

Hacıbektaş's Guest House

Don't Miss



Hacıbektaş Atatürk House Museum

The House Where the Republic was First Announced



Hacıbektaş Atatürk House Museum Visiting Hours

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Closed | 8.00 17.00 | 8.00 17.00 | 8.00 17.00 | 8.00 17.00 | 8.00 17.00 | 8.00 17.00 |

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Address Zir, 50800 Hacıbektaş/Nevşehir

Please visit the website for current information.



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For your comments and suggestions



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, on his way to Ankara together with the Council of Representatives, visited Hacibektaş on December 22, 1919, after the Sivas Congress to lay the foundations of the new Turkish State. There were Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Rauf Orbay, Mazhar Müfit Kansu, Hüsrev Gerede, Alfred Rüstem, Dr.Refik Saydam, Hakkı Behiç, Cevat Abbas Güner, Şeyh Fevzi Efendi, Muzaffer Kılıç and Bedri Bey In the Representation Committee. The delegation came to Mucur district of Kırşehir on December 21st and came to Hacibektaş on 22 December 1919 with Cevat Bey, Mucur District Governor. When Mustafa Kemal and the members of the delegation came to Hacibektaş, they first visited Çelebi Cemalettin Efendi. Hosted by Çelebi Cemalettin Efendi, Mustafa Kemal Pasha spent the night in this house and visited Hacibektaş Dergah and Salih Niyazi Baba who was sitting in Dede Baba chair the next day. At the meetings held at Hacibektaş Dergahı and Çelebi Cemalettin Efendi's house, the struggle for independence of our country was discussed and then the Alevi-Bektashis gave full support to the struggle for independence. Mustafa

Kemal and his friends reached the Ankara with the support of the Anatolian people in the "liberation march" which they started from Samsun. The house of Çelebi Cemalettin Efendi, in which Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was hosted for one night on 22 December 1919, was expropriated in 1991 and opened to visitors as a museum in 2001. In the second half of the 19th century, in the mudbrick house masonry technique was applied. In the old Turkish houses, we can see examples of simple Turkish workmanship with wood embroidery. Built on two storey, the house has a library and exhibition hall on the first floor, and the Main Room where Atatürk is hosted, Study Room and Bedroom on the second floor.

