

SARIKAMIŞ

DUJA HOTELS



*Glorious
Experience*

DUJAHOTELS.COM

' History

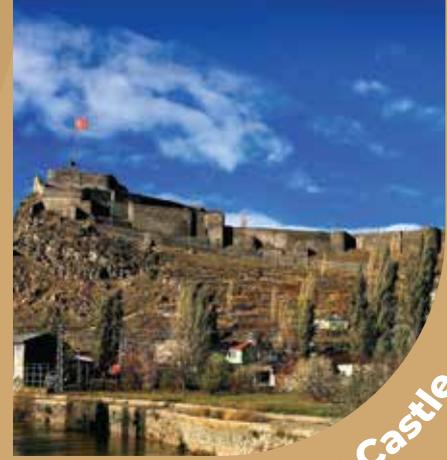
- Sarıkamış became a Turkish homeland on 16 August 1064 when Alparslan's armies gained dominance over the Byzantine fortress of Ani city, Kars fortress and the Allahü Ekber and Soğanlı Mountains with the armies of Alparslan, in order to spread the Islamic contemplation of the Seljuk-Turkish Empire established in Khorasan to the world and establish and maintain the Seljuk order civilisation and Turkish sovereignty in the regions from Central Asia to the Aegean coast, the Caucasus coast and the Caucasus to Yemen.



' Historical Places

*Is known as the Central Castle, Inner Castle or Stadel. It was built in 1153 A.D. by the order of the Saltuklu Sultan Melik Izzeddi of the Seljuks, by his vizier Firuz Akay. The outer castle walls surrounding the city started to be built in the 12th century, and the castle, which was destroyed by Timur in 1386, was rebuilt in 1579 by Lala Mustafa Pasha, who came to Kars with the decree of the Ottoman Sultan Murat III. A marble inscription with four corners was discovered in the castle ruins and placed on the gate of the outer walls. It was repaired twice in 1616 and 1636 and some works were added to the city centre. Its distance from the hotel is 58 km.

Its distance from the hotel is 58 km



Kars Castle



Fethiye Mosque

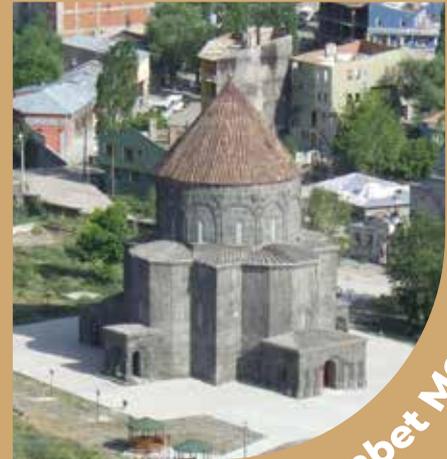
Fethiye Mosque, located in the Ortakapı Neighbourhood, was built by the Russians in the late 19th century as a church in the Baltic Architectural style. The building was used as an indoor sports hall after the first years of the Republic and was converted into a mosque in 1985.

Its distance from the hotel is 49 km

An Armenian church built during the Bagratid Kingdom between 932-937 AD and converted into a mosque after the Seljuks conquered Kars in 1064. It is also known as the Church of the Apostles or the Church of the Twelve Apostles. The mosque was used as a Russian Orthodox church in the 19th century, when the region came under Russian rule. With the Turks becoming dominant in 1918, it was converted back into a mosque and served as the Kars Museum between 1964-1981.

Today, it is used as a mosque.

Its distance from the hotel is 58 km



Kumbet Mosque



Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Paşa Mansion

Located in Ortakapı Neighbourhood, the mansion was built in the first quarter of the 19th century and is an Ottoman Period building. It was used as a headquarters building by Gazi Ahmet Muhtar Pasha, the Commander of the Army during the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War (the War of 93), for a time. In 2001, the mansion was restored by the Governorship of Kars and opened as a gallery.

Its distance from the hotel is 56 km

Historical Places



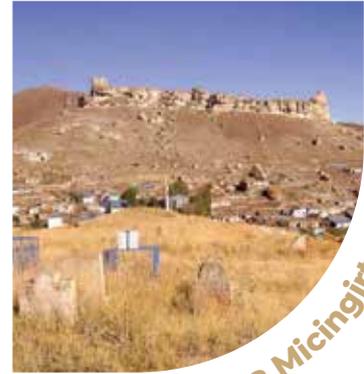
Katherina Mansiyon

The 28-room hunting lodge and the wooden building next to it, built on a land of approximately 6,500 square metres in the Sarıkamış forests, bear the traces of 19th century Baltic architecture. There is a section on the right and left of the main building, whose foundation walls are made of stone and facade walls are made of wood, consisting of interlocking pine trees with completely symmetrical facade walls.

Its distance from the hotel is 11 km

Inkaya Micingirt Castle, named after the village where it is located, is situated in the Sarıkamış district of Kars. It is known that it was built in 1232 by the Saltuklu Sultan Mansur Ergin. The castle was built on a steep cliff and was actively used by the Byzantines, Romans, Seljuks and Ottomans during certain periods. The architecture of the castle has a rectangular plan.

Its distance from the hotel is 38 km



Inkaya Micingirt Castle



Kızlar Castle

the castle established in the region named Keklik Deresi, 13 km. southeast of the district, has a dominant position in the region. The castle at an altitude of approximately 2000 m is today situated among the pine forests of Sarıkamış.

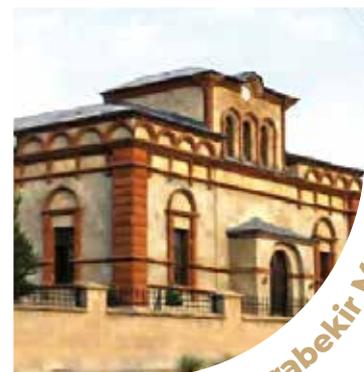
The fortress possesses the characteristics of the Middle Ages with its architecture and pottery finds. The location and architectural features of the fortress are also reminiscent of Urartian fortresses. Consisting of an inner and an outer fortress, it was built in a north to south direction and presents a steep and fortified appearance. There are inner fortress walls on the north-east and outer fortress walls on the south-west.

Its distance from the hotel is 14 km

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Its distance from the hotel is 3 km

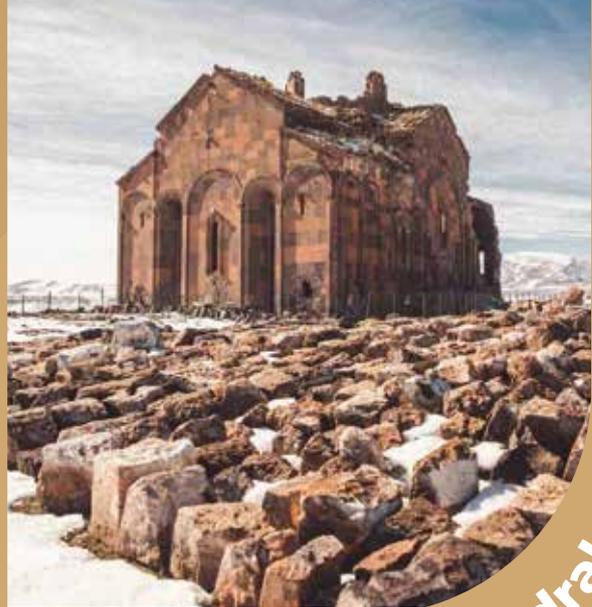


Kazım Karabekir Mosque

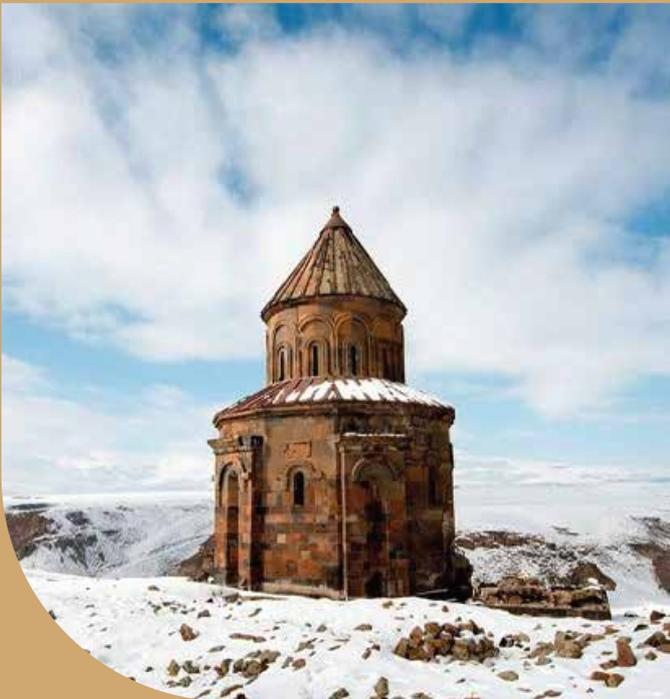
' Historical Places

The Ani Cathedral Ruins is located within the borders of Ani Village, 42 kilometres from Kars city centre. It is an important ancient city built on volcanic land, west of the Arpaçay River, which runs across the border between Turkey and Armenia. It has been home to various civilisations since prehistoric times thanks to its geography, which is suitable for settlement and defence. In the prehistoric period, the settlement in the ruins consisted of volcanic caves in the valley known as Bostanlar Creek. The settlement within the city walls began in the 4th century AD, in the Inner Castle. The city, which was established at the first entry point of the Silk Road, an important trade route from the Caucasus to Anatolia during the Middle Ages and displayed great development during this period, becoming the political, cultural and economic centre of the region.

Its distance from the hotel is 101 km.



Ani Cathedral Ruins



It continued its existence until the 14th and 15th centuries when new trade routes were discovered. The population of the city decreased due to emigration in the early part of the 16th century, while in the 17th century the ancient city was abandoned completely. The multiculturalism in Ani throughout history has been effective in shaping the architecture here. Ani has a special position in the history of medieval architecture and urbanism, containing buildings belonging to different religions such as the Sassanid Temple of Ateshgede, churches of various plans and mosques of the Seljuk period. The most important architectural elements of the city are the temples, churches, mosques, palaces, caravanserais, baths, mills, bridges and the city walls surrounding the ruins.

Its distance from the hotel is 101 km.

' Historical Places



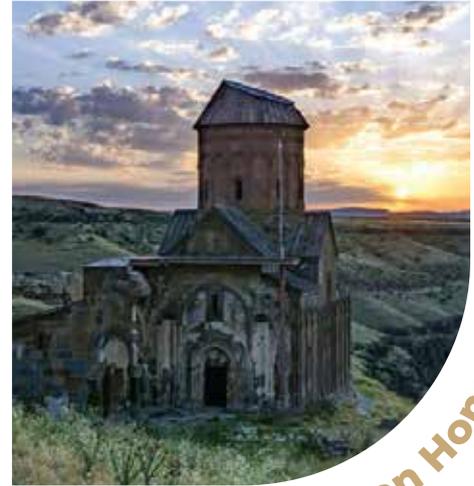
Selçuklu Palace

The Seljuk Palace is one of the buildings registered as an "immovable cultural property in need of protection" at the Ani Ruins. Although the construction date of the palace, which was built on a steep cliff on the slope facing Bostanlar Stream to the north-west of the ruins, is not known for certain, it is thought to have been built in the 12th or 13th century according to its architectural features and crown gate arrangement.

Its distance from the hotel is 101 km.

The Church of Tigran Honents, built of red, black and brown cut stones, has a rectangular plan and is covered with a dome. The dome is located in the centre and rises in the form of a cone. The interior is similar to the architectural features of the monasteries built during the Middle Ages. The interior of the church is completely covered with murals. The exterior of the church is surrounded by arches on four sides and there are some relief figures. There are figures depicting the life of Jesus Christ and St. Gregory. The scenes depicting the birth of Jesus, his arrival in Jerusalem and the miracle of the resurrection of St. Lazarus, in which Gabriel announces the existence of Jesus to Mary, are all included in the Tigran Honents Church.

Its distance from the hotel is 101 km.



Tigran Honents



Silk Road Bridge

The bridge is one of the structures registered as an "immovable cultural property in need of protection" at the Ani Ruins. It is known as the Silk Road Bridge. The bridge, whose construction date and owner is unknown, but estimated to date back to the 10th century, was built on the Arpaçay river running across the border between Turkey and Armenia. It is located at the first point of entry of the historical Silk Road to Anatolia.

Its distance from the hotel is 101 km.

Museums



Kars Museum

Founded in 1959, the Kars Museum moved to its current service building in 1980. Artefacts from the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Bronze Age, Urartu, Roman, Eastern Roman, Seljuk and Principalities periods are exhibited chronologically in the archaeological artefact halls of Kars Museum. Woven carpets and rugs, silver belts, handwritten Korans, kitchen utensils and ornaments from the 18th-19th century are exhibited in the ethnography hall. Since Kars Museum is a regional museum, the artefacts exhibited consist of movable cultural assets found in Kars, Ardahan, Ağrı and Iğdır provinces. The archaeological artefacts in the museum consist mainly of artefacts from the excavations carried out at the Ani Ruins or from surface research in the region.

Its distance from the hotel is 57 km.



Caucasian Front War History Museum

The Caucasian Front War History Museum is an interactive museum where historical documents about the battles fought on the Caucasian Front and sections of the daily lives of the soldiers under the conditions of war of the day are animated. The building, which has preserved its architectural features until today and is known as Bloody Bastion, was opened as the Caucasian Front War History Museum following restoration works. After the Treaty of Karlowitz signed by the Ottoman Empire in 1677, there was a need to establish new defence systems on the eastern borders of the state. For this purpose, starting from 1734, military structures called bastions began to be built to defend the city of Kars against the Russians from the east and Iran from the south. Bloody Bastion is one of the 46 bastions built in 1803 during the reign of Sultan Selim III under the name of the New Bastion. In 1828, during a night raid by the Russians in Kars, all of the soldiers in the bastion were martyred and hence it was given the name of the Bloody Bastion. Some important events from 1828 to the proclamation of the Republic are exhibited interactively in the 8 main halls of the museum. The White Wagon, which was presented to Kazım Karabekir Pasha, the Commander of the 15th Corps, by the Russian delegation that came to Kars for the 1921 Treaty of Kars, and which Pasha used as his private wagon during his travels between Kars and Erzurum for two years, is also exhibited in the garden of the museum.

Its distance from the hotel is 55.5 km.



Cheese Museum

This is Turkey's first thematic cheese museum established in 2022 in the historical Suvari (Cavalry) Bastion in Kars, famous for its cheese production. The city, where many types of cheese, especially gruyere, chechil and kashkaval, are produced, was designated as the 18th cheese route of the world in 2020 within the scope of the "Future is in Tourism" project conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Anadolu Efes. The Kars Cheese Museum, which was established in the historical bastion, has sections where endemic plants consumed by cattle, a barn section and buckets full of milk, and where life in the highlands and the cheese making process are explained. With 1100 square metres of walkable area, the museum also introduces endemic flowers that are produced in the city and give flavour to many different cheeses.

Its distance from the hotel is 55.5 km.

' NATURAL AREAS

Located within the borders of Ardahan and Kars provinces, the lake is the largest freshwater lake and the second largest lake in the Eastern Anatolia Region with an area of 123 km². The deepest point of the lake, which is 1959 metres above sea level, is 42 metres. Lake Çıldır is a natural embankment lake formed jointly by a lava flow and a rubble mould.

Its distance from the hotel is 121 km.



Çıldır Lake



Allahuekber Hill Martyrdom

The park is located on the borders of Sarıkamış, Şenkaya and Selim districts. The first resource value of the park area is the pure yellow pine forests spread in the Alpine meadows belt. In Turkey, there is a meadow belt where there are no trees after 2000-2200 m altitude.

The second resource value of the national park is that it played host to the Sarıkamış operation. The Allahuekber Hill Martyrdom, Dikenli Hill Bastion Martyrdom, Çakırbaba Martyrdom, Ağababa Martyrdom, Unknown Soldier Martyrdom, Sarıkamış Martyrdom, Soğanlı Martyrdom, Divik Village Martyrdom, Bardız Pass Martyrdom are all located in the area which is a centre of war and tragedy.

Its distance from the hotel is 3.5 km.

Lake Kuyucuk, one of the natural riches of Kars, attracts visitors from many parts of the world with its 182 species of birds. The "Lake Kuyucuk Wildlife Development Area" was declared as the 13th Ramsar (wetlands of international importance) area of our country in 2009. Lake Kuyucuk, Lake Çalı and Lake Balık Bird Area are located within the borders of Kars Province.

Its distance from the hotel is 100 km.



Kuyucuk Lake

' Nature Locations



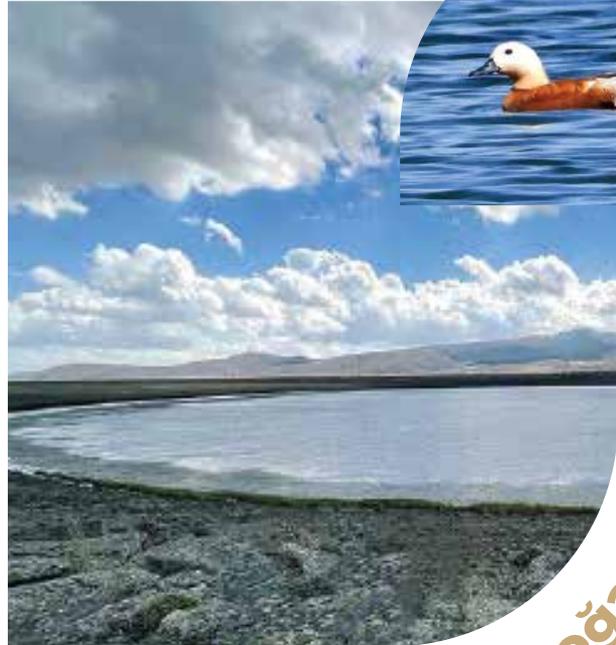
Susuz Waterfall

The Susuz Waterfall, located on the Kars - Ardahan road, has 75 metres in high cascade. The valley next to the waterfall creates a natural habitat for 24 different species of birds and various wild animals. Located on the Susuz-Ardahan highway, the waterfall is the highest casca waterfall in the region.

Its distance from the hotel is 110 km.

Lake Asboğa, located in the Sarıkamış district of Kars, is one of the first natural beauties of the city. Studies continue to be carried out around the lake in order to bring tourism to the lake. Lake Asboğa is approximately 11 kilometres from the centre of Sarıkamış district and has an easy access road. Lake Asboğa also consists of natural water resources. The lake covers a total area of 13,800 square metres. You can include Lake Asboğa, one of the natural beauties of Sarıkamış waiting to be discovered, in your trip.

Its distance from the hotel is 14.4km.



Asboğa Lake

' Kars Region Food Culture

HÖRRE
(Flour butter soup)



HALVA
(Umaç Halva)



HINGEL
(Also known among the public as Hangel)



KETE



MEATBALL STEW



KARS PASTRY



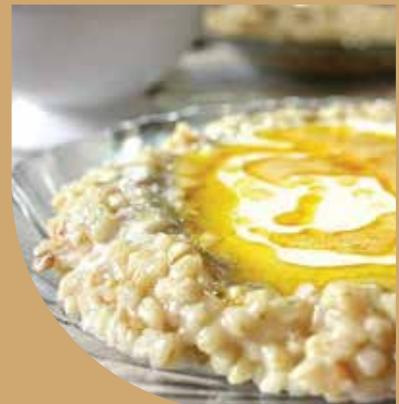
**RICE WITH
NOODLES**



**MEAT WITH
SOUR SAUCE**



HAŞIL



' Kars Region Food Culture



**SHISH KEBAB
IN A PAN**



MEAT PATTY



FESELLİ



KESME AŞI



HASUDA (Swe)



**TANDOORI
GOOSE**



LAMB WITH RICE



NEZİH



KUYMAK



Matters to be Considered During Visits to Museums and Sites Containing Historical-Religious-Cultural Structures

Museums are places that contain objects and stories from the fields of culture, art, nature, science and technology. Learning is more relevant and exciting when faced with real objects in museums, and effective learning takes place. One of the most important tasks of museums is to educate and inform people.

- *Pay attention to the warnings made in the museum.*
- *Follow the warnings of the staff and the visiting rules posted in the museum.*
- *At the entrances, if necessary, please present your ID-museum card and please enter with a ticket.*
- *One of the most important rules to be followed in the museum is to be quiet and not to make noise.*
- *Do not touch the artefacts exhibited in the museum and their cases (pedestals), do not write on them (this warning should be made especially when visiting open-air museums and ruins), do not damage the objects.*
- *You may or may not take photographs according to the warnings in the museum you are visiting.*
- *Do not take flash shots according to the warnings in the museums you are visiting (these warnings should be made in line with the rules of the museum to be visited).*
- *Listen carefully to what is being said and ask your guide and museum education specialists (if any) about anything you are curious about.*
- *Thank the attendant whose information you consulted about the artefacts. Do not enter museums with food and drink.*
- *Do not throw rubbish on the floor.*
- *Do not leave the group during group excursions. If you leave the group and think you are lost, ask for help from the staff and go to the information desk.*
- *Avoid behaviours that disturb others during the excursion.*

In visits to places of worship (mosques, churches, synagogues, etc.), which are referred to as Religious Tourism, the religious aspects of the place of worship to be visited should be observed with tolerance.

- *Pay attention to the warnings given by the staff at the entrance.*
- *If necessary, wear appropriate clothing in the entrance areas.*
- *Do not disturb worshippers in the visiting areas, be quiet and do not make noise.*
- *Do not enter with food and drink and do not throw rubbish on the floor.*

The rules that need to be followed when entering natural areas

- *Allahuekber National Park is one of the 50 national parks in Turkey that are under protection.*
- *Pay attention to warnings given by officials at the entrance.*
- *Do not light fires in wooded areas.*
- *Do not litter, especially glass and cigarette butts.*
- *Strictly avoid areas marked with "No Entry" and "Swimming Prohibited" signs.*
- *Do not harm the habitats of plants and animals living in nature.*

Other Rules

- *Due to the laws concerning all historical artefacts reflecting our culture and past, our attitude towards the possession, sale and/or smuggling of all such historical artefacts is not to allow such actions. Such actions are strictly prohibited in all areas within Duja Hotels. Our attitude on this issue is absolutely clear and we expect all our stakeholders to be sensitive in this regard.*
- *All animals are born equal and have the same right to exist. Ending the life of an animal unnecessarily is a crime against life. All wild and endangered animals have the right to live and reproduce in their own natural environment. For this reason, we hereby declare that it is forbidden to harbour wild animals in our facilities and that such requests and/or commercial approaches will not be supported, and that no wildlife will be kept in our facilities, with behaviours, including hunting, that violate their freedom and natural life. It is essential that the requests of our other stakeholders in this direction are rejected unconditionally and notified to the relevant authorities. We expect you to support the protection of the equal rights of animals to life both inside and outside the facility.*
- *Animals may not be used for the purposes of human entertainment. The exhibition of animals, performances using animals and the sale of animals as souvenirs go against the dignity and welfare of animals. We do not support businesses that keep and sell captive animals and present them in events/organisations and we request all our stakeholders to not be involved in any process that violates animal rights.*
- *We show the necessary sensitivity for the protection of all endangered species, for future generations to experience these riches and to remain a part of nature, and we ask you to do the same. You can always access the endemic species of Kars province on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.*



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