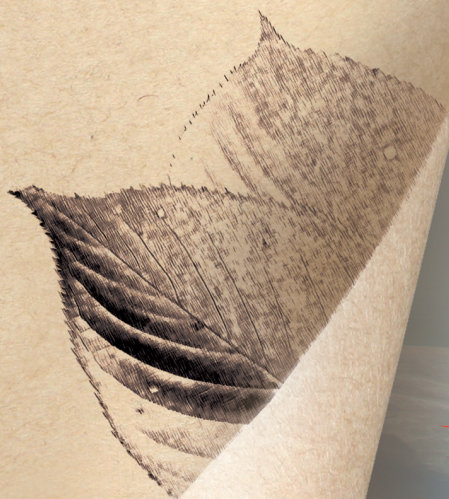


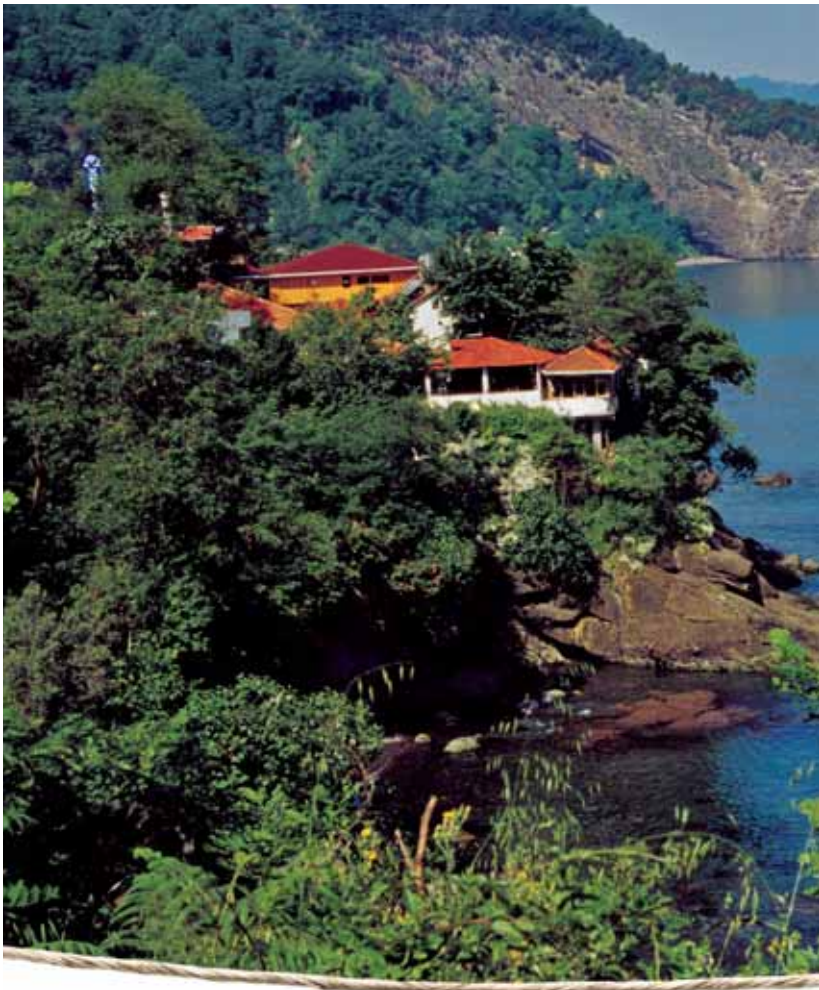


ORDU



Ordu is a green spot set between the white-capped waves of the Black Sea and the steep slopes of a mountain range that awaits your exploration. In a sense it is the gateway to the Eastern Black Sea Region, a land with an oxygen rich atmosphere and a varied landscape, encompassing pristine plateaus, clear mountain streams, and a cornucopia of corn, hazelnuts and European anchovies...

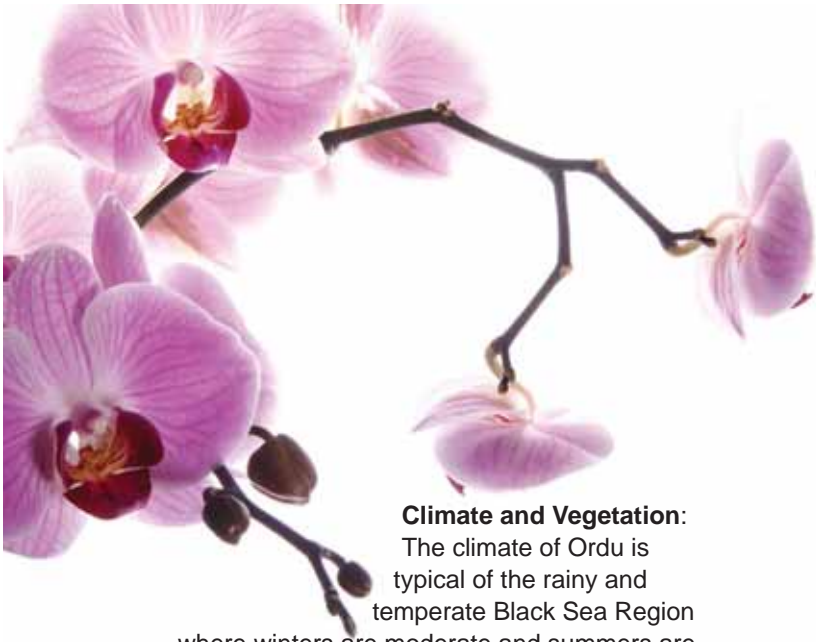




History: The human history of the Mesudiye region, the cradle of Ordu, goes back to 15.000 BC. Remarkable rock drawings found in Esatlı Village and the ancient settlement of **Bozukkale (Cotyora)** have been dated to the 8th and 7th centuries BC. The region was controlled successively by the Hittites (1700-1200 BC), Phrygians (1200-670 BC), Cimmerians (676-546 BC), followed by the Meds, Persians, and Alexander the Great of Macedonia (547-334 BC). In 324 AD the region came under Roman and Byzantine rules. During the Latin invasion of Byzantium (1204) the Byzantine imperial family of Komnenos formed the Empire of



Trabzon in the region, with the assistance of the Georgians (1204-1461). In 1243 during the Ilkhanate invasion of Anatolia, the area around Ordu fell under Mongol control. In 1105 the city was invested by the Danishmend Principality to no avail. The Turkish conquest came at the hand of Hacı Emiroğulları Principality. Ordu was incorporated into the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Sultan Beyazıt I in the 14th century. For many years Ordu was administrated as part of Trabzon, and became a province in April 4, 1921.



Climate and Vegetation:

The climate of Ordu is typical of the rainy and temperate Black Sea Region where winters are moderate and summers are cool. The whole region receives persistent rain throughout the year and with the peak rainy seasons, spring and autumn, comes the danger of overflowing rivers, flash floods and landslides. The coldest months, where the temperature drops to subzero, are January and February while the warmest are July and August. The streams, becks and rivers (Melet, Bolaman, Elekçi, Turnasuyu) provide an exceptional habitat for plant varieties: along the coast are found shrubs such as rhododendron ponticum, ilex, hazelnut, sorbus, buxus, arbutus and European cornel; along the lower slopes are the Euxine-Colchic deciduous forests, which consist of beech, hornbeam, oak, alder, fir, chestnut trees. In the plateaus between 1500 and 1800 metres above sea-level are the Northern Anatolian conifer and deciduous forests that consist of pine and spruce trees as well as thin shrub clusters, with a bed of mosses and other plants growing in the shade.

Flora-Fauna: The Melet River which separates the Central Black Sea and Eastern Black Sea regions passes through Ordu province. While both sides of the river have a differing flora and fauna, the area around the river is home to more than twenty orchid varieties.

Natural Beauty

The coast of Ordu province is rugged and, outside Ordu itself, development clusters on the promontory bearing Perşembe County. On its eastern shore is the **Cape Vona (Çam)**, and on its western shore is the **Cape Yason (Kiremit)**. The peninsula has natural beaches, and the Cape Vona creates a natural harbour. Towards the west the altitude increases and the steep **Canik** and **Eastern Black Sea** mountain ranges lie parallel to the coast. The region has several spectacular lakes, including **Lake Çermik**, not far from Gök köy, with its mineral rich waters that are believed to be good for patients with kidney diseases. **Lake Ulugöl**, 15 kilometres from the town of the same name, and **Lake Gaga**, surrounded by hazelnut trees found 10 kilometres to the south-east of Fatsa County, are other lakes of rare beauty. There are many traditional ballads about the streams of Ordu and they are as famous as the lakes. The prominent streams are **Melet River**, Turnasuyu, Civil, Akçaova, Ilica, Bolaman, Elekçi, Cevizdere, Curi and Akçay.



Lake Gaga



Sightseeing in Ordu

Among the places we recommend to any visitor seeing Ordu for the first time are **Boztepe Hill**, the **Ethnography Museum (Paşaoğlu Mansion House)**, **Taşbaşı Cultural Centre**, the **Osman Paşa Ablution Fountain**, and the lively seashore **promenade** where you can enjoy a cup of tea in the pleasant sea breeze. Simply walking the old streets of Ordu, lined with authentic examples of civic architecture, is a nostalgic experience. Start your tour at the top of **Boztepe Hill**, which affords a panoramic view of the city from 450 metres above sea-level. Several cafes and restaurants on Boztepe Hill allow you to enjoy the panoramic cityscape day and night. There are also



numerous recreational facilities on the pine-covered slopes and the brave can even have a go at paragliding! The birds-eye view of the hill offers a chance to see the old neighbourhoods of Ordu, such as Aziziye, Selimiye, Zafer-i Milli, Taşbaşı, Saray Neighbourhood with their old civilian architecture.

The **Ethnography Museum (Paşaoğlu Mansion House)** is located on the road that climbs Boztepe Hill. Commissioned in 1896 by Paşaoğlu Hüseyin Effendi, the mansion house was built with exceptional masonry work, using stones brought from Ünye County, timbers used were imported from Romania, and glazed tiles were shipped from Europe. The masons and carpenters were from İstanbul and the magnificent three-storey mansion house is



Ethnography Museum (Paşaoğlu Mansion House)

a summary of the spirit of 19th century civic architecture. The building contains wonderful architectural details, such as the freeze separating the floors and the entablature supporting the parapet, pilasters with capitals, and windows set in architraves and decorated with lace-work grills. The building has been used as the Ethnography Museum since 1987.

The **Taşbaşı Cultural Centre**, located in the protected zone of Taşbaşı Neighbourhood, was built by Orthodox Christian residents in 1853 as a church. It has a rectangular plan set along the east-west axis with three naves and three apses, and it was built with dressed stone masonry throughout. The building opened to the public as the Cultural Centre after

renovation, and today it serves as a venue for symposia, conferences, exhibitions, shows and theatrical performances.

One of the oldest mosques of Ordu is the **Atik İbrahim Paşa (Orta) Mosque**. The mosque is today part of an old inland neighbourhood, but records indicate that it was originally built in 1770 along the seashore. The mosque, complete with its inscription above the gate, striking mihrab and baroque decoration, was rebuilt at the present site in order to protect it from the encroachment of the sea. Another cultural heritage site is the **Aziziye (Yalı) Mosque**, which is thought to have been commissioned during the reign of the Sultan Abdülaziz (1861-1876). Originally built in timber, dressed stone masonry was added to the building during the renovation work commissioned by Kadızade Hasan Effendi in 1890. The **Hamidiye (Hükümet) Mosque**, which is right across from the Governor's Office, was built between 1890 and 1892. The mosque was built using timber and stone-masonry, and the inscription was written by a former mayor and poet, Tıflı Effendi. An important structure of the Republican Era is the **Selimiye Mosque**, which is located in the Selimiye Neighbourhood. The mosque's magnificent **mihrab** is considered one of the oldest of Ordu's architectural masterpieces. The mihrab was originally built for the Atik İbrahim Paşa (Orta) Mosque in the late 18th century. At a later date it was moved to its present site, and was renovated in 1995 to ensure it lasts for many years to



come. The surrounds of mihrab are decorated with carvings, and two frames bear the stalactite decorated pelmet, and above which are chiselled bas relief motifs. The ablution fountain, which is known as the **Osman Paşa Şadırvanı**, has strikingly tall columns bearing its cupola, rebuilt in 1997 as a strict replica of the old original, erected in 1842.

History enthusiasts will want to visit the **Kurul Rock Settlement**, which is about 13 kilometres from the city centre and has been declared a first degree protected archaeological site. Excavations have unearthed artefacts from the 5th and 4th centuries BC, and a cistern and passageway remains underground. The zone is also open to visitors and its facilities such as pathway and viewing platforms are convenient for an excursion. The second settlement of Ordu was believed to be in the **Eskipazar** area, and the 14th century mosque and bathhouse are proof of the site's historical lineage. The carved minbar and window shutters, which were exceptional examples of woodworking, are on permanent display at the Ethnography Museum of Ankara. Only the mosque's entrance portal survives, and the bathhouses were extensively altered during several renovations.

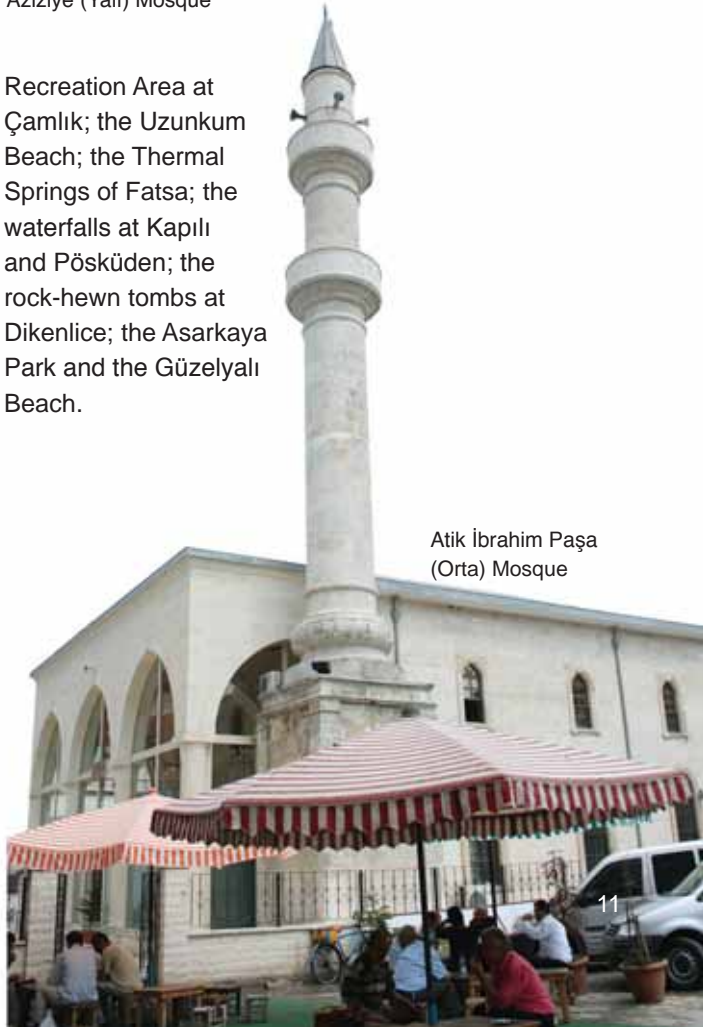
Excursions around Ordu

There are countless magnificent sights in and around Ordu. Must-see stops include Cape Yason and its church; Hoynat Island; the Fortress of Bolaman; Caka Beach and Recreation Area; the Çambaşı, Korgan, Çukuralan, Perşembe, Keyfalan, Yeşilce-Topçam and Keşalan plateaus; Lake Ulugöl; the fortresses of Gököy and Ünye; the



Aziziye (Yalı) Mosque

Recreation Area at Çamlık; the Uzunkum Beach; the Thermal Springs of Fatsa; the waterfalls at Kapılı and Pösküden; the rock-hewn tombs at Dikenlice; the Asarkaya Park and the Güzelyalı Beach.



Atik İbrahim Paşa
(Orta) Mosque

Taşbaşı Cultural Centre





Excursions to the Counties of Ordu

Akkuş: Sights to see include the **Kertil Forest Recreation Area**, asset in a pristine hornbeam forest, the **Argın Plateau**, which offers spectacular skiing, and the Byzantine era ruins of **Kevgir Fortress**.

Aybastı: The **Perşembe Plateau**, 17 kilometres outside the town, is a natural beauty spot famous for its annual festival held in July. The festival program includes folk dance shows, and sports such as wrestling and horse racing, as well as paragliding and jeep safaris. The **Tomb of Emir Kümbet**, which was built upon the death of Emir Kümbet, commander of the Danişmend Principality, in a battle between Turks and the Trabzon Empire; the **Çiseli Waterfall**; the **Kızılkaya Obası** settlement and the **meanders** are other places worth a visit.

Çamaş: The **Gelin Kayası Rest and Recreation Area** commands a hill-top with a panoramic view over Black Sea and together with the **Mansion House** and **Tombs at Hisarbey** makes Çamaş well worth a visit.

Çatalpınar: Pay a visit to the ruins of the ancient **Fortress at Göller Village**, the **Kilik Rock**, the **Ancient Settlement at Akkaya**, and the **Valley of Bolaman**, spots of natural beauty and historical importance.

Çaybaşı: Take an excursion to the **Kapalı (Cangirt)** and **Kazankaya Waterfalls** which form a natural trekking route at **Çaybaşı**. The **Çayır Mosque**, the **Çayır Fountain**, and the **Tırıl Hill** are other local points of interest, sights to see.





Fatsa: Fatsa offers a spectacular sea-side atmosphere. The principle local attraction is the **Çamlık Recreation Area**, a site of outstanding natural beauty set in a fine pine forest. The **Fortress of Bolaman**, which has an inner chapel, and the exquisite **mansion houses** overlooking the sea are good examples of the unique architecture of Ordu. The lesser mansion houses have been renovated and given a new public function – providing accommodation to visitors. On one side is the pier, where you can hire a rowing boat, and on the other side is the beach under the shadow of the fortress, providing fantastic setting for visitors who stay in the mansion

Fatsa



houses. **Lake Gaga** is a fantastic place of rest and recreation, while the healing waters of the **Sarmaşık Thermal Springs** beckon nearby. **Kabakdağ Village**, famous for its organic produce, should be on any cook's itinerary. In the middle of the Lake Gaga, there is a small island, which is believed to conceal a sunken church. The **Cangirt Rock Settlement** contains galleries, rock tombs, niches, and ruined walls – a must see for history buffs. Visitors to Fatsa are advised to taste the famous **pide** (pita) of Bolaman at any restaurant along the coast, and to see the wonderful boats made by Mehmet Usta (the master) in the fishing port.





Gölköy: **Ulugöl** Lake, 17 kilometres outside Gölköy, is a heaven of flora with numerous species of flowering plants. Those who enjoy the solitude of nature will enjoy camping and trekking in the forest. The lake contains a rare species of fish, the Abant Trout (*Salmo Trutta Abanticus*). Although the lake is a protected zone, at certain times duck hunting, fishing and rowing are allowed. The **Fortress**, which has a commanding view of Gölköy, was listed by UNESCO in the World Heritage of Antiquity in 1997. The structure has a single gate, defensive crenelations and a watchtower. No visitor should miss **Gökgöl Lake**, which is famous for its caustic soda-containing water,



or the **Keşalan Plateau**, with its rich flora and pristine nature. Moreover, it is strongly suggested to buy rugs, *dastars* (a kind of headscarf), saddlebags, belts, woollen socks in Kozören Village.

Gülyalı: Mavi Dünya (the Blue World)

Beach is at your service all year round, and it is a fantastic option for recreation and simply enjoying sea. Camping facilities are available.

Gürgentepe: History enthusiasts will enjoy the nine rock hewn tombs at the **Dikenlice Rock Tombs**.

İkizce: The **Gençağa Fortress** was built by the Hacı Emiroğulları Principality in the 13th

century, and today it stands on top of a steep hill, flaunting its proud heritage. In addition to this, the unique woodcarving and decoration at the **Ulu (Laleli) Mosque**, which was built in the 18th century, merit a visit.

Kabadüz: The **Çambaşı Plateau** is in the territory of the Kabadüz County. The highway to Çambaşı from Ordu is via Kabadüz, and the Plateau contains several trout farms and 72 settlements. Accommodation is available at this site of outstanding natural beauty, as are facilities for nature sports. There are regular minibus services to the Plateau, where a market, and various shops, a picnicking area, and many hotels and restaurants are at the service of independent travellers. Also, a winter sports centre is at the last stage of construction, which means that it will be possible to ski in Çambaşı soon.

Kabataş: The thermal spring situated in the recreational area of the town is believed to have healing characteristics and help alleviate symptoms of cardiovascular, renal ailments, and high blood pressure. The recreational area around the spring is suitable for picnicking. The 14th century **Tomb of Şid Abdal** (Şidlü Dede), a holy man instrumental in the Turkification of the region, is well worth a visit.

Korgan: Families will enjoy an excursion to the **İteniçi Excursion and Picnicking**

Area, set in a hornbeam forest 2 kilometres outside town. 25 kilometres from the county, an annual festival is also held at the **Korgan Plateaus** in June or





July. The Armutalan, Çayıralan, Çobantepe, Göltepe, Kürtünlü, Eğricesu, Düzdağ, Turnalık, Osmankolu, Taşkesik, and Tepealan areas are parts of the Korgan Plateaus.

Kumru: Enjoy a fantastic visit to the **Ericek** and **Düzoba plateaus**, with their rich flora and fauna, and the **Pösküden Waterfalls and Recreational Area**, set along a stream whose splendid banks hold a picnicking area as well as fish restaurants. Trout ponds are fed with stream water. The **Uyghur House**, which depicts the life of ancient Uyghur Turks, is an unrivalled museum in its subject.

Mesudiye: Many of the plateaus contain splendid architecture, and the Keyfalan Plateau is one such place. During the festivals, come here to enjoy pristine nature, clean air, healthy water, and natural produce. The **Yeşilce-Topçam plateaus** (Kızılağaç, Beyağaç, Kıyiyurt and Çukuralan areas) are ideal for recreation, walking, picnicking, and resting in a healthy environment. There are many rock tombs in the territory of the County, for example, the **Fortress of Kaleköy**, which is famous for its subterranean galleries and rock-



Yason Church



hewn tombs. Also the **Fortress of Meleitos (Yastura)** and **Mesudiye Church** are open to the visitors. Kaleköy also served as the capital of Hacı Emiroğulları Principality which played an important role in the Turkification of the region. Yeşilce town is also a holiday resort with its distinctive architecture and accommodation facilities.

Perşembe: The **Cape Yason** gets its name from the legendary hero Jason, who landed in the region with his Argonauts. The **Cape Yason Tourism Centre** is situated at the northernmost tip of the cape. The protected zone is about 15 kilometres to the north of the county seat, and the most important structure in the zone is undoubtedly the **Yason Church**. Following the completion of restoration work to the church the area became an important destination for visitors interested in the history of Christianity. The Greek Orthodox Church has three apses and three naves, and at the western entrance there is a bas relief of two animals facing each other carved in a pink coloured stone. Coloured stones were also used in the architraves of the windows and doors. We highly recommend the seashore restaurants, bathed in a continuous sea breeze, that serve the delicious tastes of the Black Sea. Fantastic bathing options include the **Caka Beach** with its white sands and crystal clear waters as well as **Aktaş, Efirli Beaches**, and the **Belicesu Beach** which also has camping facilities,





and the **Hoynat Island** with its ancient ruins. Also in the fishing port of Mersin and Kışlaönü you can buy fresh fish and also do fishing at Büyükağız by yourself.

Ulubey: The **Sayacabaşı Forestry (Pinewood) National Park** is 7 kilometres from the county seat, and the mountain chalet, restaurant, observatory with a telescope, and picnic facilities are at your service. The **Çubuklu Fortress** is 35 kilometres from the county seat and, with its magnificent vistas and interesting rock tombs, is worth a visit. In 1997 it was taken into the List of Ancient Monuments by UNESCO. The **Kupkaya Canyon**, which is one of the best places for rod fishing, canoeing and picnicking, and Ohtamış Waterfalls are also located here.



Ünye: Your first stop should be the facilities on top of the **Çakırtepe Hill**, where the restaurants provide not just delicious food but also a panoramic vista. The **Asarkaya Park City Forest**, which is set in a forest teeming with wildlife, is ideal for trekking and bird watching. Another option, if you enjoy picnics, fresh air walks or becoming one with nature, is **Çamlık**. The stand-out beach of Ünye is **Uzunkum** (lit. long beach), and recreation facilities and accommodation options line the beach. Other places to visit are the ancient **Fortress of Ünye** with its 2500-year history, the Hellenistic era **Rock Tombs**, the **Bathhouses**, and the **Tomb of Yunus Emre**, associated with the famous historical Turkish



thinker and poet **Yunus Emre**. We recommend that you buy copperware souvenirs at the shops along the Kazancılar Street, and visit the historical houses along the Kadılar Slope. **As Ünye equestrian facilities is the only one in the Black Sea Region, you can pleasure of riding here.**

Indispensables of Ordu: Plateaus

The first thing that undoubtedly comes to mind when we talk about the Black Sea Region is the plateaus with their wonderfully clean air. The largest plateau in Turkey is **Çambaşı Plateau** (altitude 1850 metres), located 60 kilometres from Ordu. It is an outstandingly beautiful place, for a magnificent destination in both summer and winter. The plateaus now have markets, shops, a health centre, picnic areas, restaurants and pension accommodation, and daily milk delivery, as well as organic meat, butter, cheese, vegetables and fruits are available. During the summer season (1 June-30 September) there are scheduled minibus services connecting Çambaşı to Ordu, and an annual festival is held in July.

The **Keyfalan Plateau** (altitude 1200 metres) is famous for its rustic architecture set in virgin pine forests. The clean air, cold streams, and natural foodstuffs make it a place of healing. Situated about 130 kilometres from Ordu, a regular minibus service during the summer months eases the journey. Accommodation facilities and restaurants are available, and many locals provide unadulterated meat and dairy products. The **Zile Obası** settlement



in Mesudiye County is one of those special places where the way of life seems not to have changed in hundreds of years. Other plateaus, renowned for their natural beauty are **Taşçukur** and **Keşalan**, the **Akkırık plateaus** near Keyfalan and the **Avara Plateau**, which is famous for its timber and masonry architecture.

The **Yeşilce-Topçam plateaus**, where traditional plateau culture festivals are held, have a rich flora and the extensive forest, and are renowned for their hunting facilities. The **Ericek**, **Düzoba** ve **Argın plateaus** are also renowned areas for eco-tourism. Fun **bicycle tours** make the circuit between the plateaus.



The **Perşembe Plateau** (altitude 1350 metres) situated at the Aybastı County is joined to Ordu by 124 kilometres of highway. Every summer, festivals, traditional wrestling competitions, and horse races are held in the plateaus, and the meandering streams are filled with mussels and fish. Accommodation facilities are readily available in the area, and the Karga Hill (lit. crow hill) has an enchanting view. For those who wish to stay overnight, there are accommodation facilities in the plateaus and pensions in Aybastı town. A regular minibus service provides easy access to the plateau.

Alternative Tourism

Apart from visiting plateaus, Ordu provides you with facilities for activities such as bicycle riding, camping and caravanning, hill-walking and trekking, parasailing, rafting, flora watching, photo-safari, bird-watching, sea and shore based tourism, diving, fly fishing, and hunting. Ordu is the most suitable place to have a picnic in pristine air, to watch the sunrise, to swim along the long beaches, to breathe the crisp air of plateaus, and to simply relax in the middle of nature.

Camping and Caravanning: The most suitable areas for camping and caravanning are the Cape Yason, the beaches of Ünye, and the plateaus of Çambaşı, Turnalık, Tekmezar, Boztepe, Sayacabaşı, Mesudiye-Keyfalan, Kızılağaç, Savalıçimen, Cüle ve Çukuralan.



Hill-Walking and Trekking: The indispensable routes for the enthusiasts of hill-walking and trekking are Boztepe, Turnalık, Tekmezar, Harçbeli, Akkuş hills, and the plateaus of Çambaşı, Mesudiye-Keyfalan, Cüle, Ünye-Çamlık, Yeşilce, Topçam, Ulubey-Sayacabaşı, Aybastı-Perşembe, as well as the valley of Turnasuyu, and settlements of Korgan-Kumru.

Parasailing: Descents from Boztepe Hill to the beach in the centre of Ordu, from the Eriçok Hill of Mesudiye to the Kızılağaç Plateau, and from the Karga Hill to Aybastı-Perşembe Plateau are the most renowned routes.

Fishing and Hunting: There are fish to catch every month of the year. During the winter months European Anchovy, Turbot and Atlantic Bonito; in the autumn months Bluefish, and



Tub Gurnard; in June, September and October Bluefish, Garpike, and Flathead Mullet; in spring and summer months Common Two-banded Seabream, Largescaled Scorpionfish, and Red Mullet can be caught. Besides sea fishing, another option is fresh water fishing, and the Melet River, Curi and Akçay streams, Turnasuyu, and Elekçi Stream are good for Common Carp, Sturgeon, European Chub, and Catfish (*Clarias lazera*). The most loved fish of the region is Wild Trout and it can be caught in the higher sections of the local streams.

Hunting grounds near Ordu are located at the

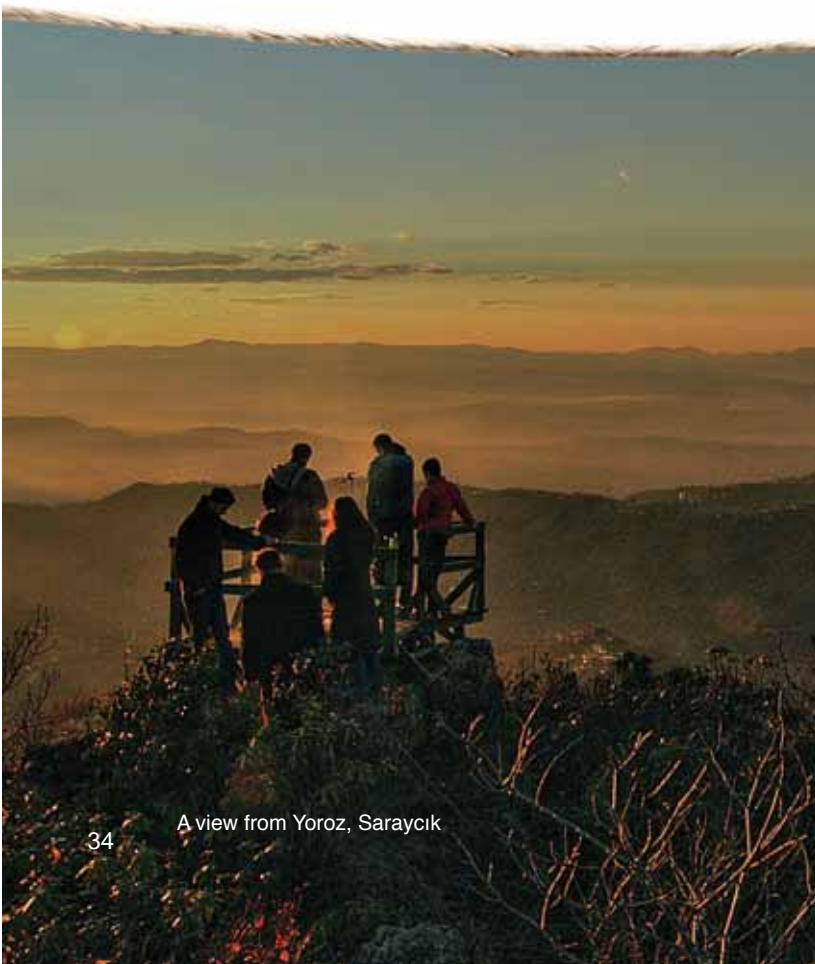


valleys of Melet, Turnasuyu, Akçaova regions where game birds such as quail, turtle dove, wild duck, wild geese, and Eurasian woodcock are hunted. Ünye County is rich in large game such as wolves, jackal, marten, rabbit, as well as game birds such as pheasant, partridge, common blackbird, little crane, wild duck and Eurasian woodcock. In the Mesudiye County partridge, fox, rabbit and wolf, in the Aybastı County rabbit, Eurasian woodcock, and wild duck, and in the Kumru County partridge, fox, wild boar, little crane, and Eurasian woodcock are hunted. Kurşunçal Forest, waiting for domestic and foreign hunters, is also suitable for hunting especially for boar hunting.

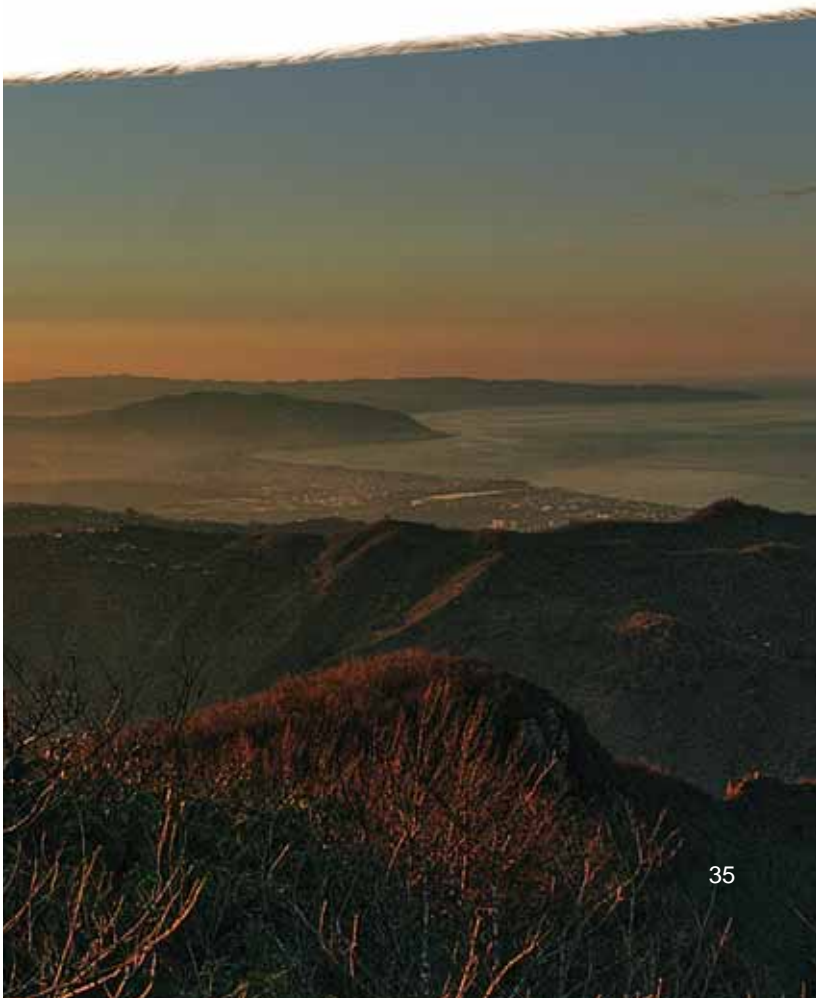
Thermal Tourism and Spas: The most important thermal spring of Ordu is the **Sarmaşık Thermal Springs**, which is situated at the Sarmaşık Village of **Fatsa** County. The thermal springs are about 10 kilometres from the town, and are believed to have therapeutic qualities for sufferers from rheumatism and kidney stones. Every spring and summer thousands of rheumatism sufferers visit Sarmaşık. Scheduled minibuses provide access from Fatsa.



Ancient Settlements: The foremost ancient site of Ordu is the protected zone of **Bozukkale** (Cotyora) which is believed to be the settlement of Kott speaking Turks. At the **Kurul Rock Ancient Settlement**, perched on top of a steep rock, 13 kilometres from the city centre of Ordu, 250-300 steps hewn into rock have been unearthed. Ceramics found during the excavations have been dated back to the 5th and 4th centuries BC. The settlement area, which was declared a first degree protected archaeological zone, has subterranean galleries, cistern and underground water channels that could be



reached via a subterranean staircase. The ancient settlement area of Kurul Rock also features a recreational park containing several walking paths, picnic areas, seating areas, observation terraces, and a car park. Cultural treasures have survived to today in the form of the ancient ruins dotting the coast of **Cape Yason**, which was declared a second degree protected zone, just below the famous church. **Culture tours** are run by expert guides for the benefit of history enthusiasts visiting Paşaoğlu Mansion House and the Ethnography Museum, Taşbaşı Cultural Centre, the Fortress of Ünye, and the Fortress of Kurul.





Ordu Cuisine: The rich flora of the Black Sea Region provided the fruits and vegetables that ensure diversity of tastes in the local cuisine. Products like **borecole, corn, pumpkin** are the staples in many dishes (borecole soup, mince meat filled borecole rolls, corn soup, corn flour and cheese paste, corn flour bread, pumpkin pudding, etc.). The fish of the Black Sea, especially European anchovy (***hamsi***) are prepared in many styles (teamed anchovy, minced anchovy balls, rice baked in an anchovy envelop). Many green vegetables and herbs are indispensable parts of Ordu cuisine. Fried thistle (carduus) (*Melocan*), thistle filled pastry rolles (*melocanlı yufka böreği*), borecole stew, fried borage (*galdirik kavurması*), eggs in fried crocus bulbs (*sakarca mıhlaması*), nettle puree (*ısırgan yağlası*), fried wild mushrooms (*tırmıt*), meat and wheat paste (*keşkek*), various fruit jams, pickles, desserts and the famous Bolaman pitta topped with meat or cheese like a pizza. Village bread is part of the culture in the plateaus, and should always be followed by a couple of glasses of black tea, another product of the Black Sea Region...

Lastly, you cannot think of Ordu without thinking of **hazelnuts**... Ordu has the distinction of producing most of the annual hazelnut crop of Turkey, and it is the defining element of social life in Ordu. With the harvest comes the time for the common fun of weddings, ceremonies and festivities. With the onset of August the hazelnut orchards become full of life, and young and old, men and women, sing the ballads reflecting their life while gathering the cups of cobs...



Music, Folklore and Handicrafts: The people of the Black Sea Region have lively and energetic dances called *horon* and *karşılama* reflecting their impulsive and itinerant nature. The traditional instruments such as *kemencha*, *bağlama* (an instrument with three double strings), drum, *zurna* (a woodwind instrument played with a reed) and clarinet are still handcrafted. Other handcrafted goods include *kilim* (rug), especially woven by the women of Kozören, *sicim* or the spun and waxed linen yarn, *kolan* or woven strap originally used as a girth or surcingle for riding or pack saddles, and *heybe* or carpet bags originally used in pairs to pack a load onto a pack animal, nowadays mostly decoratively woven to be used as shoulder bags by women.

Shopping: Among the souvenirs that can be bought in Ordu are handwoven saddlebags, saddle girths, socks, gloves, and woodcraft items such as walking sticks, *kaval* (end blown flute with eight finger holes), basket, *kemencha*, copperware, and *peştemal* or the traditional linen bath wrap. An alternative to this are the delicious hazelnuts and hazelnut oils, a





local specialty visitors
frequently pick up to
share with loved ones
back home.

Transport: Most people
reach Ordu by road.
The nearest airports
are at Trabzon (181
kilometres away)
and Samsun (165
kilometres away).
The Port of Ordu
makes the town
accessible by sea.

Bus Terminus Tel:
(+90 452) 233 17 98
Port Tel:
(+90 452) 223 29 27/2232924



Efirli Beach
Eskipazar



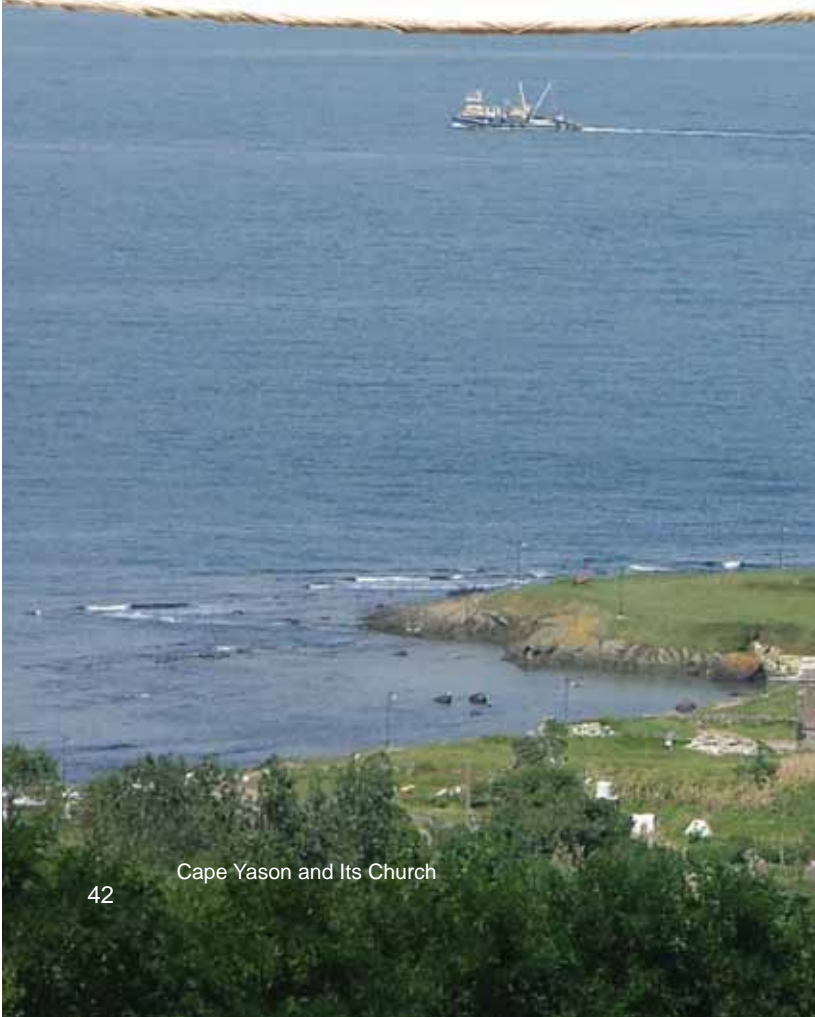
Do you know that?

- * The walnut, hazelnut and cherries of the Eastern Black Sea Region were introduced to the west during the colonial age,
- * The Pontus Salted Fish was made of Black Sea fish and sold as far away as Rome, and goods arriving from other cities were carried to the inner parts of Anatolia through the ports of Fatsa and Cotyora,
- * The longest road tunnel of Turkey is the 3,820 metre long Nefise Akçelik Tunnel in Ordu province,
- * The first village newspaper of Turkey, Güzelordu, was published in Ordu by Bilal Köyden,
- * One of the first theatrical performances in Turkey was staged in Ordu in 1908,
- * While the War of Liberation was going on, a library was inaugurated in Ordu,
- * The first sports club Atatürk visited as the President of the Republic was the Ordu İdman Yurdu,
- * Ordu is home to twenty different orchid species...



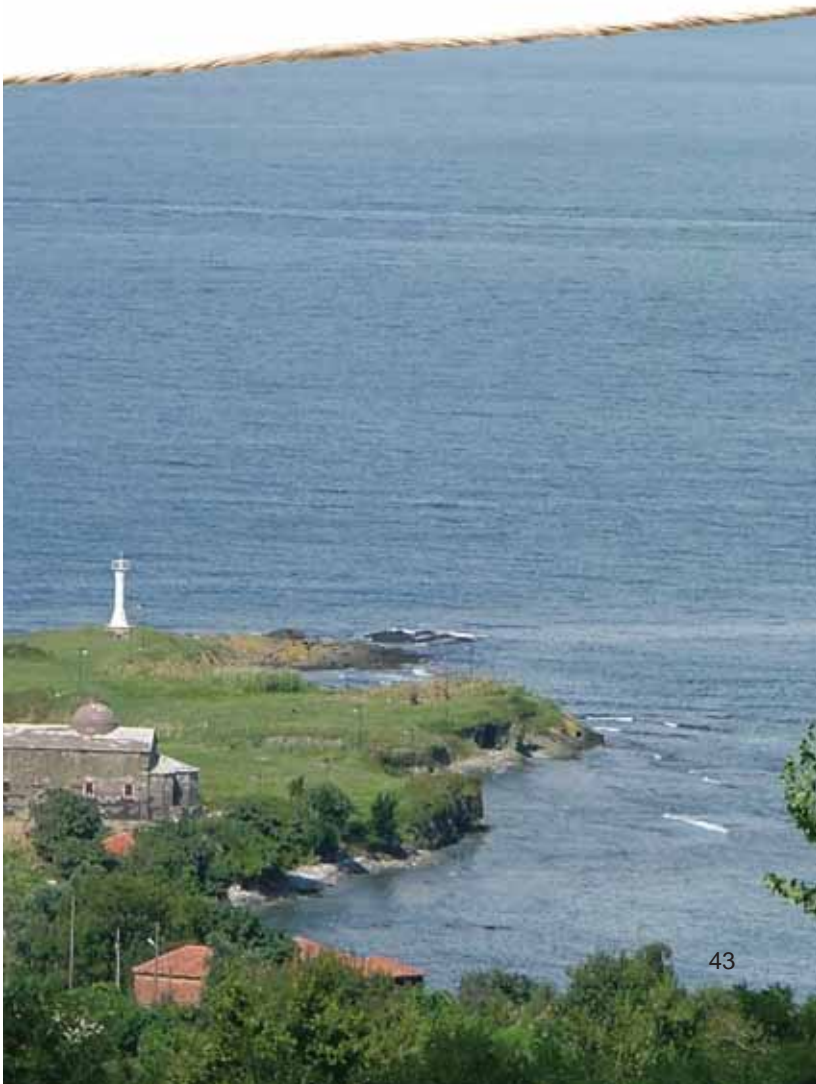
Do not return unless...

- You have visited the Paşaoğlu Mansion House, Ethnography Museum, Boztepe Hill and city centre...
- You have visited the plateaus of Çambaşı, Keyfalan and Perşembe...
- You have seen the lakes of Ulugöl and Gaga...
- You have visited Cape Yason and its church...
- You have enjoyed a walk in nature in one of the recreation areas amid pristine forests...
- You have stayed in one of the coastal facilities of Ünye, Fatsa, Perşembe and Gülyalı...



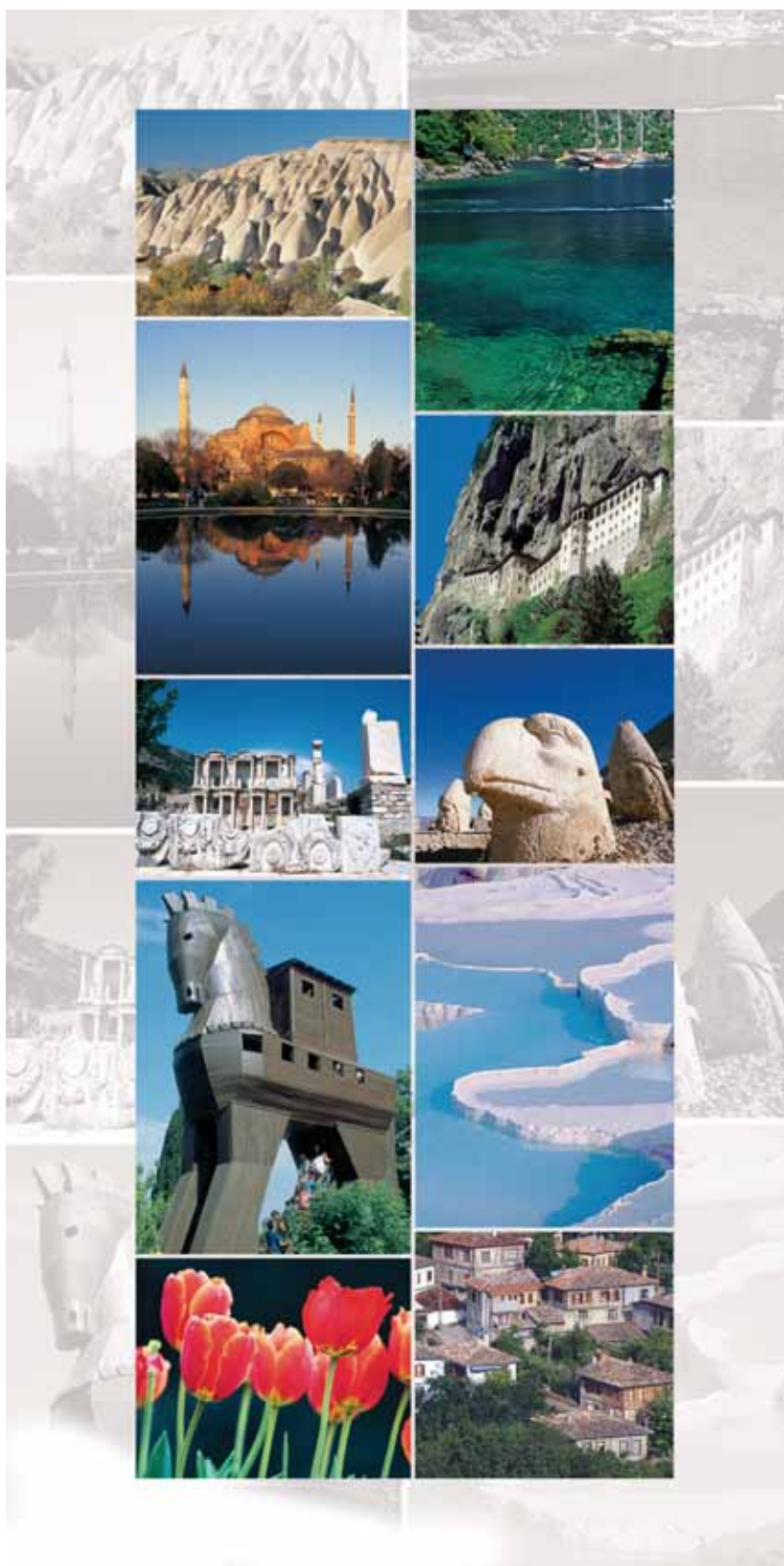
Cape Yason and Its Church

- You have tasted the local Black Sea cuisine with its pitta, fish and local vegetables...
- You have bought hazelnuts, hazelnut products, walking sticks, needle lace trimmed headscarves, or wood burnt engravings...
- You have stayed in one of the boutique hotels that are waiting to provide every comfort during your stay in Ordu...
- You have visited the tree and plant park (Arberotum) in Eskipazar Village...









Cultural Heritage is Fragile

The world's cultural heritage is like a big puzzle. Each monument, each object, is an irreplaceable part of the overall picture which gives us insight into our origins, our development and our lives today. It helps us to understand and appreciate other cultures. Each discovery, each new interpretation adds to the puzzle and makes the picture clearer. We must ensure the protection of every single piece today, so that future generations may have the opportunities to enjoy the puzzle.

Many people are not aware that our cultural heritage is under stress from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and from slower acting processes such as pollution or human actions. Even the most innocent gestures such as collecting ancient pieces of pottery or mosaics as souvenirs have a destructive impact if repeated by thousands. Touching an object of stone, metal or textile leaves traces of grease, acid or sweat on its surface. Climbing a monument wears down the structure underneath and can dismantle it. Writing or engraving names inflicts permanent damage. Strolling around narrow crowded places with bulky bags or backpacks might knock over an object or scratch a mural painting and ruin it. There are countless ways in which one can unknowingly contribute to the destruction of cultural heritage.

In 2020 there will be 1.6 billion visitors per year worldwide. Let us raise awareness of this issue so that we may join together to protect and enjoy the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.

International Organization for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ICCROM)



T.R. MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

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Photos

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Mehmet Hengirmen, Muharrem Şimşek,
Ufuk Duman and Archive of the Ministry of
Culture and Tourism

Print

Başak Matbaacılık ve Tanıtım Hiz. Ltd. Sti.

Tel: 0312 397 16 17 Fax: 0312 397 03 07

Ankara, 2011

For Free Distribution



Ordu VW Beetle Festival