



Founded by the Phrygians on the banks of the Porsuk River in the first millennium BC, Eskişehir is one of Türkiye's most important crossroads.

Eskişehir, which nurtured historical figures such as Yunus Emre and Nasreddin Hodja, is also renowned for its meerschaum and hot springs, which are known for their healing properties for various ailments.

Eskişehir aims to become a major tourist attraction not only for its cultural richness but also for its natural beauty, cuisine, and shopping opportunities.



A legacy of the Crimean Tatar culture, which first settled in Eskişehir, çibörek is a traditional börek made by stuffing a mixture of ground meat, onion, and spices into a rolled-out phyllo dough and frying it in oil. It's usually shaped like a half-moon. Varieties like mushroom, cheese, and potato are also available, but traditionally, it's made with ground meat.



The Odunpazarı Houses are historic Ottoman-era houses located in the Odunpazarı district, Eskişehir's first settlement. They bear architectural features and motifs found in places like Safranbolu, Beypazarı, and Göynük. They are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Odunpazarı district of Eskişehir is situated on the hills in the southern part of the city, extending to the area known as Bademlik. Legend has it that the first people considering settling in Eskişehir hung a sheep's liver in Odunpazarı and the area where the Porsuk River now stands. They would choose the site that lasted the longest. Liver hung in Odunpazarı spoiled more slowly, and this is where the first settlements emerged.

