

Karadeniz



The City of Love, Peace, Friendship





The City of Love, Peace, Friendship

Karadeniz Ereğli





Hello from the city of Love, Peace and Friendship, Karadeniz Ereğli,

I think Karadeniz Ereğli is among the few most special cities in the world with its history and rich cultural heritage. Within this richness lies;

The civilization of Karadeniz Ereğli and the region that dates back to 6500 years,

A great cultural accumulation with its sculptors, painters, writers, politicians, historical figures and artists,

The legends of Hercules, Cerberus and Hell's Mouth Cave,

The first pantomime artist of the world, Krispos,

Being one of the common centers of religions and beliefs,

Its ancestors who made history with the first naval campaign in the War of Independence,

Uzun Mehmet, who changed the fate of the city and the region,

Its natural beauties and being a natural harbor,

Being an industrial city,

Its Ottoman strawberries, rich array of fishes, local hand knotted elpek fabric,

And its hardworking, hospitable people who are conscious of protecting their values.

Yes, that's exactly why I said: " The original colors such as the blue of the sea, the green of the forest and the yellow of the sun are only to be found in Karadeniz Ereğli. To die without seeing Karadeniz Ereğli would be to die with disappointment."


Love, Peace, Friendship, Culture and Arts Festival we organize every year, has vigorous, sophisticated, strong effects that embrace and bring the whole society together in accordance with the meaning of its name. The festival signifies that love, peace and friendship should prevail in this city, making the city gain a very special identity. Karadeniz Ereğli is the center of culture, arts, education, sports and music in the region, not only with this festival but also with its Anchovy Festival, concerts, open-air cinemas, theaters, and events for women, for the disabled as well as for youth and children.

Karadeniz Ereğli is the porthole of Black Sea that opens to the world.

This booklet will help you get to know our city. However, I wish you to see Karadeniz Ereğli on site, experience its beauties and get to know its people.

I greet you with feelings of love, peace and friendship.

Halil POSBIYIK
Mayor of Karadeniz Ereğli



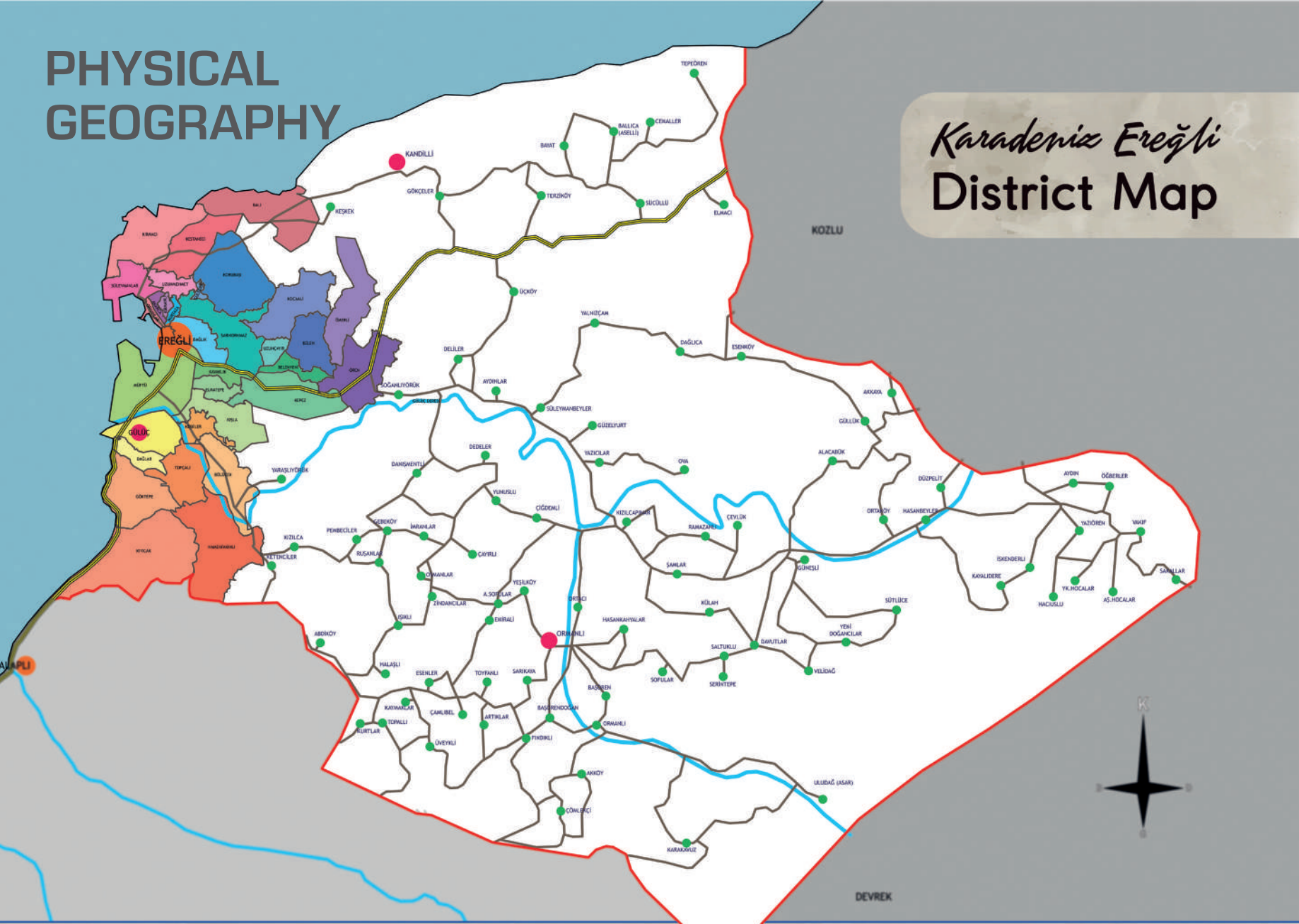
Ereğli, which had been governed by the district governorship since 1869, remained affiliated to Kastamonu and Bolu during that period and gained municipality status in 1880. A total of 176,642 people live in its three towns (Kandilli, Gülüç, Ormanlı), ninety-three villages and thirty-one neighborhoods in the natural geography of 782 square kilometers of Ereğli which became a province of Zonguldak after Zonguldak became a city on April 01, 1924.

Karadeniz Ereğli is 304 kms away from Ankara and 289 kms away from Istanbul, and is the European City of the Western Black Sea Region with its geographical position.



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Karadeniz Ereğli District Map



Distance to Cities

Zonguldak: 47 km - Bartın: 135 km
İstanbul: 282 km - Bolu: 116 km
Ankara: 303 km - Düzce: 67 km
İzmir: 629 km - Karabük: 148 km

Distance to Towns

Alaplı: 13 km - Kozlu: 44 km
Çaycuma: 81 km - Gökçebey: 91 km
Devrek: 63 km - Kilimli: 60 km

The Population of City Center

According to the ABPRS census of 2020, the city center population of Kdz.Ereğli is 176.642.

Karadeniz Ereğli, which is a province of Zonguldak located in the Western Black Sea Region, is positioned between 41 degrees and 51 minutes north latitude and 31 degrees and 25 minutes east longitude. It is surrounded by Devrek district in the east, Zonguldak city center and Kozlu district in the northeast, Black Sea in the west and north, and Alaplı district in the south. Our district, which has a surface area of 782 square kilometers, has hills varying between 200-250 meters in height. The steep slopes descending towards the beaches and the coves on the Black Sea coast and the large and small rivers, ravines (valleys) and the plains between them constitute the distinctive topography of our region.

A large area in the interior region is surrounded by low-lying mountains. The highs known as Aladağlar, which run parallel against the Black Sea, descend towards the coast. Among them, there are natural highs named Orhan Tepe, Kaletepe (Heraklea Hill), Çeştepe (Keşif Hill), Göztepe and Sleeping Beauty.

This rugged physical structure is eroded and splitted by short flowing streams and the waters lower in summer. Among those streams, there are those that had been subjected to mythological narratives as Gavur Stream with the name "Acheron", Kızılıksu as "Sycus" and Gülüç River as "Lycus".

A rainy and temperate climate (Black Sea climate) is dominant in the region in all seasons. Precipitation that is intensified in autumn and spring is usually seen as rain. The annual average temperature is 130 °C, the hottest month is July (41 °C) and the coldest month is February (-10 °C). There are no significant temperature differences between the seasons and between day and night.

The forest, which consists of pinales at higher elevations, broad-leaved plants at lower elevations, and poplar and willow trees along waterfronts, covers the 63% of the total surface area. Undergrowth plants such as bay trees, holy oaks, madrones, black cherry trees, wild pear trees, wild strawberries, blackberries, medlar trees, rowans, rosehip trees, ferns, nettles and rhododendrons complete this green cover.

The names of endemic species (endemic fauna, endemic flora) in the unique natural structure of the region were known in ancient times as heracleum pastinacifolium subsp/incan, heracleum platytaenium, heracleum crenatifolium heracleum platytaenium in the mythological sources.

Our lands covered with forests provide a natural environment for wildlife which it strengthens in terms of species and richness. In addition to wild animals such as brown bears, wild boars, wolves, foxes, deers, roe deers, martens, jackals, rabbits, squirrels and hedgehogs, there are birds such as bats, woodpeckers, wild pigeons, doves, crows, chestnut crows, woodcocks, blackbirds, sparrows and Daracan bird as well as butterfly species called Balkan tiger, Apollo, Caucasian festoon and Bahadır.

Fishes such as carp, black cod and tench are found in the large and small rivers in the region, red spotted trout and red sea bream in the cold waters at high altitudes and horse mackerel, haddock, shad, picarel, anchovy, garpike, red mullet, bonito, gray mullet, small bluefish, bluefish, sea bass, and scorpionfish are caught in the Black Sea coasts. .

In our district in which the natural aggregate was formed in the Paleozoic period about 345-280 million years ago, there are caves that emerged as a result of the carstic formations (Cehennemağzı, İnönü, Göleviç, Alayurt, Güneşli, Dört İler, Fatmakale, İncivezaltı Caves) within this main geological structure as well as rich hardcoal beds which are the products of the Carboniferous Period. These coal seams extending in the direction of Ereğli, Köseağzı, Çamlı, Çavuşağzı, create the western end of the Zonguldak Hardcoal Basin which is the only coking coal basin of our country. The first coalmines of Zonguldak Hardcoal Basin (Çamlı and Kireçlik Coalmines) and the oldest limestone quarries of Anatolia were formed during this geological process.

KARADENİZ EREĞLİ IN LEGENDS



According to the polytheistic belief, Hercules is a demigod-like religious figure since he is known as the symbol of the invincible power of man against nature, and according to mythology, he is a hero who performs the extraordinary and overcomes great difficulties. Hercules, who served humanity by knocking down the dangers and disasters of the nature, was punished by serving the Mycenaean King Eurystheus for twelve years by doing all labour he had asked Hercules to do, as a result of Goddess Hera's malicious attempts and killing his wife and children afterwards. One of these twelve labours called "Labours of Hercules" in mythology, and the most difficult one took place in the Hell's Mouth Caves in Acheron Gorge.

Heracles, who descended to the underworld with his friend Orpheus, where no mortal went and returned, defanged and chained Cerberus, the serpent-tailed beast, the hydra keeper of hell, with Orpheus's enchanting music and made it appear before the King of Mycenae, Eurystheus. Upon the fear of the king who saw the beast Cerberus, Heracles leaves Cerberus to where it belongs, namely the Realm of Hades. The region, which was known as Mariandyn until then, took the name "Heracleia Pontica / Black Sea Heracleia (Hercules' City in the Black Sea)" afterwards.

"The Golden Fleece" and "The Argonauts (Sailors of the Argo)"

The second wife of Athamas, the King Boeotia Ino hatched a plan to make her son the king and to get rid of the children of his first wife Goddess Nephele named Phrixos and Helle, and roasted all of the country's crop seeds so they would not grow. To prevent famine, the queen asked a nearby oracle for assistance as well and convinced the king to sacrifice Phrixos. Before the sacrifice ceremony, a ram with a "golden fleece" was sent over Goddess Nephele's yowling. Phrixos and Helle hopped onto the ram and fled away. But as they were crossing over the Gallipolli Strait Helle fell of the ram and drowned. Phrixos survived all the way to Colchis (Georgia) and sacrificed the ram to Zeus and hanged the golden fleece to a tree.



Jason ve Altın Post (1630)
Jan-Erasmus Quellinus
Prado Ulusal Müzesi - Madrid

Believing that the Golden Fleece belongs to their city, a group of Boetians set sail from Gallos Island in the Aegean Sea and sail towards the Black Sea (Euxenios Podos / Hospitable Sea). These people also known as "Argonauts (Argo Sailors)" because their ships are called "Argo", were the first miners and adventurers

to apply the gravimetric (quantitative analysis) enrichment method in mining, as well as being ktistes (the founding ancestor of the city) who sought a new home for themselves. The Argonauts, who were made up of the famous people of Homeric Period such as Heracles, Orpheus, Jason, Idmon, and Argos, stopped by Mariandynoi (Karadeniz Ereğli) and visited the Acheron Caves, one of the important prophecy centers of the age, and this caused the city's name and destiny to change and the city's fame to spread.



Argo Gemicileri
Hellas Kahramanları
Yazar: Ernst Roenau - Resimleme: W. Russell Flint
Yayıncı: Philip Lee Warner (1912) - Londra

HISTORIC PROCESS

First Owners of The Region

According to the findings obtained at the end of the thirty-day archaeological excavation work carried out by Prof. Dr. Turan Efe in Ovaköy Yassıkaya Cave between September-October 2000, the history of the region dates back to the second end of the First Bronze Age and the beginning of the third period of the Early Bronze Age (2500 - 2200 BC). It is stated that the pottery and earthenware found are similar to the “Ezero” culture’s and if the characteristics of this culture went on until two thousand years, they may be related to the “Kaskian” tribes.

According to historical information, although the first owner of the region, Mariandynis (Caucones) gave the region its name as Mariandynoi/Cauconita, they could not establish a political authority in the historical process.

Phrygians, who settled in Anatolia in the 13th century BC, ended the sovereignty of the Hittite Empire in 700 BC and added Zonguldak to their land as well as its region. After the subversion of the Phrygian Kingdom by the Cimmerians in 676 BC, first the Cimmerians and then the Scythians reigned Zonguldak (Sandrake) and its region between 670 BC and 630 BC, and in 580 BC the regions’s lands remained within the borders of the Lydian State.

In the excavation made by the excavation team consisting of Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Archeology faculty members Dr. Hamza EK MEN, Gülden ÖZAKALI EK MEN, Ali GÜNEY and the students of the department students in Alacabük Village İnönü Cave in May 2019 revealed the cultural position of the region between approximately 4500-1000 BC (6500-3000 years ago). Important clues about the culture and findings of five cultural stratums were obtained. Animal bones that were unearthed as a result of these archaeological studies are now being studied by Harvard University Faculty Member Dr. Benjamin ARBURKCLE.





Independent Period of Heracleia Pontica and After



An illustration of the city of Heracleia Pontike

Colonists of Doris, Megaria and Boeotia origin, who had settled in the region called Ionia on the shores of the Aegean Sea in 1000 BC, then settled on the Maryandian shores, a natural harbor of the Black Sea since the 7th century BC, and established the Heracleia Pontica site in 550 BC. The tyrant of Heracleia Pontica, Clearchos, after institutionalizing the dynasty of his family, connected the piers of Tiejion (Filyos), Sesamos (Amasra), Kromna (Kurucaşile), Kytoros (Gidoros) to the tyranny of Heracleia Pontica. He established colonies affiliated to the tyranny of Heracleia Pontica in settlements named Apollonia-Thynia (an ancient settlement on the Black Sea coast), Karpeia, Kallatis (Mangalia city in Romania), Chersonesos (Ukraine) and Taurike (an ancient settlement in the south of the Crimea Peninsula).

Persians, who included the Anatolian lands in their borders in 545-547 BC, made an agreement with some local administrators in Anatolia and formed administrations under Persian satraps. One of

these administrations was the site of Heracleia Pontica.

Macedonian Emperor Alexander the Great, who occupied the Anatolian lands between 334 BC and 333 BC, married Roxana, one of the daughters of Oxyartes, the Persian Satrap of Bactria in 324 BC. He made Denys, the tyrant of Heracleia Pontica who remained neutral in the Macedonian-Persian war, marry to Roxana's sister Amastris. After the marriage, Denys, the Tyrant of Heracleia Pontica, changed the government of Heracleia Pontica. He became the "king" and his wife Amastris became the "queen".

When Denys, the king of Heracleia Pontica died in 306 BC, Queen Amastris had taken over the government and in 301 BC she married the Thracian King Lisimakhos, one of Alexander's successors. The friendship between the Kingdom of Heracleia Pontica and the Kingdom of Thrace that had started with this marriage ended in 300 BC when Lisimakhos left Heracleia Pontica and Queen Amastris. Queen Amastris who lost her trust in the public and in her stepsons II. Clearque and II. Oxyathés due to the changes in her private life, had left the reign of Heracleia Pontica to her stepsons and settled in Sesamos (Amasra) and changed the name of this city to "Amastris". After the rulers of Heracleia Pontica, who were disturbed by the development of the city of Amastris, killed their stepmother Queen Amastris in 286 BC, the Thracian King Lisimakhos, who came to Heracleia Pontica in 285 BC, had Heracleia Pontica rulers executed and appointed Heraclite as tyrant to the city's administration. The people of the region, who had rebelled against the oppressive reign of Tyrant Heraclite accepted the protection of the Pontus Kingdom in 279 BC.

Roman Empire Period

The independent Heracleia Pontica rule that made an agreement with the Roman rulers in the war between the Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Pontus, which started in 88 BC with the entry of the Roman army into Anatolia, later cooperated with Pontus King Mithridates the Sixth. Thereupon, the city, which was besieged by the Roman army in 72 BC, surrendered to the Romans in 70 BC.

During this period, a pontarch (governor) with special imperial powers was appointed to Heracleia Pontica, which was within the provinces of "Pontiaki Paralia" and then "Bitnia-Pontus", and the site was given the authority to "coin money".



Do you know that the philosopher Heraclides Ponticus, known to have been born in 390 BC in Karadeniz Ereğli (Heraclea Pontica), was the first thinker and astronomer to put forward the idea that "the Earth rotates around its axis"?

Byzantine Empire Period

After the Roman Empire had splitted in 395 BC, Heracleia Pontica within the borders of Eastern Rome was incorporated into the Byzantine Empire which had been dominant in this geography in 476 BC. The metropolis (main city) status was given to the city during Roman Empire's reign in this period. Heracleia Pontica which was connected to the themas (thema, local government area) of "Honorias", "Opsikion" and "Bucallerion" was incorporated into Trapezus (Trabzon) Empire in 1204-1205 as a result of the disintegration of the Byzantine Empire in the 13th century, and to Nicomedia (Iznik) Empire in 1214. With the collapse of the Latin Empire in 1261 Constantinople (Istanbul) was added to Byzantine Empire.

Turkish-Islamic Sovereignty Period

There are different explanations in various printed sources about the entry of the region under Turkish-Islamic rule. According to some sources, after Sultan Orhan Bey (1324-1360) had conquered Pontorato (Karadeniz Ereğli) and absorbed it into the Ottoman lands in 1327, Seyyid Nasrullah Efendi (Prophet's descendant) and his friends, who were known as the Colonizer Turkish Dervishes in history, settled in "Bender-i Erekli" (Karadeniz Ereğli).

According to another source, Bender-i Erekli became a colony of the Genoese who dominated the Black Sea, after joining the borders of the Seljuk Empire in 1337 during the reign of Gazi Çelebi. Within the

Over time the Byzantine Empire whose authority was shaken both inside and outside, had to make a commercial agreement with the Liguria community of the Duchy of Genoa, located in Genoa, Italy. Within the framework of this agreement, one of the Officium Gazzaria colonies that had been established in the port cities of Anatolia by the Genoese who formed the Ligurian community, was formed in Heracleia Pontica. As the Byzantine-Genoa friendship was broken by the Byzantine Empire in the 1340s, Byzantine rulers agreed with the Venetians who were the commercial rivals of the Ligurian community while the Ottoman State agreed with the Genoese.

Ottoman-Genoese friendship that had begun in 1350, the Ligurian community of Genoa left the city to the Ottoman Empire in 1360.

Bender-i Erekli (Karadeniz Ereğli) was remembered by the Ottoman rulers when needed. The cut stone blocks required for the Rumeli Fortress, the construction of which had begun during the siege of Istanbul, were obtained from the dismantled walls of our city.

In 1843, the Second Redif Inspectorate's Depot Center which was one of the warehouse centers of the redif forces (reserve forces, auxiliary units) created as a result of the restructuring of the Ottoman army was established in Bender-i Erekli (Ereğlü).

Ereğlü (Ereğli) Shipyards and Shipyard Ownership: 18th Century

After being absorbed by the Ottoman Empire, Ereğlü which supplied firewood and construction timber to Istanbul as well as to some settlements in the Black Sea, became known for the shipyards affiliated to Tersane-i Amire that made ships for the Ottoman Navy, and for the galleons built in those shipyards after the 18th century. According to official records, a total of "24" galleons were built for the Ottoman Navy in Ereğlü shipyards.

In this century, when the Ottoman Empire lost its authority in the provinces, local authorities were passed into the hands of feudal lords called "ayan" (the city's notables and elites). In this process, the "ayans" nicknamed Ali Molla and Hacı İsmailoğlu had been influential in Ereğlü and in its region with their economic and political power and are important historical figures.

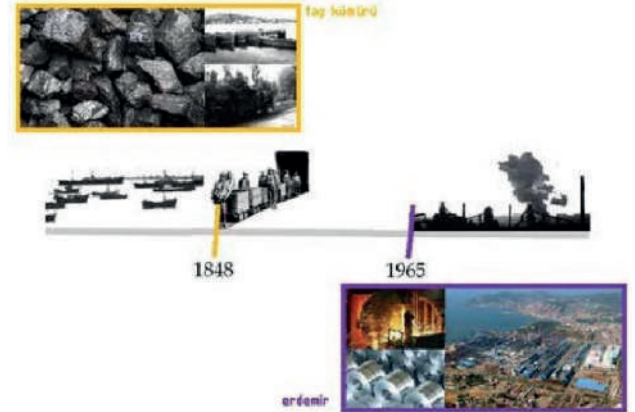
Coalmining Period: November, 08, 1829 / 1848 – Present

The most important event of this period is the discovery of hard coal by Uzun Mehmet in the Ereğlü Köseağzi region on the 8th of November, 1829 and the start of coal production in 1848. With the start of coal production, Ereğlü became the focus of attention of the imperialist states and the production quarries in the

region passed into the hands of foreign miners as well as the local enterprises in cooperation with them. The economic occupation that had begun on this date was turned into a political occupation with the Mondros Agreement seventy years later.

About Coal Production in the Hard Coal Basin

The coking coal beds of our country are located within the borders of Zonguldak city. During history, many different governances had been dominant in the coal basin. In every governance period, public units named “Basin Directorate or Mining Directorate” were founded in the district which was an important production area, and the established coal production companies were called “Ereğlü”, “Heraclée”, “Bender-i Ereklı” (Société Ottomaned’ Heraclée / Charbonnages Réunionesd’ Heraclée).



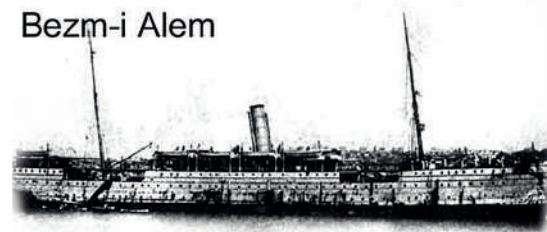
WORLD WAR ONE (1914-1918) AND TURKISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1919-1923) PERIOD

The ships named Bahr-i Ahmer, Bezm-i Alem and Mithat Paşa, which brought ammunition and food to the Ottoman army fighting on the Sarıkamış front, were bombed and sunk by Russian warships off Ereğli-Kandilli on the 7th of November, 1914.

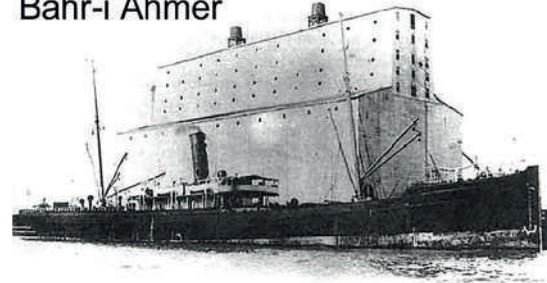
Ereğli Countrywide Resistance Organization

One of the resistance organizations established in Anatolia against the enemy occupations in accordance with the Mondros Agreement signed on the 30th of October 1918 at the end of World War One is the Ereğli Countrywide Resistance Organization. Founded in October 1919 under the chairmanship of Mayor Akmanoğlu Raşit Bey, the organization included persons such as Nimet Efendi, Cöbekoğlu Hakkı, Evvel Zaman Hakkı, Hüseyin Ustaoglu Nazif, Hacı Eyüp, Hacı Eşref, Cibiroğlu Hacı Musa, Halil Ağa, Sarımsakçızade Nazif, Haliloğlu Ali Rıza, Karamahmutoğlu Mehmet, Müftü Mehmet Efendi. After Ereğli and its region had been occupied by the French on the 8th of June 1920, the invaders had to leave Ereğli on the 18th with the determined struggle of the people and militia forces led by Ereğli Countrywide Resistance Organization.

Bezm-i Alem



Bahr-i Ahmer



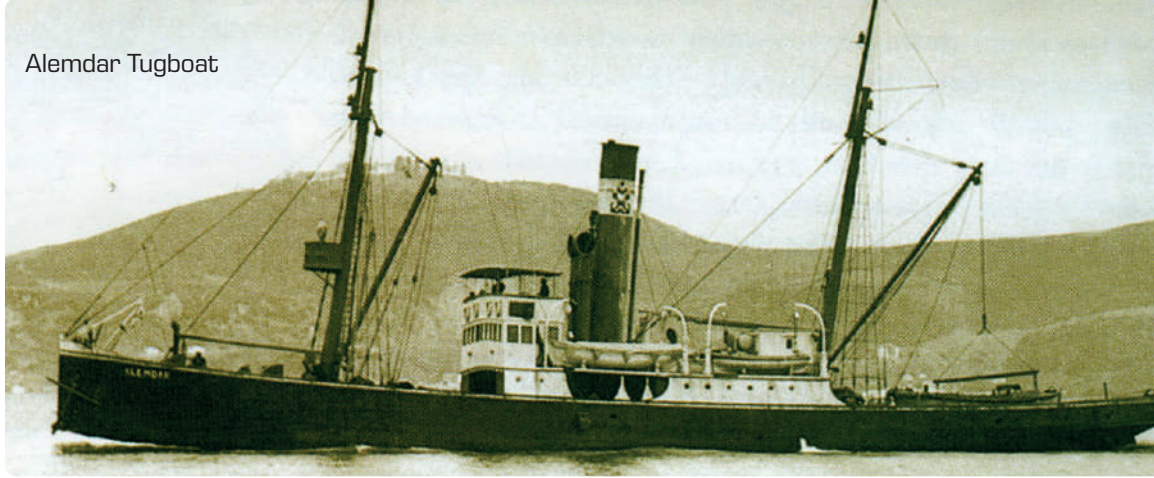
Mithat Paşa



Alemdar Incident

The hijacking of the ship Alemdar to join the Turkish revolutionaries on the 23-24th of January 1921, and the clash of the Alemdar crew with the soldiers in the C-27 type French gunboat is the only armed struggle that took place at the sea during the National War of Independence.

After this event in which Recep Kahya had become the first naval martyr, the warships of the French navy waiting off the coast of Ereğli had to leave our city on February 02-03, 1921. After this event, the Naval Transport Command was established in Ereğli on April 17, 1921.



Alemdar Tugboat

REPUBLIC PERIOD

With Zonguldak becoming a province on April 01, 1924, the economic structure of Karadeniz Ereğli which is a district of Zonguldak, consisted

of seasonal vegetable and fruit production, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest products and of the coal enterprises in the Kandilli region.

Kireçlik- Kandilli (Armutçuk) Coalmines

In order to operate the coal mines in the region, the Republican administration had first established the Kireçlik Coalmines Incorporated Company in 1926 with the capital from Türkiye İş Bank,

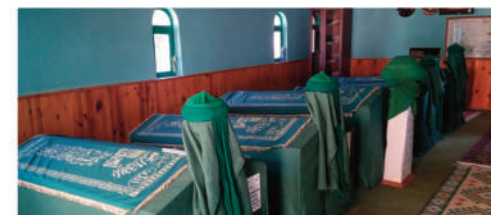
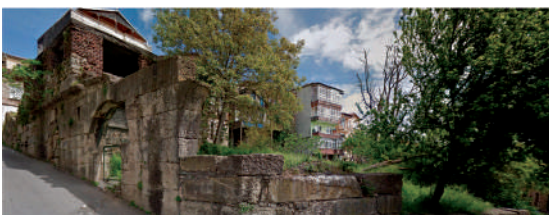
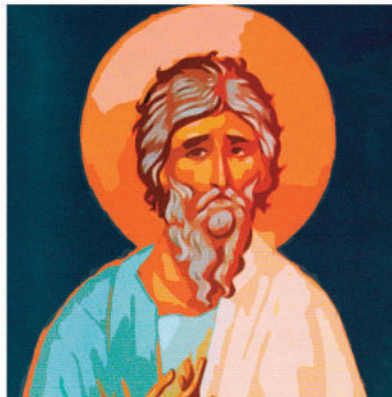
then this production area was named Kandilli or Armutçuk, and were attached to the headquarters named Ereğli Coal Enterprises (EKİ), Turkish Coal Enterprises and Turkey Hard Coal Institution respectively.

Ereğli Iron and Steel Plants T.A.Ş. (ERDEMİR)

Ereğli Iron and Steel Plant, the foundation of which had been laid in 1961 and started production on May 15, 1965, is the first flat steel factory of our country. ERDEMİR, which made one of the biggest

ports of our country and of the Black Sea in 1998, was privatized in 2006 and was sold to OYAK.

HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND TOURISTIC VALUES



Kaletepe (Heracleia Hill, Karadeniz Ereğli Castle)

This natural elevation which is approximately 150-200 meters above the sea level, is one of the hills surrounding our city. In the historical process, it was taken into the city walls by the settled civilizations. According to sources, during the tyranny of Heracleia Pontica (4th century BC), the city's acropolis was built on this hill. In the castle there is an open cistern in the form of a rhomboid bounded by a square-planned main tower and massive towers connected to it by fortification walls. The southeast tower stands with a wide cleft, but the northeast tower and the northwest end tower/wall cannot be seen due to dense trees and bushes. The most important reason why the artifacts from the ancient period could not survive is that Heracleia was completely looted during the siege when the Romans dominated the city in 70 BC. Although the exact date of construction of Ereğli Castle is not known, it is dated to the Byzantine period based on the construction technique and the inscription on the city walls. In addition, the castle was also used by the Genoese and Ottomans.



Kdz.Ereğli Castle

Defense Structure of the City: Walls and Gates

Karadeniz Ereğli is a multi-layered city that had hosted different civilizations for centuries by its sheltered location with a natural harbor. Despite the archaeological and architectural remains that were substantially lost under the modern urban settlement, the castle and city walls which have partly survived are the most important witnesses of the city's glorious history.

The defense structures of Ereğli consist of the city walls that were built to form a closed ring in harmony with the topography, and of a castle overlooking the bay. The surviving parts of the defense structures of Ereğli which were exposed to rebellions and sieges for a period of approximately 2500 years, destroyed and repaired for many times belong to the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. Ereğli Fortification Wall System that is of approximately 2.86 km long, surrounds an area of 0.42 km². The city walls also define the city's borders and gates and these gates made up the main transportation axis of the city in the old period.

There are three door arches that have survived from the remains of the city walls that are known to belong to the Byzantine Period in the history of Ereğli: Horse Gate, Kız Kapısı (Girl's Gate) and Kaneri Gate.

Horse Gate

In ancient period, Heracleia's harbor basin was surrounded by a breakwater and quay walls. Today, different materials and construction techniques belonging to the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods can be observed on the Ereğli coastal walls. The gate called the "Horse

Kız Kapısı (Girl's Gate)

The arched passage in this gate which is known as the 'Girl's Gate' in the north of the city and that gave its name to the street where it is located, has not survived. The use of collected materials and

Kaneri Gate

The city gate in the south is called the 'Kaneri Gate' and is located in the bazaar area. The Kaneri Gate was portrayed as an arched passage in Laurens' engraving which he calls the 'main entrance to Heracleia'.



Gate" by the people of Ereğli is thought to be the seawalls of the city. In Laurens' engraving, the coastal walls and the staircase here were portrayed. Today, the stairs located in approximately the same place is used to descend to the sea level.

construction techniques from different periods stand out in the tower that has survived.

Looking at the remains of the wall which is now buried in the rising ground and compressed by the surrounding structures, it is difficult to imagine that one of the main gates of the city was once located here.

Heraclius Sarayı

It belongs to the Hellenistic-Roman-Byzantine period and is located in Akarca Mahallesi, Dikili Street. The building was built with a meticulous workmanship using large cut stone blocks. It is still an ancient building. According to the sources, there are various archaeological remains around this ancient building that was used as a public building belonging to the ancient Heracleia Pontica settlement. The building has two walls and window openings in the arched entrance door on these walls, and it is in ruins.



Göztepe Necropolis Area

This elevation is one of the important natural symbols of the city and dominates the coast which is a natural harbor as well as the city center (Müftü district). According to sources, on this hill was the necropolis (burial grave, cemetery) of Heracleia Pontica and

the burials of Seyyit Nasrullah Efendi, one of the colonizer Turkish dervishes and his comrades. Since Seyyit Nasrullah Efendi was guiding the ships with a lantern on this hill, the hill was named as the Observation Hill.

Ölüce Lighthouse

Located in Kırmacı District and consisting of a lighthouse and a single-storey masonry structure, Ölüce Lighthouse is one of the oldest lighthouses of our country. The lighthouse has been in service since 1863. Ölüce Cape, which has the feature of being a natural harbor is of great importance for being a resting place for the sailors sailing to the Black Sea. The tower height of this lighthouse in "Baba Cape", which is 78 meters above sea level, is 9 meters. Ölüce Lighthouse flashes twice within ten seconds and introduces itself to sailors.



Lighthouse Tower and ve Tumulus: Çeştepe (Scout Hill)

Within this natural elevation which is involved in the Law On Forbidden Military Zones and Security Zones No. 2565, there are the remains of a "lighthouse tower" and a "tumulus". In addition, in the work titled "Argonautika (The Epic of the Argonauts)" by the poet Apollonios of Rhodes, it is stated that under the hill called Acherusian Tumulus, there are the burials of the seer Idmon among the Argonauts, and the helmsman of the Argo ship, Tiphys. This hill, which attribute Karadeniz Ereğli the importance of being a natural harbor was named "Scout Hill" for a period because it was built as a lighthouse to guide the sailors, and as Çeştepesi because it was also used as a threshing place during threshing time due to being a windy hill. The lighthouse tower, which bears the traces of the Hellenistic Period was built on a square foundation with materials such as cutoff block stones, thick mortar rubbles and bricks, and is ten meters high. Under the structure known as the lighthouse, there is a tumulus of fifty meters in length, which can be visited, built with neat cutoff stones.

Aqueducts (Balı Aqueducts)

The water equipment and installation made for the water requirement of Heracleia Pontica starts from the Çivdirik Hill and reaches the city by passing through the settlements of Keskin, Balı

and Kestaneci. The surviving pieces of the installation consisting of large cutoff stones and that is approximately sixteen kilometers long are within the borders of Balı District.



Byzantine Church

Located in Orhanlar District, Orhanlar Street in the city center, this structure has the characteristics of a Byzantine church and is in ruins. As a result of the initiatives of the Ereğli Municipality, the

church which has a private property status, has been included in the scope of the construction repair project on immovable cultural assets by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

CAVES

CEHENNEMAĞZI CAVES (HELL'S MOUTH CAVES)



It is the common and general name of the three caves (Church Cave, Heraclius Cave, Ayazma Cave) lined up side by side in the ravine formed by the stream which was later named Ayazma Brook, Gavur Brook, Limanbaşı Brook that was called Acheron River in mythological and historical sources.

It is also known as the Acheron Caves because it is located in the Acheron Ravine, and as the Caves of Heraclius, as it is the subject and venue of Heraclius' war with Cerberus, and the Caves of Prophecy, as it is the place where the seers of the Apollon prophecy centers stop by and prophesize.

The basement rock structure of the Cehennemağzı Caves which are formed by the hardening of molten rocks as a result of air contact

Heraclius Cave

This cave which has a narrow entrance on the slope about 8-10 meters above the road is referred to as "Specus Acherusia (Acheron Cave)" and "Specus Hercules (Heraclius Cave)" in foreign printed sources.

The cave is 11 meters below the entrance level and includes an area of 60 meters in length and 8-24 meters in width. There are two columns, one large and the other small, and a lake with a depth of about 4 meters in the middle. The cave wall on the right side of the cave entrance is covered with dripstones. Due to the water dripping from the ceiling during the formation process, it is

within the layers near the earth, is formed by the extrusive that cool and harden with the eruption of igneous rocks near the surface.

Due to this natural formation (hardening of the rock in which the cave is located), Cehennemağzı Caves are included in the "volcanic caves" type of the "primary caves" group. Among them, Heraclius Cave is an "active cave", Church Cave is a "semi-active cave", and Ayazma Cave is a "fossil cave".

These caves, which had been included in the scope of the "Belief Tourism Project" in 1996 were put into service in 2000 with the proposal of the project called "Cehennemağzı Caves in Mythology-Raif TOKEL" presented to the Ministry of Tourism in 1994 by the Zonguldak Provincial Directorate of Tourism.

also known as "Dımdım Cave" in villagism.

This cave is one of the entrance ways to the underground and is accepted as the home of the god of the underworld Hades according to mythology. It has also been the subject and place of fight between the demigod Heraclius and the monster dog Cerberus who was protecting the house of Hades.

According to Doric mythology, the hardest of the twelve labors accomplished by the demigod Heraclius took place in the Hell's Mouth Caves that is one of the houses of the underworld god Hades.





Church Cave

Consisting of a 33 meters x 15 meters hall parallel to the land, this cave has an entrance of 18 meters wide and 3 meters high. The apsis on the left side of the entrance door, the steps that gradually ascend slightly off the ground in front of the apsis and the alcoves indicate that the cave was used as a place of worship.

In addition, the floor of the cave is granolithic floor with mosaics, one of the oldest known examples of Christian art. An abstract and simple expression consisting of plantal patterns such as branches, leaves as well as geometric shapes are dominant in the "opus signum signinum" and "opus sectila" type mosaics embroidered with black, yellow, blue, green and red tiles on a white background. The tomb in front of the

alcove to the right of the entrance is said to have belonged to Nicholas.

The sarcophagus lids, tombstones and the steles found in the immediate vicinity of the cave reinforce the view that these caves are catacombs. Caves, which were among the secret places of worship of the first Christians in the years when Christianity was forbidden, have a special and sacred place, meaning and importance for Christians.

The fact that Hell's Mouth Caves were among the places visited by St. Andreas who was appointed to spread Christianity especially in northwest Anatolia, is related to the fact that these caves were used as the first secret place of worship.

The Golden Fleece and the Sailors of Argo (Argonauts)

The Golden Fleece is the fleece of the ram that rescued the sacrificial children of Athamas, king of Boeotia and fled away, and is in the land of Colchis (Georgia coasts). The adventurers known as Argo Sailors

(Argonauts), who sailed to the sea to bring the Golden Fleece back, had visited the sacred Hell's Mouth Caves, making the city's name heard and its fame spread.

Ayazma Cave

This cave which takes its name from the lake/water (ayazma: holy water) inside, is the third and the last cave in the cove. The total length of the Ayazma Cave is 103 meters, with a 70-meter wide entrance two meters below the road level. The cave which has two halls; one large (60x 35m) and the other small (30x14 and 25m),

is covered by a lake with a depth ranging from 50 centimeters to 1 meter.

In the hall on the left side of this cave which is stated to be used as a cistern in some printed sources, classical music concerts are held in the festivals organized by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality.



İNÖNÜ CAVE

Until recently, information on the history of Karadeniz Ereğli dated back to 2500 BC. However, in the new excavations carried out in the İnönü Cave located within the borders of Alacabük Village, new findings have been found indicating that the history of the district has a history of 6,500 years. In the studies carried out in İnönü Cave, it was detected that there were five cultural layers: The findings in the first structural layer were dated to the Middle Ages. The findings and remains in the second structural layer revealed exciting results regarding the existence of the tribes of Balkan origin. In the third structural layer, remains closely related to the Hittite Empire were found for the first time. Wooden floors were exposed, and tools and weapons made of bronze were found. The findings in the fourth structural layer are closely related to the Early Bronze Age. The fifth structural layer is the last cultural layer on the bedrock and the findings obtained there date back to the Chalcolithic Age.

When all the findings and the remains are examined, it is seen that a social identity with land and sea connection had existed 6,500 years ago.



MUSEUMS

KARADENİZ EREĞLİ MUSEUM



The Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, the first official museum of the province was built in the 1870s by Abdülhamit the Second. It serves in a building known as Halil Pasha Mansion in the region, which was built by Ereğlilili Halil Pasha Karamahmutoğlu, one of the flag lords of Abdülhamit. Registered in 1981, the mansion was restored to be used as a museum in 1996 and opened on the 1st of August, 1998. The building which is estimated to have been built on the foundations of an old church is an example of 19th century Ottoman civil architecture, but in the outer parts of the mansion there are architectural structures (collected/sipolyene materials) collected from arcaic structures. The masonry type building on Yalı Street consisting of three floors above the ground floor includes a plan with a middle sofa.

Archaeological artifacts consisting of marble tomb steles, figured marble column heads, glass vessels, jewelry, various metal works, oil lamps and figures are exhibited on the floors of the museum. Terracotta amphoras, collections of Lydian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Abbasid, Umayyad, Sassanid, Artuqid, Seljukisn and Ottoman coins, various men's and women's clothing, local "elpek" weaving fabrics and yarns, weaving tools, cloths such as handkerchiefs, bindles, coverlets, weapons, seals, tobacco related items, rosaries, clocks, kitchen utensils, measuring and weighing instruments and local ethnographic works consisting of manuscripts, maps, old Ereğli photographs, kitchen tools such as pots and pans and weapons of copper. The last floor of the museum was furnished in accordance with the Ottoman Period, and on the floor organized as a museum-house, there is a living room, a guest room, daily room and a bedroom, respectively.



In the garden of the museum there are column capitals, column trunks and ground tables, various architectural pieces, tombs from the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods and the mausoleum of the pantomime artist Crispos. The sarcophagus of Heraclides, the Thracian horse stele, the pedimented burial steles with inscriptions, heads of lions and rams

and acanthus flower leaves patterns on the Ionic and Corinthian style column capitals as well as reliefs, columns, column trunks, ground tables that belong to mythological figures like Pan, Eros, Satyr, Aphrodite, Dionysos and Karamanid tombstones and Islamic origin tomb heads are the archaeological values that must be seen at the garden.



The Epitaph on the Krispos Monument

“The graves are the men’s last houses and last walls. They are more faithful to the bodies than houses. What left from them are the tears and immortal inheritance of the dead until eternity. After the sleep of death, your body will never be taken back. This is a city of calm. The solid, eternal retiring abode and eternal home keeping and concealing naked.

What is this grave and who lies here? A monument worthy of the hate of victories won in life. The sign of stone and earth, the gravestones of the dead.

With silent letters you speak of the deads. After destroying and wasting his body, which man’s name given this area? The man was Krispos from the spike carrying (means giving fertility and life) river Nile of Egypt, lies beneath this monument. He was the man who won the first victory wreath of a swirling tragedy. The world was amazed by this pantomime, praised him and saw in him the gold blossom of the theater. His shining charm expired in his twenty ninth year at an unexpected moment and manner.”



KARADENİZ EREĞLİ MUNICIPALITY CITY MUSEUM

Among the items that make up the historical city center of the district, the immovable named "Cabirođlu Mansion" located in Ressay Osman Zeki Oral Street in Akarca District was expropriated in 2011 to be used as Karadeniz Eređli Municipality City Museum and in the same year the project file named "Karadeniz Eređli Municipality City Museum" was presented to "KTB General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums", "Karadeniz Eređli Museum", "Union of Historical Cities", "Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of Environmental and Cultural Values (ÇEKÜL)" as well as to the Western Black Sea Development Agency (BAKKA) in 2013. The project was opened to the public on December 2, 2014 under the name "Karadeniz Eređli Municipality City Museum" in collaboration with the Western Black Sea Development Agency, Union of Historical Cities, ÇEKÜL Foundation, Karabük Cultural Heritage Preservation Board and Karadeniz Eređli Municipality.

The building known as the Cibirođlu Mansion in the region, was built in the 19th century by Greek masters as cross planned. Architecturally, the ground floor of the three-storey masonry building includes a long hall called "courtyard" which also provides the entrance to the building located in the area paved with neat red stones, rooms used as a soup kitchen (kitchen), cellar (warehouse), and wooden stairs connecting to the middle floor. The middle and upper floors have wood carpets and there are four rooms on each. In general, there are hearths/fireplaces in the west-facing rooms of the building and alcoves (shelves) in the east, while the upper floor ceiling has wooden adornments.

Inside the building there are; the Heracles Hall, Heracleides Hall, three decks called Uzun Mehmet Hall, a small hall called Temel KARAMAHMUT Mini Movie Theater, the Clearchus Room

(Karadeniz Eređli and Terrain Research Center and Memnon's Library), Seyfi ONAT Room, Nevriye-Yılmaz ERHAL Room, Yaman CİVAN Room, Muhittin DİKMEN Corner, Demirci Dede Corner and next to it the information desk called Argo Ship, Uzun Mehmet Corner (miner), neoclassicist art named "women kneading and rolling dough", "henna night", "elpek cloth loom and lady weaving silk cloth" as well as objects, tools, materials and artifacts from past to the present and there are illustrated information boards promoting the natural, historical and cultural values of Karadeniz Eređli.

On November 8, 2019, Karadeniz Eređli Municipality City Museum was awarded the "Implementation Award" by the Union of Historical Cities in the Contest to Encourage Cultural Heritage Conservation Projects and Implementations.

*"From Past to Present, From Present to Future
Kdz. Eređli Municipality City Museum"*

It serves with its motto.



BATHS

There are three baths registered as immovable cultural property in the city center. These are Bozhane Bath, Aliğa Bath, Family Bath.

Aliğa Bath

Aliğa Bath which was restored and put into service by the General Directorate of Foundations, provides service between 07.00 and 23.00. It also serves women between 09:00 and 22:00 on Tuesdays.

Bozhane Bath

Restoration works proceed in order to be put into service by the General Directorate of Foundations.

Family Bath

Our Municipality has taken the necessary steps to include the ruined bath in the scope of the repair of immovable cultural assets by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.



The Only Naval Hero of The Liberation War





Ketencilerden Tahir) fearlessly risking death for their homeland, set out from the port of Ereğli to go to Trabzon on the morning of January 27, 1921, in accordance with the directive sent by the Kastamonu Regional Commander Muhittin Pasha.

However, as a result of being traced by the Allied Powers Supreme Military Command, they were captured by the C-27 gunboat of the French navy at Baba Cape, and the crew was captured and brought to the port of Zonguldak. After the frisk, 4 armed soldiers under the command of Captain Tilly were taken up to Alemdar and the ship left the port of Zonguldak, accompanied by the same Gunboat (C-27), to be delivered to the Allied Powers Supreme Military Command in Istanbul.

The heroic Alemdar crew would not accept captivity and thought, "Die, but do not be a prisoner!" They made their escape plans on the way. When the ship reached the shores of Ereğli, the heroic sailors who took action with a signal from the captain, counteracted the French soldiers and took their weapons after a short struggle. With the captain standing to the sea route towards Ereğli, the C-27 Gunboat saw that Alemdar is returning to Ereğli and started chasing the ship and tried to stop Alemdar with machine guns and cannon shots. From that moment on, the only naval battle of the War of Independence began between Alemdar and the C-27 Gunboat.

In the armed conflict that broke out between the soldiers of the C-27 French gunboat and the crew of the Alemdar Tugboat, the helmsman Recep Kâhya, who was holding the helm on the open bridge was shot



Alemdar Ship which made history with its contributions to the War of Independence with the things the heroic and patriotic crew had done to join the Turkish Revolutionaries, has its name written in history in letters of gold.

During the First World War, the Alemdar Tugboat which was seized in 1914 and joined to the fleet of the Ottoman Maritime Lines Administration (Seyr-i Sefain İdaresi), was under the control of the Allied Powers.

The patriotic mariners (Second Engineer Üsküdarlı Osman, Third Engineer Trabzonlu Hikmet, Boatswain Üsküdarlı Ali Reis, Helmsman Trabzonlu Rifat Reis, Helmsman Rizeli Recep Kâhya, Stoker Göreleli Yusuf, Camarot Erzincanlı Salih) smuggled the Alemdar Tugboat on the night of January 23, 1921 which was anchored in Istanbul Kuruçeşme, in order to help the Turkish Revolutionaries during National Independence War and sailed to the Black Sea.

The sailors who had told the occupying ships patrolling the Bosphorus that they were going to help a ship that was sinking in the Black Sea, left the Bosphorus and reached Ereğli on January 24, 1921 after a difficult journey. They were welcomed enthusiastically by the military and civil servants and by the national crew in Ereğli.

Alemdar's food and fuel need were fulfilled by the members of the Ereğli Countrywide Resistance Organization led by Nimet Hoca. The missing personnel is chosen by the Harbor Master Captain Nazmi Bey. 12 heroic sailors from Ereğli (Caferoğlu Hasan, Toftaoğlu Yakup, Çirakların Hilmi, Çekirgeoğlu İsmail, Topatlıoğlu Fikri, Karabit Tevfik, Kirmanlı'dan İstanbullu Reşat, Hacı Yakup'un Tahsin, Kozlu'dan Tahsildar Hasan, Merkezden İstanbullu Ömer, Ortaköy'den Şaban,



in the chest and became a martyr. Recep Kâhya is the first and only naval martyr of our War of Independence. There were also three wounded in Alemdar: Ketencilerden Tahir was wounded in the chest, İstanbullu Ömer was wounded in three places, and Ortaköylü Şaban was wounded in the head.

When the gunshots began to be heard from Ereğli, the Militia Forces who immediately took position in the trenches under the old hospital as well as the young people from Bozhane, who sailed the sea with boats to join the war, fusilladed from land and sea when the ships turned Baba Cape. The French Gunboat C-27 who missed the Alemdar Tugboat could only bomb Ereğli hospital.

The French, who had given two dead, three wounded five prisoners in the armed fight one of whom was the commander, anchored in Ereğli on the 28th of January 1921, this time with stronger ships in order to recapture the Alemdar Tugboat. Afterwards, the French sent a threatening and intimidating note to Zonguldak Lieutenant Governor stating that “the Alemdar Tugboat should surrender, the crew in the

tugboat should be punished, the prisoners should be returned, or they would land troops to Ereğli.”

When the people of Ereğli had not bowed to the threats of the French and had taken the decision of war with the support of the patriots in the region, the French had to make an agreement on condition that their captive soldiers be sent back.

After the peace negotiations between Zonguldak Governor Nusret Bey and French Admiral Dumesnil on February 02, 1921, the warships of the French navy anchored off Ereğli and left the region on the night of the same day.

The French sped up their efforts to establish good relations with the Ankara Government and signed the Ankara Agreement on October 20, 1921. The Alemdar Ship became the hero of the only naval conflict of the War of Independence and received the title of “Gazi (War Veteran)”. Years later, it was rebuilt in Karadeniz Ereğli. It was turned into a museum in 2008 and opened to visitors. Now it is waiting to be awarded the “War of Independence Medal”.

The Process of Alemdar Ship Becoming a Museum (Museum Ship)

Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil POSBIYIK who aims to keep the memory of the Alemdar Ship, the only naval battle of the National Independence War alive, took the necessary initiatives for this Project that was prepared and presented to our Municipality by the Art Institute.

After the establishment of "Veteran Alemdar Ship Construction and Sustenance Association" for the funding of this high cost proposal on November 10, 2004 under the leadership of Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil POSBIYIK, "Project Executive Board" that consisted of Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality, Karadeniz Ereğli District Governorate, Black Sea Naval District Command and Karadeniz Ereğli General Directorate of Iron and Steel Plant had been constituted and meetings were held with the industrialists, businessmen (especially the shipyard/ship owners), relevant professional chambers, representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations of the district as well as the locals, and the issue was brought to the agenda of the district.

With the contributions of the industrialists and businessmen of the district, Black Sea Naval District Command and the locals of Karadeniz Ereğli, the Alemdar Ship was built in four different parts in four different shipyards, was assembled in its current location and was put into service with a glorious ceremony on the 8th of August, 2008. All the needs of the Alemdar Ship Museum that is visited by more than a hundred thousand people every year are met by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality.

Veteran Alemdar Ship and its heroic crew who wrote history at the War of Independence, are commemorated every year on the 27th of January in collaboration with Karadeniz Ereğli District Governorate and Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality. A documentary, a model Alemdar ship and 100th Year Alemdar Anthem had been prepared specially for the centennial of Alemdar Ship's victory at 2021. Veteran Alemdar Museum Ship was awarded the "War of Independence Museums Award" by the Union of Historical Cities at its 100th year. Five deputies from Zonguldak made a proposal in the Grand National Assembly for the Veteran Alemdar Museum Ship to be awarded the War of Independence Medal. The people of Karadeniz Ereğli are enthusiastically waiting for the medal as well.

Departments of Alemdar Museum Ship

I- Deck Departments

1-Open Wheelhouse (where Recep Kahya was martyred), 2-Bridge Control Comartment/Charthouse, 3-Forecastle Disembarkment Boats, 4-Forecastle Deck (where anchors and capstans are located), 5-Quarter Deck (gangway, entrance for visitors)

II- Living Quarters

1-Starboard: a)Master Cabin, b)Crew Cabin, c)Bathrooms and toilets; 2-Portside (Kitchen, Mess Hall, Dry Store)

III- Lockers

1-Lower Stern (Recep Kahya Hall), 2-After Hold (Kadıköylü Osman Efendi Hall), 3-Engine Department (Mustafa Nail Ercivelek Hall), 4-Foreship;

IV- Locker

1-Locker (İsmail Hakkı Kaptan Hall), 2-Deckhead (Boatswain's Locker)

V- Service and Information Unit

In this 82.86 square meter building which was put into service on July 8, 2011 by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality in the area where the museum ship is located (Haziran 2018 Park) and in the area next to it, there are brochures, souvenirs (relics) stands, as well as documents related to Alemdar Ship. A representative of "Gazi Alemdar Ship Construction and Sustainability Association" together with an employee assigned by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality provide guidance to the visitors.

KARAR		KARARA ESAS OLAN EVRANIN		GÜNDEM
KARAR NO	TARİHİ	NO	MEBRESİN GÖNDERİLDİĞİ	
20	03/02/2006			İ. Böl. yetki verilmesi Hk.
Toplantı Tarihi: 03.02.2006				
Yer: Bşk. Y. Halil Posbıyık S. Bşk.				
Diyen:				
KARAR				
İlçe Ereğli Kaymakamı ve denetimine ait yönetim kurul Bşk. na İn Azize İnci'nin 19.01.2006 tarihli dilekçe ile Şelşuk Kaymakamı'na geçici görevde atanmış dolayısıyla yarına İ. Böl. imza Ereğli Belediye Bşk. Sn.Halil Posbıyık'ın denetimine ait tam yetki ile temsiline toplantıya katılanla oybirliği ile karar verilmiştir.				
İ. Böl. Halil Posbıyık				
Yazman Durmuş Demireğli				
Şayman Yalçın M. Akın				
Lye Can Çavuş				
Lye Fehi Demireğ				
Lye Mehmed P. Açıp.				

TOY HOUSE ATTRACTION CENTER OF THE REGION

There is a Toy House and a Toy Library in two buildings side by side in the city center of Karadeniz Ereğli. Kdz. Ereğli Municipality Toy House is Turkey's 13th Toy Museum.

The Toy House, which set out to explain the social and historical change to young people and children through the language of toys, to build bridges between adults and children, to show children about different cultures, and to help children develop their personal skills, opened its doors on July 2, 2021. It is also possible to see copies of ancient toys in the Toy House, where examples of toys played in Anatolia and the region are exhibited. At the same time, the past and advanced technology are intertwined in the Toy House. Children have the opportunity to reach educational examples of this world with virtual reality glasses.

Within the Toy House, there is a Toy Library that can be easily used by children who have difficulty in reaching toys.

The Toy House has two sections. In the first part, examples of toys

played in the past in Anatolia and Ereğli are exhibited. The second part is like a workshop... The library is also in this section. Every week, experts are called on different subjects and educational workshops are held for different age groups. In the garden of the Toy House, an environment suitable for children to play mind games and do activities was prepared. With all these features, the Toy House became the center of attraction of the region in a short time.

At the Toy House, workshops are held on many subjects from mathematics, drama, astronomy, hand skills, story writing, basket weaving, animation, rhythm, glass beads to pottery. Wooden toy making works are carried out here for both young people and children. Collaborations are made with universities, schools, artists and educators for these events.

The Toy House supports activities for children's education and discovery of the world. It aims to contribute to children's social, emotional, mental, physical development and communication skills.



MOSQUES

Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque (Çelikel Mosque)

Çelikel Mosque is located in Akarca District. It was used as a Byzantine Church in ancient times. It is known that Heracleia Pontica (Karadeniz Ereğli) was Turkified by Orhan Gazi. In that period and in the following periods, some places were Turkified and absorbed by the Ottoman Empire. Today, this mosque that is known as Çelikel Mosque and it is mentioned in many sources as it had been named as Şehzade Gazi Süleyman Pasha, son of Osman Gazi at that time. The reason why this mosque was named Çelikel is that Mehmet Çelikel, known as one of the wealthy families of Zonguldak had this mosque maintained and repaired in 1952.

Orta Mosque (Orhan Gazi Mosque)

After the Hagia Sophia (holy mind) church that had been built in the Byzantine Period was converted into a mosque, Orta Mosque was first recorded as the Orhan Gazi Mosque and then the name of the neighborhood (Orta Mosque). The original plan of this three-aisled basilica type church was transformed to be used as a mosque. The section which was a narthex during the period when the building had been used as a church, was arranged as a place for the community to gather after the building was converted

into a mosque. The minaret rising from the roof was added to the northwest of the building. The presence of an inscription from the Roman Emperor Traianus period besides the columns and column capitals belonging to the ancient period in the mosque is among the features that make Orta Mosque interesting.

In addition, the Halil Paşa Mosque in Orhanlar District on Kavakdibi Street in the city center and the Kara Mustafa Mosque in Ormanlı District are other registered religious structures.



MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS (MONUMENTAL TREES) – SYCAMORES OF CONQUEST

According to official records, eight sycamore trees and oak, pine, stone pine, cypress and magnolia trees are the natural values that have been registered as natural monuments (monumental trees).

During the conquest of Istanbul, wall stones were sent from Karadeniz Ereğli together with stonemasons for the construction and repair of the Fortress, and these stones were used in the construction of the Fortress. Mehmed the Conqueror ordered six sycamore trees to be planted in our city due to its contributions to the conquest of Istanbul. These trees are called “Sycamores of Conquest” or as “Great Sycamores” in the region.

ANIT AĞAÇ
MONUMENT TREE

SARIKAMIŞ NAVAL MARTYR'S MONUMENT

On November 6, 1914, the ships named Bezm-i Alem, Bahr-i Ahmer and Mithat Paşa set out from Istanbul to Trabzon to provide material support to Operation Sarıkamış, including soldiers, food, ammunition, military vehicles, maps, two planes, four pilots as well as Circassian leaders specially trained by the Special Organization to raise a rebellion in Caucasus. He with n. Although the exact number is not known, it was estimated that there were two regiments of soldiers on board. The most valuable cargo was the much-needed and never-to-be-recovered 60,000 pieces of winter clothing.

The ships were set off without informing the fleet command and in the form of a military convoy and without armoring. On the morning of November 7th, the Russian Navy bombarded Zonguldak, and while on the way back, three unprotected ships suddenly were caught in the middle of the Russian navy in the Kandilli location off Karadeniz Ereğli, and all three were sunk within half an hour.

The wrecks of these ships had been searched by using all the means of the navy and with great efforts of the valuable underwater researcher Selçuk Kolay, but no traces were found.

Only 36 of the 221 personnel of the ships survived by swimming to the shore, 16 of them drowned, 13 of them were martyred in captivity and only 20 of them were able to return from captivity. If these ships could have gone to Trabzon, maybe this war could be lost again, but there would not have been so many martyrs.

During the time of Admiral Metin Ataç, the Commander of the Naval Forces, the tags of Sarıkamış Marine Martyrs were extracted from the archives of the General Staff and Naval Museum and were inscribed as a memento on the monument built on the coastline by our Municipality. Since 2007, a commemoration ceremony has been held every year on the 7th of November by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality at the Sarıkamış Naval Martyrs Monument located on the coastline. 3 wreaths are laid to the sea in memory of the ships by the frigates allocated by the Black Sea Region and Garrison Command.



UZUN MEHMET



The history of coal in Turkey dates back to 1829. Coal business was handled for the first time during the reign of Mahmut the Second, the reformist of the time. Until this date, hard coal was imported from England. However, due to the war between the two countries, the imports had stopped. Thereupon Sultan Mahmut issued an edict and ordered a search for coal throughout the country to begin.

With the edict of the Ottoman Sultan Mahmut the Second called "The Search of Black Stone within the Great Country" it was announced that those who found coal would be rewarded. Coal, which gained importance after the Industrial Revolution, entered the agenda of our city as well as our country with this edict.

Coal samples were given to the marine soldiers and they were told to look for coal in their villages. One of them is Uzun Mehmet, who is known to be from the Karamahmutzadeler family of Kestaneci village, one of the major families of Ereğli in the 1820s.

One day Uzun Mehmet went to the mill near Neyren village. As it is the end of harvest, the mill was completely full. Uzun Mehmet found black stones while walking around the creek. Suddenly, he remembered the black stone (burning stone) shown to him in the army. He collected some of them and threw them into the burning furnace in the mill. He was very happy to see the stones burning. The next day, he went to the same place and made an extensive search. Uzun Mehmet dug some places, took the coal samples and put them in a sack, then went to Istanbul. Sultan Mahmut was very happy with the discovery of the coal and rewarded Uzun Mehmet with 50 golden coins. Thus, the discovery of coal goes down in history dated as the 8th of November, 1829.

Haci Ismail Aga, the Ereğli notable of the period couldn't accept Uzun Mehmet's discovery. He killed Uzun Mehmet in the Leblebici Inn while he was on his way to Istanbul to go to the Science Committee.

In front of the monument built in the name of Uzun Mehmet in the Kestaneci District of Karadeniz Ereğli, official commemoration ceremonies are held every year on the 8th of November in collaboration with Karadeniz Ereğli District Governorate, Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality and Turkey Hard Coal Enterprises.

TUNALI HİLMİ BEY (1871 – 1928)

Tunalı Hilmi Bey was born in ESKİCUMA (TİRGÖVİŞTE) town of Bulgaria on August 28, 1871 and immigrated to Istanbul with his family because of the Ottoman-Russian War (93 War).

Tunalı Hilmi Bey, one of the pioneers of the Young Turk movement established many societies and took active roles. He had written articles in magazines and newspapers, and published booklets and brochures. Tunalı Hilmi Bey who was appointed to the high offices of the state, and the draft he prepared served as a source for the 1921 Teşkilat-i Esasiye Law (constitution).

He had started his first civil service career at the Karadeniz Ereğli District Governorate in 1909, abolished the petition that he described as “the clamp on the tongue of people” and introduced the method of the problems being told directly to himself by the locals. He encouraged people to come to government offices.

Tunalı Hilmi Bey had established the “Evlendiriciler Association” on January 10, 1910 and he prepared a charter containing provisions that defend women’s rights such as providing houses, fields, capital or farming tools to the poor and the destitute, preventing girls from marrying before the age of 15 and boys before the age of 18, not having burdensome weddings and eliminating bride price.

He founded the “Karadeniz Ereğlisi Ottoman Organization of Enemies of Alcohol”, held its first meeting on December 8, 1909, and tried to announce this to the public in the journal “Sırat-ı Müstakim” in 1910.

In June 1920, he supported the “Ereğli Defense of Rights Society” against the French troops who wanted to occupy Karadeniz Ereğli, and contributed to the defense efforts of the “Ereğli Revolutionaries”.

By conducting studies for the workers at coal basins, he pioneered the establishment of the 25-bed Worker’s Hospital on March 30, 1923 as well as the enactment of the Havza-i Fehmiye Law.

Hilmi Bey had served as Zonguldak Deputy in the 2nd and the 3rd terms of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (1923-1927 and 1927-1931) said: “Long live the Republic!”, when the proposal for the establishment of Ereğli Port was accepted. In 1923, he supported the recognition of Turkish women’s right to vote and stand for election.

Defender of pure Turkish and women’s, peasant’s and workers’ rights was honored with the War of Independence Medal on April 21, 1924.



Tunalı Hilmi Bey who was the Bolu Deputy in the last Ottoman Parliament and the Zonguldak Deputy in the first three terms of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, went to Istanbul for his treatment due to health problems during his term as a Zonguldak Deputy and passed away in 1928.

The statue that was erected in İnönü Park in the memory of Tunalı Hilmi Bey was inaugurated by Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil POSBİYİK on October 29, 2020.

LOCAL VALUES

Ottoman Strawberry

Ottoman strawberry comes first among the natural values mentioned with the name of Karadeniz Ereğli. This strawberry which has been grown in Arnavutköy since 1798 by Istanbul-born A. İSPİLANTİS of Greek origin, was first named as “Arnavutköy strawberry” after the name of the place where it was grown, and then as “Ottoman strawberry” after it was adopted by the Ottoman palace because of its taste, smell and appearance. Ottoman strawberry started to be produced in Karadeniz Ereğli in 1866-1898 as a result of the initiatives of Ereğlü Minister of Mining Dilaver Pasha.

The Ottoman strawberry, which had been produced in our district until the 1960s and was the source of livelihood of the local people, started to be reproduced by distributing free strawberry seedlings to the people of the district with the initiatives of Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil POSBIYIK in 1994, during the process where it was on the verge of being forgotten or even lost. Every year, Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality organizes award-winning competitions in May-June in order to encourage Ottoman strawberry production.

In seasonal normals, the harvest of Ottoman strawberry begins on May 15. Harvest period is one month. Known for its magnificent smell and taste, Ottoman strawberry has a delicate structure. Harvesting is done in the early hours of the morning, without damaging the strawberries and the berries are put in wooden baskets of 1-1.5 kilograms called “tingil”. It remains on sale during the day. The shelf life of the collected strawberries in the open air is shorter than other varieties. The usage range of Ottoman strawberries that are produced in Karadeniz Ereğli in the food sector is very wide. (Jam, marmalade, liquor, ice cream, hot and cold drinks, cosmetics, pharmaceutical industry, etc.)

Ottoman strawberry had led to the establishment of Azim Konserve in Karadeniz Ereğli, one of Turkey's first canning factories.

Eređli Pidesi (Eređli Pita Bread)

The dough of this local taste, which is identified with the district and known as "Eređli Pidesi" is kneaded with sourdough. The ground beef of the cows fed in the countryside of the region is cooked with onion, salt, pepper and is spreaded on the pita dough, covered with the same dough and cooked in a stone oven heated by wood fire. It is served by spreading butter on the baked pita. If desired, an egg can be cracked into it.



Zilbit (Borage)

This plant grows spontaneously in forests and mountain areas and among hazelnuts, is known as 'Zilbit, Hodan, Kaldirik' in our region. This plant that grows in humid areas, takes its place in the neighborhood markets in March, April and May. Borage is eaten by sauteeing, stuffing or by pickling. This wild plant is known to be a source of healing as well as being delicious.

Chestnut and Chestnut Honey

Chestnut trees, which are known as the steel of past ages with their timber resistant to water, especially sea water, have a special importance for the Ottoman Empire, because the galleon type boats of the Ottoman navy were made from chestnut wood in Ereğlü shipyards.

The “small chestnuts”, the fruits of this tree, are the sweetest chestnut in the world. The chestnuts collected in the season are consumed by boiling with the name “tuzlama”, by roasting as a whole in the oven with the name “kavşak”, or by cooking in high heat with the name “kebab” (kömme/kömbe). It is also dried and stored.

Chestnut honey is one of the honey types that diversify with the development of beekeeping and it's among the best quality honeys in the market thanks to its antioxidant and antimicrobial properties.

ZAYBIR (Zonguldak Beekeepers' Association) which is formed by producers dealing with beekeeping and honey-breeding in Zonguldak and its region, prepares the honey produced from plants in the local countryside especially from chestnuts in the facility called “ZAYBIR Honey Filling and Honeycomb Production Center” established in Karadeniz Ereğli Ören District and offers them to the market.



Seasonably Daily Fish Varieties

In the coastal city Karadeniz Ereğli, fishing is highly developed and there is a culture of fish dishes that are cooked with various cooking methods according to the fish type (frying, grilling, steaming, stewing), as well as many fish species caught according to the season.

Saltwater fish caught in the Black Sea such as horse mackerel, whiting fish, gar fish, red mullet, anchovy, bluefish, small bluefish, bonito, sea bass are served in the fish market, Buzhane (Bozhane) as well as the the restaurants in the district by grilling or frying.



Elpek Cloth

The history of flax production in the region dates back to ancient times. "Linumtmoieum" and "linumolympicum" types of flaxes are among the endemic species in the Karadeniz Ereğli flora. Linseed oil is made from the seeds of flax that is produced for its seeds and fibers, and flax thread is made out of its fibers. Linseed oil which is the best wood preservative was used for the protection of wooden boats, and its hard and durable fabric (linen cloth, elpek cloth) was used as sailcloth and as quilt.

The flax seeds are pounded out of the capsule, crushed, the fibers are taken from the inside of the stem, and they are bundled and immersed in pools. The fibers which are kept in the water in the pool for a while are removed and dried, the yarns passed through the combs are made into balls and woven on the weaving looms called "düzen".

Sailcloth woven from thick and coarse flax yarn is used as outerwear or cover cloth, for example as undertable, as couch cover, as upholstery, men's trousers, women's shalwar (knee pad). The type woven from thin and soft flax yarn is used as underwear, bed and quilt linen. Elpek cloth used in underwear is famous for keeping body cool in summer and warm in winter.

Elpek cloth, known by the elderly people of Karadeniz Ereğli until recently, was started to be produced again in 1995 with the initiatives of Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil POSBIYIK and offered for sale as souvenirs in the forms of underwear, curtains, tablecloths, hats, bags, eyeglass covers.

The weaving looms in Kandilli town of Karadeniz Ereğli have been remade by their original shapes used years ago. Elpek cloth, which is woven by hand by the women living in the region by supporting both the family economy and the local culture, is sold as raw material to big clothing companies of Turkey. In addition, special weaving samples made for visitors to the district are exhibited and offered for sale at the Elpek House located on the coastline in the district center.



Stonemasonry

This craftsmanship encountered in the Velidağ village of Karadeniz Ereğli is processing of the natural stones in the region and transforming them into bread baking tools. The black discs which were removed from the stratified beds in the quarry with the help of chisels, pickaxes, crowbars and hammers, are sent to the village with mules after they are slenderized with rough workmanship on site. After they are kept in water for softening, they are slenderized

thoroughly by chipping with tools such as chisels and dredges. The thin stone plate is drawn and cut in the form of a circle with a kind of compass consisting of nails, wood and rope, and is offered for sale after being oiled. On this stone, which is called “bread sheet” in the local dialect, local pastries such as “serme, çizleme, yufka, gözleme and sac böreği” are baked.

Art Street

Open and closed stands were allocated to artists and craftsmen by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality in order to bring art to the streets and contribute to family budgets. In addition to the stands of artisans in many branches, there are also stands of handicraft arts such as wood carving and woodburning, ship modeling, ceramics, tile and marbling art, mother-of-pearl inlay, “naht” art, elpek cloths, string art, canes, bead embroidered gourds, basketry, glass shaping and glass art, wooden toys, etc. In this area where art is brought to the streets, there are stands for the painters of the district, and live painting workshops are also held. There are four musician lamps, musician benches and a platform for street musicians in this street where culture and art are blended.





MODERN FACILITY FOR THE PUBLIC; THE HALK (PUBLIC) CAFE

As a reflection of the social municipality understanding, Kdz. Ereğli Municipality has implemented an exemplary project. This is an assertive cafe with its retractable roof, garden, sycamore shade, sea view and rich menu, which can be enjoyed not only in summer but in all seasons... Our people can get very high quality and cheap service in this cafe.

This social facility with an area of 600 square meters has been prepared very stylishly and carefully with its open areas and winter

garden. 500 people can be served here at the same time. The cafe was rearranged and made more modern in a way that it can be used in four seasons upon the intense demands and requests of our citizens. The Halk Cafe also draws attention with its rich cuisine and coffee varieties.

Our municipality operates this cafe with a service-priority approach. With the richness of our Art Street right next to it and the beauty of Bozhane, this place has become a center of attraction.

Halk Kafe





ALTERNATIVE TOURISM ACTIVITIES

Karadeniz Ereğli which is in the Euxine phytogeographic region is a very rich district in terms of the diversity of natural resources. Its coves, beaches, flora that can stay green all seasons, caves and resting areas in the forest along the Black Sea coast are areas that can be used in terms of nature as well as sports tourism (trekking, photo safari, plant and butterfly watching, caving, mountain biking), sea tourism (swimming, sailing, surfing, underwater diving, spear diving), line fishing (in streams, the sea or in dam lake) and eco-tourism.

Coasts, Bays, Beaches, Campsites

There are Gülleyikağzı, Danaağzı, Çavuşağzı, Kireçlikağzı, Alacağzı, Köseağzı, Değirmenağzı, Gülüçağzı, Mevreatlı, Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality Beach of Love and Peace, Dostluk Resort and Camping Area, Black Sea District Command Military Beach.

Trekking Areas

Balı Aqueducts, Ölüce Lighthouse, Kestaneci District-Kandilli road junction, Kepez District-Osman Hill, Kayalidere Waterfalls, Gökçeler Tas Lake within the borders of Karadeniz Ereğli, are suitable paths for trekking.



Kayalidere Waterfalls

These waterfalls, reached by a twenty-five-minute walk from Çaylıoğlu village, approximately 40 km from the city center of Karadeniz Ereğli, are in a ravine with a depth / height of 30-35 meters. The natural pool / pond formed by the water in the waterfalls covers an area of approximately two hundred square meters and its depth is two meters. Red trouts and carps live in the very clean and cold water.

Kestaneci Picnic Area

A total of twenty thousand square meters of forest area consisting of chestnut (*Castanesativa*) trees in the city center Kestaneci District was rented by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality from the Zonguldak Regional Directorate of Forestry and designed to be used for recreational purposes and was put into service on June 30, 2013 after the implementation works.

Mountains, Tablelands

The hills called Kızıl Tepe, Orhan Tepe, Kantar Tepe, Mal Tepe, Hörgüç Tepe, Hacı Hasan Tepesi, Örencik Tepesi in the geography of the district which consists of a mountainous and forested area are suitable areas for activities such as climbing, hiking, mountain biking, camping and trailer parks. Some of these areas which can remain green throughout all seasons have small streams, and some have rural settlements such as forest villages and mountain villages.

Biking Tracks

The railway route which was removed from the city center coastline, was designed by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality and was put into service in 2011 by being arranged as "Bicycle Track" and "Hiking Trail". With the cooperation of Karadeniz Ereğli District Governorate and Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality, the old railway between Ereğli and Kandilli was to be arranged as a 14 km bicycle path.

The bike path stages are designated as "City Center- Kırmacı-Balı- Gökçeler- Kandilli- Kepez" and "City Center- Kızılcapınar- Deli Hakkı-Kepez".



Paragliding

The "Ereğli Radar Hill" and "Ereğli Dedeler Village" which are among the natural elevations in our district have been determined as suitable elevations for paragliding by the Turkish Air Sports Federation and the Turkish Aeronautical Association officials.

According to the ground inspection report from Turkish Aeronautical Association Headquarters, the place called "Flying Turk Hill" in Karadeniz Ereğli Dedeler Village has been deemed suitable for paragliding flights.



HOLIDAY PLEASURE WITH LOVE, PEACE, FRIENDSHIP BEACH AND AQUAPARK

Kdz. Ereğli has one of the most modern and well-kept beaches of the Black Sea coast... The beaches, swimming pool and aquapark organized and served by the Kdz.Ereğli Municipality are the center of attraction not only for the people of Ereğli, but also for the region.

With the security measures it takes, clean facilities, sand, pier, sun loungers, umbrellas, famous pita bread, turkish pancake, cold hot drinks and cafe service, those who come to the beach experience the comfort of their holiday.

The Love, Peace and Friendship beaches and the recreation area are

open to the public. In the Barış Beach area, there is a large aquapark and a swimming pool put into service using modern systems. Open and closed water slides of different lengths of the Aquapark are indispensable for children and young people... The cleanliness of the pool water is monitored by automatic devices. The most advanced cleaning and hygiene systems are applied for the pool.

Kdz. Ereğli Municipality provides lifesaving service on a total of 2.5 kilometers of beaches, including the 1.2 kilometers of Love Peace Friendship beaches.



RELATIONS THAT MAKE KARADENİZ EREĞLİ GAIN STATUS AND PRESTIGE

Our region is a city with the “European Diploma” award, which is “Zonguldak’s Window Opening to the World” with the social and

cultural relations established by Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality, as well as the cultural and artistic activities carried out in it.

Guinness Book of Records

Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality broke a world record by setting up the world’s longest barbecue and cooking tons of anchovy fish at the same time with the locals of Karadeniz Ereğli. At the Anchovy Festival held on December 22, 2002, the “2002 meter” barbecue, which was established to remind the year it was held, entered the Guinness Book of Records as the “World’s Longest Barbecue”.



International Relations and International Awards of Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality

1996 International Abdi İPEKÇİ Peace Prize, 1996 European City Membership by Amptictory Municipal Union, 2001 European Diploma Award, Founding Member of the Permanent Committee for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (COPPEM), Chairman of the

COPPEM Environment Commission, Member of the Historical Cities Association of Turkey, member of the European Historical Cities Association, International Love, Peace, Friendship Festival.



Sister City Relations

Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality has a sister city relationship with the cities of "Greece-Hydra", "Romania-Targovishte", "Germany-Düren", "Italy-Brindisi", "Italy-Monfalcone" and "China-Jinhua".

Sister Cities



Yunanistan
Hydra

The First Sister City - 2015



Romanya
Targoviste
2004



Almanya
Düren
2010



Çin
Jinhua
2010



İtalya
Brindisi
2011



İtalya
Monfalcone
2011



Türkiye
Keçiören
2015

Patented Values

The International Love, Peace, Friendship festival, which is identified with the identity of the district, and the yellow, blue and green birds symbolizing Love, Peace, Friendship, as well as the 'My Love Ereğli' slogan of Karadeniz Ereğli Mayor Halil Posbıyık who is a lover of Karadeniz Ereğli, has been awarded as a Trademark Registration Certificate by the Turkish Patent and Trademark Office.



Karadeniz Ereğli



FESTIVALS

International Love, Peace, Friendship Culture and Art Festival

Karadeniz Ereğli

uluslararası International
sevgi love
barış peace
dostluk friendship
festivali festival

Karadeniz Ereğli is not only a city of legends, but also a city of festivals. The organization that had started as the “Strawberry Festival” in Karadeniz Ereğli and then continued as the “Love, Peace, Friendship International Culture and Art Festival”, has contributed greatly to the formation of the city’s identity and to the development of its cultural texture since 1994. Festivals in Karadeniz Ereğli have a diverse effect that embraces the whole city, and at the same time, have an effect that goes beyond the city borders. While revealing the existing values of the city on the one hand and adding new values to the city on the other hand, the festival includes activities in many fields from sculpture to painting, from music to theatre, from competitions to entertainment as well as art and sports. The participation in the festival, which lasts for three days in the city that has a population of 180 thousand, approaches one million people.

The festival that combines the enthusiasm of culture and art with the revival of economy and trade, is also of great importance with its international nature. The highly participated festival is attended by the countries of the region as well as European countries, hosts cultural and artistic works in many fields from applied sculpture workshops to international folk dance, from book signing days to painting workshops, from pantomime artists to Turkey's most successful handicraft productions.



The “Love, Peace and Friendship Awards”, which we accept as Turkey’s Nobel, also contribute to the dominance of these three concepts in the world. Karadeniz Ereğli gives this award every year to those who sometimes contribute to world peace, sometimes to those who make efforts for the promotion of Turkey, and sometimes to those who grounds on friendship and brotherhood and serve humanity. This award has been presented to esteemed names who have signed their names under many fields from sports to politics, from art to science including presidents, scientists, academics, writers, artists, politicians, and athletes.



Today, the coastline which has become the meeting point of all segments of the society, gives an identity to the city and makes Karadeniz Ereğli a European city and hosts these festivals and festivities. Karadeniz Ereğli received the "Turkey's Biggest Festival" award with the International Festival of Love, Peace, Friendship, Culture and Art. Our district also has the "EUROPEAN CITY" award given by the EU Commission.



Anchovy Festival

The “Anchovy Festival”, which is held every November in Karadeniz Ereğli and which had entered the Guinness Book of Records in 2002 with its 2002 meter long barbecue, also crosses the borders of the city with its enthusiasm, influence and participation. With the lively rhythms of the Black Sea and the magnificent tastes of its cuisine, the whole city shares the same table and enjoys “horon dance” together.



Jazz Festival

Jazz audience is increasing day by day in our country, and this festival is an indispensable event for jazz lovers as well as many music lovers. Adding a new one to the city of festivals, Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality held its first jazz concert in 2019 with the Turkish Air Forces Eagles of Jazz Orchestra, which is affiliated to the Air Force Band Command. Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality brings the National and International Jazz Orchestras and the people of the region together with the festival to be held every October.



Kids' Festival

Kids' Festival which appeals to the pre-primary school age group and is held with their participation, also creates a lively, cheerful and lively atmosphere in the city and brings together not only children but also parents with different activities, music, theater and cinema screenings for children.

Swimming Races

Hundreds of licensed athletes from around the world and from our country participate in the Karadeniz Ereğli International Open Water Swimming Races held in July with the collaboration of Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality, Turkish Ministry of Youth and Sports, Turkish Swimming Federation and Istanbul Stars Swimming Sports Club. Each athlete participating in the swimming race is also a tourism ambassador. Being among one of the important organizations that made the name of Karadeniz Ereğli known, the race includes former ministers of state, athletes swimming in swimming races and licensed athletes from Karadeniz Ereğli.



DON'T LEAVE EREĞLİ WITHOUT!



When you come to Karadeniz Ereğli, the city of love, peace and friendship, which crowns its natural geography with the yellow of the sun, the blue of the sea and the greenery of the forest, don't leave without;

- Seeing the Cehennemağzı (Hell's Mouth) Caves, the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, the Karadeniz Ereğli Municipality City Museum, the Alemdar Museum Ship, the centuries-old sycamore trees,
- Walking the promenade on the four-kilometer coastline in the city center,
- Tasting the Ereğli classic of tea, bagels and dried curd under the shades of historical sycamore trees in Bozhane,
- Taking panoramic images with your camera from the elevations called Göztepe, Fıstık Dibi and Radar Tepe,
- Tasting Ottoman strawberries, fresh fish and small chestnuts in season,
- Buying elpek cloth and jams made by Ottoman strawberries, black plums and blackberries,
- Watching the sunset on Yalı Street and from the city balcony,
- Tasting local delicacies such as Ereğli pita, pumpkin dessert, and pumpkin pancakes,
- Having a photo taken in front of the statue of Hercules in the city of Hercules Karadeniz Ereğli and before the statue of Uzun Mehmet who had brought coal to the economy of our country,
- Before you meet the people of Karadeniz Ereğli, who welcome and host you with all their warmth and sincerity!

“The original colors such as the blue of the sea, the green of the forest and the yellow of the sun are only to be found in Karadeniz Ereğli. To die without seeing Karadeniz Ereğli would be to die with disappointment.”

Halil POSBIYIK

Mayor of Karadeniz Ereğli, 1994



