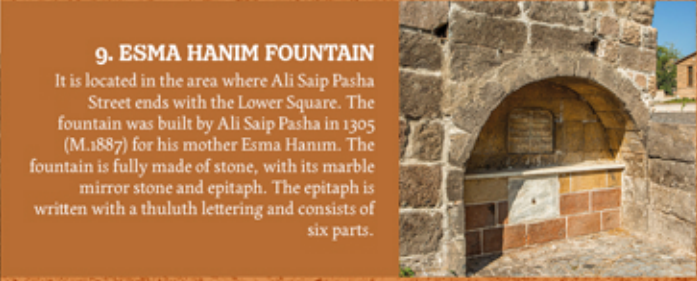
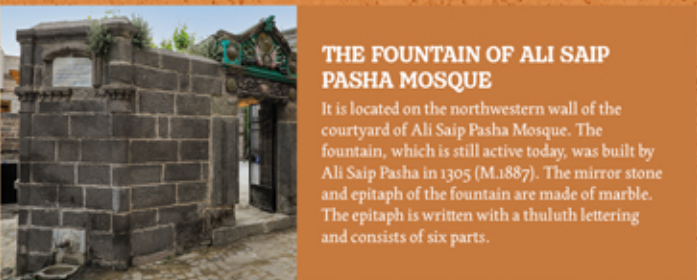
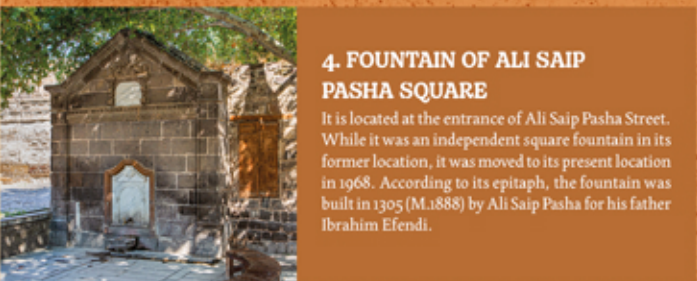
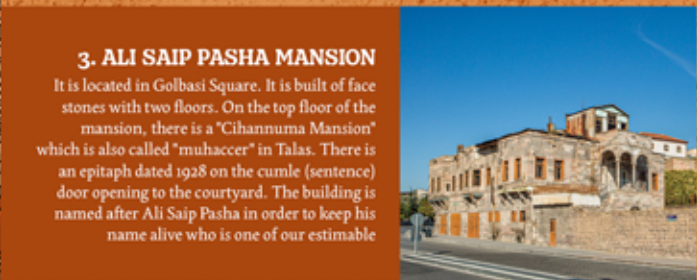
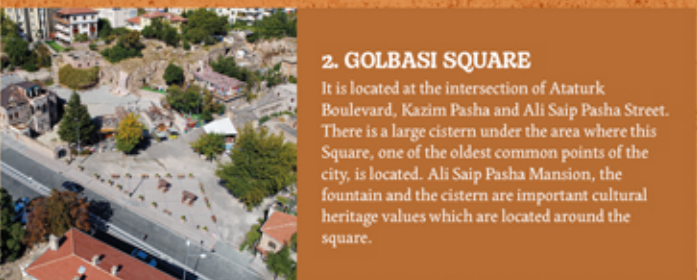
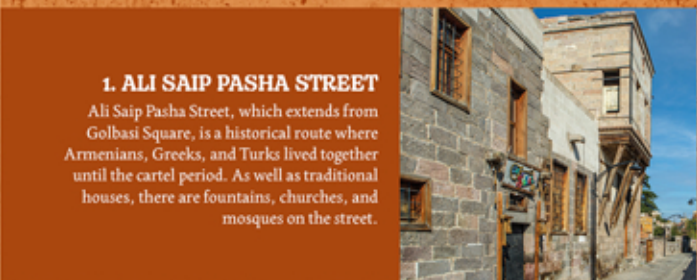
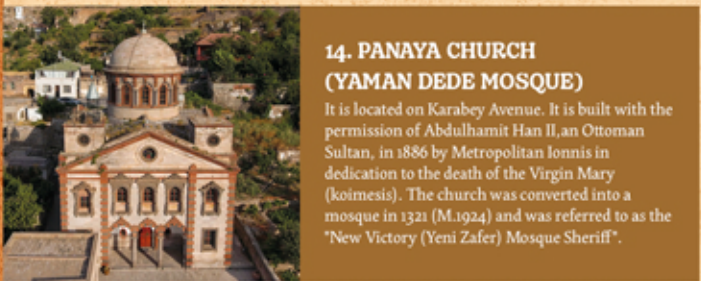
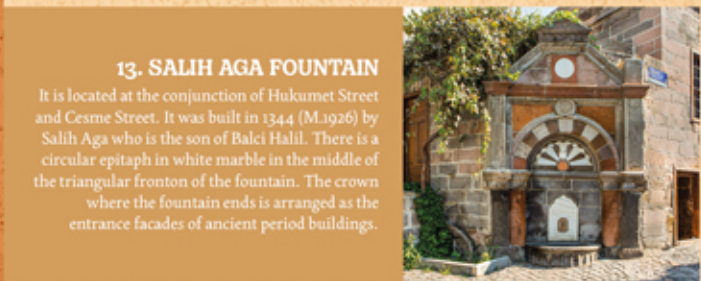
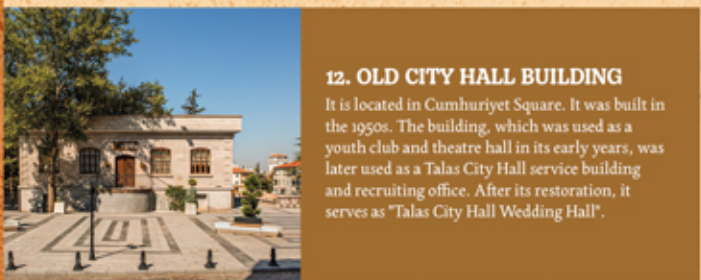
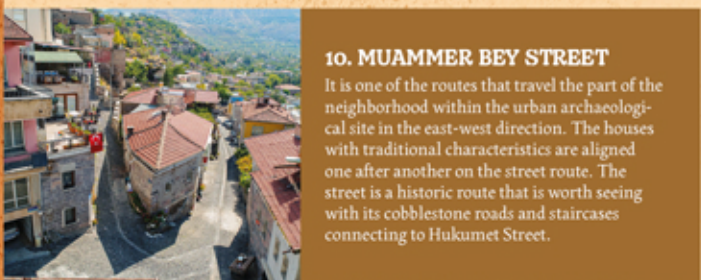


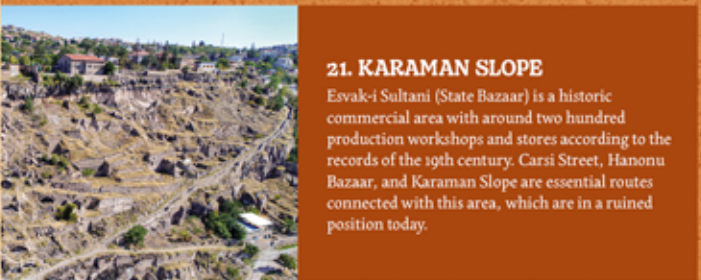
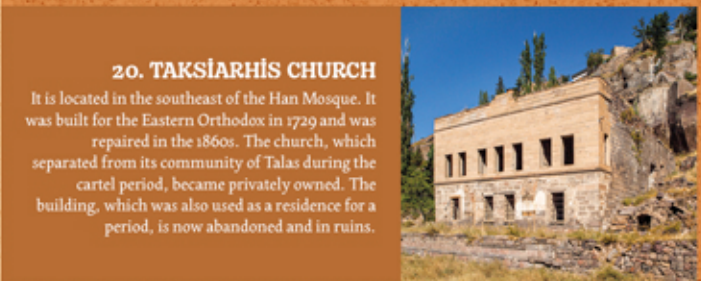
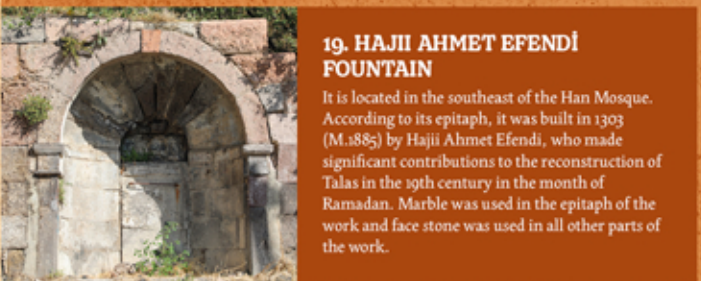
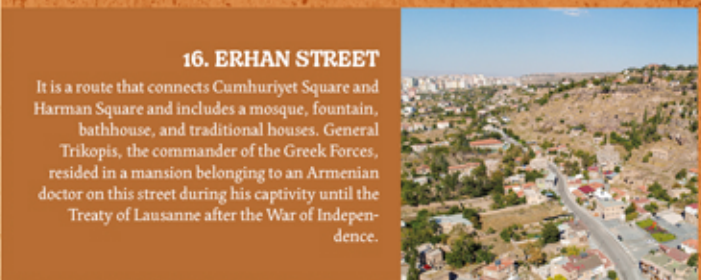
KICKIOY NEIGHBOURHOOD



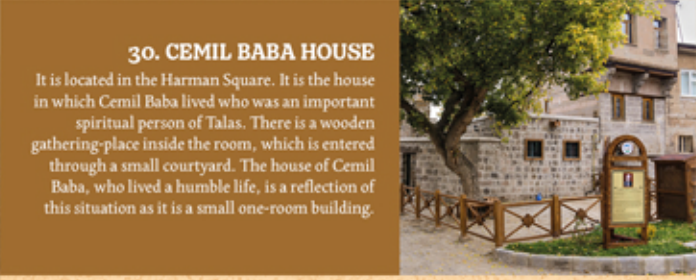
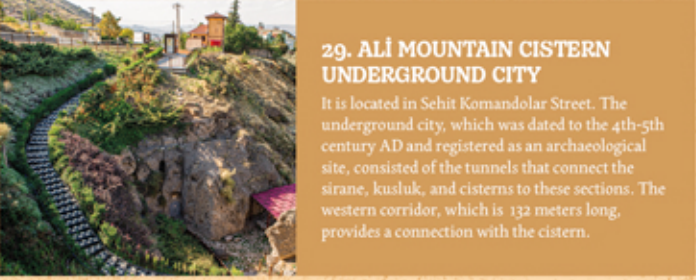
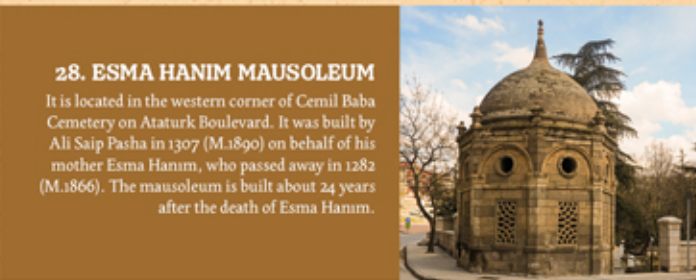
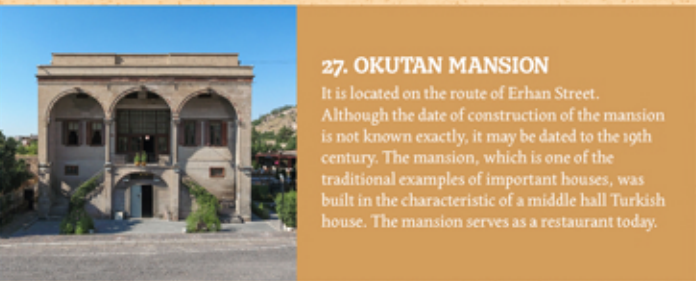
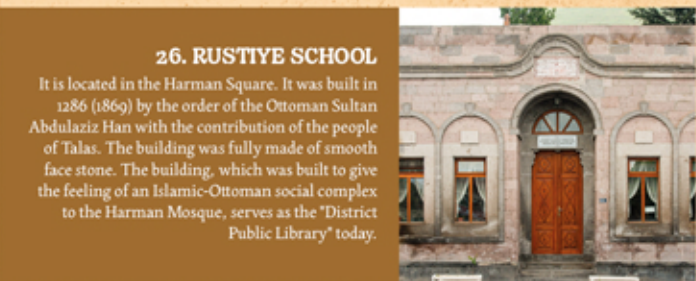
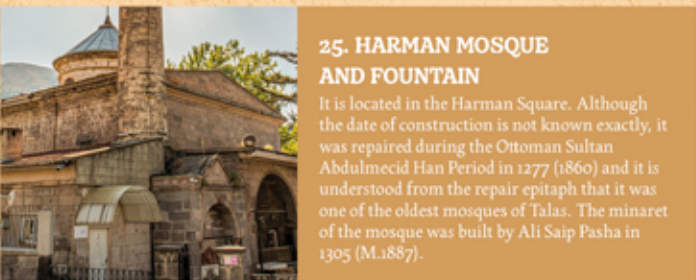
TABLAKAYA NEIGHBOURHOOD



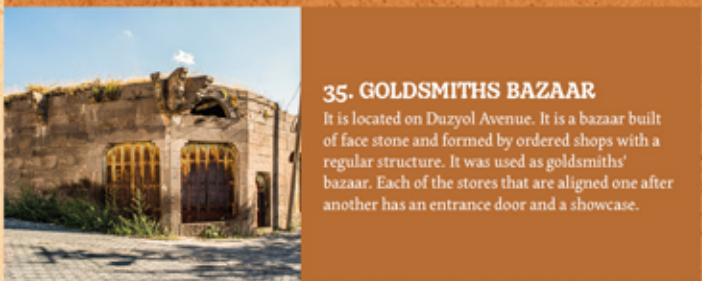
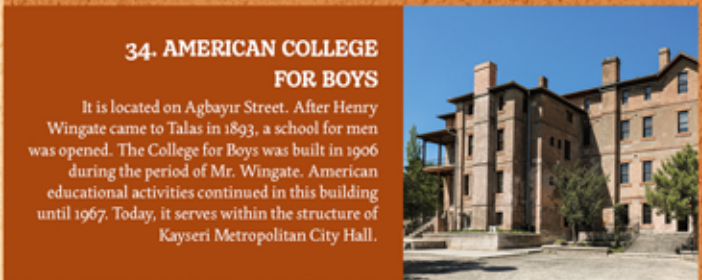
HAN NEIGHBOURHOOD



HARMAN NEIGHBOURHOOD



YUKARI MAHALLE



HISTORY

Talas is an important historical city where life continues in an old settlement with its archaeological and historical urban values. The settlement was established and developed in the area surrounding the mountain, starting from the southeast of Mount Ali, towards the eastern and northern sides. The first settlement activities in the establishment process of the city coincide with the first years of the millennium.

Ali Mountain (869 m), which is like a natural monument on the foothills of Talas, consists of three hills as a result of the volcanic activities of Erciyes Mountain (3916 m). The geological structure of the land, which was formed due to volcanic activities, has influenced the preference of Talas as a settlement area.

Firstly, rock-carved shelters were created on the ridges and valleys in order to meet the need for shelter and defense in the historical environment. At the same time, some of the underground cities were connected to water galleries and used as water structures called "cisterns". The structures created in the subsequent processes where Talas developed and expanded have been integrated into these infrastructure values at some points during the settlement course and created the traditional housing culture, which gained a particularly qualified character after the eighteenth century. Accordingly, it can be said that Talas was a particularly preferred region for life and settlement purposes in the Late Roman-Early Byzantine Period and Late Ottoman Period in the historical process.

When the traces of the past are examined, it is possible to indicate Talas as one of the most significant centers of the early periods of Christianity. Accordingly, the pilgrim named "Edmund Naumann", who visited Kayseri in the nineteenth century, suggested that Talas could have been a city established in the third century and transformed from "Mutalatte", which means "Holy War" of Latin origin as the name. After the Turkish migrations, which started after the Malazgirt Victory, the communities that came to Anatolia were also densely settled in Kayseri and its surroundings. It is highly possible that some of the inhabited communities settled in the region came from Talas in today's Kyrgyzstan and carried the names of the cities where they migrated to the places where they settled. Originally, Talas in Central Asia has similarities with our city in terms of place names and physical characteristics. Kici Talas - Kici Village, Ulug Talas - Yukari Talas etc. are just a few of these similarities.

Kayseri, who passed into other hands in the struggles between the Beyliks and the Ottoman Empire after the dissolution of the Seljuk State, definitely came under the domination of the Ottoman State during the Yavuz Sultan Selim Period and was ruled by the Ottoman State until the proclamation of the Republic.

In the center of Talas, there are thirty-five neighborhoods mentioned in the records of the nineteenth century. In Talas, where Armenians, Greeks, and Turks live together, it is known that the rates of population in the neighborhoods vary according to the information in the records. Over time, the physical boundaries of the historical neighborhoods that formed Talas have changed depending on the growth of the settlement and the changes in the demographic structure.

In 1913, while Talas was a village connected to the Central District of the Kayseri Sanjak, it became the center of a township. It is one of the four townships connected to the Central District of Kayseri Province in 1926 according to the records of the distribution of property in the period after the Proclamation of the Republic. Talas, which became a district in 1987, is in the position of the central district with its new settlements that are modernized today.