

## Castle of Van





### Castle of Van Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 31 Monday Tuesday 8.00 8.00 **Wednesday** 8.00 19.00 Thursday 8.00 **Friday** 8.00 19.00 **Saturday** 8.00 19.00 **Sunday** 8.00 19.00 19.00 19.00

Box Office Closing: 18.30

October 31 - April 1

**Tuesday** 8.00 17.00 Wednesday Friday Thursday Saturday Sunday Monday 8.00 17.00 8.00 17.00 8.00 17.00 8.00 17.00 17.00

Box Office Closing: 16.30

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Address Yalı Mahallesi Kale Sokak No. 2 İpekyolu/VAN Please visit the website for current information.











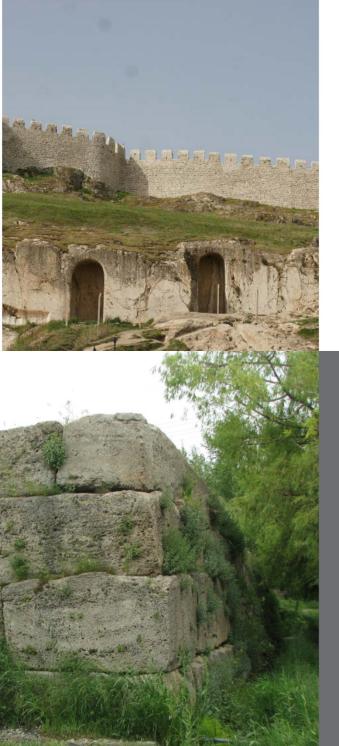




Seal of Urartian capital







Van Fortress/Tushpa is situated on a conglomerate rock of 1300 meters length, 100 meters width and 80 meters height on the eastern shore of Lake Van. Van Fortress clearly shows the remains of the Urartian Kingdom's characteristic buildings to its visitors. Van Fortress is the most impressive and unique city of Iron Age Anatolia. Evliya Çelebi likens this new city, declared capital in 840 BC by King Sarduri I of Urartu, to a sitting camel. It is possible to see the ruins of structures such as Sardur Bastion, City Walls, 'Analı Kız' Open Air Temple, and Stairs of Argishti I. Van Fortress is an open-air museum since it was an uninterrupted settlement from the Urartian State to the Ottoman Period.

# Urartu's first written document

#### lt savs

"This is the inscription of Sarduri, son of Lutipri, the great king, the strong king, the king of the world, king of Nairi, the unique king, the astonishing shepherd, and the king who is not afraid of fighting against stubborn people. Sarduri the son of Lutipri, the king of kings, every "Sarduri the son of Lutipri, the great king, the strong king, who has received tribute from the king of the world (is me). Sarduri the son of Lutipri, I brought these stones from the city of Alniunu and built this structure"



#### Grand Mosque of Van

The mosque, built originally in Seljuk architectural style, is dated to the 12th century.



It was built in 1567 by Hüsrev Pasha, who was the governor of Van during the reign of Mimar Sinan. The complex consists of a mosque, an imaret, a madrasa, a tomb, a double bath, and an inn.



It is one of the 4 churches and chapels registered in the old city of Van belonging to the Armenians whom the Ottoman Empire called the loyal nation.