



1

KALE KAPISI (CASTLE GATE)

A monumental entrance, this was the strategically important gate of Kaleiçi opening to the north, which was in the place today called Castle Gate. This strategic gate and the surrounding walls unfortunately were demolished in the 1930s. Castle Gate which provided entry to the "up town", where there still is the Yivli Minaret Mosque Complex, was the one of the most important gates of the city.



2

CLOCK TOWER

The Clock Tower, which is on the east side of the Castle Gate entrance to Kaleiçi from the north and in 14 m. high, has a dominant position in the old city center and is today one of the city's landmarks. In this process, probably of Roman origin, to it was added a rectangular superstructure in Byzantine and Seljuk periods in its all aspects placed on the large blocks which have arched windows and recently a clock inserted into it, in this pentagonal tower which has undergone major renovations.



3

STATUE OF ATTALOS II

The bronze statue of Attalos who established the first city and began the process of urbanization at Antalya as king of Pergamum, today has become a symbol of Antalya. This statue was sculpted by the sculptor from Turmenistanian, Meretguly Öwezov. The sculpture which is 2.60 m. height, stands upon a base of travertine 1.40 m height. The upper body of the sculpture is naked and in its right hand it seems to be holding the scepter of the Goddess of Victory Nike.



4

KALE KAPISI "INN"

Kale Kapisi (Castle Gate) has always been an important trade center and the place which was also the last stop on trade routes for caravans reaching the port city of Antalya from inner regions has also seen the construction of inns, some of which have been protected today. The Kışla Inn, Zincirli Inn, Sipahioğlu Inn and adjacent and trapezium planned location of two inns that were built at the end of 19th century to the west of the Pazar Baths and which are called the "inn with one door" and the "inn with two doors" due to the number of their respective entrances emphasizes the accessibility and importance of this locality in terms of both trade and in supplying accommodation for merchants, traders and travellers.



5

PAZAR BATH

This building has also been called the Ottoman Baths and the Double Baths because of the period of the building's construction and the dual function of the construction, is located close to Castle Gate and is in a position around which there were intensive commercial activities in the settlement beyond the city walls and by where there was a market it was built in the Early Ottoman Period.



6

BALIBEY MOSQUE

This mosque was built around the year 1490 at the end of the 15th century by Sultan Balı Bey. There minaret of the mosque was rebuilt in 1963, is located on its northwest corner of a nearly square plan mosque. The entrance to the building is provided by low arched door in the middle of the northern facade. After entering, extending from the two corners is reached the women's lodge. There are the names of God-Allah, the Prophet Muhammad and of the Four Caliphs in medallions inside the building.



7

NAZIR BATH

Balı located to the east of the Tekeli Mehmet Paşa Mosque in the north part of Kaleiçi and which still continues to function. Structures were built by order of Sultan Hatun in the mid-13th century. The building is adjacent to the Eastern city wall. The entrance to the building is provided by the door on the northwest of the structure. The dressing room is the first place reached in the Nazir Baths and there is a fountain in the middle.



8

TEKELİ MEHMET PAŞA MOSQUE

It is believed to have been built early in the 17th century. The main dome of the mosque that has a rectangular plan, sits on a high drum. There are three more domes in the direction of the entrance of the building. In addition to the main north entrance to the mosque, there is another entrance in the east and in the west facades of the structure. There is a minaret in the northwest corner of the mosque.



9

LONG BAZAAR - THE CONQUEST INSCRIPTION (FETHINAME)

The traditional occupations such as blacksmith, coppersmith, tinsmith and stove manufacturer have maintained their production and repair working until recently in the bazaar that lost its traditional architecture and work places due to reconstruction in the area in 2009. Turkey's first museum dedicated to stoves was built in the middle of the bazaar, converted into a more open area.



10

İMARET MADRASA

This building is also called the Grand / Congregational Mosque Madrasa. The building with an open court, porches and four iwans is entered through a portal with stalactites and pointed arch. The Arabic inscription in four lines over the entrance above the arch is badly damaged and name of the Sultan who had this madrasa and the date of construction are consequently unknown, although the title of the Caliph "God's shadow on Earth" is legible. It is generally accepted that the construction dates from the beginning of the 13th century. The building, part of the inner side reconstructed during the recent restorations, is employed today for commercial purposes.



11

ATABEY ARMAĞAN MADRASA (GIYASEDDİN KEYHÜSREV MADRASA)

The madrasa named after the name of the Seljuk Sultan Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev who ruled when this building was constructed, was built by order of Atabek Armağan in 1239 according to its inscription in the niche over its main entrance. Only one part with the entrance door to the madrasa survives today, with a small part of the facade wall on either side the rest does not survive. It is today the remains of a monument rather than a building.



12

YİVLİ MİNARET

Yivli Minaret is undoubtedly one of the earliest Islamic building in Antalya and it is one of the most interesting structures in the Yivli Minaret Complex. The structure is located in the southeast of the mosque of Yivli Minaret. It also impresses with its 38 m. height. The structure was built in the 13th century. It is very important structure in Anatolian Seljuk architecture. The body of the minaret covered with blue and turquoise colored chinas.



13

YİVLİ MİNARET MOSQUE (FLUTED MİNARET MOSQUE) (ALAADDIN MOSQUE)

The mosque was built in the 14th century in the remains of a Greek church. It served the Antalya Archaeology Museum between 1934 and 1972. The building began to serve as a mosque again in the 1972. There are 12 granite columns in two rows extending in an east-west direction in the interior of the building.



14

ZİNCİRKIRAN MEHMET BEY TOMB

This construction to the north of the Yivli Minaret Mosque was built by Mübarizeddin Mehmet Bey for his son Ali in 1377 according to the inscription over its door on the southwest facade. The epithet Zincirli attributed to Mehmet Bey is associated with the event that he rescued Antalya from the chains of Lusignan Cypriot rule in 1373. This octagonal tomb is made from cut stone. Different from each other, there is relief carved decoration located on the rectangular windows of structure. Three cenotaphs are inside the building.



15

MEVLEVI LODGE

Mevlevi education and training was conducted until it lost its function as a Mevlevi Lodge in 1925. The structure was repaired in 1955 and it served as the museum store until 1972. After this date, it was repaired and has since then been used as the State Fine Art Gallery.



16

NİĞAR HATUN TOMB

The date of the structure today called the Nigar Hatun Tomb after a tombstone dated to the early 16th century which was in Mevlevi Lodge close by it and in which Shahzade / Şehzade Korkut's mother was mentioned was associated with this tomb, but for whom this tomb was in fact built is unclear today. The body of the tomb was constructed from large-sized rubble stone, as was as tile and reused marble blocks and was without any carved decoration, is of a hexagonal form.



17

YİVLİ MİNARET BATHS (MEVLEVI LODGE BATHS)

This building in the Yivli Minaret Complex is also called the Mevlevi Lodge Baths because of its location, just to the west of the Mevlevi Lodge. This structure is thought to have been built in the 13th century. At the entrance to the building there is a wide space spanned by two cross- vaults. The caldarium, hot room is positioned in the north of the structure. Two spaces, one of which is square-shaped, covered also by a dome to the west of the space covered by the cross vault and dome would have been used as the tepidarium and the khalvat.



18

RISE OF THE NATION MONUMENT

The monument is located in the Republic Square. A bronze sculptural group on the stone-covered concrete pedestal depicts the youth, the future of the country and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.



20

KARATAY MADRASA

According to the inscriptions found in the portal niche of the entrance of this madrasa which was a very important public structure in Kaleiçi in the Seljuk period, this building was ordered constructed by Jelal ad-Din Karatay and was partially restored in 2006-2007. Even so the north and south wings of the madrasa were destroyed by recent construction. The portal is decorated with carved stone traditional geometric and floral designs.



21

AHI KIZI MOSQUE

This is a building dating from the Seljuk Period and we have no information about the history of its construction. That such a small size, 8.80x8.80 m, was originally designed as a mosque in the original agrees with its flattened dome and is provided with a pointed arched doorway in the north wall. There is one window on either side of the door. In the northwest of the building is located the well-known shrine of the same name.



22

TOMB OF THE AHI GIRL

In the Antalya Museum there is an inscription on a sarcophagus that shows that this building was constructed at the latest in 1439. Because of renovation works conducted in the 19th and 20th centuries, this small structure has lost its original character and now has in part concrete architecture. The entrance is by a door in the north wall. Near the south wall and the structure with a flat roof there isa tomb.



23

ELEVATOR

Elevator made in 2013, brings together Kaleiçi Old Town that is located in the center of our historical and cultural heritage, with Marina and Kalekapısı. In the design of the construction, cliffs that are in the natural texture of Kaleiçi are taken into consideration and cultural and natural heritage preservation rules are complied.



24

AMFI THEATRE

Amphitheater is located in the marina, the shelter of the yachts and tourist excursion boats. It has been built into the process of Marina's cultural and tourist attractions and hosts many cultural and artistic events.



25

MARINE BIOLOGY MUSEUM

The museum was opened on the 23rd of April on National Sovereignty and Children's Day in 2011. Stretching from the 1860's to the present day in this museum there are about 3 thousand toys exhibited, including examples of toys from Anatolia. The museum is Turkey's second largest toy museum. In addition to the exhibition in the museum there are also workshops for the children and women.



27

MARINA

The old port, today the marina area, was important in the establishment of the city in the 2nd century AD. The most important period for the port was in the Roman period and it was particularly important as a trade port in the Byzantine and Seljuk periods. The port has lost its importance in the Ottoman period and it has become the place of refuge for the fishing boats and yachts.



28

WHARF MOSQUE

It is one of the last Ottoman's structure to be built in Antalya in 1903. The structure was built in a hexagonal shape and of two floors, on the east side of the marina. Connected by arches supported by six independent piers, it once had a fountain with natural water resources on the ground floor. There is a wooden minaret in the northwest of the building.



29

40 STEPS

The staircase is thought to have been built by the Venetians who occupied the city in the 15th century. This 44 step staircase is one of the most important routes between the old port Marina and Kaleiçi. This staircase located in the middle point of marina, extends up to the city walls to reach the northern part of the acropolis of the settlement. Its presence was recorded from the Late Ottoman Period together with, a monumental gate which provided access to Kaleiçi of which there is unfortunately no trace remaining today.



30

MERMERLİ BEACH

Mermerli Beach is the only beach in front of the high travertine cliff extending on both sides of the marina and is in a small recess in the south of the harbor by the harbor arm. Mermerli Beach which was used by locals was the only beach of Antalya's Kaleiçi in the 1970's. Mermerli Beach, a marina on the coast, behind walls and towers, carries the texture of the history of thousands of years. On both sides gorgeous travertine cliffs, across the Gulf of Antalya with a calm sea and the rising majestic peaks of Bey Mountains offer the visitor a stunning landscape and environment.



31

AHI YUSUF MOSQUE AND TOMB

Located within the same courtyard is the mosque and tomb restored in 1992 and has reached its present state after its last repairs in 2008. The square in plan mosque was built in 1249 and covered by a dome. There is a fountain structure, added later in the southeast corner of the courtyard of the building. South of the mosque in the mausoleum's lower floor there is a room with the tomb. The upper floor was used as a small mosque.



32

FISH MARKET BATH

It is located in approximately the mid-point of the interior walls and is by the Balık Pazarı Burç is located north of the monumental citadel gate. It is thought that the building remains extend under the road level in the southeast direction. The entrance to the building is in the west front. There are sections, dressing room, the warm room and the hat room of the traditional bathhouses and, in addition there are also male and female sections.



33

ANCIENT THEATRE

Due to the city's continual use and reuse of residential areas over the centuries some buildings have disappeared. The ancient Atleia Theater were found in the north of Kaleiçi in the excavations in the Tuzcular District on Uzunçarşı Street. The theater seems to have been built during the Roman period and the rows of limestone and travertine seats were discovered.



34

ATATÜRK STREET

Atatürk Street borders Kaleiçi to its west. Until the end of the 19th century, the west of the street was lined with intact towers and magnificent fortifications. Today the east side of street has the Atatürk High School Administration Building a two-storied stone building. The street underwent a small improvement in the first years of the Republic and then it was widened and palm trees were planted beginning from the 1940s.



35

BAZAAR OF THE BLACK SMITHS AND MUSEUM OF THE STOVE

The traditional occupations such as blacksmith, coppersmith, tin-smith and stove manufacturer have maintained their production and repair working until recently in the bazaar that lost its traditional architecture and work places due to reconstruction in the area in 2009. Turkey's first museum dedicated to stoves was built in the middle of the bazaar, converted into a more open area. In the museum, basic tin stoves, kitchen stoves that were indispensable for heating and far cooking in the kitchens, together with fireplaces produced in Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries and also tiled stoves are here brought together and exhibited.



36

KARAKAŞ MOSQUE

This mosque is also known as Cafer Aga Mosque, Hadrian's Gate is made before the face of the republic. Directorate of Foundations in 1954, a mosque, a minaret was added that year. Demolished in 1990, it was built instead of a new one.



37

CITY WALLS

The old port, today the marina area, was important in the establishment of the city in the 2nd century AD. The most important period for the port was in the Roman period and it was particularly important as a trade port in the Byzantine and Seljuk periods. The port has lost its importance in the Ottoman period and it has become the place of refuge for the fishing boats and yachts.



38

HADRIAN'S GATE (THREE DOORS)

Also known as Three Doors among the people, one of the most prominent symbols of Antalya, after the official symbol of the city the Fluted Minaret. This gate into the city was raised in honor of the Emperor Hadrian who visited Antalya in 130AD. There are composite column capitals on both sides, standing on columns on high bases either side of the gate's 3 apertures.



39

HESAPÇI STREET

Today, this street which connects Hadrian's gate to Hidirlik Kulesi passing by the Kesik Minare Mosque remains, as it has always been, one of the most important routes in Kaleiçi. During archaeological excavations and street renovation work, remains were uncovered at about 2 m. below the level of today's road surface, the route exposed was quite a large paved pavement and water channel forming an antique street.



40

KARAMOLLA MOSQUE

The mosque was in a dilapidated condition until 1950. Subsequently it was repaired and reopened for worship between 1990 and 1997. Forming a single space covered by a dome, the entrance is a low arched door on the north side. There is no minaret. From the construction and repairs made to the building although there is no precise date provided by inscriptions, it is thought to have been constructed in the Late Seljuk or Principalities (Beylik) Period and it is thought to have probably been constructed sometime in the 14th century.



41

SUNAN-İNAN KIRAÇ KALEİÇİ MUSEUM

A large door on the Kocatepe Street provides entrance to the museum, consisting of one residential and another structure, the church, for which the housing was provided. Built in the 19th century the houses reflect a typical example of the traditional Old City House was restored according to the appearance of the original between 1993 and 1995. The church dedicated to AyaYorgi (Saint George) was built in the 19th century.



42

TRADITIONAL HOUSES OF KALEİÇİ

The surviving houses were built in the second half of the 19th century and later. All the houses are of two stories because of all families live together. The gates of the house are dipertous. These doors open directly into the rest area. The private living space is on the first floor. Each house has a large drawing room. Other rooms are within private sphere of the home. In front of the guest rooms there is often a bay window.



43

KESİK MİNARET MOSQUE

Kesik Minaret Mosque is one of the most important and glorious structure of Kaleiçi. From the ruins recently unearthed in the excavations, it is understood that during the Hellenistic Period this area was used as the Agora. It was the largest religious center of the Byzantine and Ottoman Periods in Kaleiçi. The church was constructed in the southeast corner of the Roman agora and at the beginning of the 16th century it was converted into a mosque. In the late 19th century it lost its function after the great fire that devastated the southern part of the city.



44

ALAADDIN MOSQUE

Although the exact date is unknown, it is thought to have been built in the early 19th century. In Kaleiçi's south, prior to the exchange of populations in 1922, it was known as the Panhagia Church and was one of the Greek Cypriots living in the city's largest religious structure. After the population exchange, it ceased its religious function. It was employed for the secure storage of historical artifacts collected from around the old city and later the building became the Museum of Archaeology, a function the building retained until 1934. After the museum was moved to another area of Kaleiçi where Yivli Minaret Complex is, the abandoned building once again became a place of worship, employed as a mosque and a minaret was added to the structure in 1958.



45

ST. PAUL CHURCH

St. Alypius church in the northwest, which opened in 1999, and as practical English and library facilities as well as a cultural center offers religious services are St. Paul's Church.



46

CHURCH OF SAINT ALYPIOS (GREEK CHURCH OF YENİKAPI)

When Kaleiçi in the 19th century was inhabited by Greeks, located in the southeast corner of the city is the New Gate chapel, St.Alypios Church, also referred to as the Yenikapı and Small Greek Church. After the exchange of populations, during the early 1920's it was abandoned to its fate, not serving any religious functions just as with the Alaeddin Mosque. The church was constructed from rubble material and it has been restored to function as an Orthodox Church today.



47

GREEK NATIONAL BATH

Very close to the city walls of the city with in the south-east of Kaleiçi, in this way providing the pedestrian entrance, by Yenikapı, the New Gate, is a building constructed at the end of 19th century. The building was used as a grain store in 1950 and after extensive restoration work in 1995, has served as a center of entertainment. There are 3 main areas, as in all traditional bathhouses: cold room, hot room and warm room.



48

DUMLUPINAR SECONDARY SCHOOL (GREEK GIRLS SCHOOL)

The Greek Girls School was built in 1905 and the building was used as a hospital between 1913 and 1927, while in 1929, to commemorate the War of Independence was given its new name of the Dumlupınar Primary School. This two-storied building was renovated in 1975 due to the deterioration of its external appearance; as a result of this intervention, the interior has become a four-storied building. The northern gate of the school, the monumental gate provides is a good example of the Greek building in Kaleiçi.



49

HİDIRLIK TOWER

Dating from the Roman Period of Antalya it has remained fairly stable undergoing little alteration. It was built in the 1st century AD, as the tomb building and afterwards it was transformed into a defense tower during the Early Byzantine Period. The carvings of six axes attached to reed bundles on either side of the door in the northeast facade, indicate this was the mausoleum of a Roman governor and his family.



50

MUNICIPALITY BUILDING (OLD BUILDING HALKEVİ)

In 1932, in the area known as the Karaaioğlu Park a community center building was built. After the close of community centers in 1951, it was used for a variety of social events including as a theater. With multiple entrances and windows, the main entrance of the building in the exterior facade is quite simple, having a clear structure. The speech of the leader of the nation was given to the population from the large balcony just above the main entrance.



51

ATATÜRK HOUSE AND MUSEUM

This mansion was constructed in the early 20th century and during the Italian invasion and occupation, between 1919and 1921, it was used as the Italian School. Between 1919 and 1921 it was the Italian High School. After the Italian withdrawal and the population exchange the building was allocated to the Antalya Governorship for long terms. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk stayed here when he visited Antalya in 1930. The lowerfloor has an exhibition about Atatürk's visit to Antalya with pictures and newspaper clippings. The upper floor has an exhibition of coins and stamps in addition to Atatürk's study room and his bed.



52

THE KARAAİOĞLU PARK

This park is the most important of the