



Istanbul Archaeological Museums  
and the Tiled Kiosk which is  
one of the oldest structures  
of the Palace

*Don't Miss*

# Topkapi Palace Museum



## Topkapi Palace Museum Visiting Hours

### Winter Season

| Monday | Tuesday           | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 9:00   | Close to visitors | 9:00      | 9:00     | 9:00   | 9:00     | 9:00   |
| 17:00  |                   | 17:00     | 17:00    | 17:00  | 17:00    | 17:00  |

### Summer Season

| Monday | Tuesday           | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 9:00   | Close to visitors | 9:00      | 9:00     | 9:00   | 9:00     | 9:00   |
| 19:00  |                   | 19:00     | 19:00    | 19:00  | 19:00    | 19:00  |

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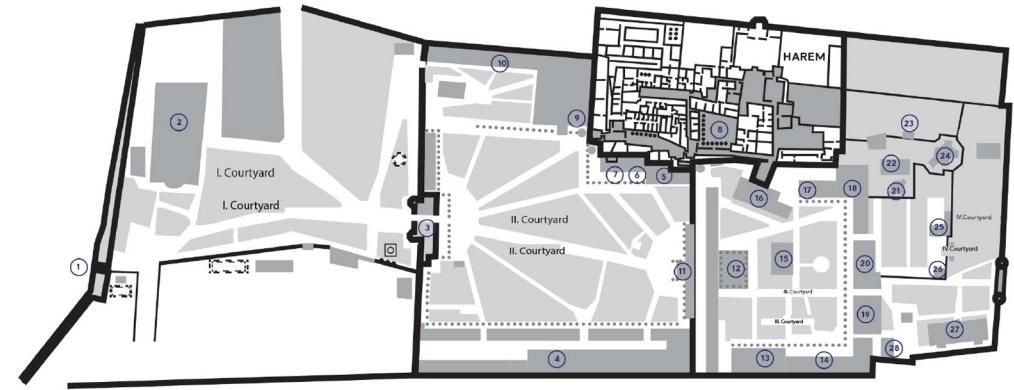
Imperial Administration  
for 400 years  
Residence of Ottoman Sultans





Topkapı Palace was the centre of imperial administration, education and art as well as the residence of the sultan. In the middle of the 19th century the sultans moved to Dolmabahçe Palace, but Topkapı Palace maintained its importance since Imperial Treasury and Privy Chamber (Holy Relics) were still in the Topkapı Palace. On April 3, 1924 it was turned into a museum by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic. Topkapı Palace Museum was one of the rare palace museums in the world with its architectural style and collection.

## Museum Exhibit Plan



- |                             |                               |                               |                                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① The Imperial Gate         | ⑨ Ward of Tressed Halberdiers | ⑪ Sultan Portraits            | ⑬ İftariye Balcony             |
| ② Hagia Eirene Monument     | ⑩ Imperial Stables            | ⑫ Privy Chamber (Holy Relics) | ⑭ Baghdad Kiosk                |
| ③ The Gate of Salutation    | ⑪ The Gate of Felicity        | ⑬ Directorate                 | ⑮ Sofa Kiosk                   |
| ④ Imperial Kitchens         | ⑫ The Audience Hall           | ⑭ The Imperial Treasury       | ⑯ Tower of the Chief Physician |
| ⑤ Weapons                   | ⑬ Sultan Clothes              | ⑮ Servants Dormitory          | ⑰ Mecidiye Kiosk               |
| ⑥ Clocks                    | ⑭ The Imperial Treasury       | ⑯ Revan Kiosk                 | ⑱ Sofa Mosque                  |
| ⑦ The Imperial Council Hall | ⑮ Library of Sultan Ahmed III | ⑰ Circumcision Chamber        |                                |
| ⑧ Harem                     | ⑯ Aghas Mosque                |                               |                                |



## Sword of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror

The sword dates back to the 15th century. It was made of steel, iron, gold and fish teeth. On 125 cm long sword, praise to the God, a prayer for the Prophet (p.b.u.h.) and good wishes for the victory of the Sultan against enemy were written in Arabic language.



### ② Hagia Eirene Monument

Built of wood over an old temple in 330 and was rebuilt together with Hagia Sophia after being devastated during Nika Riot in 532. After the conquest of İstanbul, the church with a little renovation served as an arsenal (Enderun Cebahanesi). In 1869, it was opened as the first official museum of the Ottoman State with the name "Müze-i Hümayun".



### ⑨ Ward of Tressed Halberdiers

Organized in the 15th century, Tressed Halberdiers consist of servants who provide service to the Palace and Harem and soldiers who advance before the army during the military campaigns. The ward with two storeys surrounds a long, narrow and open courtyard, and it includes a resting and waiting area, a small mosque with two storeys, bathhouse with three domes, rooms for aghas and fountains.



### ⑧ Harem

Harem was the living area where only the sultan, his family members, concubines, Harem Aghas (the eunuchs) who guard Harem and other servants could enter. It was expanded with additional structures from the 16th century to the earlier years of the 19th century. Today there are about 300 rooms, 9 bathhouses, 2 mosques, 1 hospital, 1 laundry room and many dormitories.