



Visiting Hours

April 1-October 31

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: 19:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 18.45

October 31-April 1

Opening Time: 08:00
Closing Time: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45

Open everyday.

Address: Saraylar Mh., Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulv.No:70, 20100 Bayramyeri, Merkezefendi, Denizli

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



ATATÜRK HOUSE ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM



The embroidery and writing on the red atlas fabric of the flag is made of yellow laces. On the obverse is the phrase "Long live the homeland" in Ottoman Turkish in the upper part and the coat of arms of Ottoman Empire, surrounded by a wreath, in the center. Three figures of star & crescent were embroidered, two of which is beneath, and one is over the coat of arms. In the lower part is the following phrase is written "A reminder of Draw 24 of Battalion 2 of Regiment 67 in Baş Mosque of Flour Market of Denizli Bazaar". There are two figures of star & crescent, one at each upper corner of the back. The edges are fringed with wire glitter. It is dated back to Hegira 1327, Gregorian 1811. In the protest rally against the occupation of İzmir by the Greeks, Mufti Ahmet Hulusi Efendi made his historical speech under this flag and invited the people of Denizli to fight a battle.



Although there is no certain document as to the construction date of the building. From the information that has been preserved, it appears that the building was built in the late 19th century. The facade features, architectural plan, window form and ornaments of the building can be defined as Chios style. The two-story building has a floor plan with central hall and rooms opening to this hall.

It was used as political party building in the first years of the Republic and Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK was hosted there for one night when he came to Denizli on February 4, 1931. After 1950, it was allocated to the Ministry of Health and used as Tuberculosis Dispensary for a period. From 1981, the 100th anniversary of Atatürk's birth, until the end of 1983, restoration and exhibition work was carried out on the building, which opened to visitors as a museum on 1 February, 1984.