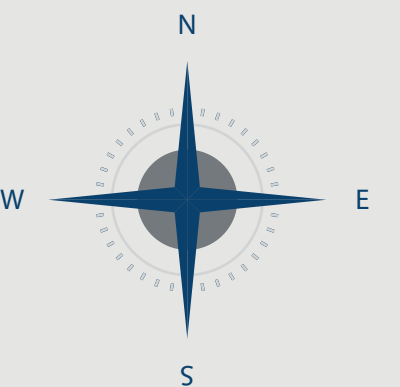
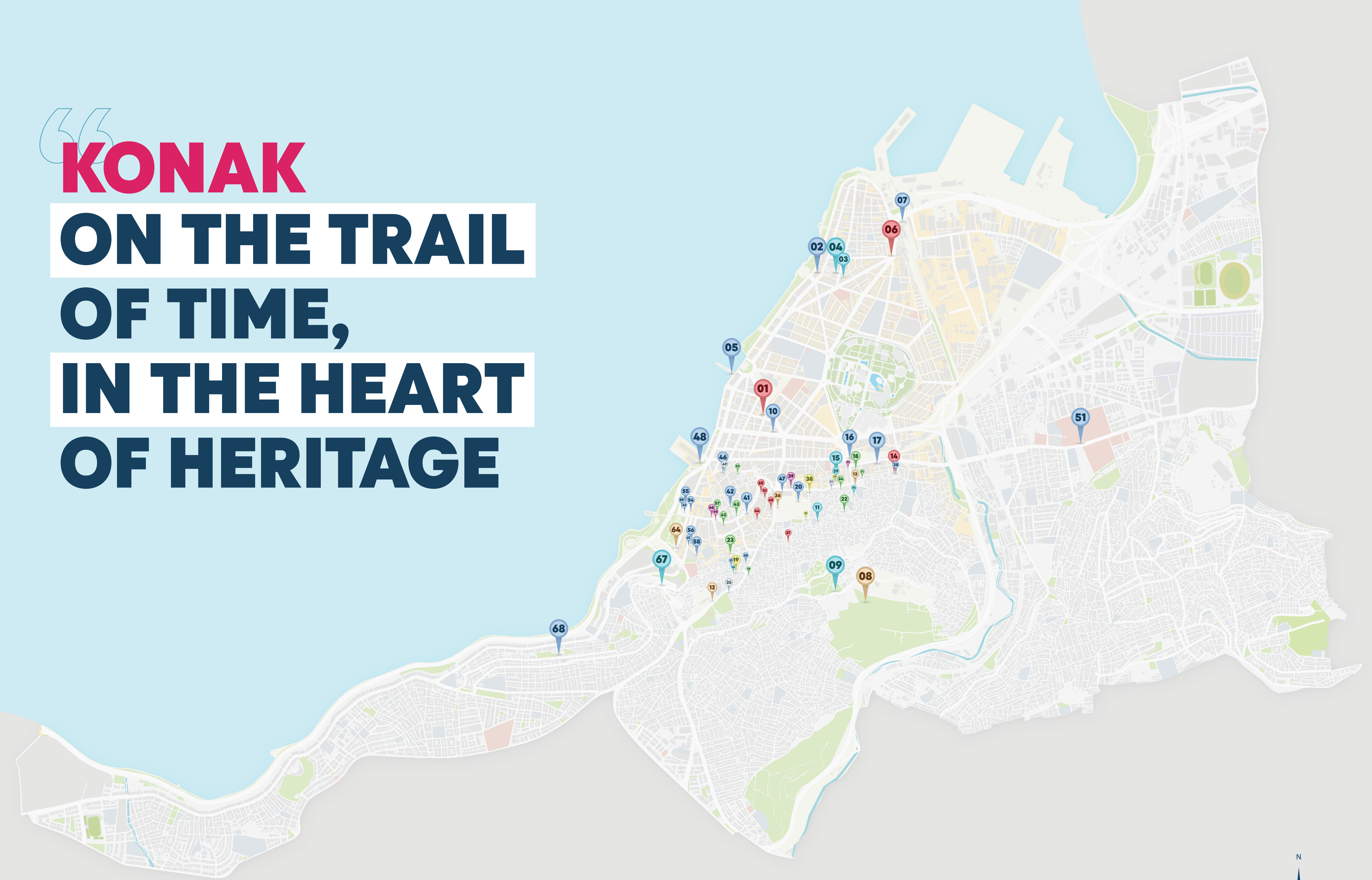


KONAK ON THE TRAIL OF TIME, IN THE HEART OF HERITAGE

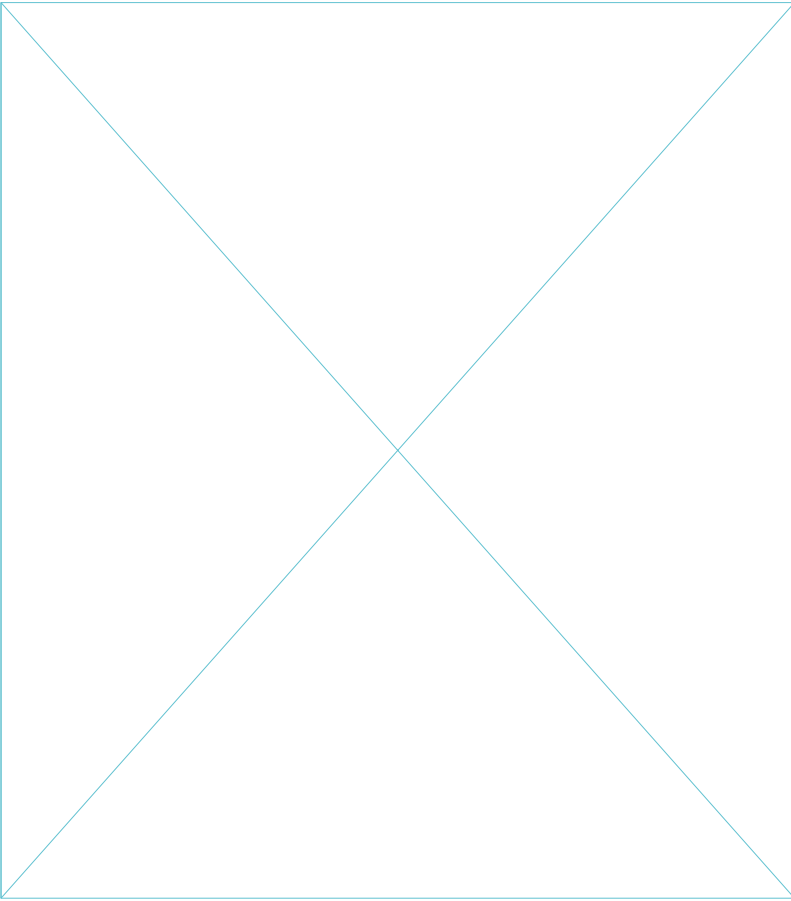


01



SAINT POLICARPE CHURCH

Saint Policarpe Church is one of the oldest surviving Catholic places of worship in İzmir. It was built in 1630 by Capuchin monks with permission from Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. The church grounds were purchased by the King of France and gifted to the Catholic community. The structure was repaired after a fire in 1680, converted into a basilica in 1775, and extensively renovated and enriched with chapels by architect Raymond Charles Père between 1892 and 1898. The church is dedicated to Saint Polycarpe, who is believed to have been born in 69 AD and killed in İzmir in 155 AD. This structure, built in memory of the saint, who is regarded as one of the pioneers of Christian history, continues to reflect İzmir's multicultural identity and religious diversity.

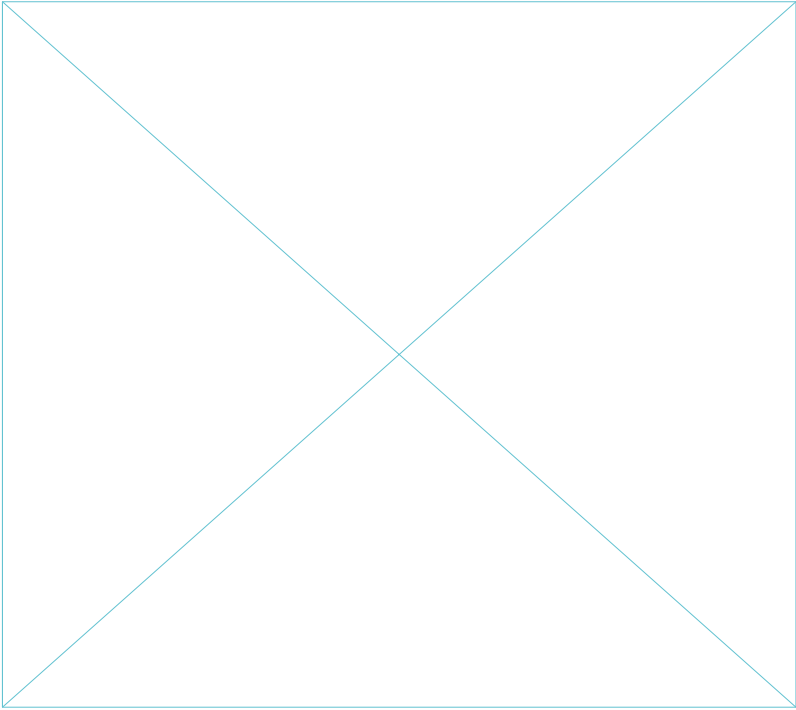


02



İZMİR ATATÜRK MUSEUM

Built in the late 19th century in the neo-classical Ottoman and Levantine architectural style, this building belonged to the carpet merchant Takfor Efendi. After the Turkish army entered İzmir on September 9, 1922, it was used as a headquarters for a short time, and in 1923, Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK conducted his work here during the İzmir Economic Congress. Purchased by the İzmir Municipality in 1926 and presented to Atatürk as a gift, the building served as Atatürk's residence between 1930 and 1934. Converted into a museum and opened to the public in 1941, the building has been welcoming visitors as the “Atatürk Museum” since 1988. At the entrance of the museum, there is a Uşak carpet, marble statues, and a bust of Atatürk, while the rooms display Atatürk's personal belongings and furniture from the period. The meeting room features a green felt roulette table and Cosmos brand chairs. This museum is an important cultural heritage of the Republic, bearing witness to Atatürk's history in İzmir.

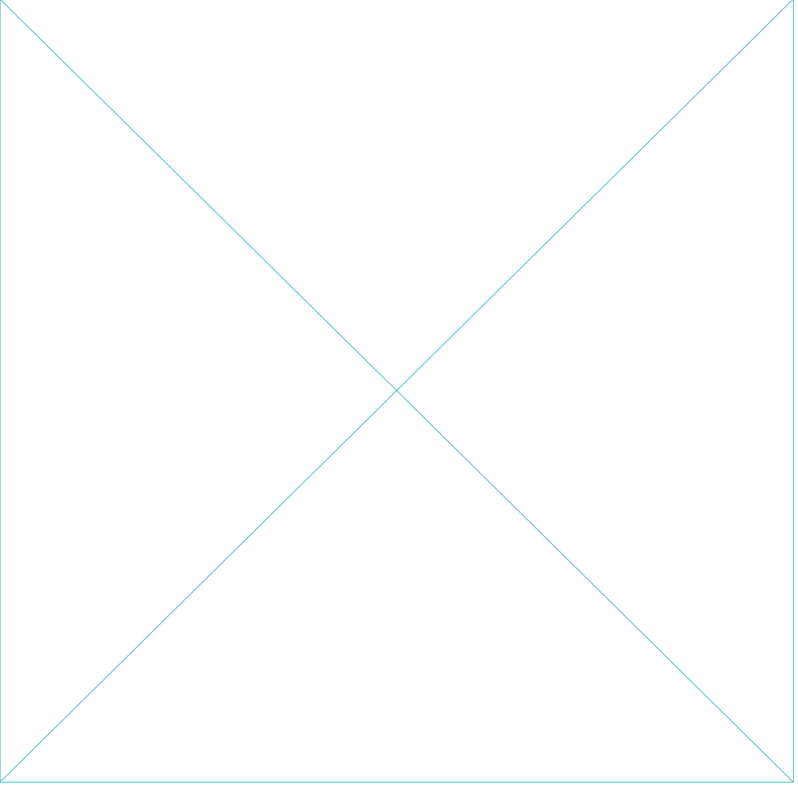


03



KONAK MUNICIPALITY CARTOON MUSEUM

Located on the second floor of the Türkan Saylan Cultural Center, the İzmir Cartoon Museum was established by the Konak Municipality in 2011. With its young and dynamic structure, it sheds light on the history of cartoon art and its current reflections. Opened in 2012, the museum serves as the Konak Municipality's third museum in the field of culture and art. It aims to preserve the tradition of humor and visual expression that originated in İzmir and spread throughout Turkey and the Mediterranean region, carefully preserving distinguished examples of cartoons and passing these values on to future generations. Its collection includes original drawings by pioneering artists of Turkish cartoons, as well as important works by many local and international cartoonists and examples from around the world.

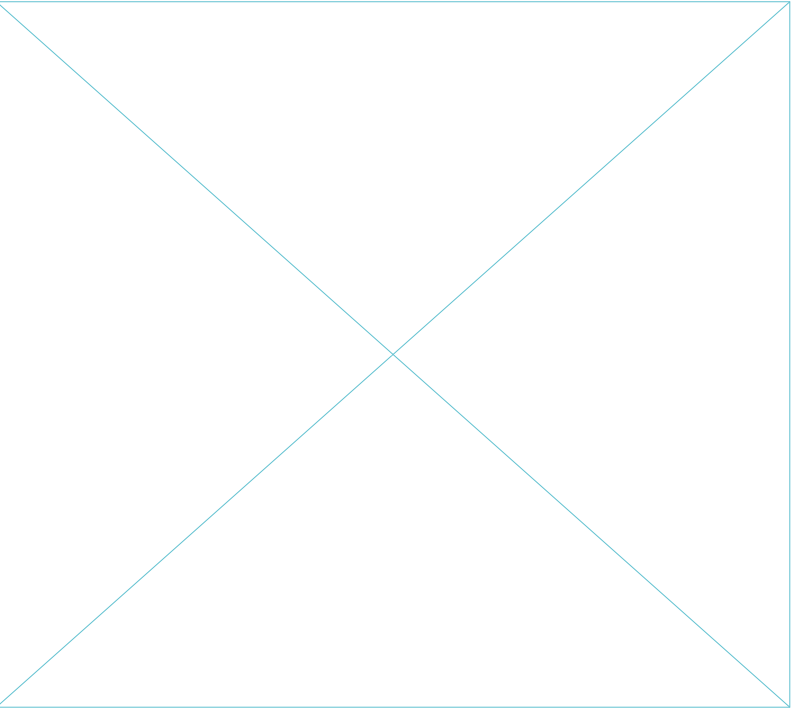


04



KONAK MUNICIPALITY NECDET ALPAR MASK MUSEUM

Opened on May 10, 2011, with a new approach to museology, this museum, which is the first of its kind in Turkey, is located in a historic building that stands out with its restored Levantine architecture. The museum reflects the artistic and cultural aspects of masks. Masks, which have been used throughout human history to conceal, protect, or alter identity, have played an important role in theater, religious ceremonies, festivals, and rituals. The collection, comprising over 300 pieces, is organized into five main sections: Ritual Masks, Theater Masks, Anatolian Masks, Death Masks, and Those Who Left Their Mark. The Mask Museum is not merely an exhibition space; it is a center that promotes cultural interaction and lifelong learning through workshops, talks, and visual presentations organized for both children and adults.

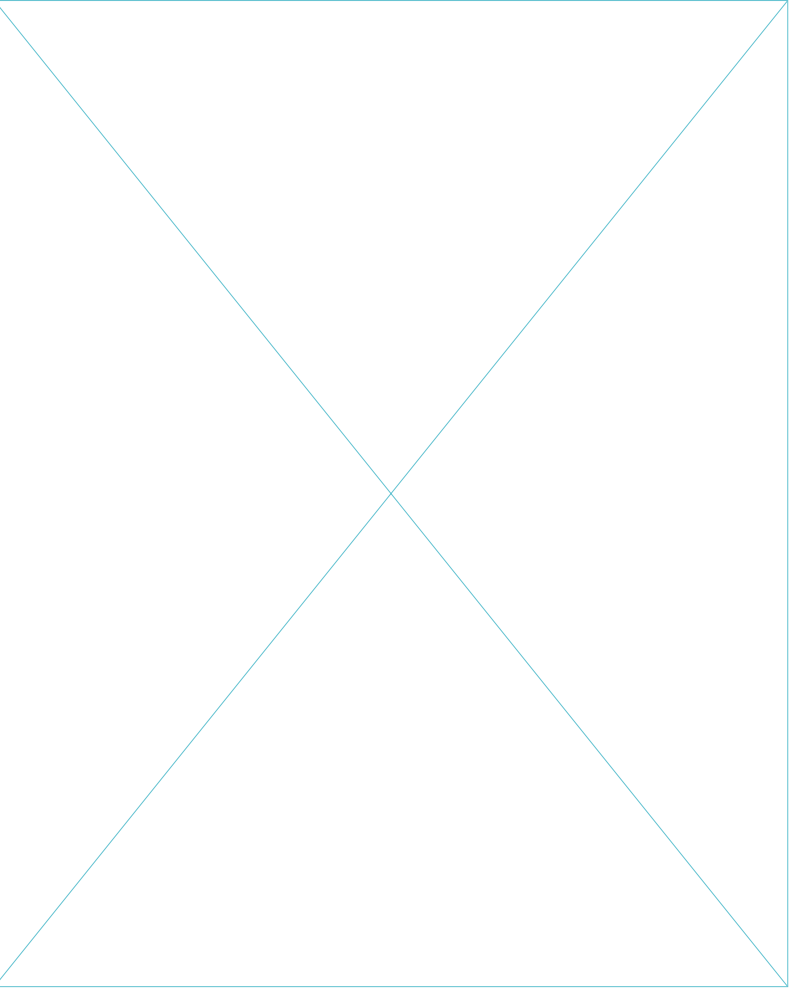


05



PASAPORT PIER AND CUSTOMS BUILDING

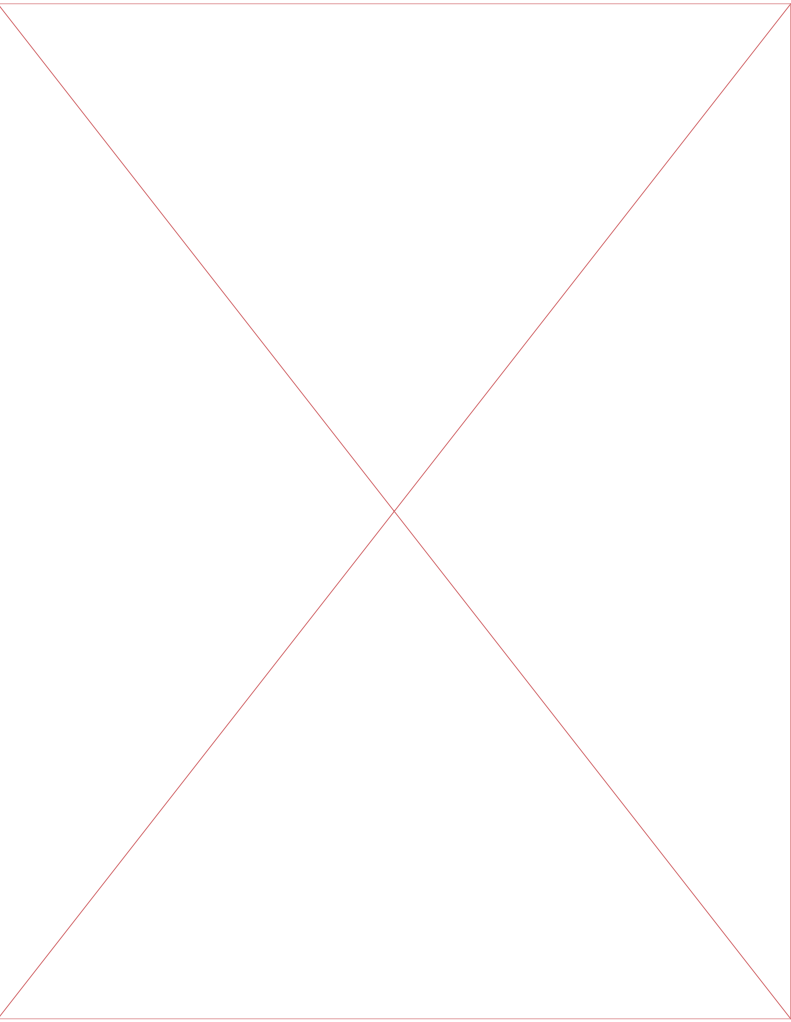
The Passport Pier and breakwater structure were built by the British for a French company in the 19th century. Construction began in 1867 and was completed in 1886. The building, which was used as the Passport Office during the Ottoman period, takes its name from this. During the Greek occupation between 1919 and 1922, the Customs Protection Directorate buildings served as the Port Directorate. The pier, which was damaged in a fire in 1922, was rebuilt in 1926 under the administration of Governor Kazım Dirik in the style of the First National Architecture Movement.





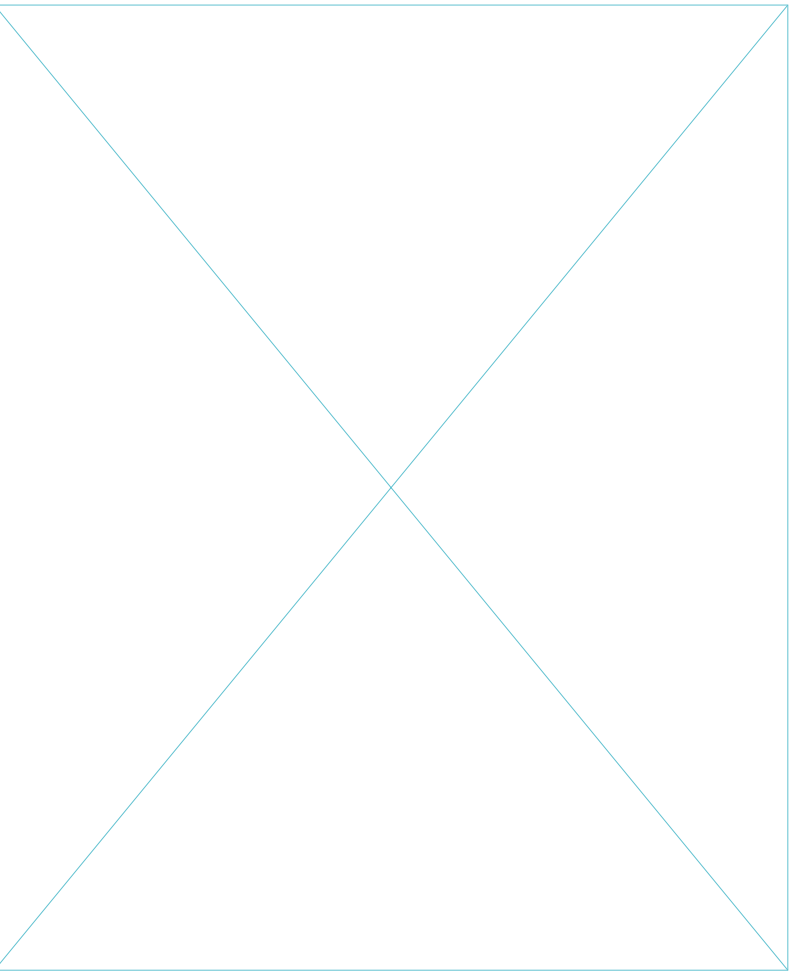
SAINT JOHN ANGLICAN CHURCH

Located on Mahmut Esat Bozkurt Street in the Alsancak district, the Anglican Church is an important part of İzmir's multicultural fabric. The first Anglican church was built in 1625 for the British and employees of the Levant Company, followed by another church dedicated to St. John in 1843. The land on which the current church stands was set aside when the British Consulate building was constructed. The foundation of the building was laid in November 1898, and it was financed by donations and completed in 1899, opening for worship on April 7, 1902. The church, which is still in active use, bears the traces of the British community in İzmir.



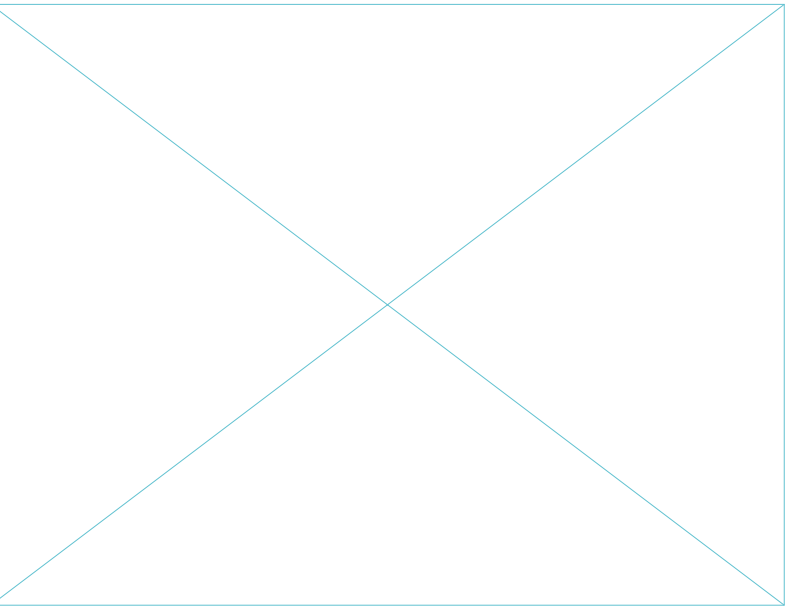
ALSANCAK HISTORICAL TRAIN STATION

Founded in 1857 by Governor Mustafa Pasha, Alsancak Station began operating in 1858. As the starting point of the İzmir-Aydın Railway, the station began to be used intensively from 1866 onwards. It was closed for renovation work on May 1, 2006, and reopened on May 19, 2010. The structure, which reflects late Ottoman architecture, is notable for its high-ceilinged interior, stained-glass windows, and cradle arch system. The clock tower on the south facade, dating from 1890, is İzmir's first clock tower. Although trains no longer operate today, the structure is used as an event venue.



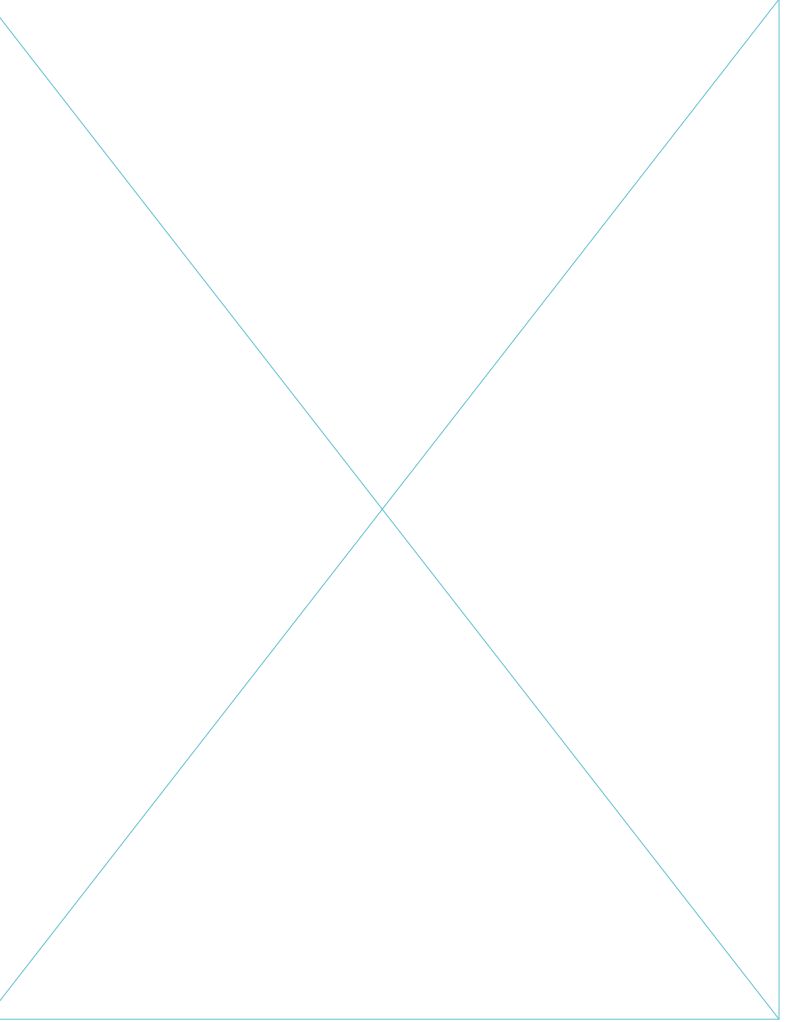
KADİFEKALE (PAGOS)

According to legend, which began with Alexander the Great's arrival in Smyrna, the dream he had on Pagos Hill (now Kadifekale) predicted that the city would be moved here for the second time. With the prophecy of the Oracle of Apollo at Klaros, the people of Smyrna settled on these slopes along the sacred Meles River. Built between the late 4th century BC and the early 3rd century BC, the walls of Kadifekale became the acropolis and defense center of ancient Smyrna. The castle, which continued to be used during the Roman period, was repaired in the 13th century during the Late Byzantine period. The castle, which fell into the hands of the Turks in the 14th century, was restored by Fatih Sultan Mehmet in the 15th century. In 1671, Evliya Çelebi noted that the castle was largely in ruins and that only the inn, bathhouse, bazaar, and mosque remained standing. By the mid-15th century, Kadifekale had lost all its functions and was abandoned. This hill, which overlooks the Gulf of İzmir, has been a popular destination for visitors throughout history. Today, the western walls of the fortress are preserved through various restorations, but other sections have not shared the same fate.



KADİFEKALE FIRE TOWER

Fires have been among the most destructive disasters in the history of İzmir, causing significant loss of life and property. Until the late 19th century, fire alarms were announced with the sound of rifles and pistols, but in 1858, the city was divided into three districts, and a warning system using colored flags and cannon fire from Kadifekale was introduced. Shortly thereafter, the fire tower, which was later relocated to its current site, was put into operation and acquired its present appearance in 1907. Similar towers were also found in Punta and Tepecik, from which cannons were fired and firefighting services were carried out.

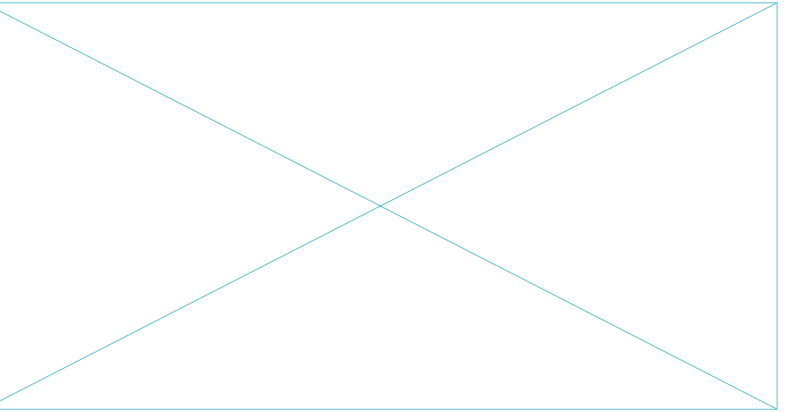


MİMAR KEMALETTİN STREET

The First National Architecture Movement, which began in the late Ottoman period and continued into the early years of the Republic, can best be seen in İzmir on Mimar Kemalettin Street and its surroundings. Named after Mimar Kemalettin, one of the pioneers of this movement, the street features many buildings that reflect the architectural style of the period. Architects who embraced the First National Architecture Movement blended elements from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods, such as muqarnas, tiles, domes, towers, and floor tiles. In this way, Anatolian Turkish architecture and the traditional Ottoman heritage came together with the Republican period.

One of the prominent names on Mimar Kemalettin Street is architect Necmettin Emre, a graduate of the School of Fine Arts. His signature can be seen in buildings such as Silahçioğlu Han (now the Doğan Güven Business Center), Hacı Sadık Efendi İşhanı, and Hacı Sadık Akseki Han. Necmettin Emre has also brought life to many public buildings and residences in different parts of İzmir.

Today, Mimar Kemalettin Caddesi and its surroundings are home to historical buildings such as Kardiçalı Han, Peker İşhanı (Beteks Tekstil Hanı), the Old Ottoman Bank, the Old Roman Bank (Vakıflar Bankası), and the Ziraat Bankası Building, while also continuing to thrive as one of İzmir's bustling commercial centers.

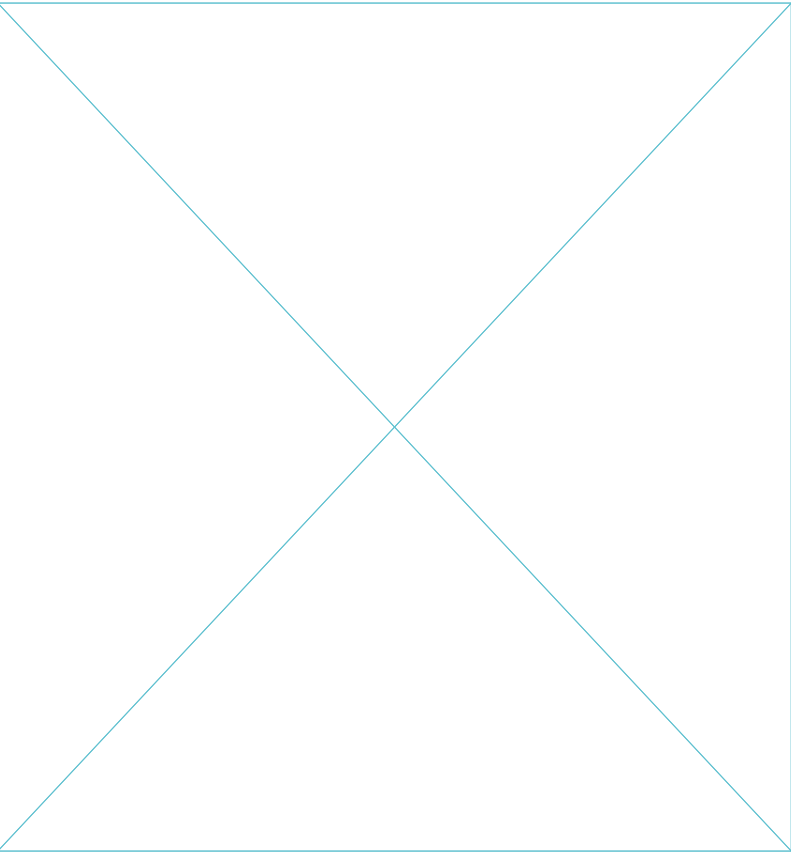




**KONAK
MUNICIPALITY
AGORA
NEIGHBORHOOD
CENTER**

Agora Neighborhood Center, one of the neighborhood centers restored and opened by Konak Municipality with the aim of enabling women to participate actively in social life and supporting their economic empowerment through production, has now been transformed into a kindergarten serving the children of the region.

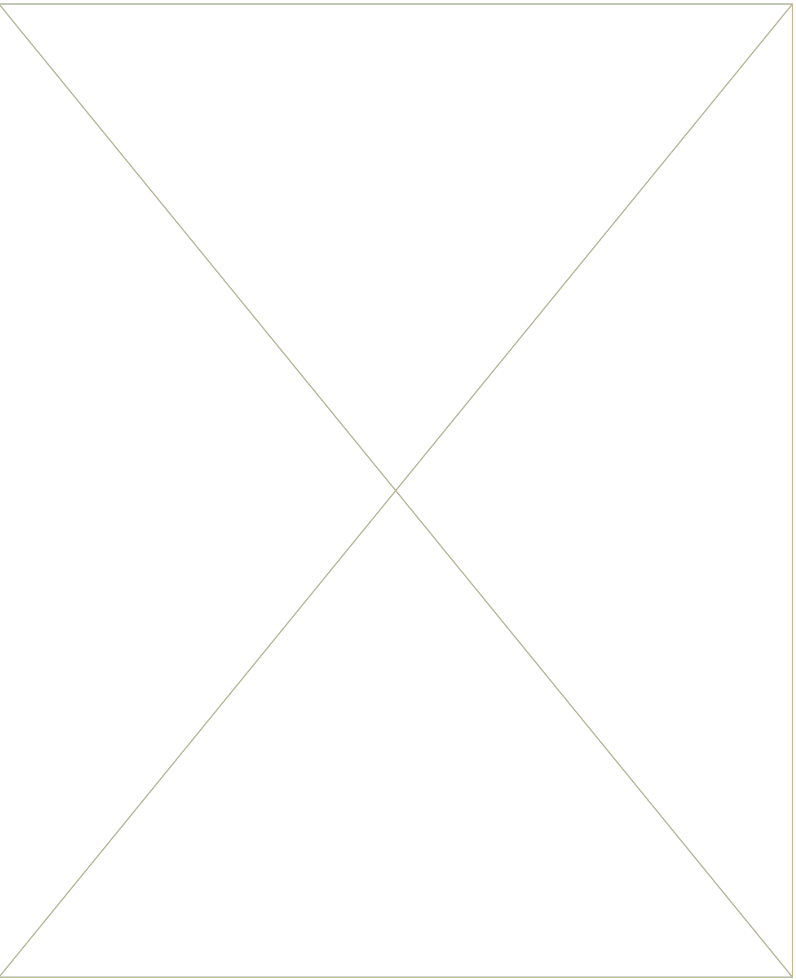
Agora Neighborhood Center, which opened its doors in 2010 in one of the historical residences in the area, offers education to children aged 3 to 5 under the name Agora Happy Children's Playhouse.



**GOLDEN ROAD
(ROMAN ROAD)**

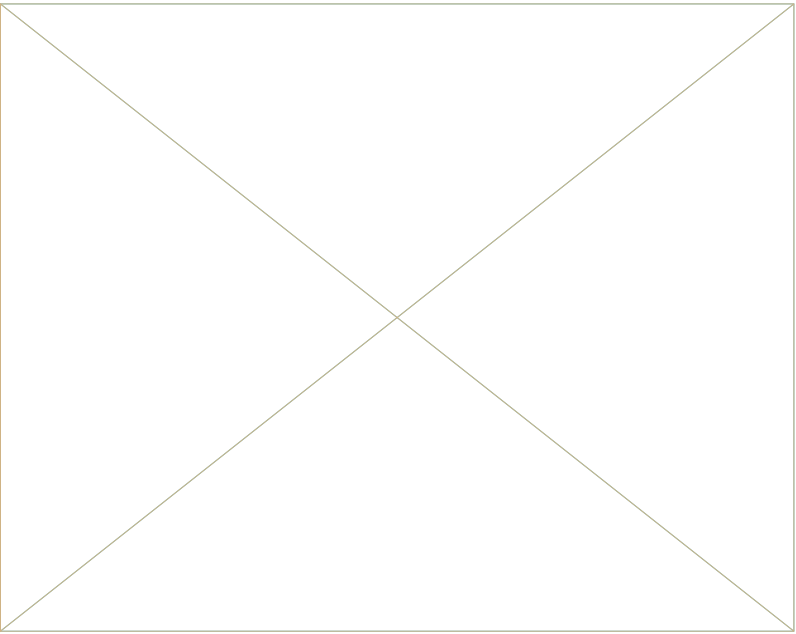
The Roman Road, one of the best-preserved urban roads reaching from ancient Smyrna to the present day, is approximately 10 meters wide and 100 meters long. This road connected important cities such as Ephesus and Klazomenai in ancient times, and also provided access from Smyrna's South Gate to the Temple of Zeus Akraios located in Değirmentepe.

According to the accounts of the Smyrna orator Aristeides, it is believed to have been used as part of the main artery known as the “Golden Road” in the 2nd century. This street, which was discovered at the beginning of the Republican era, was registered as a First Degree Archaeological Site in 1991.



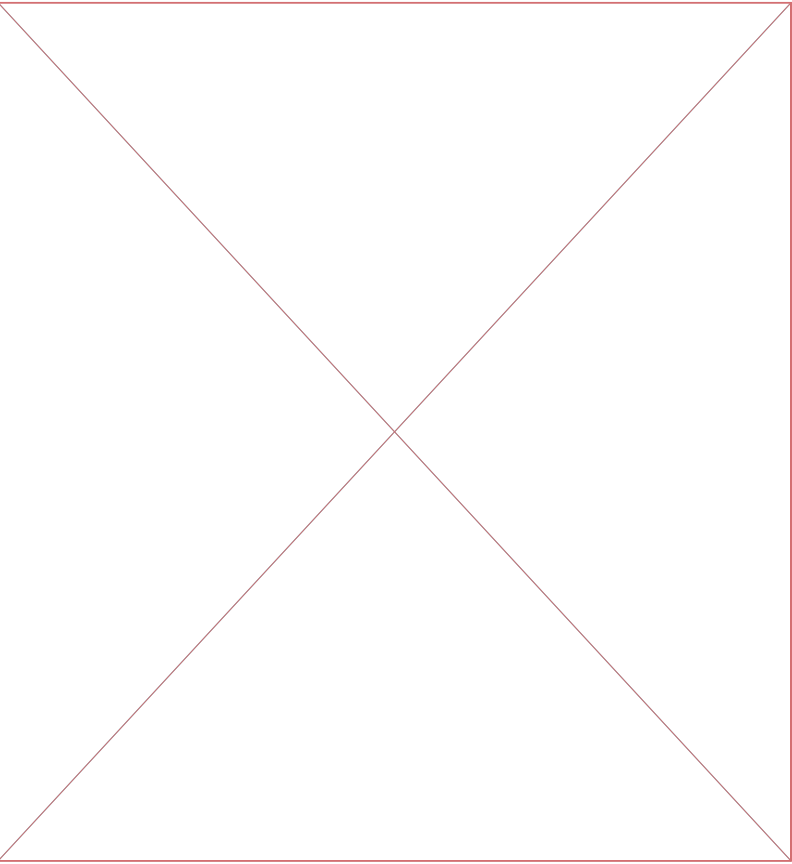
**ALTINPARK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITE**

The Altınpark Archaeological Site is one of the rare sites that bears witness to the multi-layered history of Izmir. Archaeological excavations that began in 2008 have uncovered a section of the ancient road that connected Smyrna to centers such as Bergama, Foça, and Salihli via the Kervan Bridge. In addition, a Hellenistic-period tomb stele, Roman-period residential remains, and objects associated with Christianity have been found. Bronze crosses, incense burners, figurines, and kitchenware indicate that wealthy families may have lived in the area. Residential use continued until the 7th century, after which it came to an end due to a fire. Known as Musalla during the Ottoman period, the area was converted into a park in the 1930s when it was called Faik Paşa Cemetery. Today, this park, which combines historical heritage with green space, is being transformed into a cultural tour route through a project carried out by the Konak Municipality. It offers visitors a close-up view of the traces of the past.



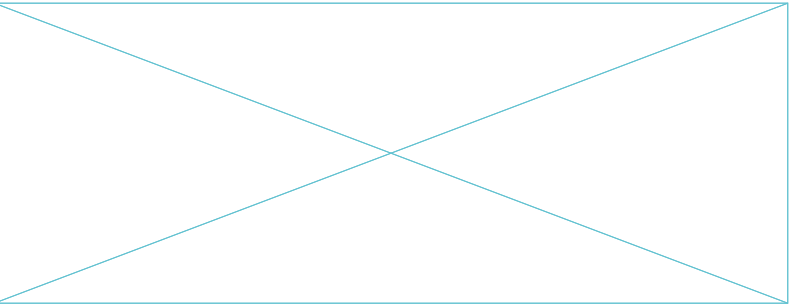
**CHURCH OF SAINT
VUKOLOS
(AYA VUKLA)**

The Church of Saint Vukolos was built by the Greek Orthodox community between 1866 and 1867, with Ottoman permission, on the site of an old temple. Dedicated to Saint Vukolos, this structure is one of the few Greek Orthodox churches that survived the 1922 İzmir Fire. After losing its congregation following the population exchange, the church was converted into the Museum of Antiquities in 1924 and visited by Atatürk in 1931. It was renamed the Archaeology Museum in 1943 and used as an opera hall when the museum moved in 1984. Abandoned for a long time after the fire, it was restored to its original state by the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2010. The frescoes were uncovered, and the first service was held in 2014 after 92 years.



**KONAK
MUNICIPALITY
BASMANE
NIGHBORHOOD
CENTER
(NEBAHAT TABAK
HOUSE)**

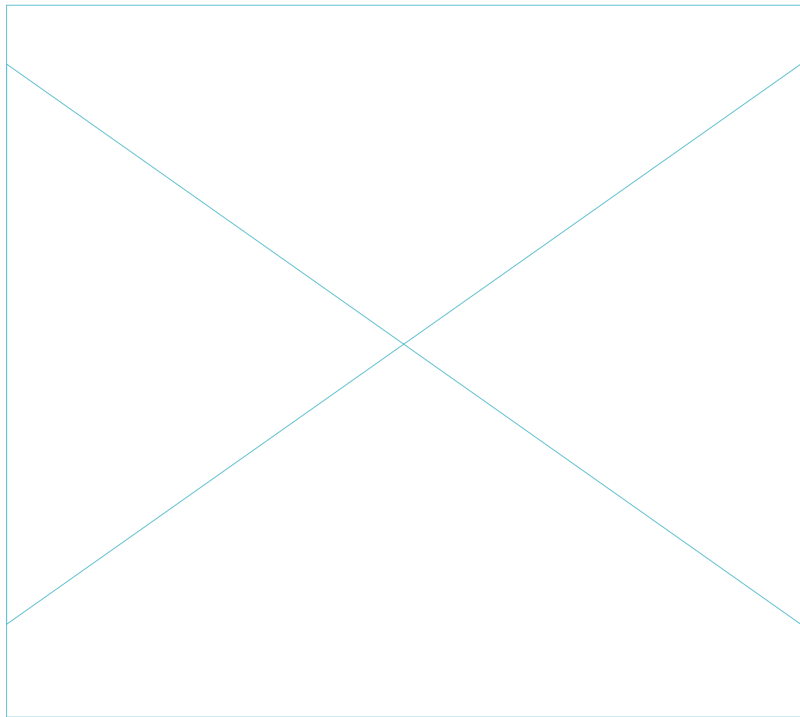
The Basmane Neighborhood Center is housed in a historic two-story building with bay windows, one of the most unique examples of 19th-century Greek architecture. With its flower-filled garden and elegant ceiling decorations, this house is located on a narrow street connecting Anafartalar Avenue and Oteller Street. The building, which was used as a residence by philanthropist Nebahat Tabak for many years, was donated to the Social Services Agency in 1967, but after a short period of use as a children's home, it remained unused for many years. Restored through the initiative of the Konak Municipality, it was reopened as a neighborhood center in 2007. The center, which hosts vocational training courses for women and migrant support programs, was converted into the Sanathane Performance Center after the pandemic forced a hiatus in education, with the adjacent Armory building also being restored. Today, the structure stands as an important cultural hub that both preserves architectural heritage and fosters social solidarity.





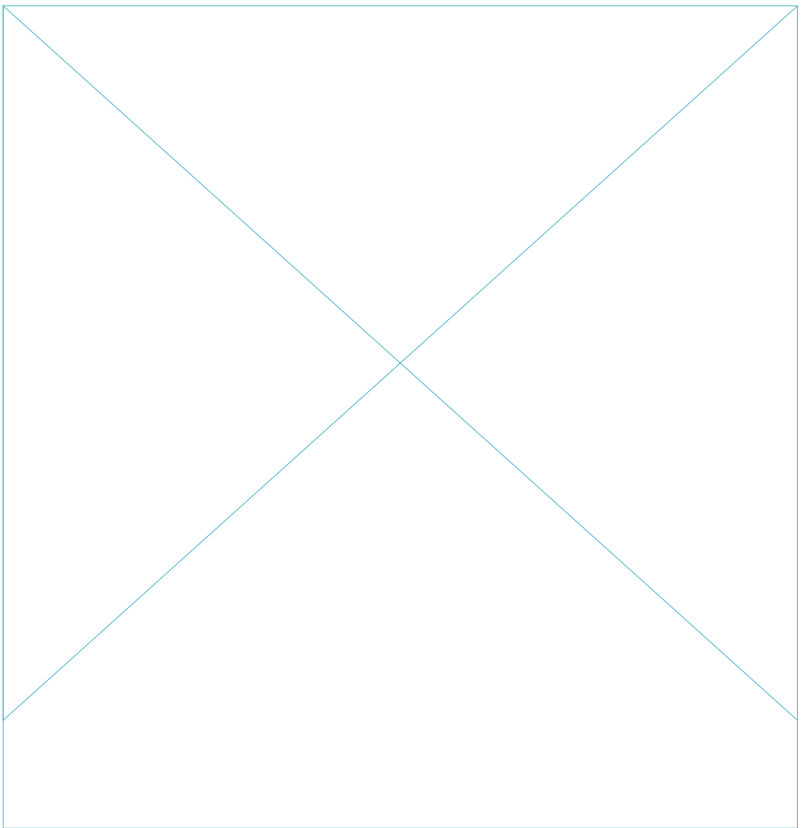
BASMANE TRAIN STATION

Basmane Train Station is a historic transportation structure that has left a deep mark on the city of İzmir's memory. Built in 1876 by the French company Regie Generale, it was repaired after the 1922 İzmir Fire and transferred to the State Railways in 1926. Constructed with cut stone, the station has a rectangular plan; its central entrance is three stories high, while the side facades are two stories. The cornices and gabled roofs on the facades enrich the architecture. With the opening of the İzmir International Fair, the station became the focal point of activity in the city, and its surroundings came to life with hotels and bathhouses. It has witnessed important historical events such as the War of Independence and the September 9 celebrations. Although it lost its former importance with the decline of railway transportation, it has regained its functionality through restorations. Today, it serves as both a metro station and a symbolic structure that bridges the past and the present, continuing to preserve İzmir's cultural fabric.



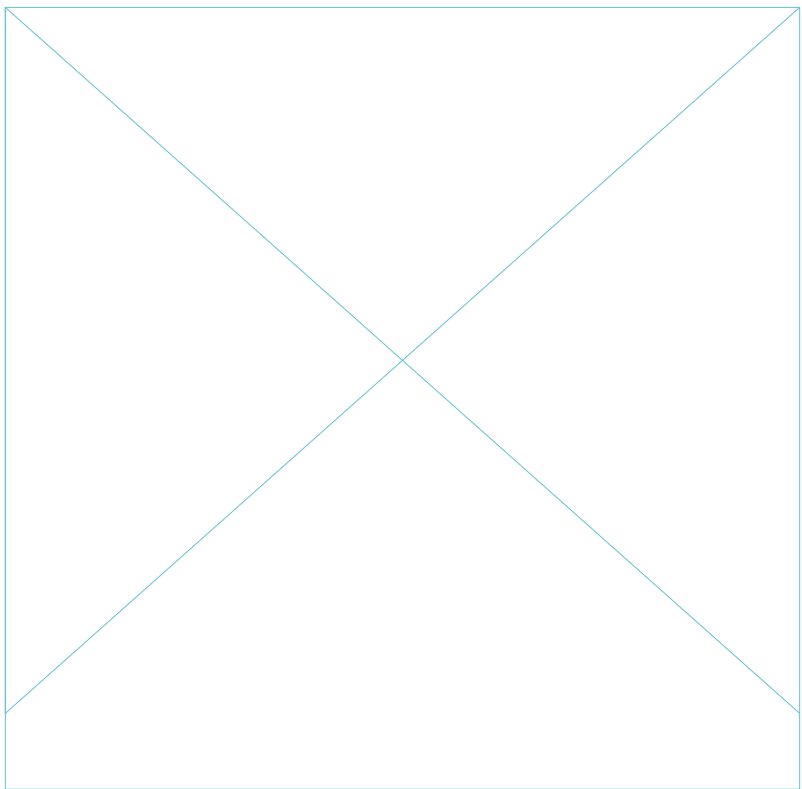
BIÇAKÇI INN

Biçakçı Han, which bears witness to İzmir's commercial past, is a striking 19th-century building on Kemer Street. The narrow facade of this rectangular han faces the street, while its 65-meter-long courtyard is surrounded by stone structures on both sides. Once a caravanserai, the han served as a warehouse and temporary housing until the 1950s due to changes in trade routes. The surrounding area became a neighborhood known as Aya Vukla with the settlement of poor Greek immigrants. Across from the han, there was also a small Turkish cemetery between the railroad tracks and Basmane Station. With the revitalization of the region by the railway, hotels opened around the han, but its own use gradually came to an end. Today, the structure, which is used by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for socio-cultural activities, preserves its architectural fabric. Biçakçı Han awaits rediscovery as an important stop in İzmir's historical commercial memory.



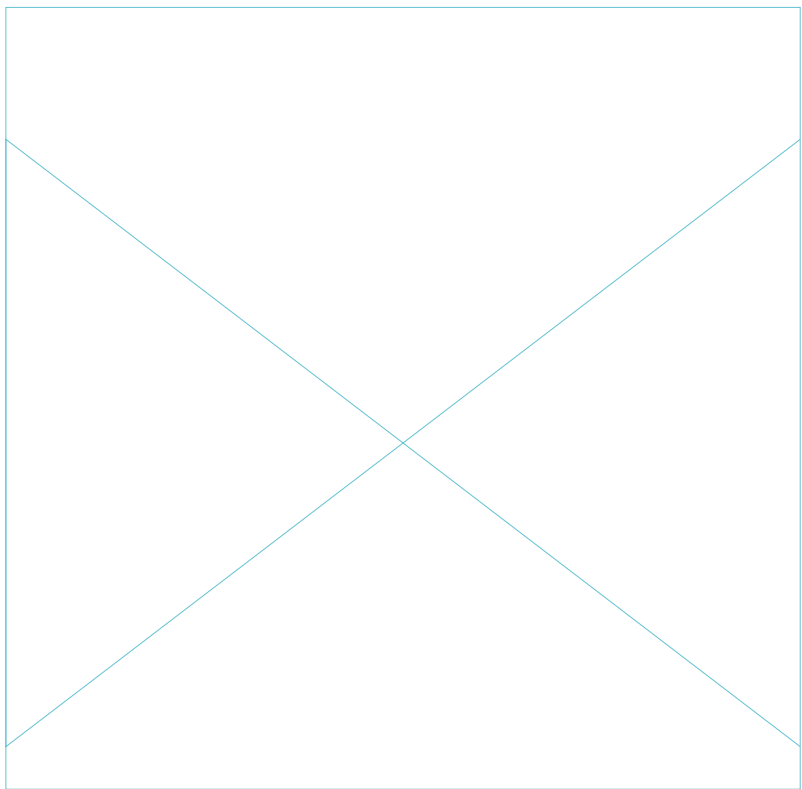
ÇORAKKAPI MOSQUE

Located opposite Basmane Station, Çorakkapi Mosque is an important structure that stands out for its historical texture. Although its construction date and founder are not known for certain, a 1893 waqf document reveals that the mosque was built by Bostânî Mahmut Efendi. For this reason, the mosque is also known as Bostanizade Mahmut Ağa. At one time, there was a cemetery and a madrasa around the mosque. The oldest of the gravestones in the cemetery today dates back to 1707. The five-domed rear prayer hall of the structure is surrounded by glass. The large dome covering the main prayer hall rests on an octagonal drum. There are three domed spaces on either side. The minbar is made of marble, and the minaret is made of cut stone. The mihrab is niche-shaped, and the interior of the dome is decorated with motifs. Restored in 2004 by the General Directorate of Foundations, the mosque continues to bear the traces of the past with its simple elegance.



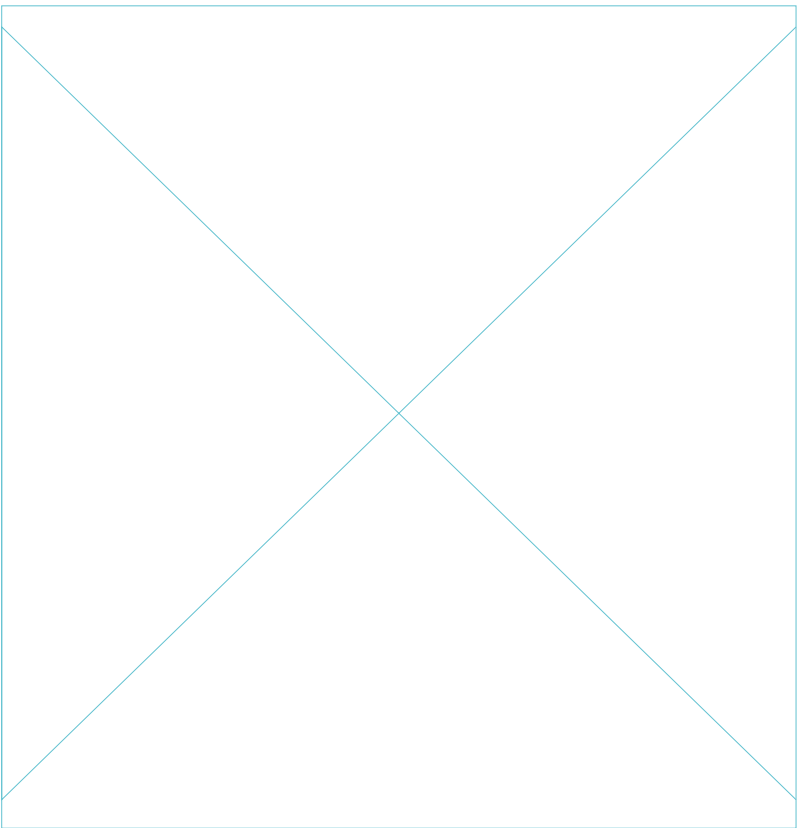
ÇUKUR PUBLIC BATH

Located in İkiçeşmelik, Çukur Public Bath is an example of a traditional public bath from the Ottoman period. Built with rubble stone and brick, the structure has no inscription, but it is known to have existed in the 17th century thanks to its mention in Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname. The inscription “Maşallah” at the entrance and the inscription dated 1873 indicate that it underwent a restoration. The layout of the bathhouse reflects the classical Ottoman design: a changing room covered with a wooden dome, followed by a warm room with cross vaults and a hot room with monastery vaults, and a water tank on the east side. The circular skylights in the vaults allow natural light to filter into the interior. The spaces are arranged along different axes. Çukur Public Bath is a unique and valuable cultural heritage site that carries the cleaning habits and architectural aesthetics of centuries past into the present day.



DEBBAĞZADE İBRAHİM BEY KORTEJOSU

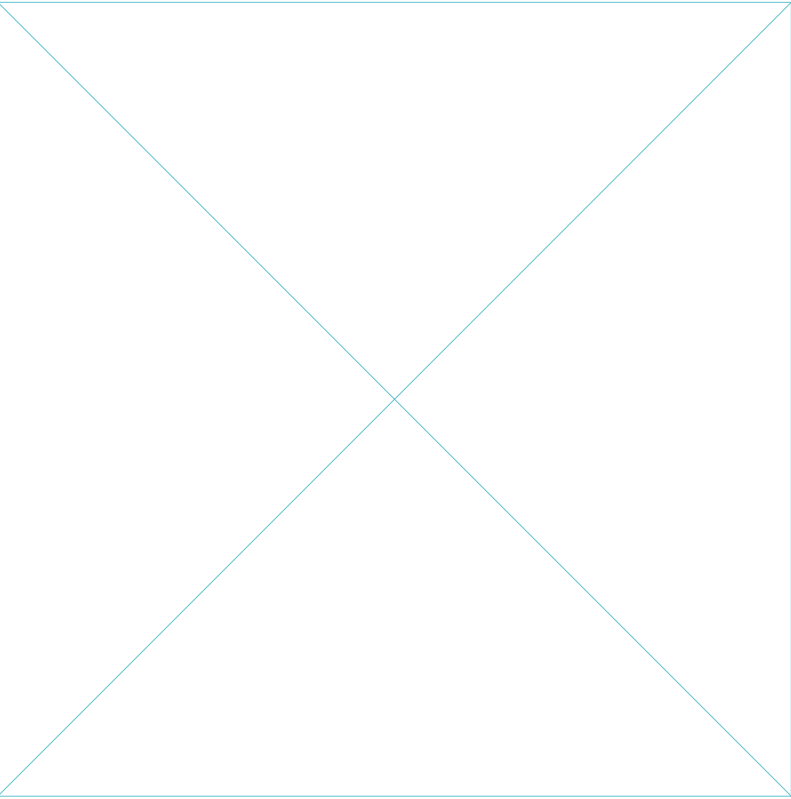
The Debbağzade Kortejo which has survived to the present day and been restored and returned to the city features typical kortejo architecture. The structure consisting of a two-storey main building and single-storey period additions was designed as a space for a poor Jewish family to live and share together. The main building also has a basement. All rooms open onto a courtyard with a well, the bathroom, toilet and kitchen are shared. In 2017, it was registered as a second-group immovable cultural asset requiring protection. In the evenings, Sephardic melodies were played in the courtyard and it holds a place in the memories of Jews who emigrated to Israel. The restoration works were carried out by TARKEM and is currently used by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality.





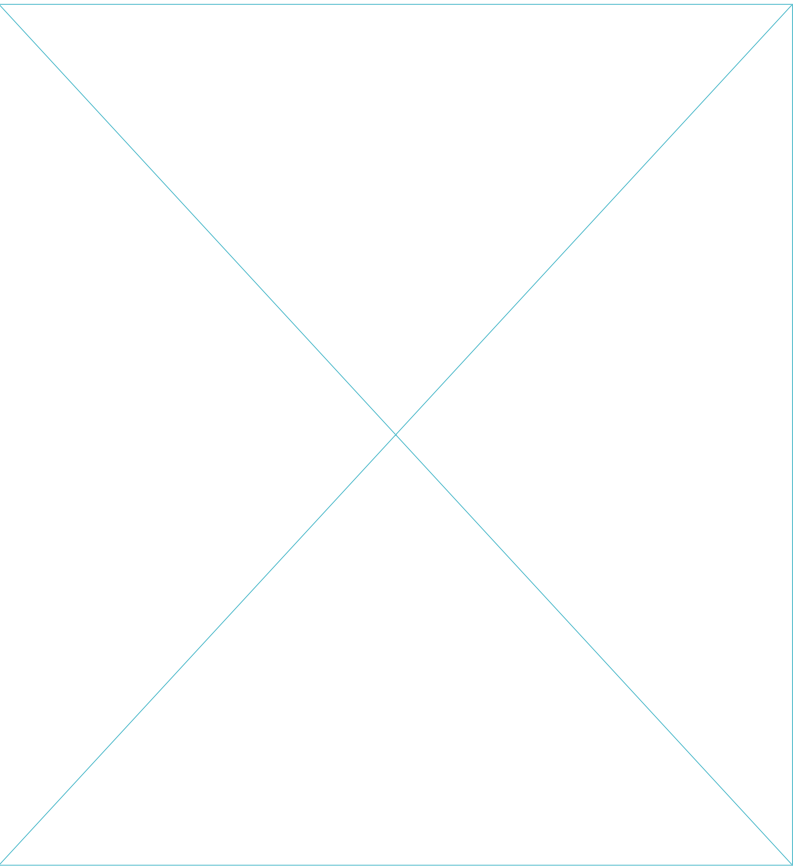
DÖNERTAŞ PUBLIC FOUNTAIN

One of the unique structures in the history of İzmir, the Dönertaş Public Fountain was built in 1814 by Seyyid İsmail Rahmi Efendi from the Osmanzadel-er family. Located at the intersection of Osmanzade Yokuşu and Anafartalar Street, this fountain takes its name from the rotating marble column at its corner. Originally placed to monitor the structure's balance, the column eventually came to be regarded by the public as a wishing stone; it was believed that the wishes of those who could turn the stone would come true. The structure, made entirely of marble, is covered by a dome. Different facades feature doors, windows, fountain niches, and inscribed panels. The relief decorations feature plant motifs as well as depictions of mosques and cities. As one of the representatives of Ottoman sebil culture, the structure provided free water and sherbet to the public on special occasions. It underwent extensive restoration in 2006.



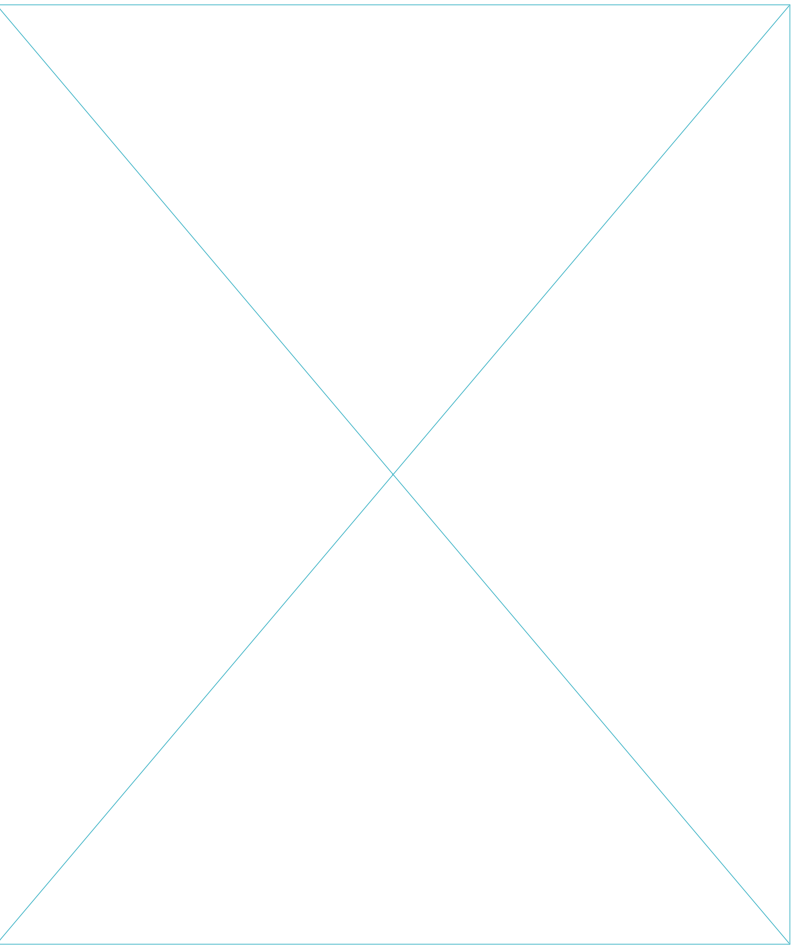
EMİR SULTAN TOMB AND ZAWIYA

Built in the first half of the 14th century by Aydınoğlu Gazi Umur Bey, the Emir Sultan Tomb was constructed in the name of Seyyid Mükerrremeddin, a gazi-dervish who participated in the conquest of İzmir. The zawiya that developed around it over time formed the basis of today's Şeyh Mahallesi neighborhood. The structure consists of a semahane, a soup kitchen, a guesthouse, a tomb, a well, and a hamam. The graves of İzmir's leading figures are located around the tomb. A total of 169 gravestones dating from the 16th to the 20th centuries have been identified. The tomb stands out with its dome resting on an octagonal drum, late Ottoman plaster decorations, and rosettes with crescent and star motifs between the arches. Stone materials from the Roman and Byzantine periods can be seen at various points in the complex.



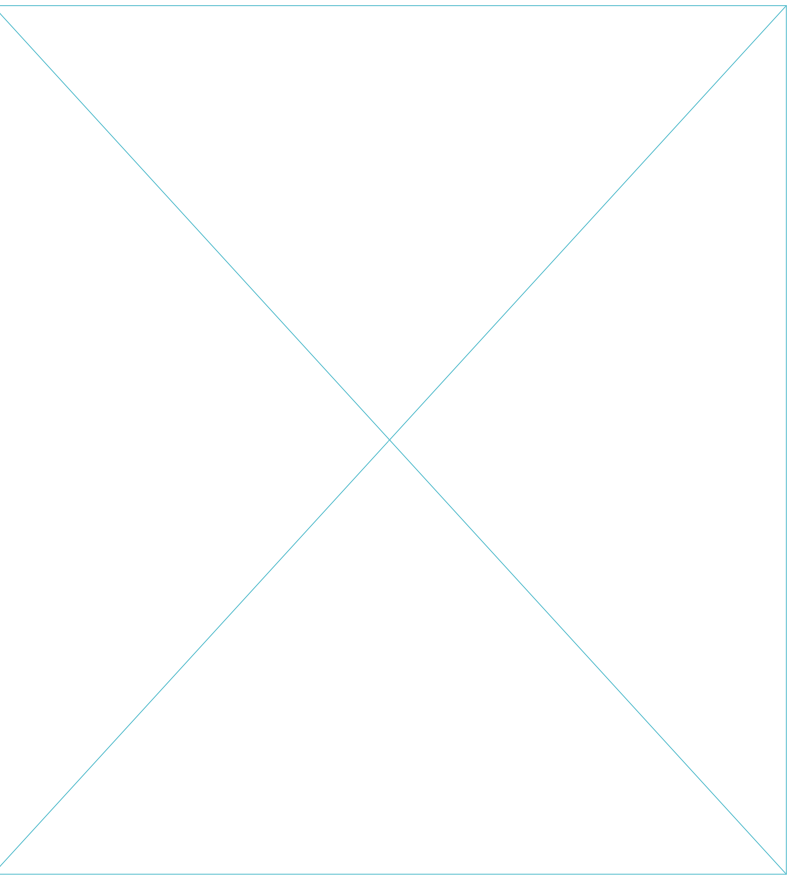
ESNAF ŞEYH MOSQUE

The Esnaf Şeyh Mosque, known to have existed since the 1730s based on gravestones, is one of the mosques whose inscription has not survived to the present day. In its cemetery, there is also a grave-stone dated 1807 belonging to Hacı İsmail Pasha, one of the governors of İzmir. The mosque's minaret was rebuilt in 1957 on a five-sided pedestal. The main dome of the mosque is set on an octagonal drum, is covered with tiles. The narthex and glass enclosures on the exterior have lost their original form over time. In the interior, there is a plaster-decorated mihrab featuring a Qur'anic inscription dated 1843, along with a wooden minbar. With its simple and unpretentious architecture, the building continues to serve as a tranquil place of worship.



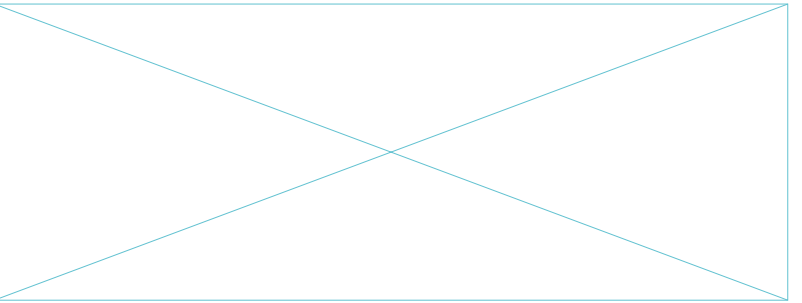
HATUNİYE MOSQUE

The Hatuniye Mosque which gave its name to the central square of Basmane is one the two mosques in İzmir built by women. Its construtive was Tayyibe Hatun. The mention of the mosque in Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatname indicates that it was constructed before 1670. The sanctuary with a square plan and a single dome was later expanded westward, with a large arch providing the transition between the original space and the added section. The mosque underwent various restorations in the 18th and 19th centuries and was extensively renovated in 1965. The courtyard and the structures around were demolished and turned into a park area. The mosque's cylindrical minaret with a single balcony reflects 18th-century architectural characteristics. The mihrab is in the form of a niche, and the narthex is covered with five small domes. Baroque-style decorations in plaster and wood are adorned with gold leaf paint.



İKİÇEŞMELİK MOSQUE

Located in one of İzmir's historic neighborhoods, on Eşrefpaşa Street known as İkiçeşmelik, the İkiçeşmelik Mosque was made by Kurd Mehmet Pasha. Although the exact date of construction is not known, a foundation record from 1734 indicates that the mosque existed before this year. The inscription above the mosque's entrance, dated 1893–1894, documents the renovations carried out by its second patron, Hacı Hafız Süleyman Efendi, a rice merchant from İzmir. It also records the addition of a four-room primary school beneath the mosque. This school opened in 1922 under the name Şemsü'l-maarif, but was closed in 1927 due to failing to meet educational standards. The building was later used by the Child Protection Agency and the Turkish Red Crescent. In 1934, the mosque underwent extensive renovations. A fountain (şadırvan) located beneath the exterior stairs was later removed. The minaret, constructed in 1900–1901 according to its inscription, was built by Fehmi Pasha. It is a tall, red-colored structure made of ashlar stone, sitting on a five-sided base, and topped with a cone decorated with stone carvings. Inside the main prayer hall, the dome is adorned with kalem işi (traditional Turkish ornamental painting) decorations and features an octagonal skylight at its center. Opposite the niche-shaped mihrab (prayer niche) stands a wooden minbar. In the courtyard, behind the public fountain, there is a small mausoleum containing two uninscribed sarcophagi, which belong to Tuzcu Dede and his wife according to locals.

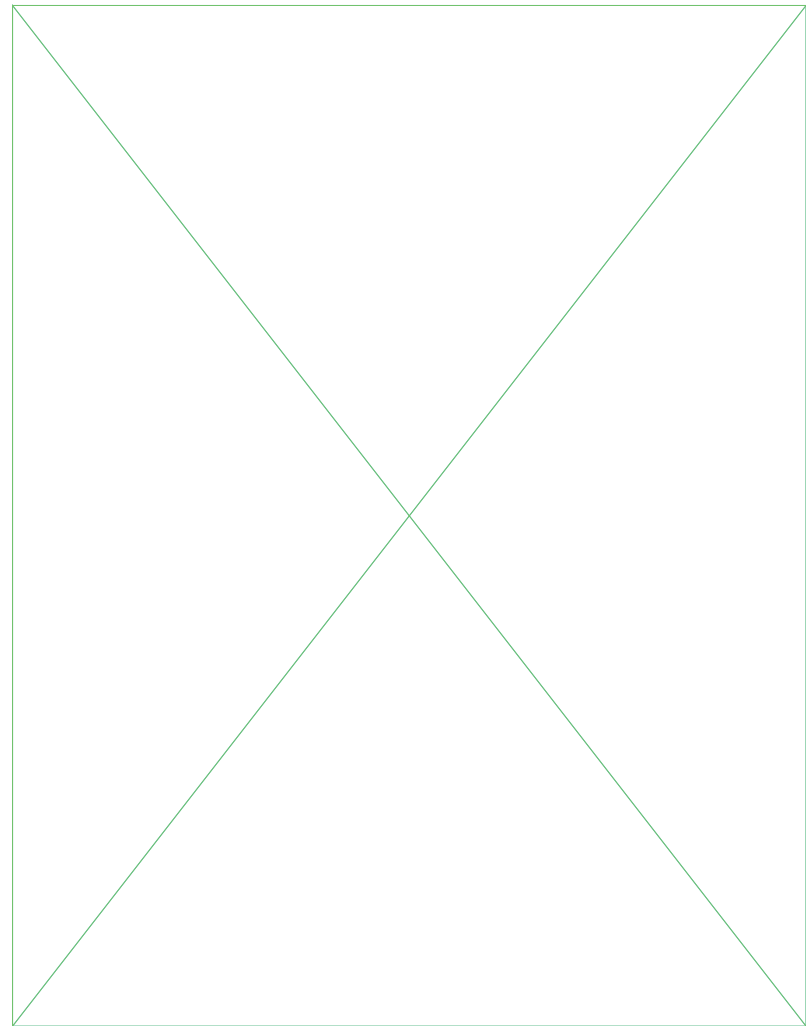


26



İKİÇEŞMELİK PUBLIC FOUNTAIN

In one of the historic neighbourhoods in Izmir's İkiçeşmelik neighbourhood while proceeding from Mezarlıkbaşı to Eşrefpaşa, there is a detail that will catch your attention on the left side alignment: two public fountains, one of them is on above and the other is on the below. Here is taking its name from this interesting detail. The fountain, which was supplied by the Damlacık Stream in the 1700s, ended up above street level when the road was lowered during construction work in 1930, just after, another fountain was built below. Thus, both the street and the district take their names from "İkiçeşmelik" (means two fountains)

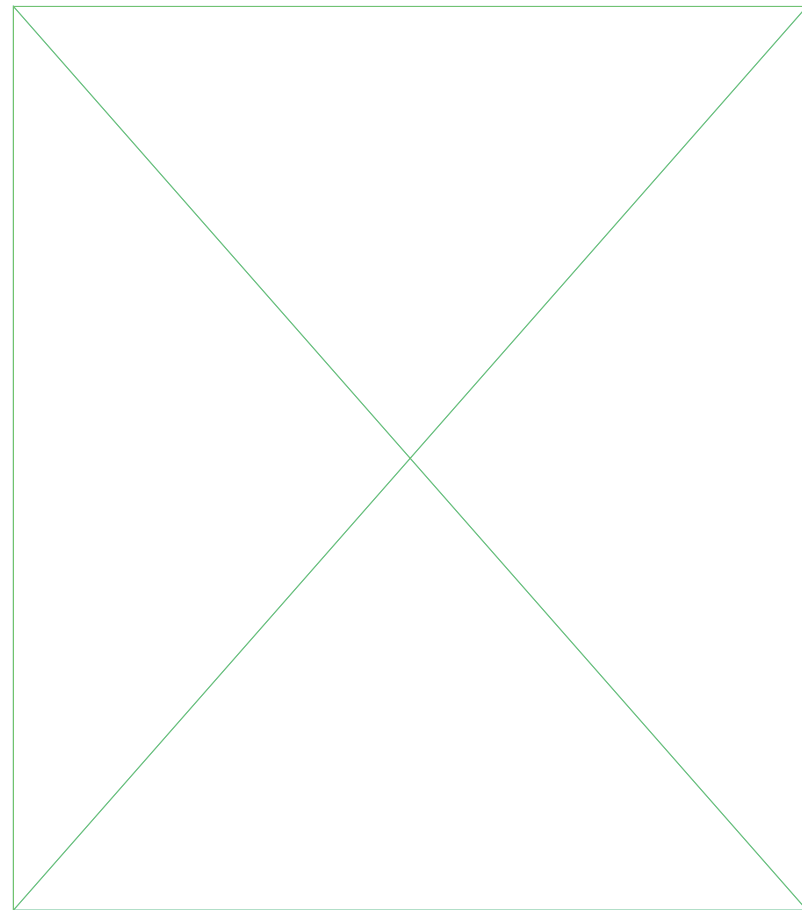


27



İSMET İNÖNÜ MUSEUM HOUSE

İsmet İnönü, the second President of Türkiye was born in 1884 in this modest house which belonged to this uncle in that period. İnönü spent his childhood in İzmir and expressed his love to this city in his pieces. During his presidency, Mayor of Izmir ensured the purchase of the house on behalf of Izmir Municipality but after 1950s it is decided to be sold. Subsequently the house was purchased by Şerif Remzi Reyent who is a businessman from Izmir and then given to his niece Ayla Ökmen as a present. Today, the house is in use as a museum and belongs to İnönü Foundation. In 1999 the house was reopened to visitors with the contributions of civil society organizations in Izmir and strengthened its connection to the city in 2000 when the street it is located on was named "İnönü Street."

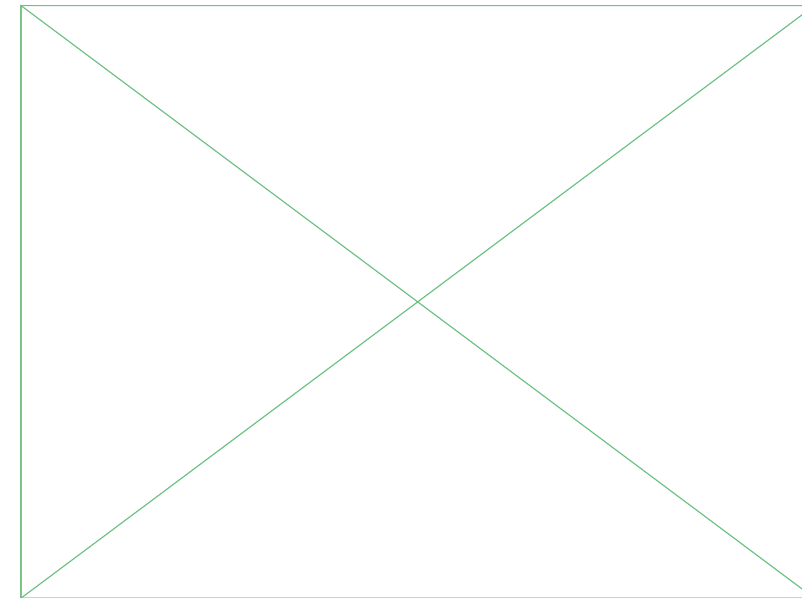


28



İZMİR JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION PRESS MUSEUM

Izmir Journalists Association Press Museum established in the outbuilding of the St. Vukokos Church which was built in the 19th century. The museum was established through the collaboration of The Izmir Journalists Association, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality and Ege University. Being the third press museum established in Türkiye is an important cultural center which connects the past and the future. The museum has four thematic rooms that are "Murdered Journalists", "Hasan Tahsin", "İsmail Sivri" and "Studio Room". The personal belongings of Uğur Mumcu, Abdi İpekçi and Metin Göktepe, donated by their families witnesses the history of press. Besides, poet and journalist Atilla İlhan's work desk is exhibited in the museum. Old newspapers, typewriters, printing machines and typography printing pres welcome visitors in the museum. The televisions, radios and sound recording devices donated by TRT showcase the technical development. This museum is an important place that reminds us that the pres is not only a source of news but also a carrier of social memory.

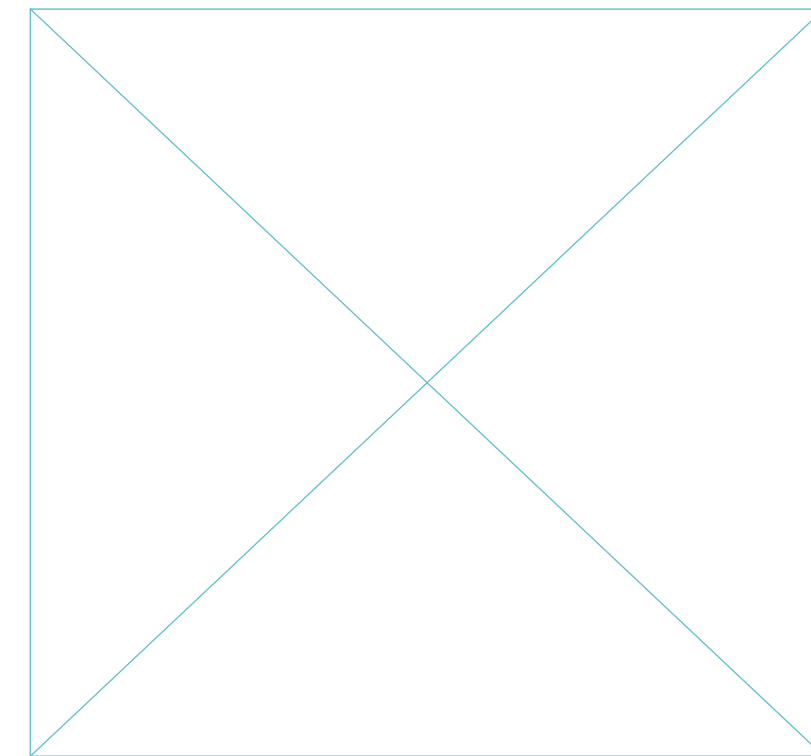


29



KONAK MUNICIPALITY WOMEN'S MUSEUM

You are at the Women's Museum, the first of its kind in Türkiye. Opened on January 23, 2014, this museum aims to remind people of the forgotten past and the power of Anatolian women and to reveal their creativity. The museum is located in one of the historic buildings in the Tilkilik neighborhood, where Jews and Turks lived together until the first half of the 20th century. The restoration of the building, which bears traces of European and traditional Turkish architecture, was carried out by female restorers. The museum consists of thematic rooms such as Women from Past to Present, Pioneering Women, Protest and Women, as well as a temporary exhibition hall, video art, collection pieces, an installation room, and a library. In the garden, you can see masks of Turkish women who have gone down in history, such as Halide Edip Adivar, Cahide Sonku, Füreyâ, and Afife Jale.

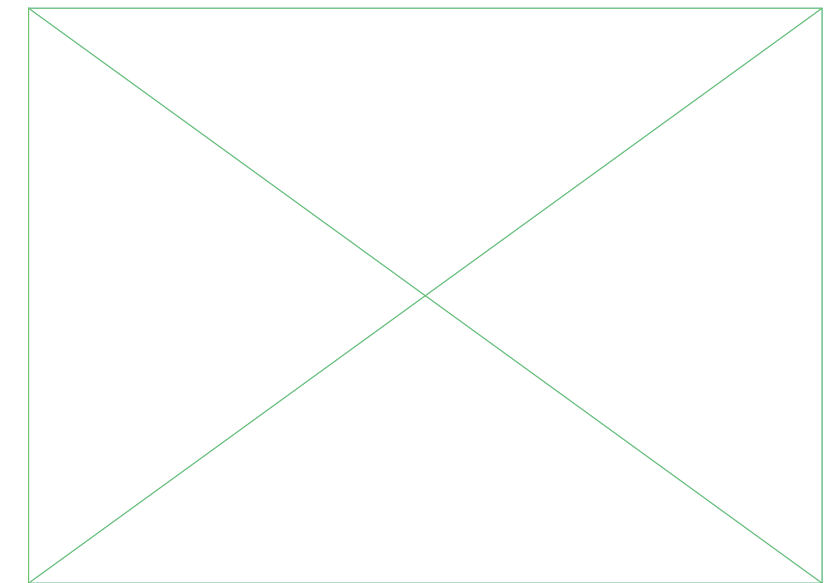


30



KILLIOĞLU HACI İBRAHİM FOUNDATION BATHHOUSE

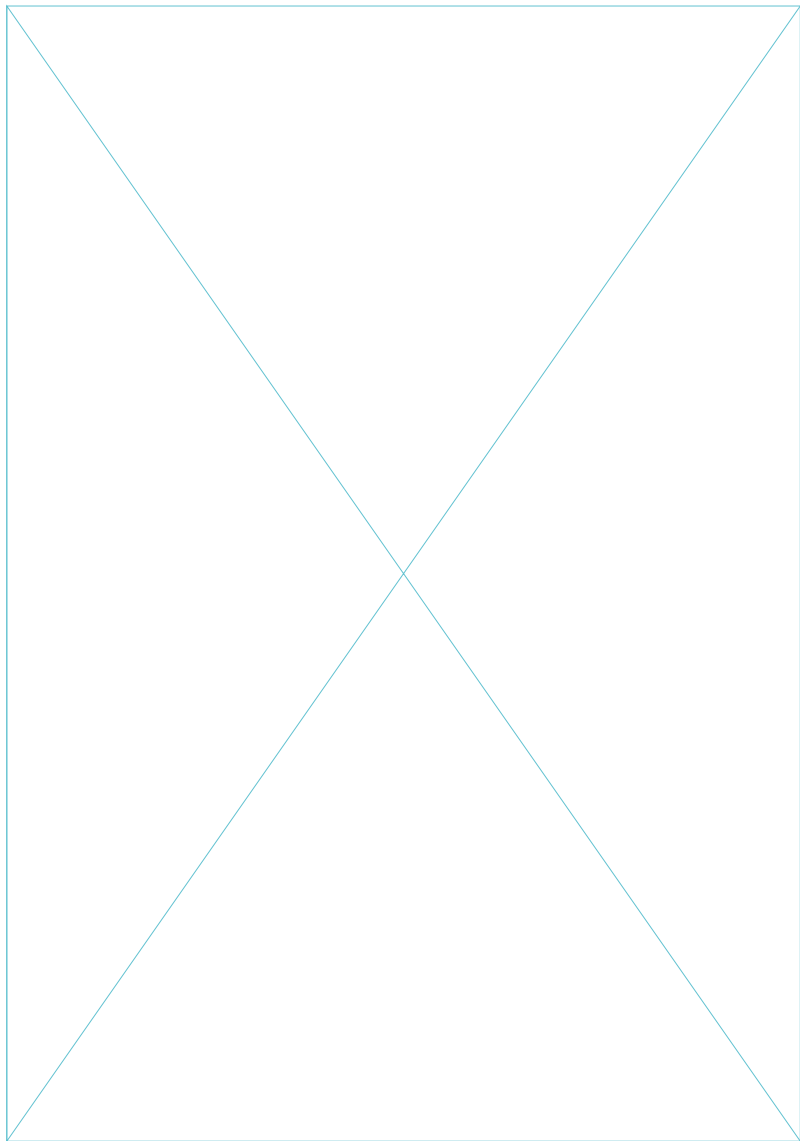
Located on Anafartalar Street, one of İzmir's important trade routes, the Killioğlu Hacı İbrahim Foundation Bathhouse served both local needs and as an urban stopover point in the past. Although its exact date of construction is unknown, it was built by el-Hac İbrahim bin Mahmud. The structure, which features classic Ottoman bath architecture, consists of a changing room, warm room, hot room, furnace room, and wood storage room; today, only the hot room remains intact. This square-plan section is covered by a dome supported by pointed arch trompes. The dome features a star-shaped skylight and hexagonal windows at its center. The structure was placed under protection in 2006 and belongs to the General Directorate of Foundations. Under a protocol signed with Konak Municipality, it was leased for 29 years after restoration. Today, the bathhouse, restored while preserving its original architectural features, is used as a living cultural space hosting cultural events.



31

KUMRULU MOSQUE

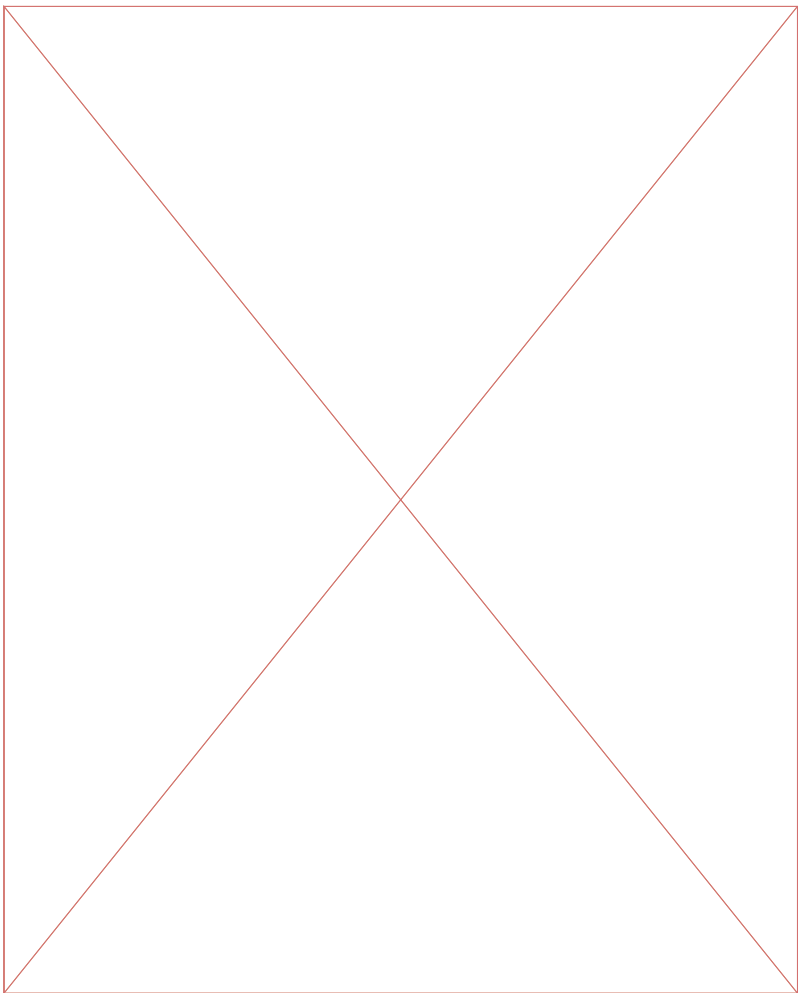
Built in 1757 by Hatice Kadın, Kumrulu Mosque is one of the oldest places of worship in İzmir. The lower floor is a tomb, while the upper floor is a place of worship. With its round arches, stained glass rose windows, and floral decorations, the building bears traces of late Ottoman architecture. Over time, the mosque was used for different purposes, including as a hat workshop and warehouse, which caused damage to the structure. Although the tomb has not survived to the present day, the mosque has been restored and retains its place in the city's architectural memory. It is not open for worship today.



32

NAMAZGÂH PUBLIC BATH

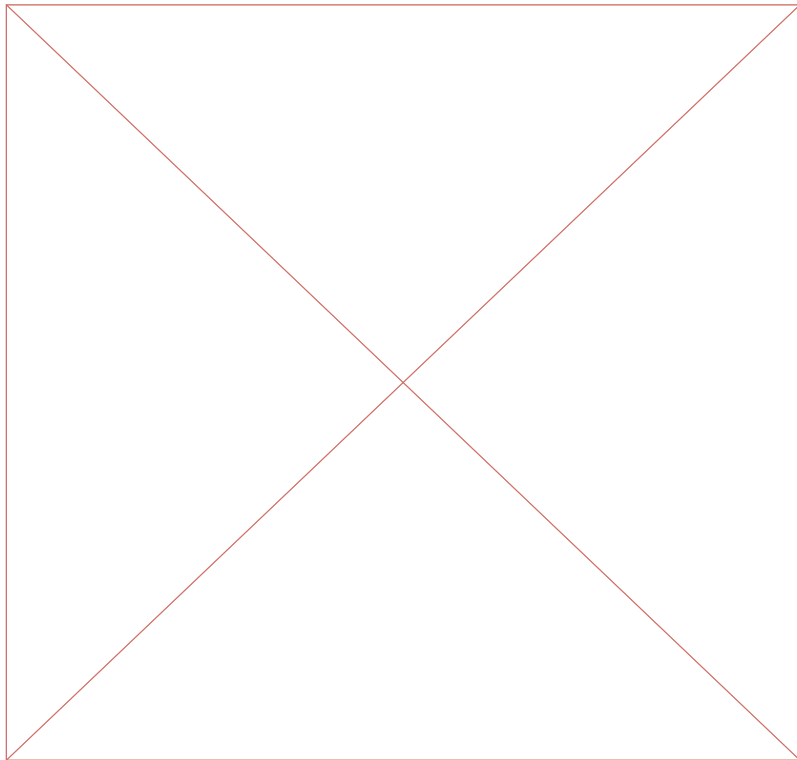
Restored by the Metropolitan Municipality, Namazgâh Public Bath is a double bathhouse structure consisting of separate sections for women and men. Built of cut stone and brick, the public baths 's changing rooms, warm rooms, and hot rooms are covered with domes and vaults. The inner courtyard of the old caravanserai next to it was once used as an open-air cinema and has been preserved through restoration. Believed to have been built in the 17th century, the Namazgâh Public Bath shares similar features with the Lüks Public Bath on our route. Although it is not mentioned in Evliya Çelebi's Travelogue, it was probably known by a different name.



33

HOTELS STREET

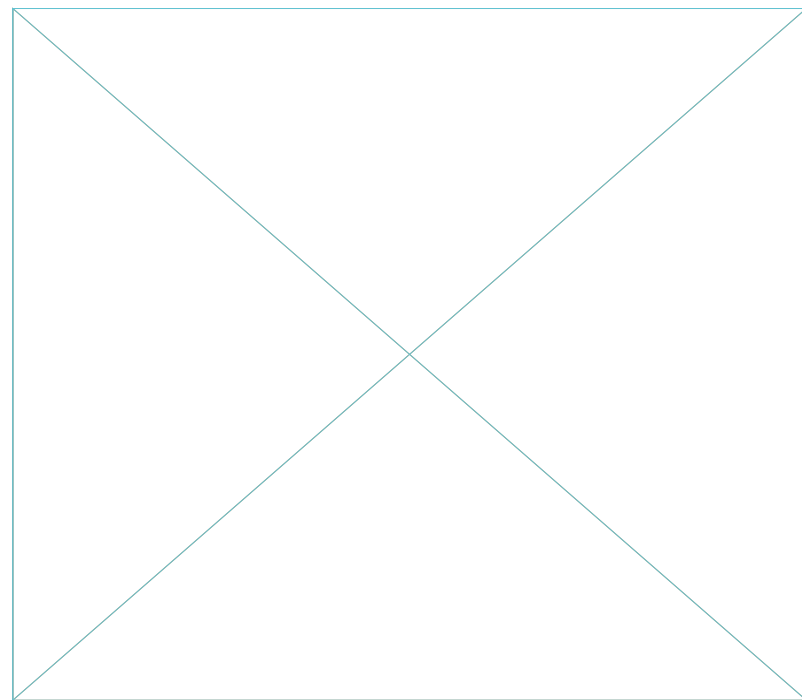
The stone-fronted, bay-windowed, and stone-carved hotels you see were built as residences in the early 19th century. In 1876, Basmane Station opened, and from 1936 onwards, demand for accommodation increased due to the influence of the İzmir International Fair and Kültürpark. After the 1922 fire damaged most of the city's major hotels, interest in this area grew. These houses, where the city's established families lived, were converted into hotels in the first quarter of the 20th century; examples include the Uşakizade and Tefik Paşa Mansion. After the 1950s, the social and economic structure changed with the increase in migration, and the area became known for its hotels from many different regions. After 1980, the fair lost its former vitality, and the historical fabric fell into disrepair. The Saray Hotel hosted the filming of the 1997 movie Masumiyet. In the 2000s, the municipality carried out facade renovations and road improvements. Basmane and Hotels Street continue to preserve their cultural and spatial value as a meeting point of different cultures and histories.



34

KONAK MUNICIPALITY RADYO DEMOCRACY MUSEUM

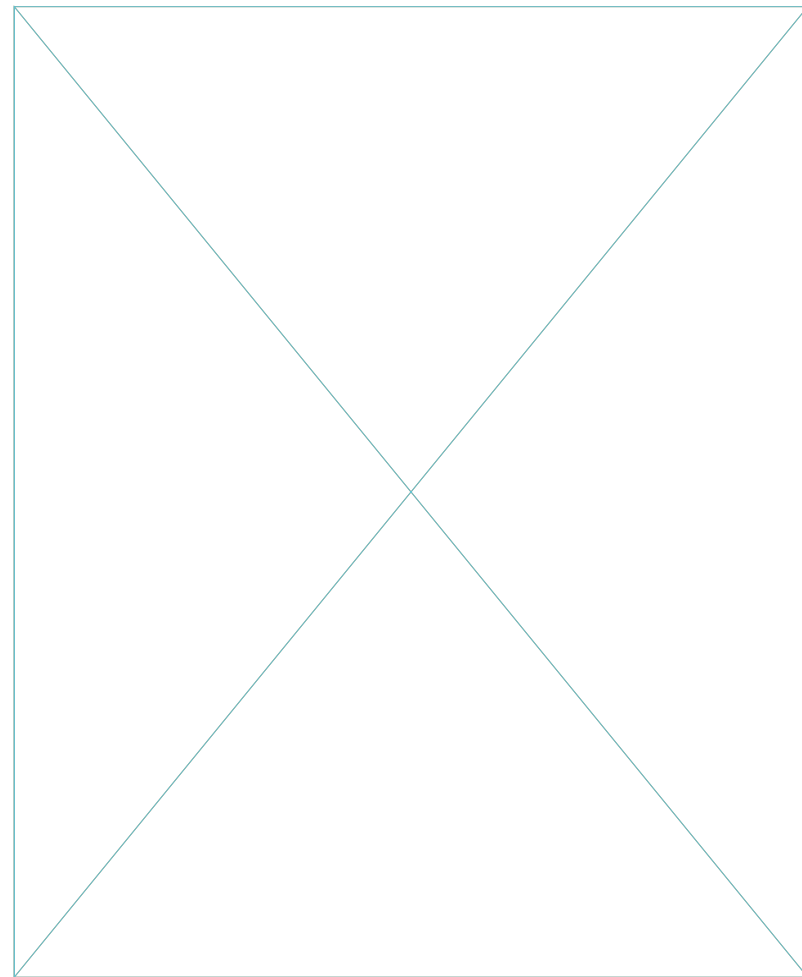
The Radio Democracy Museum, established in the Sarmaşıklı House donated to the Konak Municipality, is the only museum that addresses the concepts of "radio and democracy" together. Opened on December 5, 2013, the museum features radios, record players, and interactive works spanning from the 1920s to the 2000s. Visitors can listen to historical moments such as Atatürk's speech and Adnan Menderes' defense on the radios. The museum, which reached the finals at the European Museum Academy in 2015, features six galleries that narrate historical periods and interactive sections. Thematic film screenings and educational activities are held. Under the wall of the museum garden lies an ancient city wall ruin.



35

KONAK MUNICIPALITY SAADET MİRCİ DISTRICT CENTER

Located at the end of İnönü Street, opposite the Hacı Mehmet Müftü Mosque, this house with a bay window was donated to Konak Municipality by Saadet Aytulun Mirci in 2008. The building, which was restored by the municipality, has been converted into a District Center that provides free training to women living in Konak in areas such as embroidery, glass bead making, silver jewelry crafting, basket weaving, and imitation jewelry manufacturing.



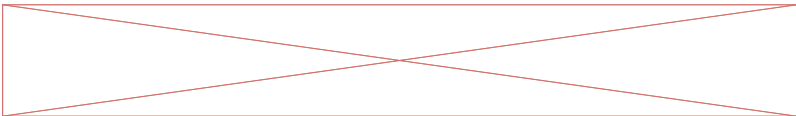


SMYRNA AGORASI

Smyrna Agora is located at the foot of Kadifekale, where İzmir was founded for the third time in ancient times. This area has maintained its importance as the center of administrative, political, judicial, and commercial activities throughout the city's history, from the Hellenistic period to the Roman Empire. The Agora was built in the 4th century BC, and the ruins that have survived to this day belong to the Roman-era structure that was rebuilt with the support of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius after the great earthquake of 178 AD.

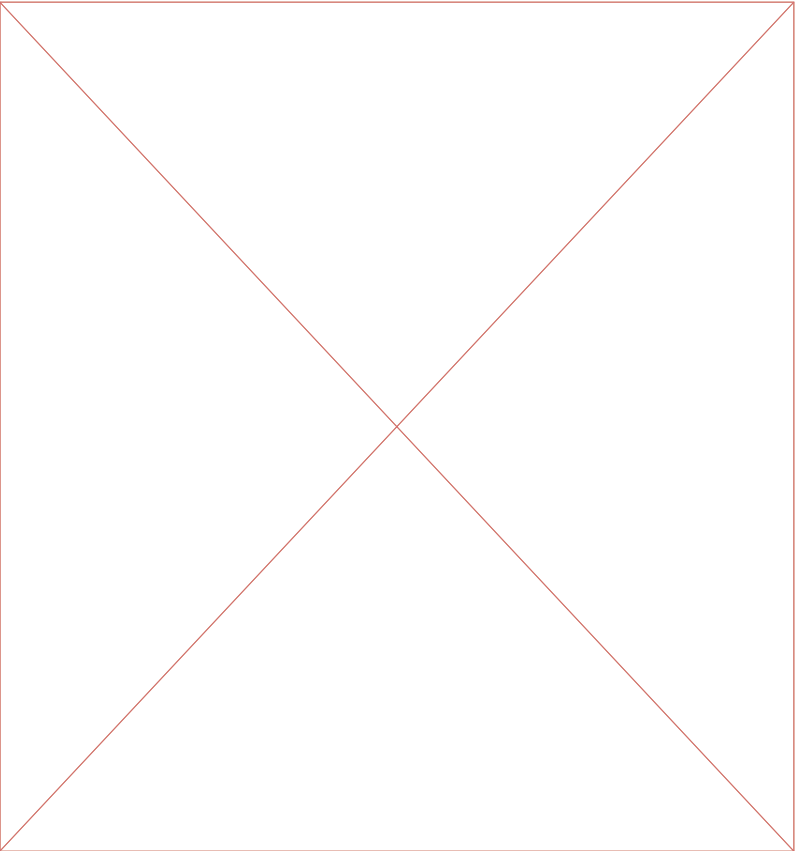
The large courtyard, measuring approximately 129x83 meters, is surrounded by the monumental colonnades of the West Portico and the multi-story Basilica. Surrounding it are the City Council building, the richly decorated Mosaic Building, and the remains of a Roman bathhouse. The courtyard once housed altars dedicated to the gods, honorary monuments, statues, and seating areas. One of the most striking finds in the Agora is the hundreds of ancient graffiti on the walls of the Basilica, reflecting the daily life, trade, and beliefs of the period. These drawings and writings are unique documents that shed light on the social life of Smyrna during the Roman period.

From the 7th century AD onwards, there was a decline in the use of the agora, and over time the area was converted into a cemetery. From the 15th to the 19th century, it was also used for this purpose by the Turks, and during the Ottoman period it was considered a “Namazgâh” (place of prayer). Archaeological excavations, which began in 1933, have been ongoing since 2007 under the leadership of Dr. Akın Ersoy at the Smyrna Agora, Altınpark, Kadifekale, and Smyrna Theater. Many valuable artifacts excavated from this site are now on display at the İzmir Archaeology Museum and the İzmir History and Art Museum, allowing visitors to experience the grandeur of ancient Smyrna.



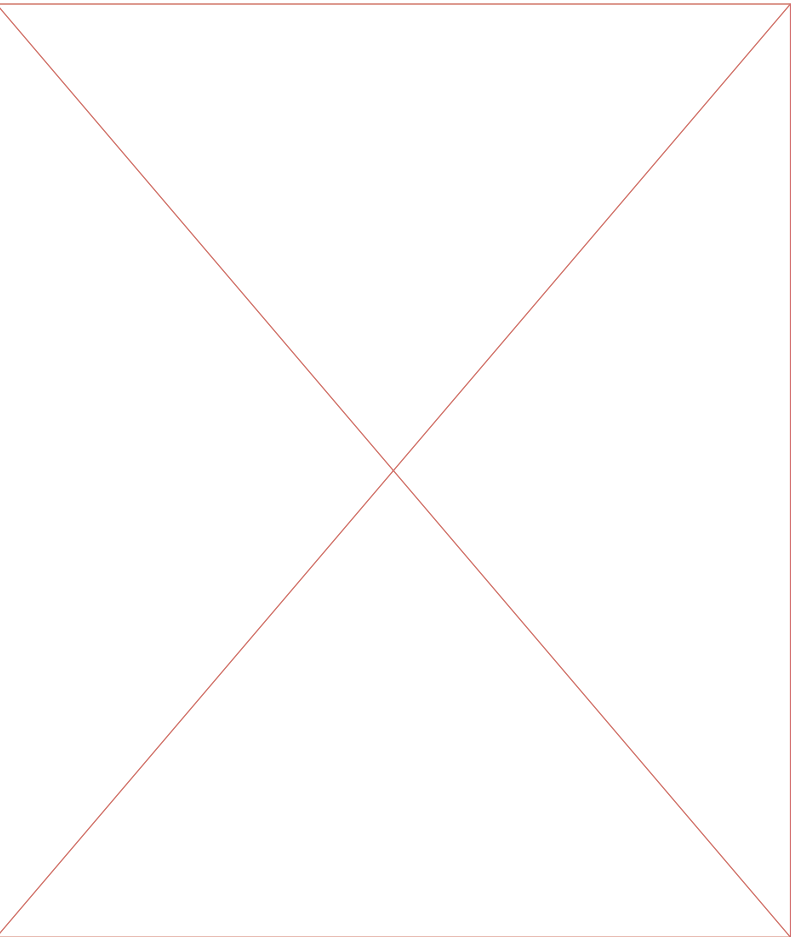
SÜTVEREN VIRGIN MARY PRAYER HOUSE

The water channels built during the Roman period to meet the water needs of New Smyrna, located between Kadifekale and Kemeraltı, have become legendary tunnels over time. One of these channels is home to the Sütveren Virgin Mary Prayer House, located on the slope above the Upper Aya Yani Church. This area, which was a place of pilgrimage in the 19th century, was known as “Süt Kuyusu” (Milk Well) by Muslims and “Panagia Galatusa” by Christians. The prayer area created within the canal features a niche with a fountain; it is believed that those who drink from this water will have increased milk production. It was reopened for worship in 2015 with a visit from Patriarch Bartholomew I.



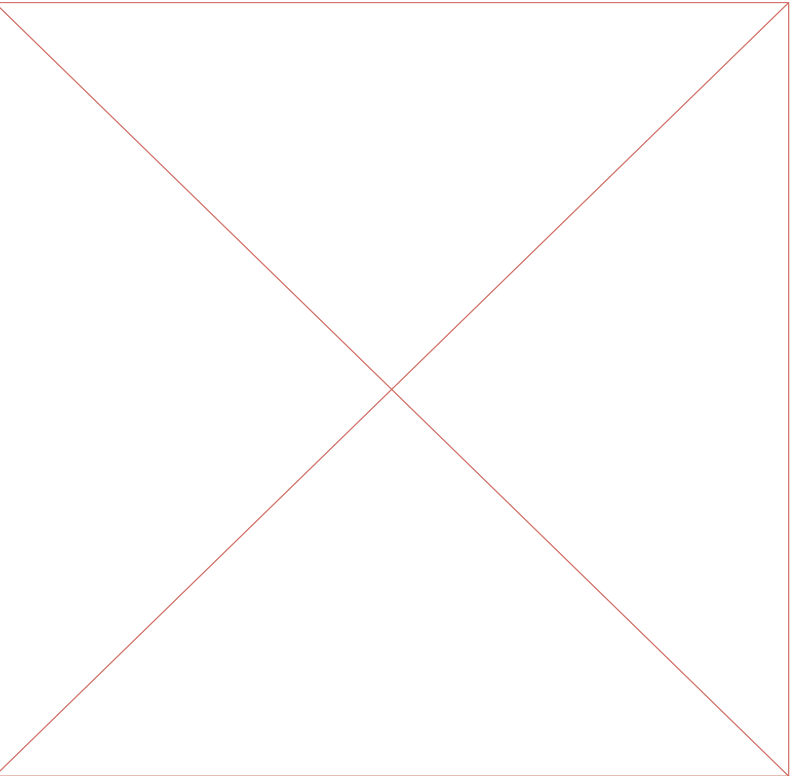
LUXURY PUBLIC BATH (KADI PUBLIC BATH)

The Luxury Public Bath, also known as Kadı Public Bath, is one of the oldest public bath in İzmir. Although there is no inscription, its architectural features date it to the 15th or 16th century. Hedgehog eaves, Turkish-style tiled domes, and pointed arches are also seen in similar examples. The structure, mentioned by Evliya Çelebi in the 17th century, was built as a double public bath. The changing room, warm room, and hot room are all on the same axis. The “mikveh” found in a public house in Jewish neighborhoods is also present here, but it has lost its function. The public house, where 32 barbers once worked, was very popular.



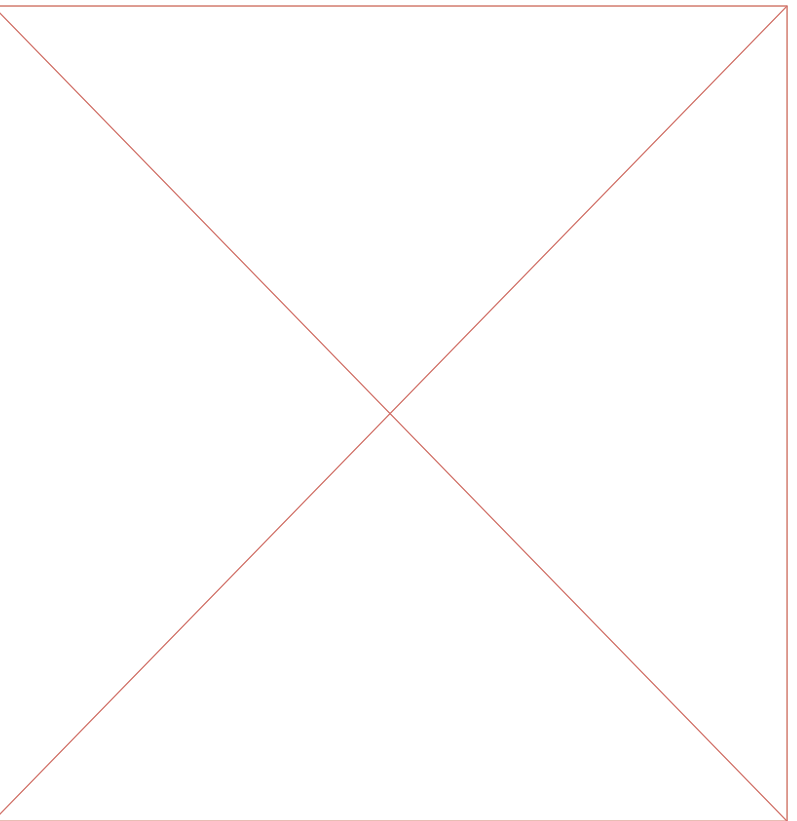
TEVFİK PASHA MANSION (PASHA MANSION HOTEL)

Built approximately 120 years ago as the mansion of the Sükkerizade family, the building was later converted into a hotel. The street facade with its bay windows is richly decorated, while the square facade is more modest. The hotel was named after Tevfik Pasha, who was the mayor of İzmir between 1907 and 1908. The building, which has been operating as a hotel since 1915, was run by Hasan Fehmi Bey in 1926. Due to its proximity to Basmane Station and Kemeraltı, it became a popular destination for provincial merchants. In 1934, it was renamed “Sadık Akseki Hotel”; over time, its class declined, and in the 2000s, it was used as a dormitory. Purchased by TARKEM in 2017, the building will be restored and brought back to life.



100TH ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAL HOUSE

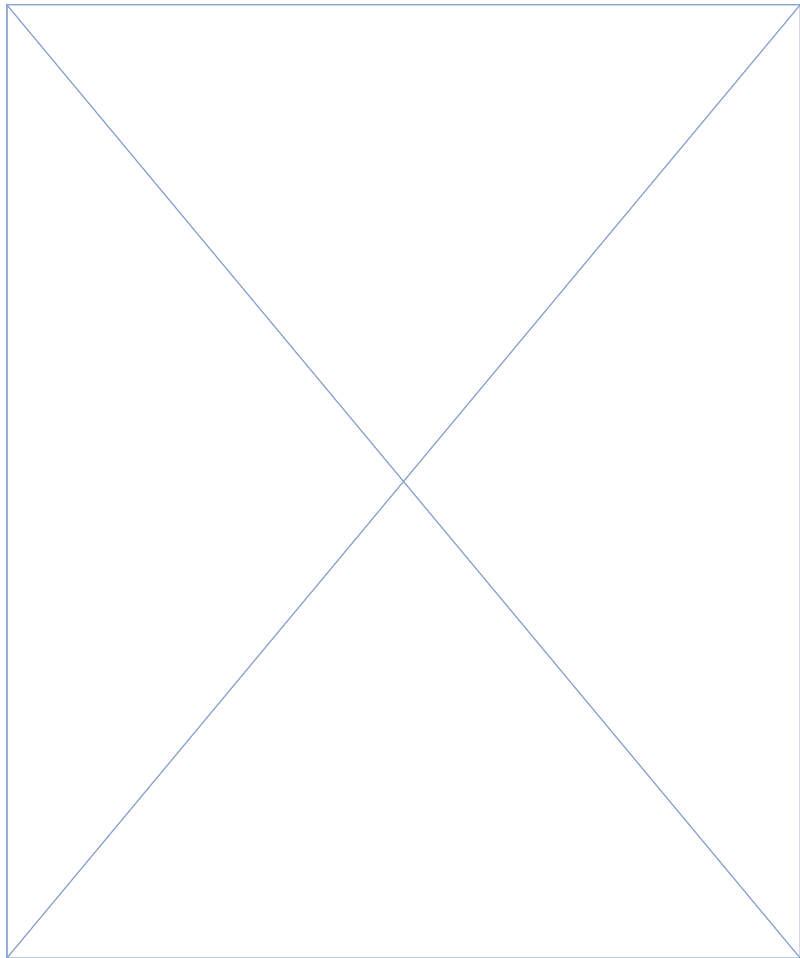
The 100th Anniversary Memorial House, established in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of İzmir's liberation, is located in the historic Yemişçizade Mansion in Konak. Built in the 19th century and also known as the Alanyalı Mansion, the building is notable for its ceiling decorations. In the past, it served as a land registry office, military branch, and Kestelli Girls' School. In 2013, it was expropriated by the Konak Municipality and converted into a memorial house with donations of documents and objects from İzmir residents. Designed as an experiential space rather than a museum, the building keeps the spirit of the National Struggle alive. It continues to be operated by Konak Municipality as of 2024. It is a unique stop for those who wish to connect with history.





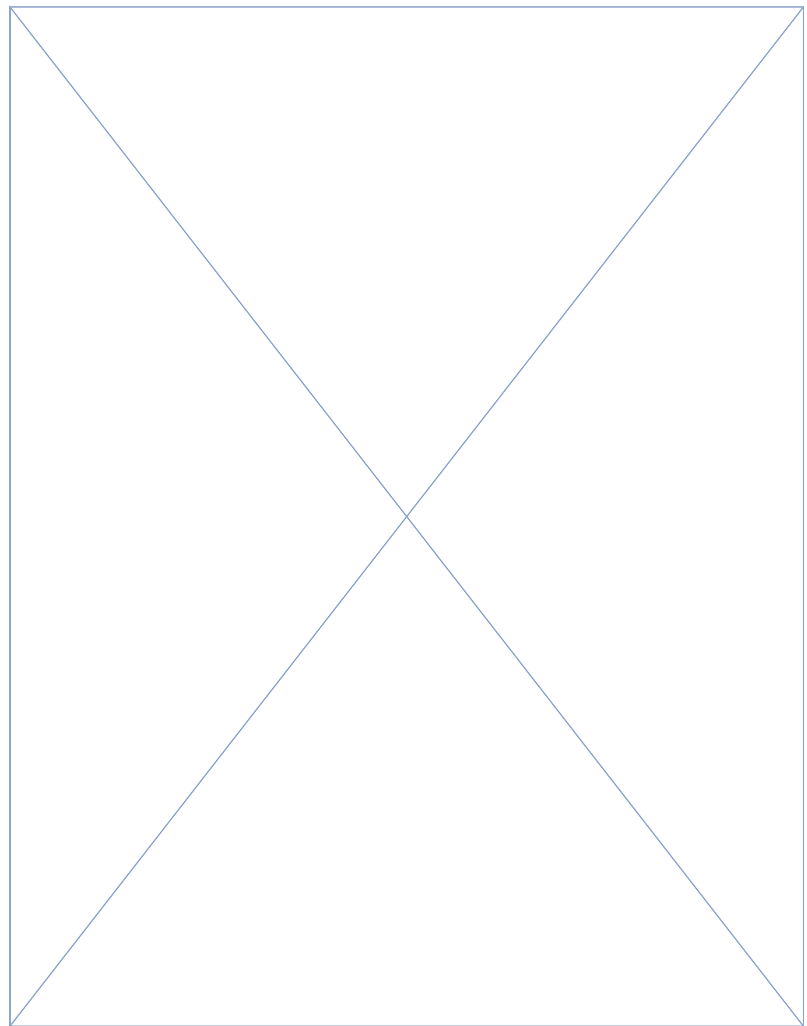
ABACIOĞLU INN

Located in the heart of the historic Kemeraltı Bazaar, Abacioğlu Inn was built in the early 18th century by Hacı Mustafa Ağa, son of Abacizade Hacı Ahmet Efendi. Constructed with cut stone, brick, and wood, it is one of the unique examples of Ottoman inn architecture with its courtyard plan, two-story colorful shops, and arched roof. Although it has deteriorated over time, it was restored by Konak Municipality in 2007 and was awarded the “Respect for History” award and received accolades in international architecture competitions. Today, this vibrant structure, home to restaurants, cafes, and generations of merchants, welcomes visitors with its architectural richness and cultural continuity. You can be our guest at Mutluluk Coffee, located in the han courtyard and operated by Konak Municipality.



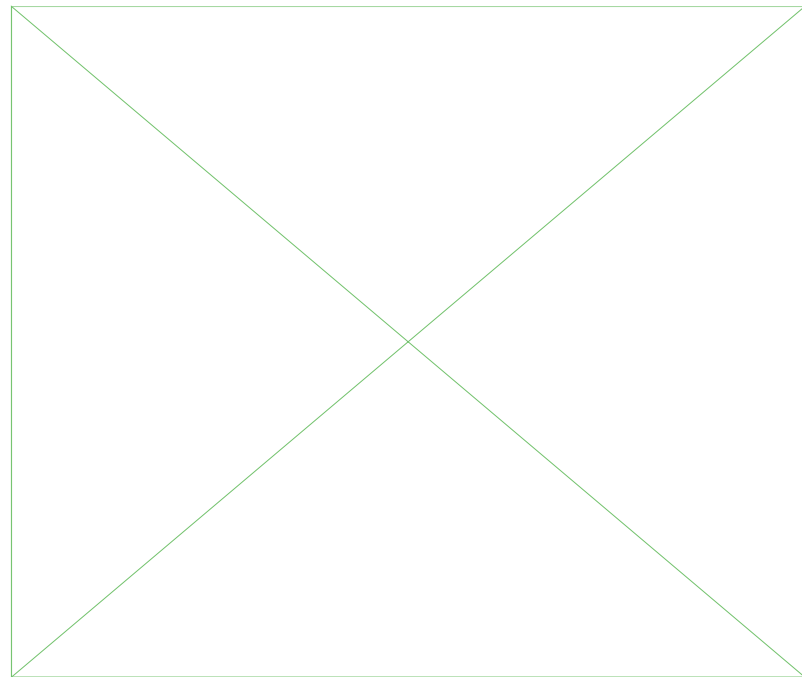
ALİ PAŞA SQUARE AND FOUNTAIN

Ali Paşa Square, İzmir's first planned square, has been the heart of the bazaar since the mid-19th century. This area, where camels rested and caravans stopped, has retained its liveliness despite shrinking over time. Surrounded by caravanserais in the past, the square served as an unofficial trade exchange until 1891. The Hacı Salih Pasha Fountain still stands as a symbol of the square. Known as “Taşçılar İçi” (Stonemasons' Quarter) during the period when stonemasons worked here, this place is now a dynamic public space where different professional groups, tradespeople, and street artists gather, keeping the cultural memory alive.



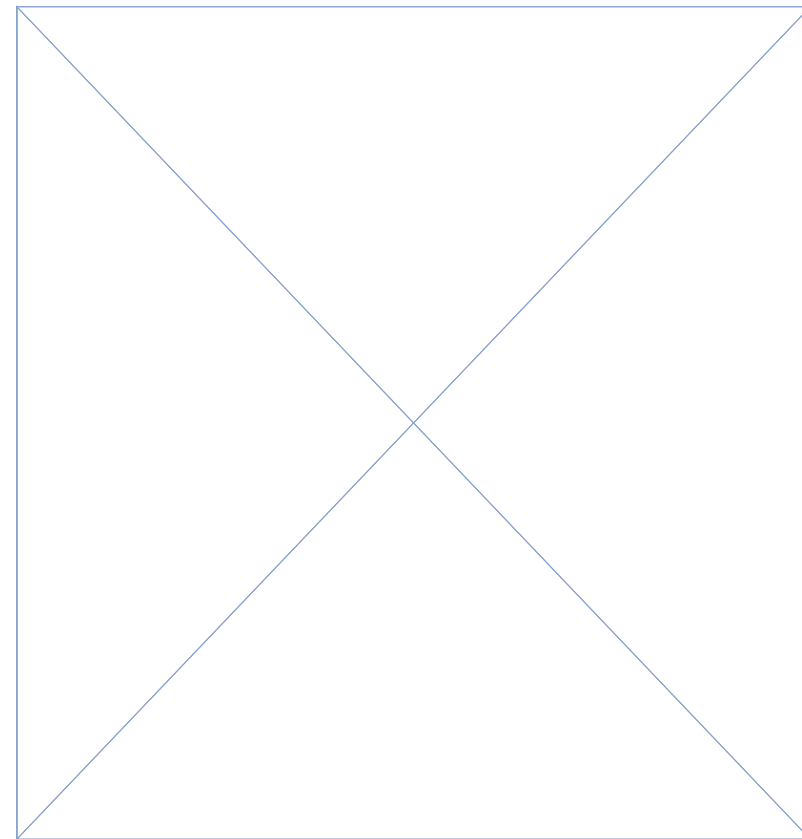
BAŞDURAK MOSQUE

Başdurak Mosque is located in the Konak district of İzmir, on Anafartalar Street in the Başdurak neighborhood. Built in 1652 by grain merchant Hacı Hüseyin Bey, the mosque is also mentioned in Evliya Çelebi's Seyahatnâme. The square-plan, single-domed structure features a three-part rear prayer area on its northern side and a minaret at its northwest corner. The exterior facades of the mosque are adorned with plaster friezes beneath the eaves and floral motifs above them. The upper parts of the walls, the lower and upper floor windows, and the mihrab area are decorated with low relief plaster decorations featuring floral motifs. The 28 shops located on the lower floor of the mosque indicate that the building has a fevkani feature. Marble reliefs are found at the entrance and side panels of the minbar, while the railings feature floral decorations. The minbar and pulpit feature marble decorations carved using the ajour technique. The structure was restored in 2001 and 2017, preserving its originality to the present day. The lower floor is now used as a tourist handicraft market.



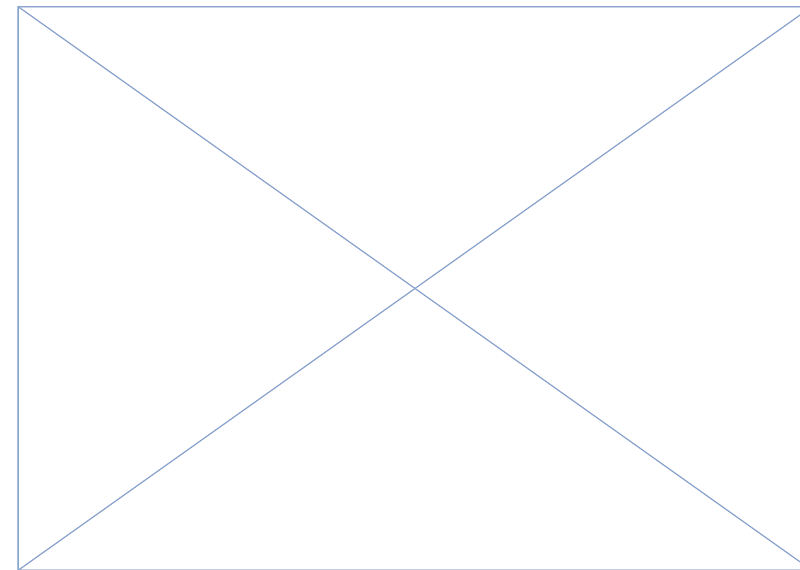
BEIT HILLEL SYNAGOGUE

Beit Hillel Synagogue is a small-scale place of worship located in the Güzelyurt neighborhood of İzmir, built in the 19th century with the contributions of Eliezer Hillel Behor. The synagogue, which has a square plan and is made of rubble stone and brick, attracts attention with its Teva, which resembles a galley in the middle, the Ehal on the west wall, and the women's gallery on the upper floor. This building, which was used not only for worship but also for education, is the place where Chief Rabbi Hayim Palaçi studied for ten years. The synagogue was damaged in a fire in 1841 and rebuilt. However, it was largely destroyed by fires in 2006 and 2008, restored in 2014, and has been used as the “Rav Hayim Palaçi Memorial House” since 2017. Despite its architectural simplicity, Beit Hillel is a symbolic structure that stands out for its historical and spiritual value in İzmir's Jewish cultural heritage.



BIKUR HOLIM SYNAGOGUE

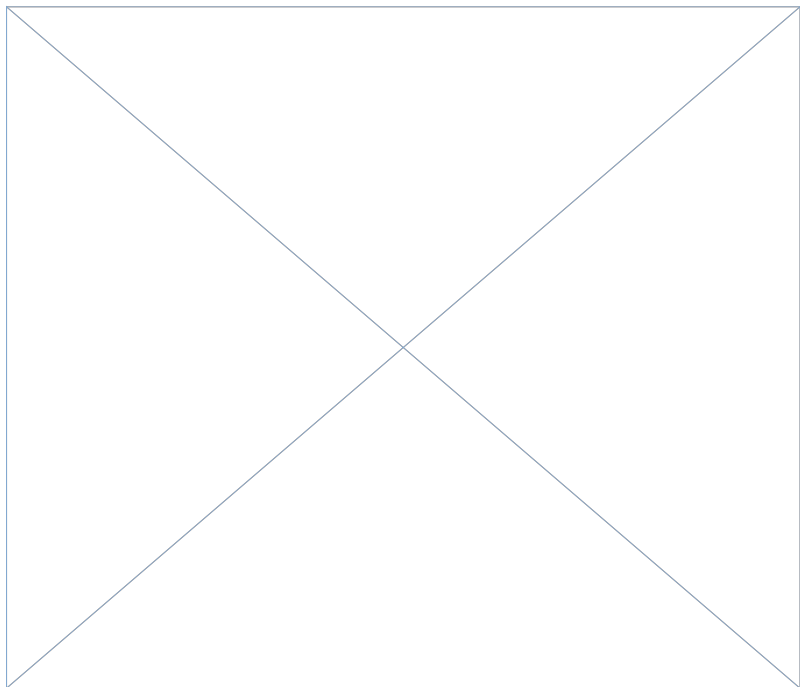
The Bikur Holim Synagogue was established in 1724 when Salomon de Ciaves, a Portuguese-born Dutch immigrant, converted his home into a synagogue. De Ciaves donated the surrounding houses and shops to provide for religious needs as well as income. After a fire in 1772, the building was rebuilt in 1800 by Manuel de Ciaves. It was named “Bikur Holim” (visiting the sick) because the basement was used as a hospital during plague and cholera epidemics. The rectangular synagogue is made of rough-hewn stone and brick. The central Teva, ceiling decorations with flower and fruit motifs, plaster relief columns, arched windows, and marble floors are noteworthy. The women's section is located along the north wall, and the ehal niches are on the east wall. The Midrash in the northeast corner of the courtyard stands out with its karosiman-covered floor. The building, which was damaged in the 1688 earthquake and the fires of 1742, 1772, 1841, and 1976, underwent repairs in 1850 and 1909, and the names of the donors are preserved in marble inscriptions. Following its restoration in 2017-2018, it is now open for worship every other Saturday, alternating with the Algazi Synagogue. It is one of the important landmarks of İzmir's Jewish heritage.





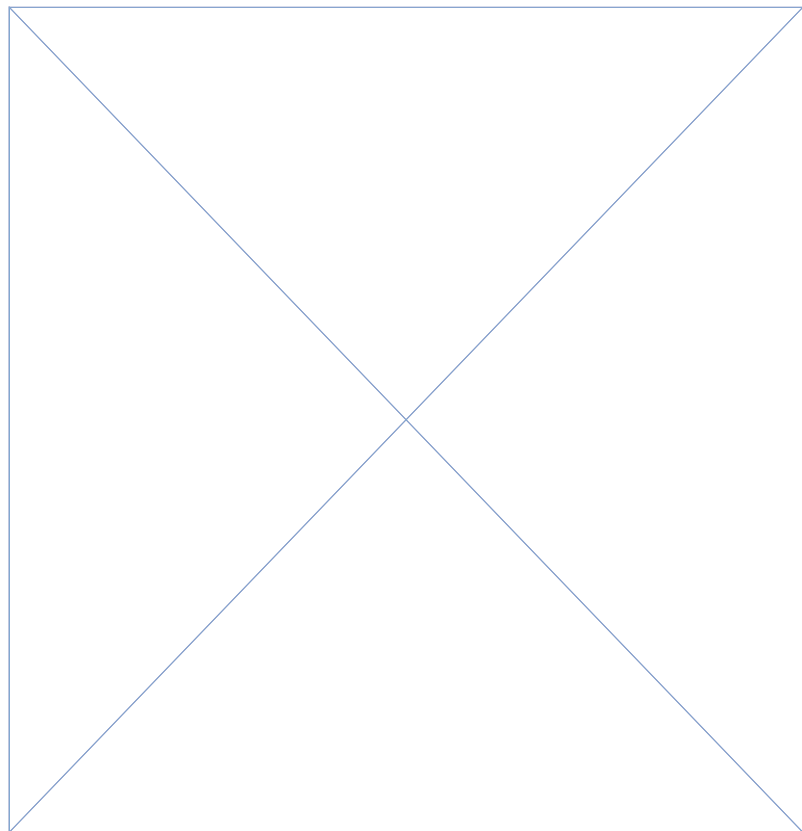
ÇAKALOĞLU INN

Çakaloğlu Ian is a historic trade inn located right next to Kızlarağası Inn, believed to have been built in the early 19th century. The inn, which stands out with its courtyard and two-story structure, resembles the Egyptian Bazaar in İstanbul with its high-ceilinged corridor that lets in natural light and the small rooms surrounding it. The wooden ceiling decorations, stonework, and details such as the fountain on the façade enhance the architectural value of the building. The inn, where brokers and dealers carried out their activities, also bears traces of the social life of the period. The fountain at the entrance, with its elegant stonework reflecting the style of the Westernization period, is thought actually to belong to the nearby Abdülgaffarzade Mosque. The birdhouse on top of the fountain and the finely crafted arch details are particularly noteworthy. Although it is in a state of disrepair today, Çakaloğlu Inn is an important part of İzmir's historical fabric and, despite its multi-owned property status, is a cultural heritage site that deserves protection. The building's original architecture, functional history, and decorative details give it a special place in the city's memory.



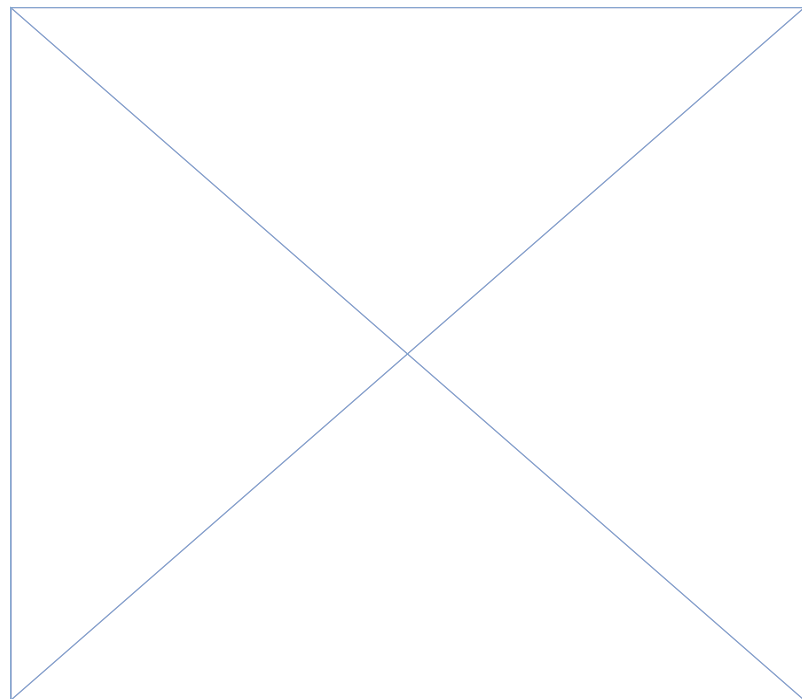
HISTORICAL PRISON

The İzmir Prison, built in 1912, was located on the site of today's Konak Multi-Story Parking Garage. Built with the adoption of the modern prison concept in the Ottoman Empire, this structure was designed in a neoclassical style inspired by examples in France. Its capacity of 400 inmates was quickly exceeded, and it was frequently criticized for its unhealthy conditions, housing over 1,000 inmates. The lack of ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness was noted both in Ottoman documents and in reports by American research teams in the 1920s. The prisoners released after the 1908 amnesty were even depicted in postcards of the era. The building, which was renovated during the tenure of Halil Rifat Pasha, held an important place in İzmir's justice system for a long time and was demolished in 1959. It holds a special place in İzmir's urban memory due to its architectural structure and historical significance.



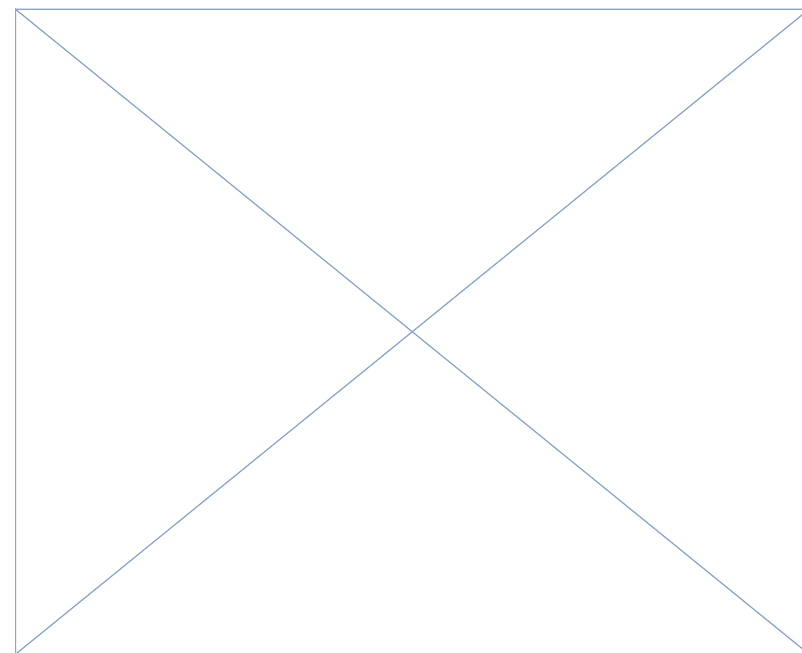
OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE (KONAK PIER)

Konak Pier is a modern customs building constructed in the 19th century in response to İzmir's rapidly growing trade volume since the 17th century. During the capitulations period, customs were under French control. In the 1860s, a new customs area was created at the end of the Basmane Station axis with the filling of the sea. Although wooden huts were initially used, stone structures were eventually built. These structures, which opened in 1880 and 1888, reflect the Western-influenced style of the renowned architect Alexandre Vallaury. In the 20th century, the customs building served as a fish market, workshop, and parking lot. Over time, it became worn out and its connection to the city weakened. However, through restoration, its historical fabric was preserved, and it was transformed into a cultural attraction. Today, Konak Pier, which houses shops, cafes, and restaurants, continues to thrive as one of İzmir's iconic structures.



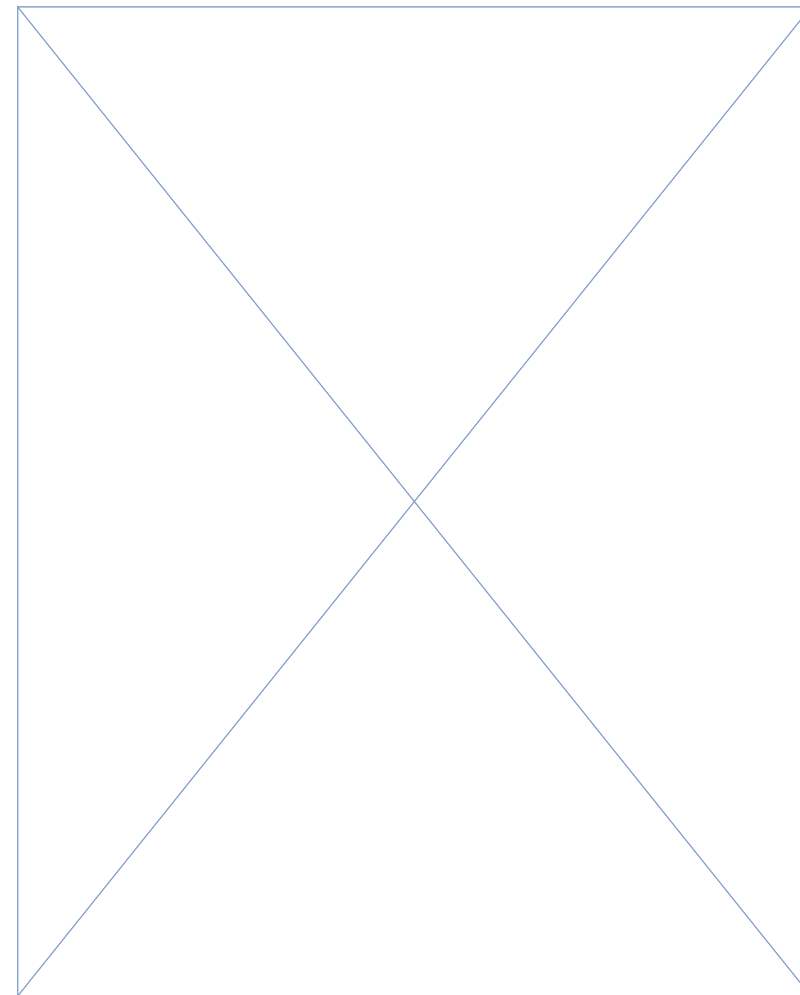
GAFFARZADE FOUNTAIN (ÇAKALOĞLU INN FOUNTAIN)

Located on the northern façade of Çakaloğlu Inn, this elegant fountain is one of the most artistically impressive inn fountains in İzmir. Made of marble, the structure features four decorative panels. The upper panel, decorated with a curtain motif, depicts a mosque with two minarets and a cityscape surrounded by walls. The flower vases on the sides provide an elegant frame for this scene. The lower panels feature the names of the “Seven Sleepers,” the Seal of Solomon, and symbols and inscriptions such as ‘Maşallah’ and “Sübhanallah.” All details are adorned with fine stonework. Dating back to 1805-1806, the fountain was probably commissioned by Gaffarzade Hacı Ahmet Ağa. Although it was restored in 2006, it is no longer functional today. Nevertheless, with its rich symbolism, detailed stonework, and artistic narrative, it remains one of the most special fountains worth seeing in İzmir.



GAFFARZADE HOTEL

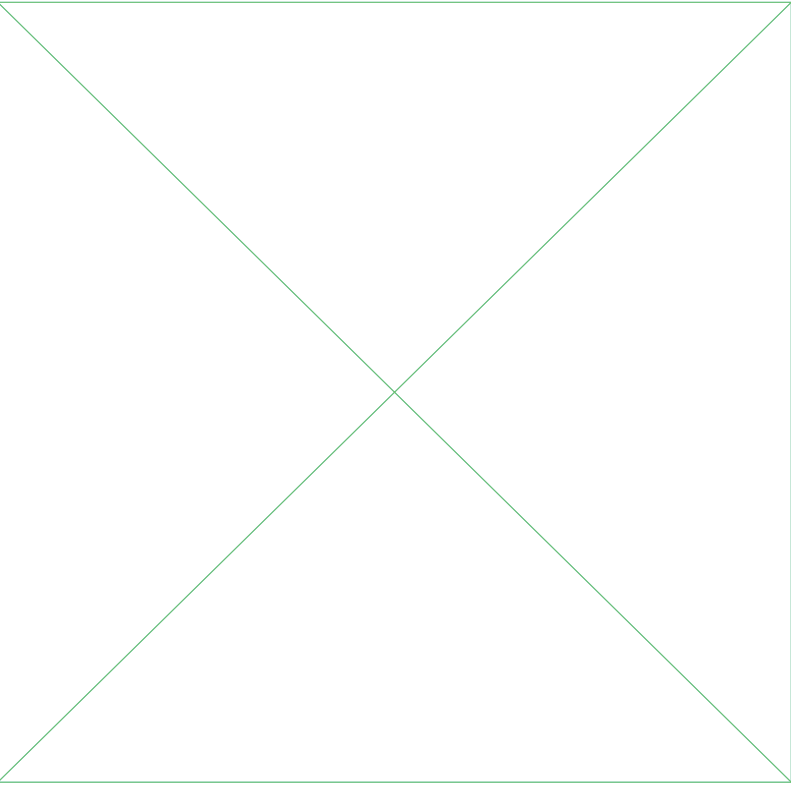
Gaffarzade Hotel went down in history as the center of the assassination attempt against Atatürk in 1926. This building, where Ziya Hurşit, one of the assassins, stayed, came to the fore with a raid carried out upon a tip-off, and on the night of July 14, Ziya Hurşit and his friends were executed in front of the hotel. Operated by Molalızade Abdi Bey, the hotel had 28 rooms and 35 beds at the time and was also known for its coffee house on the ground floor. Today, the building has lost its originality due to commercial use. The courtyard has been closed off, and some spaces have disappeared. However, when viewed from 853 Street, the hotel's original facade and the closed rooms on the upper floors are still visible. The building holds an important place in both the architectural and political memory of İzmir.





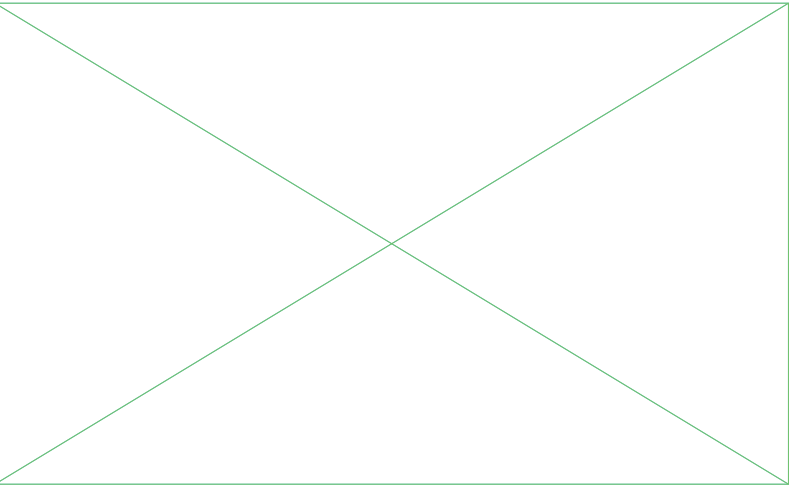
51 GUREBA-I MÜSLİMİN HOSPITAL

Built in 1851 on the site of an old British cemetery, Gureba-i Müslimin Hospital was the first civilian Ottoman hospital in İzmir. Initially with 60 beds, the hospital accepted patients of all religions; no distinction was made in personnel selection based on religion or nationality. Chief Physician Mustafa Enver Bey and Chief Pharmacist Süleyman Ferit Bey dedicated many years of service to the institution. With expansion works carried out at the end of the 19th century, the bed capacity was increased to 200, and the hospital became one of the most modern hospitals of its time, featuring an operating room, pharmacy, laboratory, and bathhouse. Neoclassical architectural details, mosque ceiling decorations, and the unique cabinets in the pharmacy are among the building's notable features. Today, the building is no longer used as a hospital.



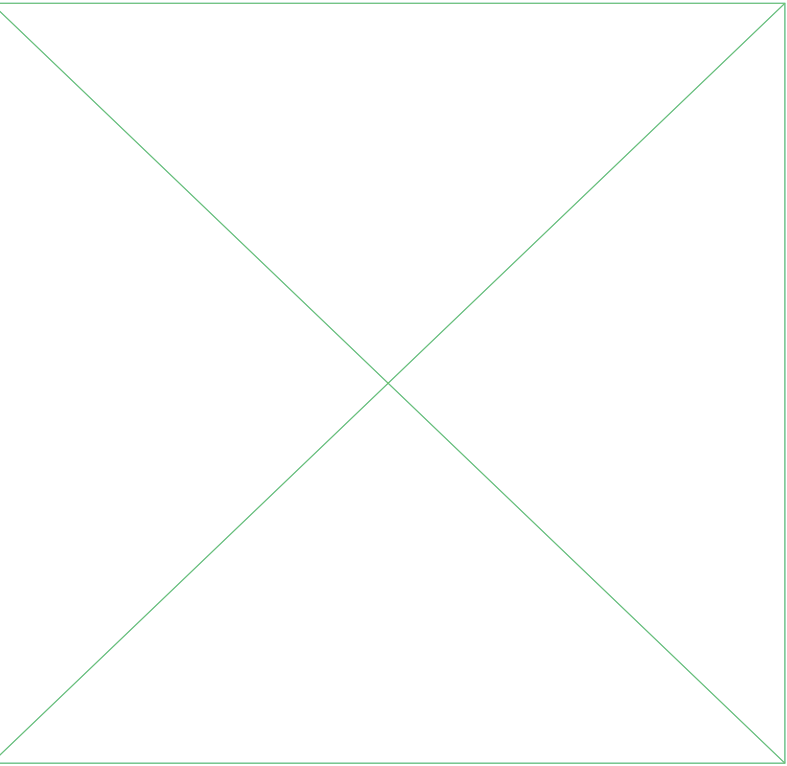
52 HAVRA STREET

One of the most unique stops in İzmir's Kemeraltı Historical Bazaar, Havra Street is a culturally rich area that bears traces of the Jewish community dating back centuries. It stands out as one of the most important centers of Juderia, which encompasses the entire Jewish neighborhood on both sides of İkiçeşmelik Street. The street, which takes its name from the many synagogues located there, was once home to shops selling kosher food products. With its halal wine production facilities, taverns, and food shops, it was a center of both commerce and social life. The Jewish community in İzmir, which was shaped by Sephardic Jews who migrated from Spain and Portugal at the end of the 15th century, grew and enriched itself over time with Jews from different regions such as the Balkans, Palestine, Thessaloniki, and Istanbul. In the 19th century, with the addition of Franco and Ashkenazi Jews to the city, a multi-layered cultural fabric was formed in İzmir. This community concentrated around Havra Street in accordance with their beliefs and established their own neighborhoods. Although most of the Jewish population emigrated after the establishment of Israel in 1948, Havra Street managed to retain its vitality. Today, the street is still bustling with people buying vegetables, fruits, cheese, and fish, and continues to welcome those who want to witness the living history of İzmir. Some of the synagogues on the street are still used for worship.



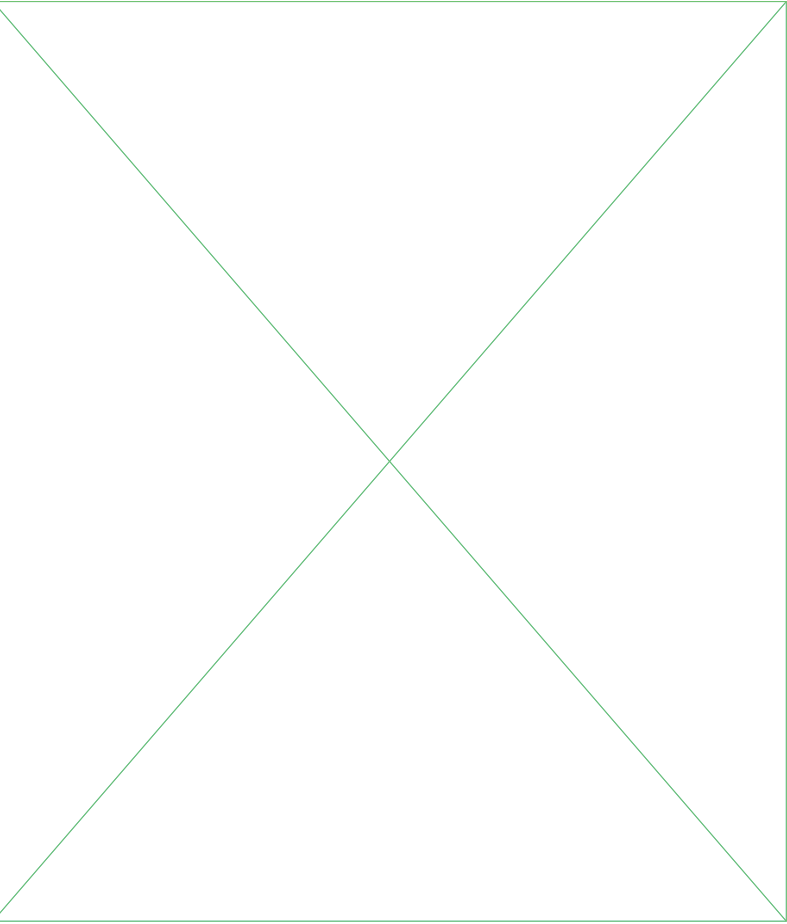
53 HİSAR MOSQUE

Hisar Mosque is one of the most magnificent places of worship in the Konak district of İzmir, dating back to the Ottoman period. Believed to have been built by Molla Yakup in the late 16th century, the mosque takes its name from an old port castle in the vicinity. With its central domed sanctuary, seven-sectioned prayer hall, fountains, water fountains, and clock tower, it is an impressive example of classical Ottoman mosque architecture. The mihrab, minbar, and pulpit, as well as the window arches, are richly decorated with floral motifs in relief and openwork techniques. The Rococo-style fountain and inscriptions from various periods reflect the historical layers of the structure. The minaret was destroyed in the 1927 earthquake and rebuilt by Kazım Dirik Pasha. The structure, which has been repaired many times over the years, underwent a comprehensive restoration in 2019. The mosque, where the famous composer Mehmet Rakım Elkutlu also served as imam, is still open for worship today and holds a special place in İzmir's cultural heritage.



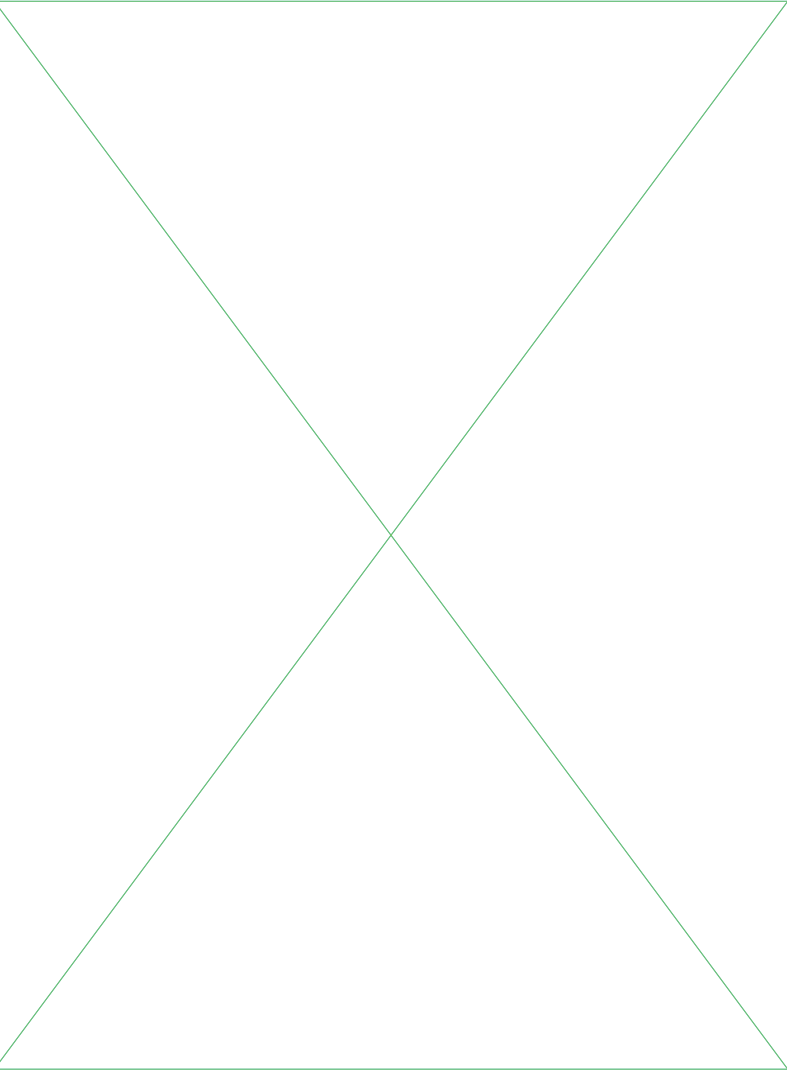
54 GOVERNMENT HOUSE

One of İzmir's iconic buildings, the Government House is remembered for the historic moment when the Turkish flag was raised on September 9, 1922. Originally the mansion of the Katipzade family in the 18th century, the building was transferred to the state during the reign of Mahmut II and was renovated in 1819 and allocated to administrators. In İzmir, the center of the Aydın Province, the existing building became inadequate, so it was rebuilt between 1869 and 1872 according to a design by French architect Ron Vitali. The building, which was damaged in a fire in 1970, was rebuilt in accordance with its original design after 1980. With the restoration completed in 2018, the building has retained its original identity and continues to hold its place in the city's memory.



55 FIRST BULLET MONUMENT

The First Bullet Monument commemorates journalist Hasan Tahsin (Osman Nevres), a symbol of resistance in İzmir. On May 15, 1919, as the Greek Efon Regiment entered the city, Hasan Tahsin fired the first bullet against the occupation and lost his life on the spot. This bullet was fired not only against the occupation but also against enslavement. The monument reflects both Hasan Tahsin's courage and the people's will for freedom. Located in a historical site, this monument is a simple yet powerful structure of memory. It is a place of respect and reflection for visitors.

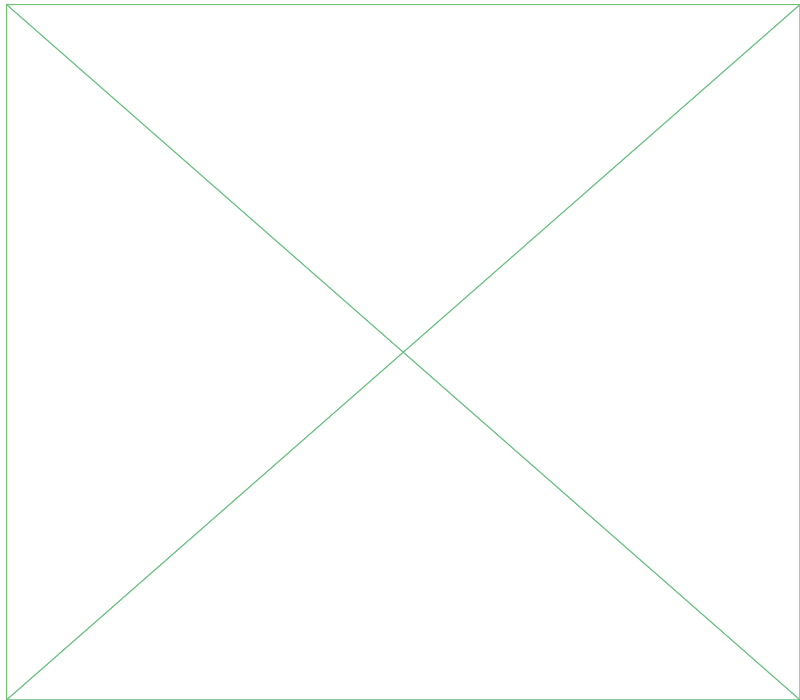


56



İZMİR STATE OPERA AND BALLET ELHAMRA STAGE (NATIONAL CINEMA)

İzmir State Opera and Ballet Elhamra Stage was built in 1926 by the İzmir National Library Society and is one of the finest examples of the First National Architecture Movement. Designed by architect Tahsin Sermet Bey, the building stands out with its pointed arches, small domed towers, tile decorations, and wide eaves. The oriental-style chandeliers and lamps in the interior give the stage a unique atmosphere. With a capacity of 840, the building was the largest cinema hall of its time and hosted cultural events attended by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. The walls of the hall are decorated with four fresco panels depicting Turkish and Western stage arts, painted by artist Naci Kalmukoğlu. Today, it is used by the İzmir State Opera and Ballet and remains an important cultural structure due to its original architecture and historical significance.

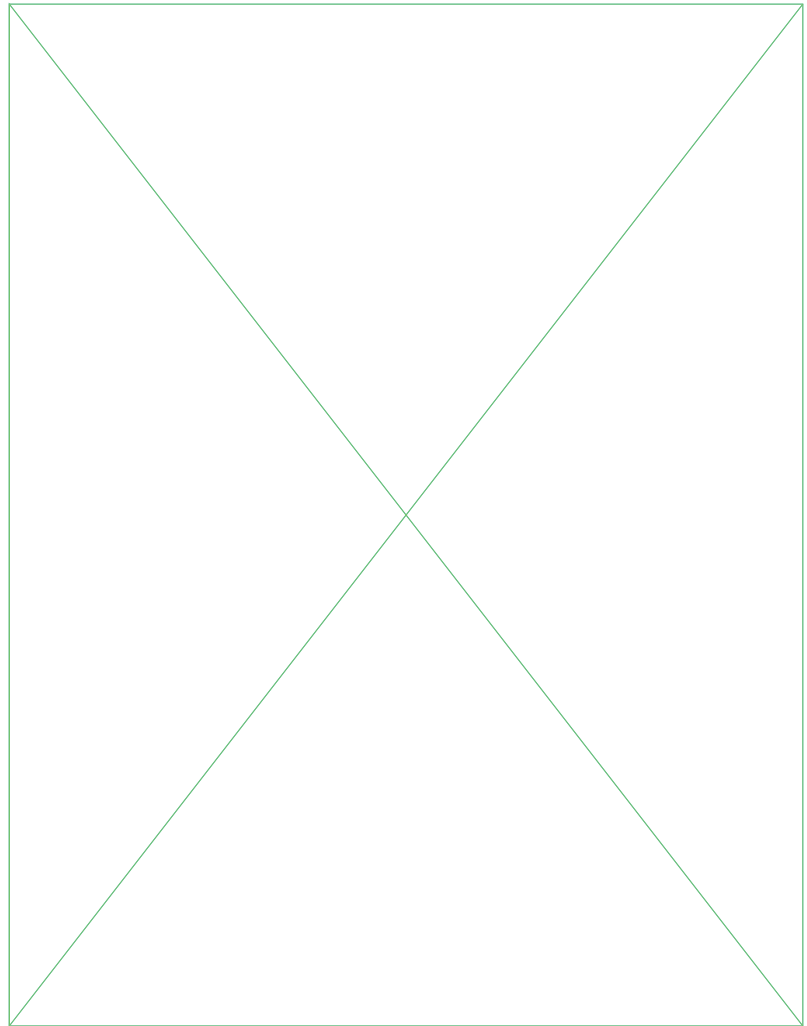


57



KEMERALTİ MOSQUE

Located on the edge of İzmir's Kemeraltı Bazaar, Kemeraltı Mosque was built in 1667-1668 by Yusuf Çavuşzade Ahmet Ağa in the inner harbor area close to the sea. Praised by Evliya Çelebi in his Seyahatname, the mosque has an upper floor plan and originally included a four-room madrasa and muezzin rooms. Built of cut stone, the structure features a three-domed prayer hall and a lead-covered dome resting on an octagonal drum. The minaret is built of two-colored stones and was difficult to foundation due to the ground fill. The interior features penwork decorations from the 18th century. At the entrance to the courtyard, there is an inscription from 1883 and İzmir's oldest birdhouse. The mosque underwent extensive restoration in 2024.

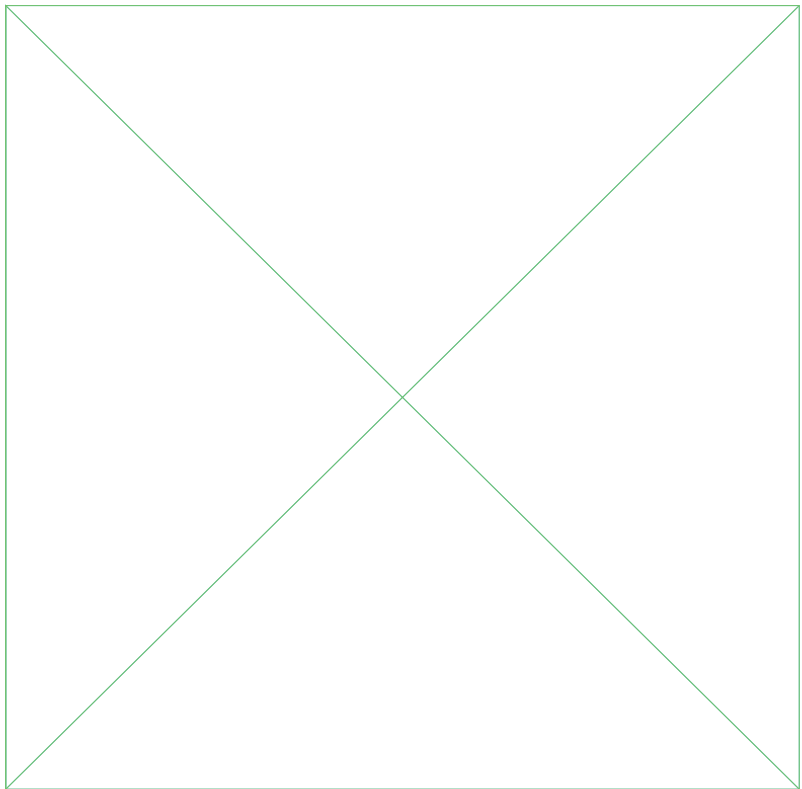


58



KEMERALTİ POLICE STATION

Kemeraltı Police Station was built in 1904 by the Karaburunlu Zade Hacı İbrahim Ağa Foundation. The two-story building, made of masonry and wood, has a twin arched window in the shape of a horse-shoe above the entrance and an inscription below indicating the date of construction. Decorated with Neoclassical column capitals and moldings, the building draws attention with its Orientalist arch details. The interior features a narrow corridor and marble flooring. This police station, which has a place in the memories of Kemeraltı residents, continued to function until 2014, when it was moved to its new building. The police station building is one of the few public buildings that has survived to the present day within the historical fabric of Kemeraltı. Both its architectural form and decorative details reflect the aesthetic sensibilities of public buildings of the period. Although it can be seen from the outside today, the building is not open to visitors.

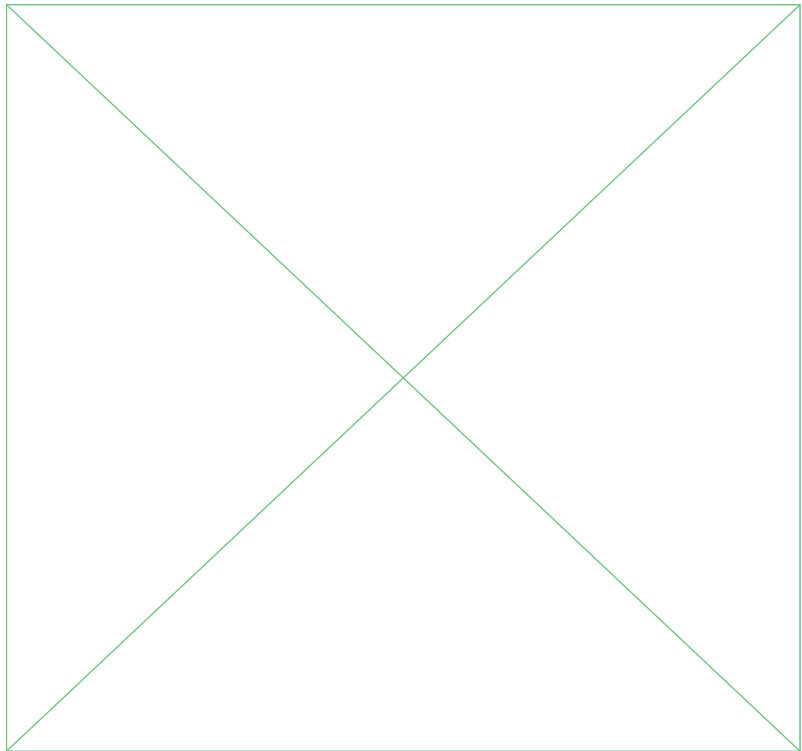


59



KONAK ATATÜRK SQUARE

Konak Atatürk Square is one of the most important public spaces in Türkiye, housing symbols of İzmir and bearing witness to Turkish history. This square, where the War of Independence began and victory was declared with the flag raised at the Government House, has continued to serve as the city's center from the 18th century to the present day. Surrounded by Sarı Kışla, the Government House, Yalı Mosque, Clock Tower, and customs buildings, the square is a spatial witness to the transition from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic. It became a focal point for transportation with the start of tram and ferry services in the 1880s and has hosted official ceremonies for many years. Today, the square retains its vibrancy and remains the lively venue for September 9 celebrations. This identity, which carries the square's memory, bridges the traces of the past with the city's contemporary life. Everyone seeking to understand the spirit of İzmir must pass through here.

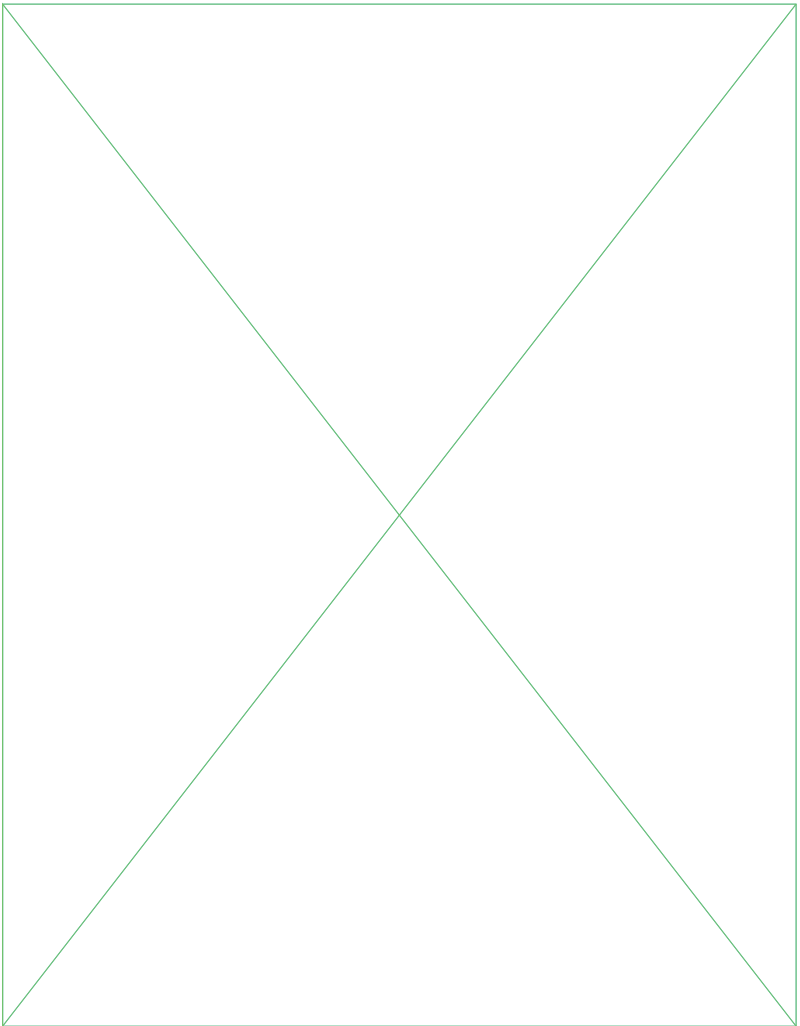


60



MESERRET HOTEL

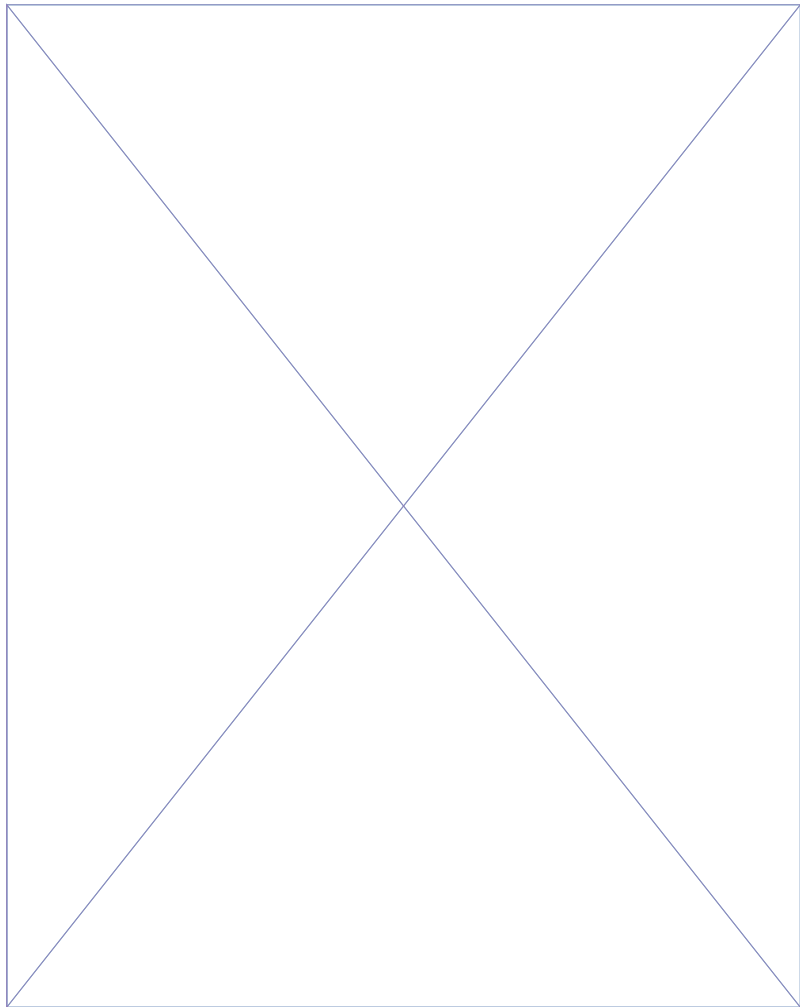
Once one of Kemeraltı's most popular places to stay and meet, Meserret Hotel was established in the 1910s with the renovation of Küçük Barut Han. The hotel had 33 rooms and 56 beds, and the Meserret Café on the ground floor was an important venue for writers. It is even said that Neyzen Tevfik played the ney here. Over time, a second entrance was opened onto Anafartalar Street. The building was restored in the 2000s and converted into a market, with its facade preserved. It stands out with its arched windows, crescent and star motif inscription, and the date 1911. The courtyard is covered with glass, and the old pool has been preserved. Today, this structure, which bears the traces of the past, continues to exist with a different function.





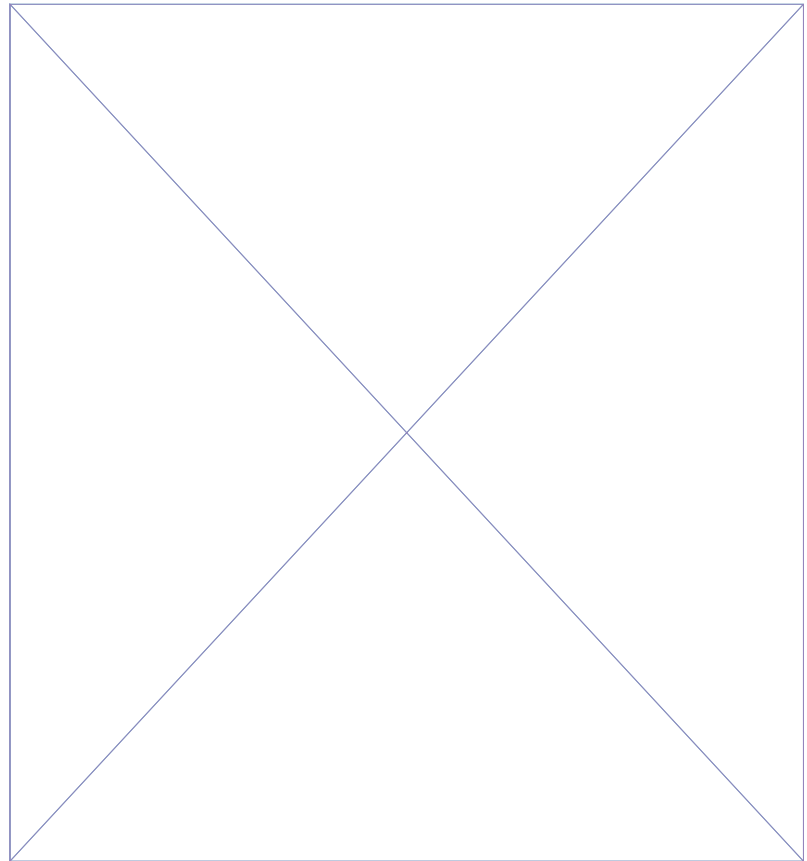
NATIONAL LIBRARY

The İzmir National Library is an important building that reflects the early architecture of the Republic. Founded in 1912 in the Salepçioğlu Mansion, the library moved to its current building in 1933. Designed by architect Tahsin Sermet Bey, the building is one of the finest examples of the First National Architecture Movement in the city. Its ceramic decorations, pointed arched windows, and crowned doors are particularly striking. The library, which houses nearly 4,000 manuscripts, has been enriched by the archiving of publications printed in Türkiye. It offers a user-friendly environment with beech wood bookcases and a reading room that seats 90 people. Built with funds from National Sinema, the building is a symbol of cultural continuity.



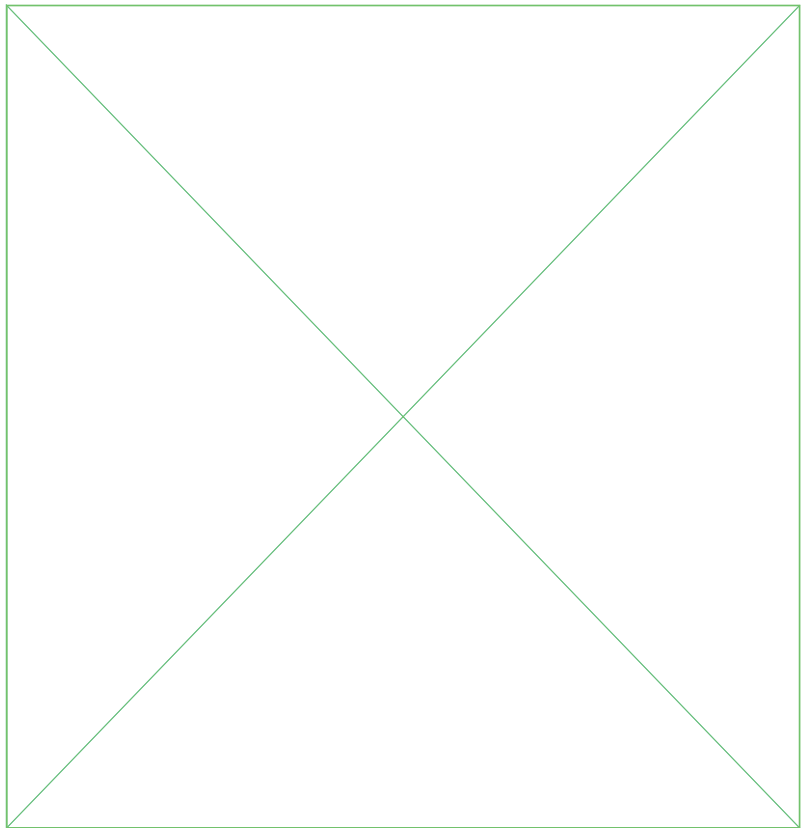
CLOCK TOWER

Located in Konak Atatürk Square, the Clock Tower is a monumental structure considered to be a symbol of İzmir. It was built in 1901 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Sultan Abdulhamid II's accession to the throne. Designed by architect Raymond Charles Pere, the tower is one of the most original examples of Orientalist style in Türkiye. The 25-meter-high structure features cherry and green marble brought from Marseille on its facade. Its four sides are adorned with fountains, arched windows, and tuğras (imperial seals). Over time, the coats of arms have been replaced by crescent and star reliefs. The clock, a gift from German Emperor Wilhelm II, operates on a weight system. The tower's bell is covered by a dome adorned with a crescent. Despite being damaged by earthquakes, the tower has been restored and has become a symbol that has retained its grandeur and remained in the collective memory of İzmir throughout history.



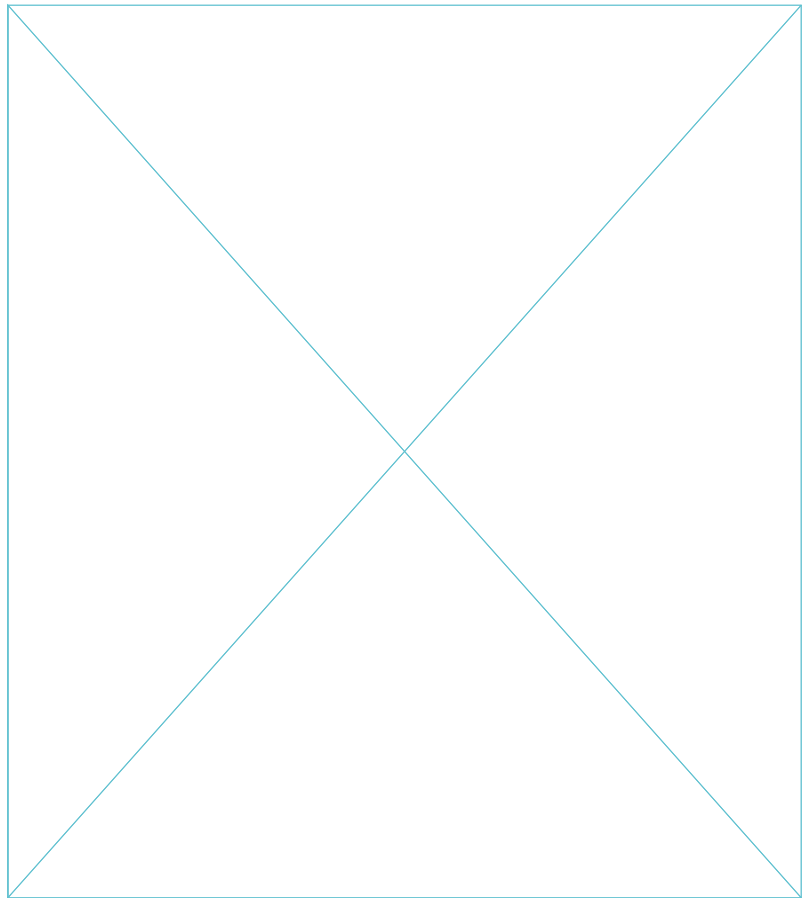
SALEPÇİOĞLU MOSQUE

Salepçioğlu Mosque was built in 1906 by Salepçizade Hacı Ahmet Efendi. The mosque, which is a two-story building, has a school, madrasa, and fountains on the lower floor and a single-domed prayer hall on the upper floor. The structure, made of white marble and green cut stone, supports its dome with plaster-like supports. The interior, decorated with calligraphy, crescent and star motifs, and pine cone motifs, reflects the artistic sensibility of the late Ottoman period. The pulpit and lectern feature a harmonious combination of black, white, and red marble. Orientalist decorations shaped by Greek, Roman, and Renaissance influences give the mosque its uniqueness. Together with the school, inn, and shops built next to it, it also served as an education and cultural center. With its minaret rebuilt in 1982 and its restoration in 2012, it continues to exist today as one of İzmir's iconic structures.



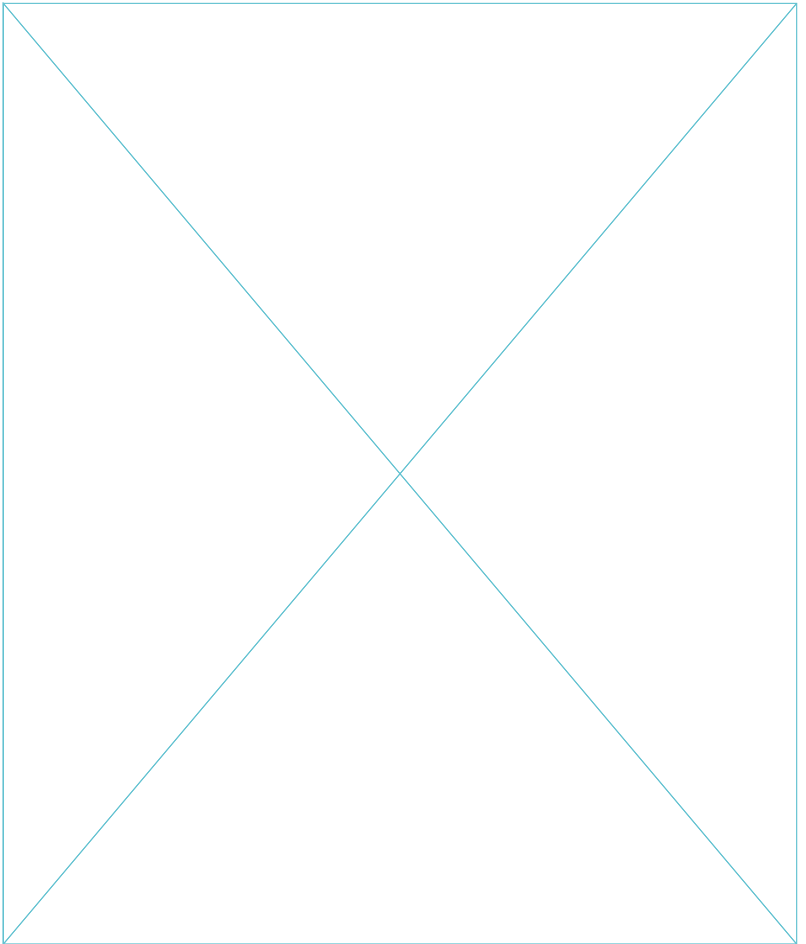
YELLOW BARRACKS

Yellow Barracks was built in İzmir in 1829 during the modernization of the Ottoman army under Sultan Mahmud II. This three-story brick barracks, one of the first public buildings to reflect Westernization, was large enough to accommodate approximately six thousand soldiers. Constructed with Kadifekale stones, the building was U-shaped, with an open facade facing the sea and a large training area to the south. A grand entrance facade was added after 1867. The area where the barracks stood was obtained by filling in the sea, and as a result, it underwent numerous repairs over time. Designed in the Neoclassical style, the Yellow Barracks held an important place in İzmir's urban memory for many years. It was demolished during urban development works in 1955 and has since become a architectural memory preserved only through narratives.



SINYORA GIVERET SYNAGOGUE

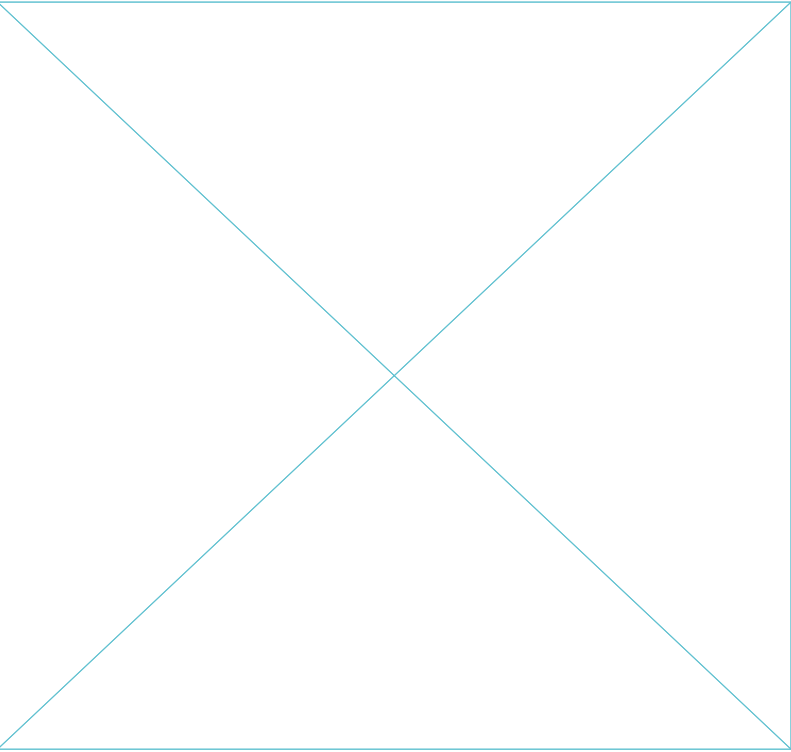
Located in the Güzelyurt neighborhood of Konak, İzmir, La Sinyora Synagogue has a long history dating back to the 17th century. Destroyed in a fire in 1841, the building was rebuilt with the support of Mois Bengiyat Yeruşalmi, a philanthropist from Jerusalem. It is a rectangular, courtyard-style building constructed of rubble stone and brick. The worship area features a four-column baldachin-style teva and rich floral decorations. The women's section is accessed via stairs from the courtyard. The orange tree in its garden is associated with fertility. Its roof was renovated in 1997 and repaired in 2006. It is still open for worship and hosts cultural events. It is important among the synagogues of İzmir for its pen-drawn decorations in the interior.





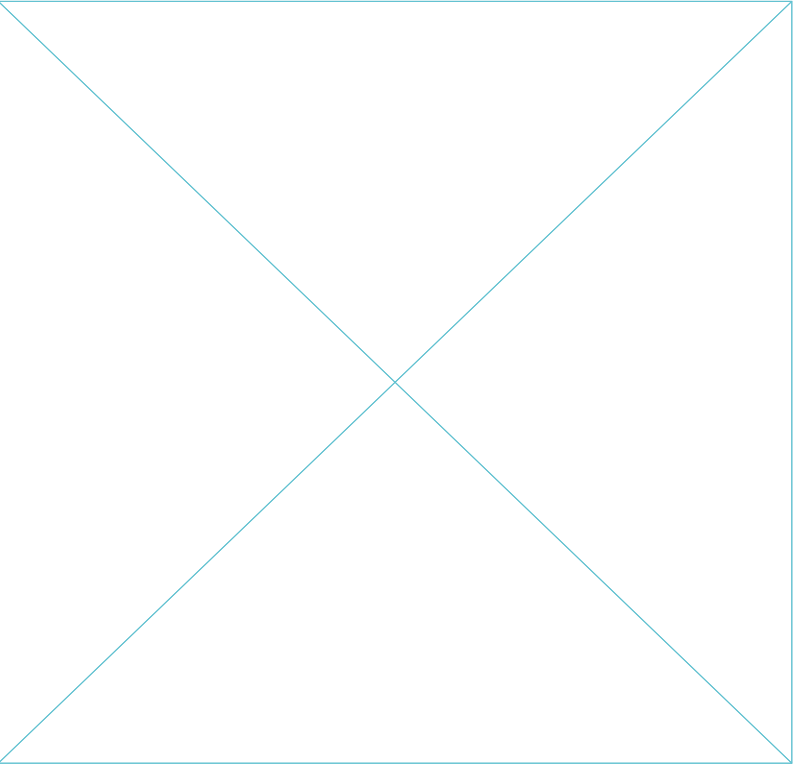
NEW ŞÜKRAN HOTEL (FİLİBELİ INN)

Yeni Şükran Hotel, the historic building was constructed in the 19th century as Hacı Hasan Paşa Inn on Hükümet Caddesi. Over time, the building became a hotel and was known as “Hacı Hasan Hotel” along with the famous Şükran Restaurant in 1926. The İzmir Turkish Cultural Association operated on the upper floor of the hotel, while the ground floor café was named after Hacı Hasan Bey, the mayor during the occupation period. The building, which was among the recommended hotels in the city in the 1930s, has been known as the “New Şükran Hotel” since 1941. The marble fountain in the corner of the courtyard adds a touch of elegance to the building's historical texture. This valuable structure, which has regained its visibility after undergoing extensive restoration, continues to bear witness to both İzmir's history of accommodation and its social memory.



KONAK MUNICIPALITY ÜMRAN BARADAN TOY AND GAME MUSEUM

The Ümran Baradan Toy and Game Museum, which is the first museum opened by Konak Municipality, was founded in 2004 by world-renowned ceramic artist Ümran Baradan. The artist created a unique collection by bringing together toys she had collected from different countries and the works of children who had won awards in competitions she had organized. On January 17, 2010, the collection was further enriched under the conceptual guidance of Sunay Akin and transferred to Konak Municipality. Today, the museum showcases the toy culture of the past and children's imagination under one roof for visitors to enjoy.



THE HISTORICAL ELEVATOR (TOWER)

Located in the Karataş district of İzmir, this historical structure is famous for both its transportation function and its city views. It was built in 1907 by Jewish philanthropist Nesim Levi to ease the 155-step walk between Mithat Paşa Street and Halil Rifat Paşa Street. Initially powered by steam and water, the structure has been electrically operated since 1985. Accessible from Dario Moreno Street, the tower consists of stone and brick steps, featuring French and Hebrew inscriptions and various decorations on its facade. Donated to the municipality in 1983, the Elevator underwent a comprehensive restoration in 1992. Today, it serves both as a means of transportation and a tourist attraction.

