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports have pool. In Eskişehir Osmangazi University, indoor swimming pool facility provides service on Meşelik Campus. It has 6 swim lane, semi-olympic and 1,500-person capacity.

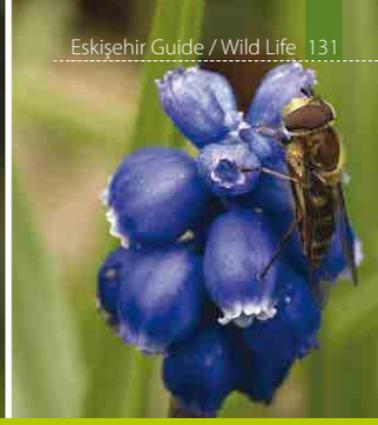
The artificial beach, which is 350 meters long in Kent Park, also has two outdoor swimming pools, one for children. With summer school programs organized in the pools, children from Eskişehir also learn to swim with professional coaches. Coşkun Halıcı Water Sports Center at Science Culture and Art Park organizes canoeing trainings with optimist, a small water sailing boat and water-skiing. Sablon Aqua semi olympic swimming pool within the body of Sablon Wellness Club; It provides a different alternative for individuals who demand specialization such as pregnancy exercise, disability therapy and who want to swim in the hygienic environment by getting away from the stress of urban life and also those who want to take swimming training.

Eskişehir's first large aquapark Es Aqua Garden has an area of 6500 m². There are swimming pools, children pools, drop pools, water slides.

Metropolitan Municipality Sarıungur Pond is another center where water sports are held. The races co-organized with the Turkish Canoe and Sailing Federation are being held in this pond. International competition hosted by the pond it is a source of sports organizations in the summer. At certain times of the year, canoe and dragon boat races in the Porsuk Creek contribute to the sport and social life of Eskişehir.

Sakaryabaşı in Çifteler county of Eskişehir; Turkey's third largest brook, the birthplace of Sakarya, which spans 820 kilometers and flows into the Black Sea. Clarified water, a variety of plants that contain many tons of green and dazzling beauty Sakaryabaşı, now has the pleasure of diving in the middle of steppe. The Sakarya Brook takes its first water from Gökgöz headwaters. The depth of headwaters, a natural pool between restaurants and tea gardens are four meters and small water sources and hosts many species and fishes. In the Karaburgu Headwaters, the water coming from the bottom has the flow and the current which differ according to the seasons. Başkurt Headwaters; a beauty that is formed by connecting five headwaters with thin channels. It is 600 meters away to main lake, came out in a different way and by making a 500-meter straight corridor and it is the Kırkkız headwaters that merges with the Sakarya Brook. Sakaryabaşı with all its beauty is waiting for diving sports enthusiasts.



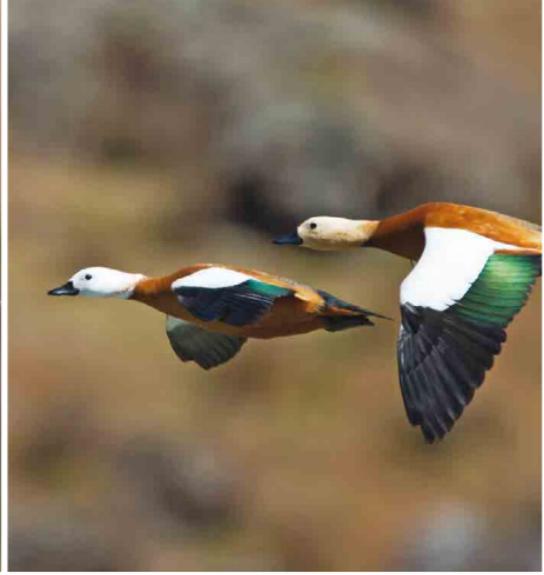


The plant species that Eskişehir owns are even more than the sum of the plant species that England has.

WILD LIFE FLOWERS OF ESKİŞEHİR

Eskişehir has an enviable wealth in terms of flora. Within the province borders, nearly 2,000 plant species show natural distribution. More than 220 of these species are unique our country. These species, especially those of Sündiken and Turkmen Mountains, which grow on all mountains, steppes, plains, forests and forests, 14 are grown only in Eskişehir in the world: These are; Jülyen (*Hesperis turkمندaghensis*), Bachelor's Button (*Centaurea sericea*), Wild Morning-Glory (*Convolvulus pulvinatus*), Alis (*Alyssum niveum*), Creeping bellflower (*Campanula pamphylica* subsp. *tokurii*), Common yarrow (*Achillea ketenoglui*), Mullein (*Verbascum gypsicola*), Mullein (*Verbascum eskisehirensis*), Mullein (*Verbascum arayitdaghense*), Sideritis (*Sideritis gulendamiae*), Taşçanta (*Aethionema dumanii*), gypsophylla *paniculata* (*Gypsophilaosmangaziensis*), aaron's beard (*Hypericumsechmenii*), Bachelor's Button(*Centaurea nivea*).





The Inhabitation of The Birds of Three Continents: BALIKDAMI BIRD SANCTUARY

Balıkdami Bird Sanctuary is located 40 km south of Sivrihisar and at the top of Turkey's largest wetlands. This wetland which is consisting of very small ponds and large reeds is about 30 thousand acres. Balıkdami Bird Sanctuary also carries the westernmost stop feature for wildlife birds living in Asia. This area, which is one of the few wetlands in Turkey, is one of the most important accommodation points for seasonally migrating birds between the northern and southern countries. If a migratory bird is staying in a wetland, it is obvious that there are enough fish in that area. Due to the abundance of this fish, this special region was given the name "Balıkdami" in the sense of breeding and living area of fish by the public. Having this rich fish composition of the Sakarya Brook, the most major factor is Balıkdami. Because this region provides all the conditions that fish should want which living fresh water. Today, per our other wetlands, balıkdami is much better both in terms of water quality and environmental factors.





The Rare Value of Turkmen Mountain: **AEGYPIUS MONACHUS**

The Aegypius Monachus which it has with long black fur covering the body and the wide neck that surrounds the bosom just like the medieval monks and that's why it is referred in Latin as Aegypius Monachus, that is to say 'hooded vulture' is one of the 4 vulture species distributed in Turkey. The Aegypius Monachus whose size varies between 100 and 110 cm, its main fame of is related to the wing openness. When an Aegypius Monachus opens the wings, the distance between the tip of one wing and the other reaches up to 295 cm. With these numbers, it has a characteristic of the greatest predator bird of Europe.

You can see that Aegypius Monachus in the magazines, watch the documentaries on the television, or visit in the zoo gardens. Whereas in the countryside of Eskişehir, the huge shadow which passing over yours may belong to an Aegypius Monachus. If you are a good observer and have some luck, you can see an Aegypius Monachus floating while its giant wings are open. Because the greatest existence of these species in Europe located in Turkey after Spain, and by all accounts the greatest exist in Turkey also located on the Turkmen Mountain which placed in the northwest region of Eskişehir.

Underground Treasures

Boron, meerschaum, chalcedony....

The largest reserves located in Eskişehir.

BORON

Boron mine looks like a white rock at first sight. Very solid and heat proof. In nature, it is found not as a free element but in the form of salt. In the World boron reserve ranking, Turkey ranks first with 72% share. In our country, a great part of the boron reserve situated in Kirka.



MEERSCHAUM

Meerschaum which witness a deep-rooted history of three hundred years also keeps an interesting historical fact. Meerschaum was introduced to the Austrians during the Siege of Vienna by the Jannisaries of the Turkish army. Since those days up to present, the word of "White Gold" welcomes you.



CHALCEDONY

In Eskişehir, from the chalcedony deposits, the stones have been extracted thousands of years. During the Hittite and Urartian periods, chalcedony was extracted from here. Later, during the Romans period, the export of stone reached very high levels. During the Romans period, the stone was started to be shipped for export from today's port of Istanbul to

Kadıköy. At that time, Kadıköy is a small Ancient Greek town and its name was Chalkedon. The chalcedony stone took its name from this small port town.

MAGNESITE

The world's quality magnesite mine is on the fault line between Eskişehir and Kütahya. It is far away 35 km from Eskişehir, all the magnesite reserves that can be recovered in the northwestern part of Nemli village are around 5-10 million tons.



What to Buy in Eskişehir?

*You can get meerschaum gifts at the very reasonable prices.
The famous met or nougat halvah should not be forgotten.*

MEERSCHAUM

It has unique handwork and designs for lovely jewelry that can be a gift. Meerschaum is a good pipe material which is the property of holding the residues in the gas and the humidity while drying.

MET HALVAH, NOUGAT HALVAH

Met and nougat halvah may be a good gift alternative.

SORKUN POTTERY

Sorkun potteries are an authentic gift alternative. You can find the Potteries in the village of Sorkun and Atlıhan Handicrafts Market.



GLASS ARTS

The glass arts which made in the Hot Glass Blowing Workshop inside the Kurşunlu Mosque and Complex can be nice gift for your loved ones.

WHERE TO SHOP IN ESKİŞEHİR?

You can find souvenirs in many places in Eskişehir. You can see many kinds of gifts at Atlıhan Handicrafts Market, Kurşunlu Mosque and Complex, Çukur Bazaar, Esnaf Sarayı, Taşbaşı and Hamamyolu Street.

Apart from this, first opened shopping center Esnaf Sarayı of Eskişehir, Kanatlı Shopping Center, the biggest and most active shopping center Espark, Neoplus Shopping Center and Özdilek, which opened at the end of 2011, are the most great demand shopping centers in the city.

What to Eat in Eskişehir?

Eskişehir is famous for its meals made with flour which it is known as Anatolia's wheat silo since ancient times. The use of poppy is very common. Famous for poppy, bread with walnut and poppy-seed pastry. The cuisine of the Balkan and Caucasian immigrants has greatly influenced the city cuisine. The rich Circassian cuisine is accompanied by many varieties such as albanian pastry with spinach, dızmana, kivirma pastry, ağzı açık, kelem wrapped, wrapped lamb liver burger, kökrek stuffing, bulgur soup, göceli tarhana soup, hot cake.

ÇİBÖREK "SAVOURY PASTRY"



Çibörek is a kind of pastry identified with Eskişehir. It is made in many parts of Turkey but it is not possible to find the taste of Eskişehir's çibörek in any other places. Çibörek, a cultural value of the Tatars and Crimean -the first settlers in Eskişehir- is a traditional dish made from ground meat, onion and spice. Special dough is filled with this mixture and then fried in a pan full of hot oil. It is usually half-moon shaped. It is also available mushrooms, cheese, potatoes, and so on. However, traditionally, it is made from ground meat. It is a unique flavor with cold and foamy ayran.

MET and NOUGAT HALVAH



Met Halvah, named after a game played with a stick (met) and an anklebone, is a taste specific to Eskişehir. First, flour, oil, sugar, lemon and water are mixed, and then the dough is rolled and cut in parts of 2-3 cm in diameter and 6 cm in length. You can find met halvah with cacao and vanilla aromas. Its taste is like pashmak, another well-known Turkish delight. Met halvah is a product of a tradition that emerged because of the met game in which losers used to make halvah in long winter nights. Nougat halvah, summer halvah with walnuts, sesame halvah, halvah made with a special paddle are the other traditional desserts of Eskişehir.

RING CANDY



In the past, it was distributed in the coffeehouse to declare that the affiance. The Ring candy was made by throwing sugar into the hook on the wall with warm paste and bleaching it by kneading and then decorating it with colored ribbons and wicking it.



SİVRİHİSAR BAKLAVA

The roll out the dough for baklava in Sivrihisar has long-standing background.



LAMB

The lamb is broken into pieces of meat, bones and coarse parts of the waist, arms and buttocks. The meat is roasted with light oil from the pot and its own water and water. Then water is added and boiled. Fine-cut fresh onion, fresh mint leaves, chopped dill is added. The meat is seasoned with a mixture of flour, yoghurt and egg whites prepared in a different container. The meat and the juicy portion are served together.



OKRA SOUP

Especially made in Sivrihisar. It has soup on special occasions and at the end of the wedding meals. It is believed that a heavy meal facilitates digestion.



TOYGA SOUP WITH CHICKPEAS

Rice and broth is boiled. When fluffy, in a separate bowl the egg, flour and yogurt with water and add to the soup. When boiled, butter, red pepper and mint pour out by overheating. If the same soup is made by boiling the göce, it would be named as the göce soup.



BOZA

Especially, the most beautiful beverage preference in cold winter days. Light sour, sweet and dense boza, served with tea spoons in Eskişehir. Based on the origin of Central Asia and made with fermentation of wheat, this beverage is made from corn in Eskişehir.



BAGEL

Eskişehir Bagel, which is mentioned as "hot-from-the-oven simits made from Eskişehir flour and Kalabak spring water" is quite famous with its specific crispness and plenty of sesame.

MEATBALL

People in Eskişehir, especially night life regulars, knows the grilled meatball restaurant that are almost as open as the all night long around the railway station. The greatest difference of the meatball in Eskişehir from Sultanahmet, Tekirdağ and İnegöl meatball is that are distributed immediately in the mouth due to the fluffy structure of the meat. The well-balanced spices and the cooking of the grill absolutely make this meatball more delicious.



GÖBETE

It is a pastry of which Tatar specific. Also, known as "Kobete". Gobete's can be available potato, rice, tripes. It is eaten with stewed fruit, ayran or cucumber-yoghurt.



PATTY

Patty which one of the most important dishes of the Tatar cuisine, has spread from Central Asia to the present day. The shape and size of the dough may vary according to the regions. When it is watery like soup, "egg, yoghurt, tomato sauce and mint soup" is called "patty" when the boiling water is strained.



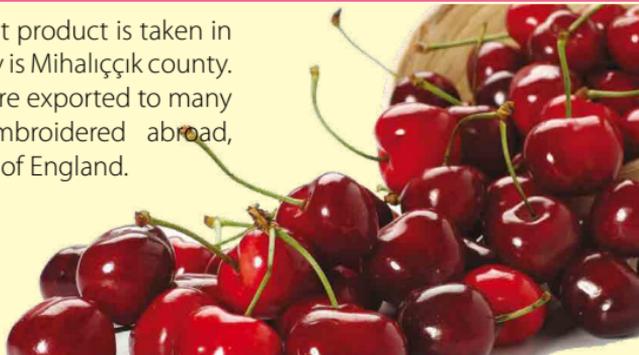
BALABAN

The shredded pitas are soaked with hot broth and yoghurt and tomato sauce are poured on them. Then cooked on the grill are added to fillet roasted meatball and tenderloin skewers. Parsley, tomato and roasted peppers are placed on the grill. Pour over hot butter. The Balaban which has in full of portions means "very big" in Tatar.



CHERRY OF MIHALIÇCIK

The region where the latest product is taken in cherry production in Turkey is Mihaliçcik county. Mihaliçcik cherries which are exported to many countries, are mostly embroidered abroad, especially the Royal Family of England.



STARS OF ESKİŞEHİR

WORKS OF PHRYGIAN

The Phrygian heritage is worth seeing where left their legacy in Eskişehir.

THE ODUNPAZARI HOUSES

Houses in Odunpazarı, leaning on the southern slope of the province that are good examples of the 19th century civil architecture.

THE CAR OF DEVRİM

In 1961, 4 cars were produced and only one of them reached the present day. Devrim, which has kept in a specially constructed glazed garage in TÜLOMSAŞ garden, is still in operation.



BORON

The boron mine, which is called "Industrial Salt", because of its superior properties are used in hundreds of companies in the industry. Most of the boron reserves in our country are located in Kirka town of Eskişehir.

MEERSCHAUM

The meerschaum which was known and used for 5000 years, It is the most beautiful gift that would remind you Eskişehir. You can buy minty pipe, trinkets and accessories which were made from meerschaum.



AKBAŞ SHEEP DOG

With pull-on stomachs, deep chest cages, long legs and muscular bodies, they are pretty nimble and fast dogs.



İNÖNÜ GLIDER AND PARACHUTE CAMP

In Turkish Aviation Association İnönü Flight Training Center which is the first sports aerospace center in Turkey can be trained of many air sports.

BATHS

Eskişehir is renowned for its baths that offer natural hot water richness to healing, which has been good for various diseases since the early ages.

ÇİBÖREK

Çibörek which well-loved of the Crimean Turkish Cuisine and integrated with Eskişehir must be tasted. You should absolutely taste this flavor, which has named after the combination of the words "çi" and "börek" which are delicious and exquisite in the old Kypchak dialect.

ESKİŞEHİRSPOR

Founded in 1965 football club, becomes the first Anatolian Team who were the first winner of the Turkish Prime Ministry and Presidential Cups. Eskişehirspor encounter with Dinamo Moscow is the first international soccer match live broadcast in Turkey. It is an Anatolian legend with the fans who show the tribune for the first time in Turkey. With the 3 stars in Eskişehirspor emblem, the founding teams İdman Yurdu, Akademi Gençlik and Yıldıztepe clubs have been immortalized.



Transportation in Eskişehir



Ankara-Eskişehir

232 km 2.5 Hours

İstanbul-Eskişehir

330 km 4.5 hours

Bursa-Eskişehir

148 km 2 hours

İzmir-Eskişehir

412 km 6,5 hours

It was based on motorway during transport.



Intercity Transportation

Eskişehir is an ideal stop from the point of transportation. Almost everywhere in Turkey, with direct bus services and railways transportation is very easy with train services from west to east. In addition to these, with its high speed rail and time-saving journey, It is a first province that has reached the most contemporary and safe railway transportation.

RAILWAY

High Speed Rail services are being made from Eskişehir to Ankara, Konya and Istanbul. To the city, there are several train services per day from Ankara, Istanbul, İzmir and Konya. You can visit the website of TCDD (www.tcdd.gov.tr) to learn about the departure times of YHT and other trains, and booking your ticket online.

ESKİŞEHİR RAILWAY TERMINAL

☎ 0222 225 55 55

AIRLINE

In certain periods of the year, organized the flights from Istanbul and Brussels to Eskişehir. You can visit www.thy.com for up-to-date booking prices and flight information about Brussels flights.

ANADOLU UNIVERSITY AIRPORT CONTACT INFORMATION

Faculty of Aviation and Space Sciences

☎ 0222 321 35 50 Dahili: 6801 ☎ 0222 322 20 70

THY SALES OFFICE NUMBERS

☎ 0222 323 68 69 ☎ 0222 321 35 50 Dahili: 7009, 7012, 7013

BRUSSELS AIRLINES / TOUR OPERATORS

Pala Tourism

Zafer Tourism

☎ 0272 441 26 61

☎ 0272 442 51 44



MOTORWAY

Eskişehir which located in intersection, transportation is quite simple via motorway. You can reach the company, platform and contact information of the bus companies by calling the coach station number 227 88 00.

Transportation in the city

BUS

You can find information on current bus times and routes by visiting the following web address.

http://www.eskisehir-bld.gov.tr/otobus_saatleri.php

TRAMWAY

You can find information about current tramway and routes by visiting the following web address.

<http://www.estram.com.tr>



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What to Eat in Eskişehir?

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Don't Go Home Without Living Eskişehir

Burcu Coşgun

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Governorship of Eskişehir thanks are to the individuals, institutions and organizations due to use of photographs in the guide for kindly granting permission.

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Love City
Eskişehir!