

REPRESENTATIVE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

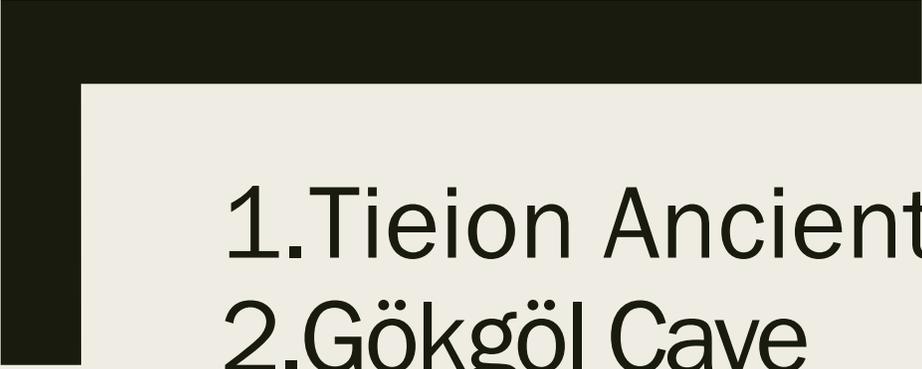
ZONGULDAK



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1. Tieion Ancient City
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 5. Uzun Mehmet Monument
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1- Tieion Ancient City

- It is located in Filyos town of Çaycuma district. Filyos, BC III. It is a Miletus colony established for commercial purposes in the 16th century. The city is known as an important trade center where goods brought from the north of the Black Sea were unloaded in antiquity.



1- Tiejion Ancient City

- There are ruins such as a castle, an open air theater, an underground city, aqueducts, and an ancient harbor pier in the town, where the Roman, Byzantine and Genoese ruled in various periods. History BC. The "Tios - Tiejion Ancient City" dating back to 1200 is still waiting to be unearthed with the ongoing archaeological excavation.



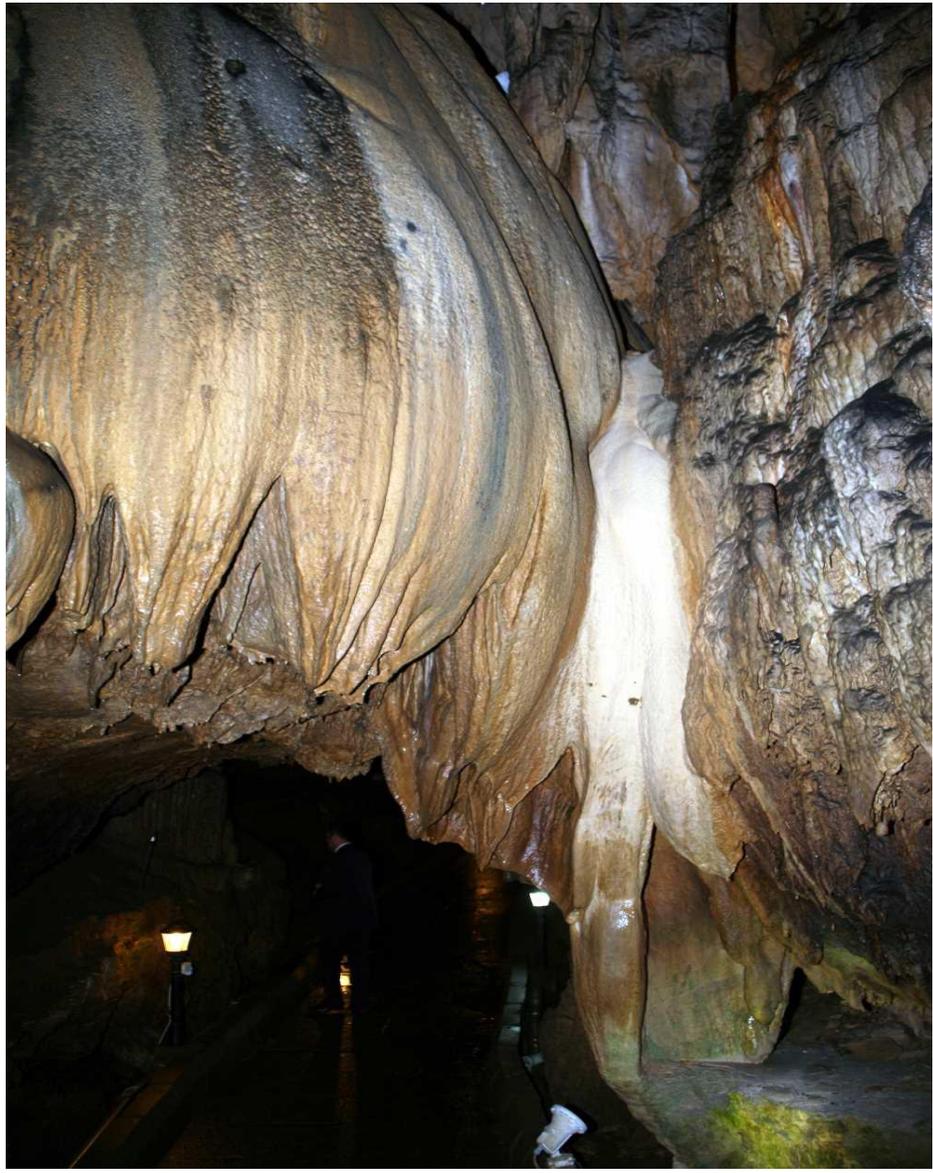
1- Tieion Ancient City

- The first settlement is on the castle hill in the north of the city. Today, there are walls belonging to the medieval castle and tower remains dating back to the Hellenistic-Roman periods. To the east of the castle hill, marble columns and pedestals, marble inscriptions, stone sarcophagi and brick tombs were unearthed.



2- Gökgöl Cave

- Gökgöl Cave, which is extremely rich in terms of dripstone accumulation inside the cave, is decorated with flags, curtains, flowing dripstones besides every travertine, stalactite and stalagmite columns. There are wall dripstones, macaroni stalactites, cave roses, cave needles and dripstone pools filled with water in the active and semi-active floors.
- The first 875 meters of Gökgöl Cave were opened for tourism purposes. This section, which extends from the entrance to the Great Depression Hall, is 2-15 meters wide and 1-18 meters high, and is characterized by names such as Fossil Entrance, Damlataşlar Gallery, Debris Hall, Magnificent Hall, Great Depression Hall and the Hall of Wonders. In this illuminated area, there are walking tracks, bridges and viewing terraces.



3- Cumayanı Cave

- Cumayanı Cave is located within the borders of Zonguldak Province, Çatalağzı District, Cumayanı District. It is located 15.5 km east of Zonguldak city center and 5 km from Kilimli District. It is on the right at the 5th km on the way from Cumayanı District to Körpeoğlu District. Cave entrance mouth; It is located 78 meters above sea level. Since the cave is not open to tourism, it cannot be visited. Cumayanı Cave was determined as Group A according to the data obtained as a result of the geological and ecological researches.





4- Halil Pasha Mansion/Black Sea Ereğli Museum

Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, known as Halil Pasha Mansion, serves in a ground + 3 storey, middle sofa plan type and masonry structure. Halil Pasha Mansion was built at the end of the 19th century (presumably in the 1870s) by Halil Pasha Karamahmutoğlu, who was the sanjak lord (mirimiran) during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid II. In the mansion, which was built on the foundation of an old church on Bozhane Yalı street, antique spoli materials collected from Roman Period buildings were used as chapolyenne (reused) especially for façade decoration.



- On the second floor, various men's and women's clothes, "elpek" fabric and yarn, which is a local weaving, weaving tools, weaving types such as handkerchiefs, bundles, covers, weapons, seals, tobacco-related items, rosary, clock, kitchenware, measures and scales. Local ethnographic works consisting of instruments and manuscripts are exhibited.
- The third floor was furnished in accordance with the Ottoman Period, and this floor, which is suitable for the museum-house arrangement, contains the living room, guest room, day room and bedroom, respectively.



5- Uzun Mehmet Monument

The monument was built in 1973 under the supervision of Yılmaz Soylu, the architect of the project, within 3 months. The Governor of the time, Nihat Oğuz Bor, also supported the construction of the monument, which was built by the Turkish Hard Coal Institution in memory of the 50th anniversary of the Republic. The monument is composed of the thought of the owner of Zonguldak, three martyrs (martyr soldier, martyr miner and the first victim of the mines and legendary martyr Uzun Mehmet). The Uzun Mehmet Monument was positioned on the Balkaya ridge to be visible from all over the city center of Zonguldak at that time, despite the transportation problem. In 1983, the area around the monument was organized by the Zonguldak Municipality as a picnic area and excursion path.



KÖMÜR BİTEN TÜRKİYE'Yİ İLHA EDEN BİR SERVETTİR

6- Hellmouth Caves

The last and most difficult of the twelve missions given by King Eurystheus to Heracles (Hercules), symbolizing the invincible strength of man to resist and attack nature, is the abduction of the Hellhound Kerberos from the Land of the Dead (Hades), where no mortal can ever return. Heracles comes to Ereğli with the Argo Shippers, who set out to search for the Golden Fleece, and with the help of Hermes and Athena brings Kerberos to the surface. When Eurystheus was terrified when he saw Cerberus, Heracles released him back to the Land of the Dead. The place where Heracles descended to the Land of the Dead to kidnap Cerberus is the Hellague Caves.





*THANKS FOR
WATCHING*

