

## Ordu'nun İngilizce Tanıtımı

Area: 6.001 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 830.105 (1990)

Traffic Code: 52

Ordu is the most suitable city of east black sea region by the means of sea tourism. City has sufficient potential for neighbor cities tourism demands by either existing beaches or settlement places interior from shore. Beaches around the Ordu city formed a capacity due to occupy summer demands and occupy daily tourism activities.

Districts: Ordu (center), Akkuş, Aybastı, Çamaş, Çatalpınar, Çaybaşı, Fatsa, Gökçöy, Gülyalı, Gürgentepe, İkizce, Kabadüz, Kabataş, Korgan, Kumru, Mesudiye, Perşembe, Ulubey, Ünye

How to Get

Arrival occupied by road way.

Coach station Tel : (+90-452) 233 17 98

Port Tel : (+90-452) 223 29 27

Where to Visit

## MUSEUMS AND ANCIENT CITIES

### History of OrduPaşaoğluMansionEtnographyMuseum

Ordu museum is located at the provincial center in Selimiye neighbourhood on Taşocak Street. The building which is known as the "Paşaoğlu Konağı" (Paşaoğlu Mansion) is a first class example of civic architecture. It was built by Paşaoğlu Hüseyin Efendi, one of the rich notables of Ordu, in 1896.

The building covers an area of 625 m<sup>2</sup> together with its garden. The stones of the mansion were brought from Ünye, its wood and tiles from Romania and craftsmen from İstanbul were engaged in its construction.

The mansion (konak) which is one of the most beautiful examples of our 19th century civic architecture is a three storey building including the ground floor. The ground floor is arranged as the administrative offices, the first floor as the section of ethnographic materials and the second floor to reflect the characteristics mansion life.

Paşaoğlu mansion was expropriated in 1982 by the General Directorate of Historical Works and Museums of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and its restoration started in 1983. It was inaugurated as Paşaoğlu Konağı and Ethnography Museum on 18 November 1987 when the restoration and display arrangements were completed.

With the restoration of Paşaoğlu mansion and by opening it to public as a museum another one of the rare examples of civic architecture of the Black Sea region that survived from the last century to our times has been saved for the coming generations.

Museum Tel: (+90 – 452) 223 25 96

Open hours to visit: Summer period: 08.30 – 17.30 – Winter period: 08.00 – 16.30

Open days to visit: Everyday except Monday.

## Ancient Cities

Kurul Rock Kurul Rock ancient settlement area is placed on Kurul rock at Bayadı Village, Center County. In this place there are one cistern built by engraving the rock and a vestibule goes down by stairs estimated to be a water way. Beside them there are building ruins and ceramic pieces remains from different periods can be seen on surface.

Cape Yason Cape Yason Natural and Archeological Sit Area in the borders of Çaytepe village Perşembe county, is form of a little peninsula lie towards sea. By means of second degree natural and archeological sit area it taken under protection. On this area a church with garden wall ruin still out stands. Moreover some parts of wall ruins lies all along the sea coast, ancient port and fish breeding pools remained to nowadays.

## RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

### Atik İbrahim Paşa Mosque (Mosque-Center)

As the mosque is located at the center of the city, the mosque is named as the Central Mosque by the local folk and was constructed by the Atik İbrahim Paşa in the year 1080. The first niche of the mosque was constructed in the style of Seljukian Architecture and had stayed at the mosque for long years but however, the niche was removed in 1340 and placed to the Selimiye Mosque. At the same time period, the richly adorned niche constructed with the empiric period architecture from the soft stones had been installed instead of the mentioned niche. The mosque has a single minaret with double minaret balconies.

## HIGHLANDS

In the city nomadic life style is a kind of seasonal life style still keeps its activity nowadays. Çambaşı Plateau declared as an tourism center, Aybastı – Perşembe Plateau, Mesudiye – Keyfalan Plateau, Yeşilce – Topçam Plateaus and Akkuş – Arğın Plateau, furthermore Cüle Plateau, Aydoğan Plateau, are important seasonal recreation areas of Black Sea Region with whether natural beauties or huge settlement capacities.

### Perşembe Highland

Transportation: It is 124 km from Ordu. (Ordu – Fatsa 56 km., Fatsa-Aybastı 50 Km., Aybastı – Perşembe Highland 18 km.) The road is asphalt. There is regular bus transportation between these towns and one can also get minibuses from Tokat, Reşadiye and Aybastı.

Description: The infrastructure of this highland village (elevation 1350 m.) has been completed. This highland village is an important fairground and the view from nearby Karga Hill is one of rare beauty. There are small markets, a green grocer, a butcher, a tea house, restaurant and a post office here.

Accommodation – Food and Drink: Basic necessities can be obtained in the village. There are bed and breakfast inns at Aybastı that provide lodging.

### Keyfalan Highland

Transportation: From Ordu, it is 114 km south to Mesudiye. From Mesudiye the highland of Keyfalan is 20 km. In the summer there is a regular minibus service.

Description: The infrastructure of this highland village is partially in place. There are about 50 houses in the village at 1200 m.



Accommodation – Food and Drink: One may take advantage of the 20-bed lodge provided by the Forestry Service if it is a day trip. Meat and milk products may be purchased from the village residents.

#### Çambaşı Highland

Transportation: It is located within borders of the municipality of Kabadüz 58 km south of Ordu. The road to Kabadüz is asphalt for the first 21 km, the remaining 37 km. is a dirt road. During the tourist season (June-September), there is a minibus service to the village from Ordu.

Description: At 1250 m., the village infrastructure has had some improvements. There is a market, a tea house, a butcher, a restaurant and a mobile health clinic that provides its services to the locals.

Accommodation – Food and Drink: Basic supplies and necessities can be obtained from the local restaurants and markets. There are some bed and breakfast lodgings as well.

### ORNITHOLOGY AREAS

#### Akkuş Island

City: Ordu

Provinces: Perşembe

Surface Area: 2

Altitude: 0 – 20 m

Protection: N/A

Bird Species: It gains important bird areas status with tepeli karabatak (90 pairs) population.

Main Characteristics: rocky coastal islands

Matched category: B1i, B3

### BEACHES

Güzelyalı Beaches at Ordu center county, Kiraz Limanı Locality, Fatsa, Ünye, Gülyalı and Perşembe counties natural beaches...

#### Geography

Typical Black Sea climate dominates Ordu. Winters pass chilly, summers pass tepid. Approximately every months of year is rainy.

#### History

Halip's comes to Black sea region from interior sites of east Anatolia at 2 thousand BC years, settled at mountain sites of region. Ordu lived under dominance of Hittite, Med, Persia, Rome, Byzantine, Seljuklian and Ottoman.

Ordu was take place in the borders of Seljuklian State at the 13th century, enter the dominance of Ottoman dominance at 14th century. Ordu county was and district depended to Trabzon city till 1920 year, at the date of 17 April 1920 by Ordu being center city and Fatsa district used to depend to Canik county depend to Ordu.

#### Don't Leave Without

– Visiting Paşaoğlu mansion and Ethnography Museum,

- Seeing Çambaşı, Keyfalan and Perşembe plateaus and Boztepe hill,
- Eating fish and pitta bread,
- Buying hazelnut and hazelnut products, walking stick, pinked hand – painted kerchief and paintings made by burning,