



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
GOVERNORSHIP OF ISPARTA  
Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate



# ***Eğirdir Tour Guide***





**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**  
**GOVERNORSHIP OF ISPARTA**  
Culture and Tourism Provincial Directorate



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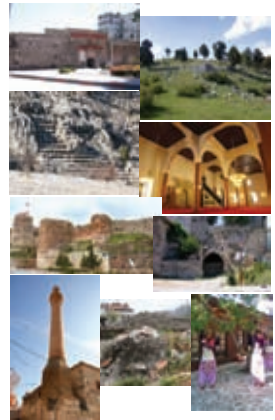
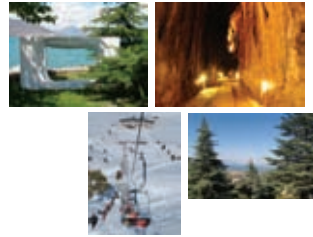
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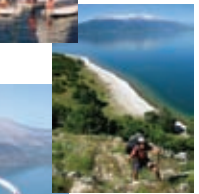
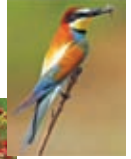
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## LEGEND OF EĞİRDİR'S NAME

Once upon a time in Eğirdir; there was a Bey living at the skirts of Mount Sivri with his wife and children. One day, Bey went to the mountain for hunting. There he saw a deer; he stretched his bow and threw the arrow to the deer. However the arrow hit a rock behind the deer instead of the deer. In the rock, where the arrow hit, a rush of water began to gush out of the rock growing stronger and stronger. Bey's son got carried away by this flowing water and got drowned.

Bey ran to his wife and told her that their child was drowned. His wife occupied with the drop spindle in her hand kept spinning the wool.

Bey, with a more mutinous attitude said to his wife;  
- "Woman, woman, the water took our child, you still keep spinning the wool in your hand. Okay then you keep spinning the wool (EĞİRDUR-means keep spinning the wool in Turkish)".

This way, the name of Eğirdir was first pronounced as "EĞİRDUR", and according to the belief this legend is at the root of Eğirdir's name.



## HISTORY OF EĞİRDİR



According to the records and ruins found in the region, it is estimated that Eğırdır and the surrounding area was opened to settlement during the era of Arzava Kingdom (2000-1200 BC). It is assumed that Eğırdır city was founded by Kroisos, the last ruler of Lydia (560-457 BC) and its first name was "Krozos". The inner castle of the city was also built by Lydians. Eğırdır was seized by Persian Empire in 540 BC, remained under the rule of this empire for about 200 years and later the Seleukos took over the control of the city. The region was left by the Seleukoses to the Romans with the Apamea (Dinar) Treaty in 188 B.C. It is evident that the city was called "Prostanna"









during the Roman era. Prostanna was located at the south-west section of today's city, at the Camili plateau. The city was shown in Ptolemaios, Central Pisidia, Hierocles, between Timbriada (Mirahor) and Konane (Gönen). After Eğirdir and the surrounding area went under the administration of Byzantines in 395, it is evident that the city was called "Akroterion". In the final stage of the Byzantine administration, the name of the city was being referred as "Akrotiri" and city was located within the borders of Byzantine Anatolikon Thema.

It is assumed that the first Turkish settlement in the region took place a few years after 1071. Although the Turkish tribes withdrawn to the inner sections of Anatolia under the pressure of Crusades-Byzantines after the 1097 Dorilaion (Eskişehir) War, with the 1176 Miryakefalon Victory they began to spread through the region again within a short time. Seljukian Sultan III. Kılıç Arslan of Anatolia took over the control of Eğırdir in 1204 along with the nearby cities. It is also known that Eğırdir, which was used by Seljukian Sultans as summer location for about 75 years due to its natural beauties, was named "Cennetabad" during this period.

After the fall of the Anatolian Seljukian State, Felekeddin Dünder Bey, from İğdir descent of Teke

Türkmens, founded the Hamidoğulları Beylic. He first made Uluborlu and later in 1310 made Eğirdir the center of his Beylic. Apart from 3 years of İlhanlı Beylic's administration, Eğirdir was the capital city of Hamidoğulları Beylic for 78 years until 1391. The famous traveler Ibn Battuta, who visited Eğirdir in 1333, mentioned that the city was a quite populated town with beautiful markets and bazaars which was surrounded by well irrigated fruit gardens.

In 1391, with the death of Kemaleddin Hüseyin Bey, the rule of the Hamidoğulları Beylic ended; Eğirdir and nearby cities went under the control of the Ottomans along with the other lands of this Beylic. Initially the rule of the Ottomans lasted for a very short time. Timur, after the Ankara Battle, during his invasion to Anatolia, came to Eğirdir, surrendered and seized the city which refused to give in as well as the Nis Island (Yeşilada-Green Island) which sheltered the civilians. Then he gave the region to II. Mehmet Bey of Karamanoğlu Beylic. The coins issued at this time have survived until today.

The region going back to the control of Ottomans in 1415, went back to the control of the Karamanoğlu Beylic again after a short while. This period lasted until 1423. Eğirdir and nearby towns were added back into the Ottoman lands during the rule of Sultan II. Murad. During Ottoman ruling, Eğirdir became the center of Hamideli Sanjak from time to time. After the





Tanzimat (Reorganization) Eğirdir became a county seat administered by Hamid Sanjak of Konya Province. The status of Eğirdir has remained as a county even after the foundation of the Turkish Republic.

According to the results of 2009 census, the total population of the county is 36.132. 18.402 of this population is located in the county seat, 17.730 people is located at towns and villages. The surface area of the district is 1.227 km<sup>2</sup>.

Eğirdir county, is one of the leading tourist attraction centers in Isparta Province, even of Lakes Region. It has a significant potential both in terms of historical assets and natural assets. The natural beauties of Eğirdir Lake and surrounding area attract more and more local and foreign tourists each year. Tourism has an important place also for the economy of the district. Main tourist attractions in the county are: Eğirdir Castle, Dünderbey Madrasah, Hızırbey Mosque, Baba Sultan Tomb, Eğirdir Caravanserai, Yeşilada, Can Ada (Can Island), Çamyolu, Camili Plateau, Kasnak Oak Forest, Kovada Lake National Park, Pınar Bazaar, Altinkum (Goldensand) Beach, Bedre Beach, Akpınar, Prostanna and Parlais Ancient Cities, Aya Stefanos Church, Aya Georgios Church. Apart from recreation and holiday tourism, Eğirdir has two other important tourism opportunities. One of them is Eğirdir Bone-Joint Diseases Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital and the other one is Mountain Commando School and Training Center Commandership.



## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### *Geographical Location*

Eğirdir county is located between 37°50'41" - 38°16'55" northern latitudes and 30°57'43 - 30°44'39" eastern longitudes. The county is established in Southwest Anatolia, in Lakes Region on a area of 1414 km<sup>2</sup>; laying on the east to west shores of Eğirdir Lake, which is the fourth largest lake in Turkey.

Eğirdir county seat is located on the Isparta-Konya-Adana state highway. The county is easily accessible from anywhere in the country. All villages in the county have connection to the main road. The county also has railway connection, which is not working anymore. In 1912, İzmir-Aydın railway was connected to Eğirdir. The distance from Eğirdir to Isparta is 36 km.

The county, which is located within the borders of Isparta Province, is neighbors with Yalvaç and Gelendost county from the north, Şarkikaraağaç and Aksu county from east, Sütçüler county from south, Burdur Province from southwest, Isparta Centrum and Atabey county from west and Senirkent county from northwest.



## *Landforms*

A large section of Eđirdir Lake and entire of Kovada Lake is located within the borders of the county. In the region, the plains expand gradually and gather at the valley bases of the streams pouring into the Eđirdir Lake. In general the lands of Eđirdir county took shape in the 3rd geological era and formed of white calk calcareous soil. The land is quite mountainous and rugged. In the county there are significant plateaus on the mountains. In general, the plateau on which the county is located, has a segmented view containing hills, mountains, rugged lands, lakes and few narrow alluvial plains. In the northwest, there is Barla Mountain (2.798 mt) on the west; Davraz Mountain (2.635 mt) on the east; and Dedegöl Mountain (2.998 mt) crossing this section in north-south direction. The elevation of Eđirdir county from sea is averagely 918 mt.

The soil is clayey and calcareous. The slope varies up to 40%. There are some significant plains between the mountains. Bođazova Plains is one of the most important among these. The mountains are partially covered with forests. In general, red pine and black pine trees are dominating the area; additionally it is possible to see oak, juniper, cedar and fir crowds.







Barla Plateau is the most important plateau in the county. Aksu River is the most important river.



Due to the land form sand surface characteristics, Mountain Commando School and Training Center Commandership was established in the county. This Commandership is the most challenging commando training center in the country, which provides climbing, skiing, surface and sub-surface trainings. It has two departments providing sub-lieutenant and soldier trainings. With the exchange programs made in accordance with the international agreements, the school also offers training to foreign soldiers. Eğırdır, especially during the oath ceremony events, is welcoming a lot of visitors among the families of the soldiers.

### *Climate*

In terms of climate, the county is located on a transitional area between the climates of Mediterranean and Central Anatolia. Based on this climate type, the climate is neither as rainy as Mediterranean region nor dry as Central Anatolia. The annual average temperature is about 11.9 °C, the rain average is about 705 millimeters. A large section of Eğırdır Lake, which is the largest lake in Lakes Region, is located within the borders of the county. Another large lake in the district is Kovada Lake.

## NATURAL BEAUTIES, NATIONAL AND NATURE PARKS AND RECREATION SPOTS

### *Eğirdir Lake*

As it is within the borders of Isparta province, Eğirdir Lake is one of the most important lake in the Lakes Region. Eğirdir Lake is located between the Sultan and Karakuş Mountains and in the middle of the provincial settlement. With the surface area of 517 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the 4th largest lake of Turkey. Its length from north to south is 50 km; its width from east to west varies from 3 to 15 km; it collects the streams coming from a 3.309 km<sup>2</sup> basin. Karstic formation has a significant role in the making up of the lake. It emerged as a result of the adjunction of sag trenches located on main calcerous base. The lake is 916 mt above the sea level; its average depth is about 12 mt. Its maximum depth is 16.5 mt near Eğirdir.

The water of the lake is clear. There are deep and sheltered coves along with the southwest shores of the lake. Steep rocks and rives create very beautiful scenes on these coves. The lake lies from south to north and generally is supplied by the underground water sources. The lake has fresh water and it is surrounded by forests. These spring waters are emerging from various spots in the lake. Apart from the spring waters, lake is also being supplied by other nearby fountains. There are four significant fountains in this region. One of them is Kanlı Palamut Pınar



(Bloody Mackarel Fountain) which gushes nearby Gençali and goes directly into the lake. The second one is Karot Avlığı Pınarı (Karot Avlığı Fountain) which is located on south of the previous one and has more intense water. The third one is Koca Fountain and the fourth is Havutlu Fountain, both emerging beneath Tırtar.

In the lake North winds cause dangerous waves. There is a flow in the south of Hoyran towards south of Eğirdir which can be counted as intense. Eğirdir Lake is separated into two sections. The northern section with a smaller lake area is called Hoyran Lake and the southern section is called Eğirdir Lake. Both lakes are connected with Hoyran Strait. The edges of the lake are usually steep. There are swamps on the shores of the lake on Gelendost and Hoyran regions where this steepness disappear. There are two small islands on the lake looking like an extension of the peninsula where the Eğirdir county is located on.



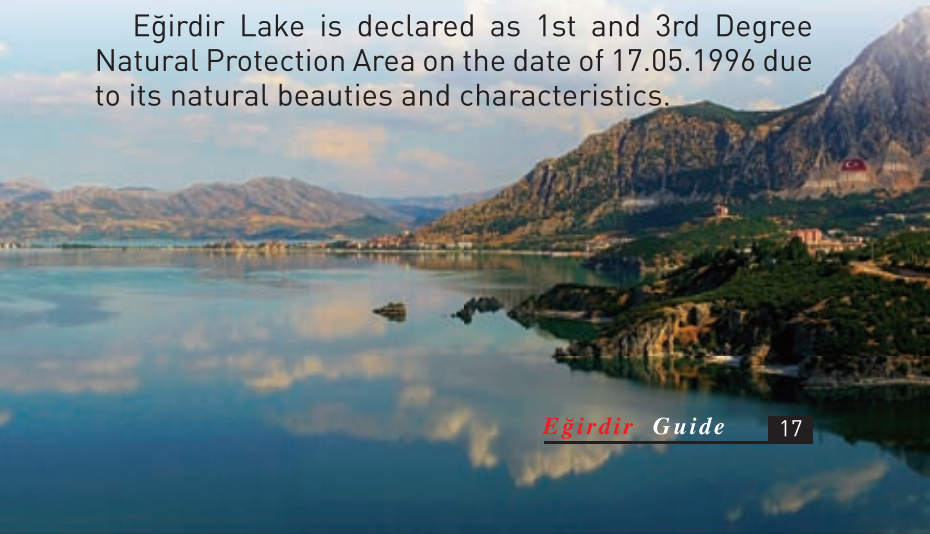




One of these islands is Can Ada, the other one is Yeşilada. There are about 100 houses on the Yeşilada. In the recent years, these islands are connected to each other and to Eğirdir by taking advantage of the recessed lake waters. Fish is abundant in the lake. Bream, siraz, flower fish, bass, fresh water lobster and pike perch are among the best quality species. Fishing is mostly done by the residents of Yeşilada in the Lake.

From Eğirdir Lake, the water is being supplied to Kovada I and II Hydraulic Plants with a 25 km long drainage channel which has 25 m<sup>3</sup>/sec capacity that is being controlled with Eğirdir regulator.

Eğirdir Lake is declared as 1st and 3rd Degree Natural Protection Area on the date of 17.05.1996 due to its natural beauties and characteristics.





### ***Kovada Lake National Park***

Apart from its unique richness of flora and wild life diversity; its vast potential in terms of outdoor recreation and entertainment opportunities along with its natural resources that came together in a unique and wholesome landscape, was enough to make Kovada Lake and its surroundings a natural park. The field having an area of 6.534 ha was declared as national park on 03.11.1970 and in 1992 it was declared as 1st degree natural protection site. The most important feature of Kovada Lake National Park field is the natural resources, which are available for recreational purposes. The lake, which is very shallow has 9 km of width and has a circumference of 20,6 km. Its depth lowers to 6-7 mt. The sludge presence in the





water gives the lake its green color and blocks the vision after 1,5 mt below the surface. The lake is 900 mt above the sea level. Karst morphology causing the formations on the area, study of untouched nature, camping, trekking, scene viewing and climbing is among the main activities that visitors can attend to. Walking paths and observation towers are built for photographers within the National Park.

The national park having a rich flora is covered with the bushes of thicket flora such as chaste, sandal, arbutus, heather, nettle, wild olive, phillyrea, myrtle, terebinth, smoke tree, medlar, hawthorn, cotoneaster, blackberry, wild rose, bay tree, margosa, blackthorn, buckthorn along with the tree species such as red pine, black pine, english oak, sessile oak, iron oak, holly oak, ailanthus and juniper.

In the Kovada Lake there are carp, tench and fresh water perch, fresh water lobster species. The most common wild animals seen around the Kovada Lake are wild boar, weasel, badger, fox and tree squirrel. In the Kovada Lake, 153 water bird species have been detected. Among the birds, wild duck, goose, ruddy shelduck, grouse, and woodcock are the main species can be seen in the national park based in the season.



### *Gelincik Dađı (Poppy Mountain)*

It is located on Eđirdir-Barla road and 70 km away from the Isparta city center. In the forest areas on Gelincik Dađı there is a rich potential for wild life. Besides, these areas are the natural habitat of red forest ant, constituting the bottom south border of their existence on the northern hemisphere. On the mountain at 1100-2900 mt elevation, cedar-black pine forests, individual juniper trees can be seen. On the Gelincik Dađı having a rich diversity in terms of biological variation, there are a plenty of bulbous, medical and aromatic herbs as well as a unique cedar forest covered with monument cedars qualified as monument stands. On the Gelincik Dađı 127 types of endemic taxa have been detected. In the site, there are landscape sceneries with unique beauty that can be viewed from Kapı Dađı (Kapı Mountain) and am Dađı sections. A lot of visitors are coming to the area known as am Dađı (Pine Mountain) for tourism.





### *Kasnak (Hoop) Oak Nature Protection Site*

The Kasnak Oak Forest located within the borders of Yukarı Gökdere Village in Eđirdir County, Isparta Province was declared as natural protection site in 1987. The Kasnak Oak Forest covering an area of 1.300 hectares is 57 km away from the Isparta province center, 22 km away from Eđirdir county center. Its height varies between 1300-1848 mt.

218 plant species have been counted in the protection site. In the region, there are trees such as kasnak oak, iron oak, Macedonian oak, Cyprus oak, Lebanon cedar, black pine, red pine, Taurus fir, fetid juniper, chinar leafed maple, flowered ash tree, ash tree with pointed fruit as well as wild animals such as fox, weasel, wolf, wild boar and squirrel.

Kasnak Oak trees grow in small groups and stacks. Low terrains with deep soil offer best environment for the development of this specimen. A full grown tree can reach 25-30 mt height and 1.6 mt diameter. Kasnak oak is from white oak group and one of the endemic species of Turkey. With its smooth body, it is being used for wood sheathing and hard floors. As this tree was being used for making barrels and flexible materials many years ago, the local people called this tree as kasnak oak.



### ***Yeşilada (Green Island)***

It is the most beautiful tourist attraction spot in Eđirdir. It is connected to the Eđirdir Center with one km road. On the island, hosting domestic and foreign tourists, house lodging is also very popular. Besides, the fish restaurants color up the Yeşilada.

The island having historical richness as well as natural beauties, welcomes domestic and foreign visitors.

### ***Can Ada (Can Island)***

It is a small island having an area of 7 acres located between Eđirdir and Yeşilada, which is only being used as a picnic site. During Atatürk's visit to Eđirdir, Can Island was presented to Atatürk as a





gift with the Municipality Committee Decision dated 01/02/1933; later it passed over to the inheritors of Atatürk and its ownership has passed over to the Eğirdir Municipality.

Can Island provides a nice location for tent and caravan tourism. It is a picnic site with beautiful scenery; therefore it is one of places that draw a lot of local visitors.

### ***Altinkum (Goldensand) Beach***

The beach is located under a train station and 3 km away from the center. It has very fine sands as it is formed on a bay. At this spot, lake is calm and offers the most suitable location for swimming. It is a safe beach with its shallow depth which does not exceed average adult height even 200 mt away from the shore. There are indoor sand bath pools with changing cabin, showers, clubs, corner shops, electricity, telephone and a camping site for 50 tents. There is a medical cabin for first aid. Thanks to the substructure and landscape improvements it has been awarded with “Blue Flag”.





### ***Bedre Village Beach***

The beach, which is located on Eđirdir-Barla road, 11 km away from city centre, offers a beautiful relaxing spot with its 1.550 mt long shore. There are changing cabins and camping sites available.

### ***Akpınar Village Viewing Terrace***

Akpınar Village is a lovely village, which is 7 km away from the city centre that you can view the Eđirdir Lake from top. It is possible to view the seven shades of green and blue from Akpınar Village. From this spot you can enjoy the scene of Yeşil and Can Islands, Barla Mountain, Anamas Mountains and Boğaz Plain while having a cold ayran or warm cup of tea along with gözleme (a kind of pastry). You can take pictures of the most beautiful scenes of the lake and the county from this location.

### ***Pınar Bazaar***

It is a bazaar opened traditionally on a green field in Bađlar district in Eđirdir county. It has a history of 600 years. It lasts for 14 weeks starting from July in every year.







One day in a week (Sundays); all types of merchandises, lamb, goat, cattle and diary products, vegetables and fruits grown in the region is sold in the bazaar opened as a market place. The meat of the sheep, yeanling and goat butchered at the bazaar site is cooked in the ovens and served to customers as oven roasted kebab.

In the previous years, at the weekends Pınar Bazaar would open and women would bring their handcrafts and handworks to sell. Besides, according to the traditions, to enable young people's getting married young men would see and meet young women and choose their future wives in the bazaar.



## HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSETS

### *Eğirdir Centrum*

#### *Prostanna Ancient City*

The city ruins are located on the south of Eğirdir Mountain (Viarus), 1.5 km northwest of Akpınar Village, on the east of a military zone in Camiliyayla lying on a low plain in the center. There is an asphalt road reaching to the city through the military zone. The other road leading to the city through the Akpınar Village is very rough and stony. There isn't too much information about the history of the city. The city was abandoned after the Roman era. The oldest document regarding the city is an inscription dated back to 113 B.C which was erected to honor an officer from Asia state. In this inscription the writing says "People of Prostanna in Pisidia".



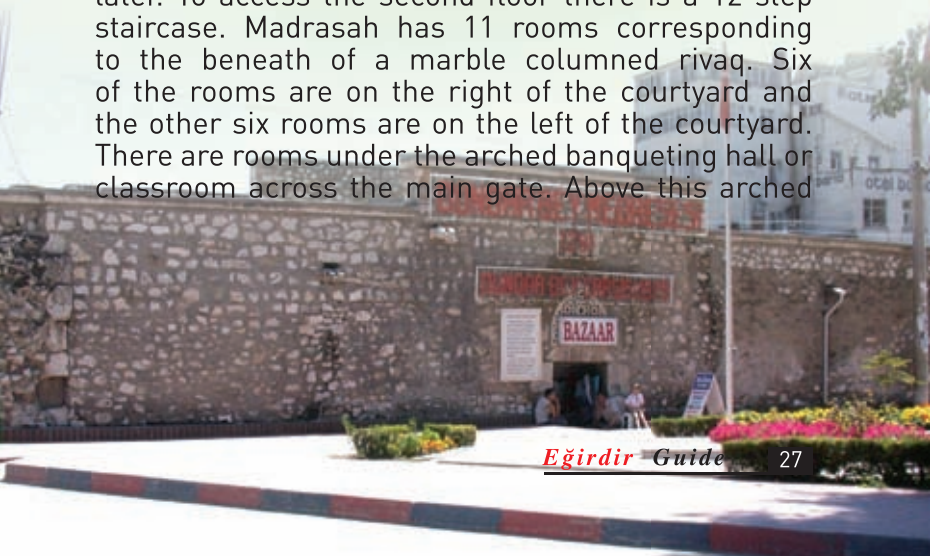
The acropolis of the city is located on a low hill on the south of Eğirdir Mountain. There is a wall on both this hill and the Mountain. There are towers visible on certain sections on the wall. There are square shaped building foundations inside the wall on the small hill as well as stylobate blocks which might be from a round tholos. The main major structures in the city were built on the passage between both hills. There are foundations probably of a temple on the podium area having a bossage workmanship. The upper section of the structure is completely demolished.

The right corner of the pediment section which might belong to this building and a frieze section was found a little further on the ground. Right on the north of this structure, there is a foundation of a second structure. The section where these structures based is not covered with walls. On the south of these structures, on the east of acropolis there is a large structure called as hammam (bath). The coins from this city are observed to be starting from the 1st century B.C. Also during the imperial era, coins were printed starting from the Emperor Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.) to Claudius II.

### ***Dünderbey Madrasah***

The building located in the center of the Eğirdir county with the name of Taş Madrasah (Stone Madrasah); was built in 1237 during the administration of Seljukian Sultan Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev II. Later in 1301, the building was transformed into a madrasah by Hamidoğlu Dünder Bey. The madrasah has two floors, there is a courtyard in the middle, the structure has thirty cells.

The outer crown gate of the madrasah was built in Seljukian style and was decorated with geometrical patterns. When entered through the big gate, after a short corridor, there is an access to the courtyard through a second door. The court has a rectangular shape similar to a square. Madrasah was built with two floors. The upper floor was collapsed but rebuilt later. To access the second floor there is a 12 step staircase. Madrasah has 11 rooms corresponding to the beneath of a marble columned rivaq. Six of the rooms are on the right of the courtyard and the other six rooms are on the left of the courtyard. There are rooms under the arched banqueting hall or classroom across the main gate. Above this arched





section, there is the restoration inscription of Hamidoğlu Dündar Bey. In the inscription, the following text is written;

“Emera el-emiru’l-Kebîr el-isfehsalâr el-müeyyed el- muzaffer el-hasîb el-nesîb muharriru’l-etrâf meliku’l-umerâ ve’l-eâzım feleku’d-devle ve’d-dîn alâu’l-islâm ve’l-muslimîn Dündar b. İlyas b. el-Hamîd eazzellâhu ensârahu ve zâafe iktidârahu bi-vaz’ı hâzihi’l-medreseti’l-mubâraleti ve eşâre bi-imâratihâ fî seneti ihdâ ve sebumie dâme ma’mûren bi-bekâi mâlikihâ”.

**The meaning of the inscription :**

“The high-minded protector of the muslims, İslam, religion and state, rulers of the commanders, bringing fortune to those around, noble and glorious Mighty Commander Dündar son of İlyas, grandson of Hamid Bey, has ordered this holy madrasah to be built and restored in the year of 701. May Allah strengthen his power more and more, keep this place prosperous with the longevity of its owner.”

There is a big crown gate at the entrance of the building. The exterior of the building is decorated with geometric designs reflecting the Seljukian characteristics. The inscription surrounds this decorative band. The materials used to build the structure were supplied from the nearby Eğirdir Caravanserai. The Eğirdir Caravanserai was found during an excavation held in 1993. A section of the crown gate portal was dismantled from the caravanserai in 1301 and used at the construction of the madrasah.

Dündar Bey Madrasah is currently being used as an indoor bazaar.







### *Hızırbey Mosque*

It is the biggest mosque in Eğirdir. The building with solid (kagir) walls and a soil roof is assumed to be built by Hızırbey. The mosque was designed to contain 3000 people. As it wouldn't be possible to discharge the snow accumulated on its roof, an opening was made in the center of the roof and a snow well was built within the mosque. Mosque's door located on the street faces the door of Dünderbey Madrasah right across the street. To this street, the passage is maintained from an arched door in east direction. There is a minaret on the arch.

It is believed that the mosque was built by Hızırbey, son of Feleküddin Dünderbey, as a response to the madrasah across. Hızırbey was assigned as an emirate between 728 H./1327-28 G. years. It is reasonable to think that the mosque was built within these years. However there is no inscription indicating the date when the mosque was built neither on the walls of the mosque nor in official records. As it was written that the madrasah was built in 1237 by Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev II, the mosque was supposed to be built around this date.

Hızırbey Mosque was completely burned down in a fire in 1814, it was restored by Yılanlıoğlu Seikh Ali Ağa and was re-opened as a sanctuary in 1820. It went through a second restoration in 1878. The mosque was decorated with the bricks by Burhanoğlu Haji Murat Ağa in 1884. During Republic Era, the mosque was restored by Foundations Institute and acquired its current appearance.

Its historical significance, its size and the structure of its minbar makes this mosque an important cultural asset. Furthermore, there are claims that this building is one of a kind with its minaret built on an arch.

The Minaret Inscription is as follows: May Allah make the land of Sultan Mehmet, the sultan of Islam and Muslims, permanent. He left a marvelous work to the beys and poor people in Eğirdir. Whoever acts against this rule, the wrath of Allah and Prophet may be upon him.

### ***Merkez Ağa (Central Ağa) Mosque***

The mosque located in Eğirdir county seat, has two floors on a rectangular plan. It is rubble stone building and has Marseille style brick covered hipped roof.



### ***Baba Sultan Tomb***

It is located in Yazla District. It lies right on the north of the main road. It has an octagonal body and conic roof. The tomb was built with kovke stone in Seljukian style. It has blind arches in each facade, two of the arches facing each other have windows on them and other one has an entrance door on it. The roof also has an octagonal conic shape. According to the inscription on the tomb door, it was built by Hamidoğlu İlyas Bey in 759 H. / 1358 G. for an individual named İsa bin Musa. Inside the tomb, apart from Baba Sultan, there are other individuals named Sureti Baba (Zorti Baba) and Palaz Baba.



It is believed that the person in the tomb saved the locals who escaped to the island when Timur seized Eğirdir from being killed. According to the narrations, when Timur came to Eğirdir and began torturing the locals, this person requested Timur not to torture the locals. When Timur refused his request, he insulted Timur by saying "Zort to you, Emir" ("zort" in Turkish culture is a rude gesture). Timur got furious and had





him thrown in the lake by tying a rock on his neck. But he didn't sink and threw stones to the soldiers. Sheikh got out of the lake and continued to say "Zorttt" to Timur wherever he saw him. Therefore he was called as Zorti Baba.

### *Eğirdir Keyhüsrev Caravanserai (Inn of Eğirdir)*

Inn of Eğirdir located in Yenimahalle, has the characteristics of classical Seljukian inns. The structure located on 3 km south of county seat, nearby the lake, is one of the biggest Anatolian Seljukian caravansaries. The building lying on the Konya-Antalya caravanserai, consists of two sections which are courtyard and indoor space. Both sections had previously collapsed. The eastern wall of the courtyard was demolished, the coverings of other main walls, which managed to survive until today, have been removed; therefore the walls got quite thin.

The water getting into the uncovered rubble stone structure, causes the wall to get more damaged. Inn of Eğirdir was built by Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev in 1237. The inn which was built in 1237, became unusable with a fire in a very short time just after 64 years.

The history of the inn isn't known for certain. The geometrically decorated stone piece, which was found during the excavations made in the caravanserai in 1993, fit perfectly on the broken spot on the outer bordure of the left small mihrabs of the Dünderbey Madrasah and the composition was completed this way. It has gained certainty that this portal was removed from the inn during the construction of the Dünderbey Madrasah in 1301 and therefore the construction of the inn was concluded as 1237 as it was inscribed on the portal.







### *Eğirdir Castle*

Eğirdir Castle is located on the peninsula lying towards the Eğirdir Lake. There are houses on the city walls lying along the peninsula across the north-south direction. The exact construction date of the Eğirdir Castle, made of an internal and an external castle, is unknown. Today's ruins are going back to Byzantine era. The castle walls repaired on different occasions were built with a one line of brick and stone. Outside of the wall is coated, inside of the wall is filled with rubble. The castle was damaged during the Timur's invasion to Eğirdir and was repaired during Hamidoğulları and Ottoman eras.

The inscription of the castle is as follows: The conqueror of all gates is the creator Allah. With the

order of the king of religion and world Great Amir Feleküddin, this building has been restored. The creator Allah may bless this building 707 H./ 1307 G.

### *Eğirdir House*

Eğirdir House, where you can take a small trip back to the past, was restored in 1993 by Eğirdir Municipality. It is built with stone and wood with a 297,5 m<sup>2</sup> courtyard. In this house where you can find old pictures of Eğirdir on the walls, hand woven carpets, an old samovar and floor dining tables, it is also possible to view exquisite scenery from this house.







### ***Eşma Sultan Bath***

The bath located at the Eğırdır county seat is currently being used and it is owned by the municipality.

### ***Kale District Bath***

The structure located at Old Hoyrat Area, lying from north to south, is built with barrel vault. The materials used in the walls of the structure are built with mortar and rubble stone. The structure made of single chamber then was separated into two by a dry wall built later. The half of the ceiling section of the structure of which is inside quite ruined, is demolished and it is being protected with wooden girders from inside and with sheets of tins from inside.



## *Yeşilada (Green Island)*

### *Ada Camii (Island Mosque)*

The mosque located on the Yeşilada (Nis Island) was converted to a mosque from a church. Previously the building had a soil roof, now it has a hipped roof and it is covered with bricks. In 1618, it was opened as a sanctuary with the imperial order of Osman II. The first name of the church was Maiden Church (Kız Kilisesi). It has a square floor plan with a single minaret. The roof of the mosque, which was previously covered with soil roof, was remade as a hipped roof and covered with bricks.



### *Aya Stefanos Church*

It is located on Yeşilada, Eğirdir county. The church, lying in east to west direction, has a rectangular floor plan and three naves with an abscissa. It was built in the second half of 19th century. Side walls are built with rubble stone. It has a saddle roof and its interiors are coated with mortared plaster. The roof settled on wooden girders which are coated with plaster, is covered with bricks. On the eastern wall of the building there is a protruding half-round abscissa. The abscissa is lightened with one window at the bottom level, two windows at the upper second level and a round window at the top. The edges of windows are framed with white marble blocks. The plaster decorations of the interiors had fallen down. The church went through a restoration, later the roof coating was replaced, exterior walls were built and interior wooden sections were replaced.





### *Sheikh Muslihiddin Tomb*

It is located on Yeşilada (Nis Island), consisting of a grave and a masjid (prayer room). The masjid section is accessed through a wooden ladder. The roof is covered with Turkish style bricks. It is believed that Sheikh lived in 9th or 10th century. A seamless shirt found in his tomb was sent to Konya Museum.



### *Yeşilada Hammam*

The building located on Yeşilada (Green Island) has undressing room, cooling room, warming room and a boiler room. The bath is built with stones and bricks; the top of undressing room is covered with wooden hipped roof and Marseille style bricks. The top of warming room is covered with brick vault; the lightening is being maintained through elephant eyes on the dome. The top of cooling room is covered with brick vault.



## *Barla Town*

### *Parlais Ancient City*

Starting from 1st century B.C. coins were being minted in the ancient city which was located in Barla Town, Eğirdir county. For a long time, there were debates about the exact location of the city. With an inscription defining the border, discovered by L. Robert nearby Bedre Village, the exact location of Prostanna (Eğirdir) and Parlais (Barla) could be determined. It is unknown when this town, minting coins from 1st century B.C., has gained a city identity. The name of the city, which was included to the Galatia state by Emperor Augustus in 25 B.C., was changed as "Colonia Julia Augusta Parlais" and the city was transformed into a Roman colony. The city which was used as military base, has taken the people of Pisidia and nearby Isauria (Konya-Bozkır) under control. During the Roman Empire era, the city has issued coins from Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A.D.) until to the rule of Emperor Caracalla (198-217 A.D.). There isn't too much of the city above the surface.

### *Çeşnigir Pasha Mosque*

In an inscription hang over the mosque's gate, which is located in Orta District, Barla Town, written that the mosque was built by Çeşnigir Sinan Pasha in 777 H./1376 G. According to this, it is understood that the mosque was built 6 years before Isparta and nearby towns went under the Ottoman Administration. The side walls are built with brick and stone, the top is covered with wood and soil and



its minaret has an onion shape and made of colored bricks. Inside the gate, there is a grave stone on the left. On the grave stone “Hafız Tuti-i Karamani” name and 794 H./1392 date is written. In 1878 the mosque was restored and its roof was covered with bricks. In the Republic Era, the mosque went through another restoration and reached its current appearance.

### ***Aya Georgios Church***

The church located in the Greek neighborhood, Barla Town, Eğirdir county, has a rectangular floor plan. The outer walls of the church, narthex section and middle space are covered with rubble stones. Narthex is located on the south of the building. In the east there is a round arched window at top and there is a niche beneath it. The middle space has three naves. In the east there is an abscissa and a niche on both sides. The damage level on the building is quite high.



### ***Barla Bath***

It is located on the southern skirt of Barla Town. In the entrance, there are kövke planned dressing rooms. There is a stone fountain in the middle. In the warming section, there are two domed spaces and rooms.







### ***Barla Roman Bridge***

The bridge located on the Barla Stream, near to the new road, is dated back to 2nd century A.D. The arched bridge has cut stone on the lateral facade and its top is covered with rubble stone. The Zindan Cave is similar to the bridge on front.

### ***Barla Ottoman Bridge I***

The bridge located on the Barla Stream has a pointed arch. The arch was built with smooth cut blocks. It is covered with rubble stones. The stone coating also continues on the road.



### ***Barla Ottoman Bridge II***

The bridge, built on the Barla Stream has a pointed arch. The arch was built with smooth cut stones, the lateral facades were filled with rubble stone and the top is covered with stone. This bridge is currently being used for transportation.





## *Sarı İdris Town*

### *Malos Ancient City*

Ancient city is located on a hill near Göynücek Gediği area, in Sarı İdris Town, in Eğirdir county. City acropolis is surrounded by Hellenistic and Roman era walls. On the eastern skirt of the hill there is a meeting area with stairs carved into a rock. In this location which is a small mountain city, the government buildings of the city could not be identified. One of the bastions is still standing up and undamaged. One of the temples in the city is located nearby the Kaşerenler Hill, 1 km northwest of the city. The eastern wall and gate of the temple is still standing up. There is a cave behind the temple. A section of the side walls of the temple, which has an almost square floor plan, is still standing up. This temple is also built in front of a cave like the Eurymedon Sanctuary built in front of the Aksu Zindan Cave in the same region.



Eğirdir Boyalı Area



Eğirdir Lake



Eğirdir View from Akpınar

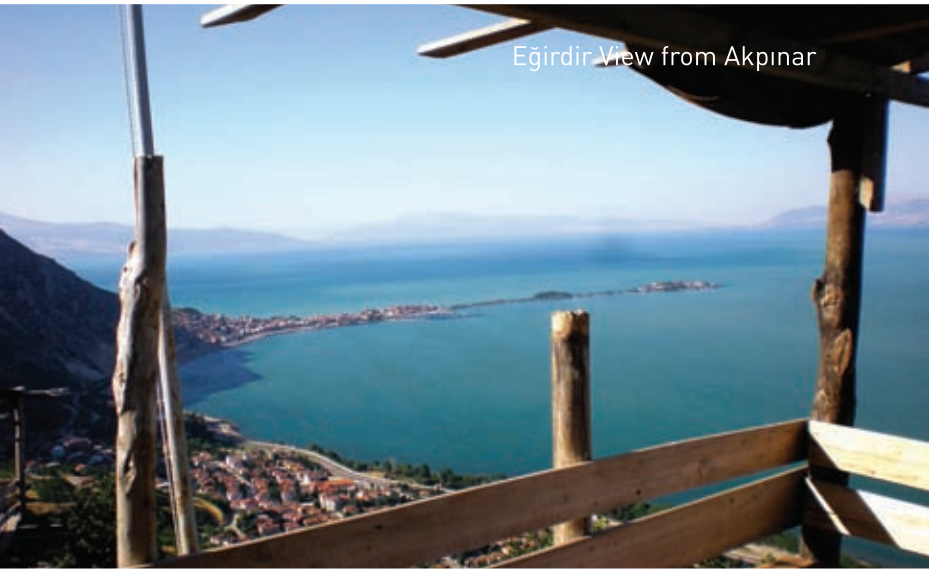




Kovada Lake National Park



Eğirdir View from Akpınar



Eğirdir Castle



## SIGHTSEEING IN EĞİRDİR



### *Davraz Ski Center*

Davraz Mountain-Karlıyayla Winter Sports Tourism Center is the new favorite spot of the mountain climbing sport fans. With its soft natural texture and perfect snow quality, it offers safe routes to amateur skiers and unique courses to professional skiers reaching up to 8-10 km where they can ski as they wish. In the ski center, there are total of 3 chair lifts. The first one has capacity to carry 1000 people per hour with 1211 mt of length. The second one has capacity to carry 800 people per hour with 936 mt. The third one has capacity to carry 800 people per hour with 850 mt of length. Besides there is one draglift (T-Bar) which has capacity to 800 people per hour with 624 mt length and having two babylifts with each 300 mt length. It is possible to enjoy the scenery of the Eğirdir Lake from ski center. The elevation of the ski tracks skitracks varies between 1650 mt to 2150