

ORTA KARADENİZ KALKINMA AJANSI
MIDDLE BLACK SEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



OKA

Türkiye

tokat

DISTRICTS





tokat

DISTRICTS

ALMUS

ARTOVA

BAŞÇİFTLİK

ERBAA

NIKSAR

PAZAR

REŞADİYE

SULUŞARAY

TURHAL

YEŞİLYURT

ZİLE





ALMUS

Almus, which is a small district of Tokat, is located 34 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, population of Almus is 28.010. It is possible to see all shades of blue and green in Almus.

Almus Dam Lake

Important as a trout farm today Almus Dam Lake was built where Yeşilirmak River makes an elbow and enters Omala Plain in the composite earth dam type. The dam is surrounded by forests. There are many bays on the coast of dam. The lake is also a suitable track for water sports.

Almus Central Mosque

Almus Central Mosque, which displays features of Tokat's architectural construction, was damaged by 1939 Earthquake and reconstructed with wooden material in 1940.

Almus Dumanlı Plateau

Dumanlı Plateau is 70 km away from provincial center and 2870 metres high. The plateau, attracts campers with its natural shelters and recreational areas.

Hubyar Tomb

Another centre on this faith tourism route is Hubyar Village. The village and convent at the skirts of the highest mountain of the region Tekeli/Dokuzlar Mountain (2640 m) has an important place in the semah culture of the place and contributes to the folklore of the region by qualities like the preservation of the traditional attire.





ARTOVA

Artova became a town center in 1944. Artova is located 38 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results population of Artova is 10.022.

“Proceeding North, we passed by the Çamlıbel Mountain, and flourishing and picturesque town-like villages with abundant crops in the lands of Sivas province; and we arrived at the small town of Arıkova (Artova)”. While Evliya Çelebi relates his journey to Artova in with the above words, he also gives the name of the village as pronounced in that era.

Artova worth seeing for its nature. One of the significant characteristics of its nature is its integration to the series of valleys that Çekerek Creek, one of the strong arms of Yeşilirmak river, has formed. Historical settlements like Kayapınar Mound and Kunduz Mound are important with respect to Artova's relation to the Early Bronze Age.







BAŞÇİFTLİK

Başçiftlik became a town center in 1997. District is located 82 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, population of Başçiftlik is 6.600.

It is surrounded by Aybastı, a district of Ordu, on the north, Reşadiye on the east, Niksar on the south. Altitude from sea level of Başçiftlik is 1425 meter and the altitude of Başçiftlik is 1400 meter.

Lands of district covered with thyme is suitable for livestock and beekeeping. Handwoven carpet had an important role in districts economy.

Plateaus of Başçiftlik

Düden and Karaçam Plateaus are prominent recreational areas in Başçiftlik.

Natural Beauty

Big Çal Hill on the west of Başçiftlik, Çartlı, Sivrilce on its north and high hills on which there are Karaçam forests on its south its flat areas on the east are great for hiking especially in spring.

Traditional Culture of Başçiftlik

Başçiftlik people are growing another historical product of Tokat; rugs. You can see in almost all villages, homes and workshops here that rugs and kilim are woven. Although its hard to find, you can come across almost all characteristics of Central Anatolian and historical Tokat weaves in some villages.



ERBAA

Erbaa was settled on the fertile lands of Yeşilırmak River where Kelkit and Tozanlı Rivers merge in the Central Black Sea Region.

Erbaa has an area of 1111 km² and is located 81 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, the population of district is 95.815.

Erbaa is among the towns in the city which have the most number of Early Bronze Age settlements. The mother figurine breast feeding her child, now in Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara and is identified with the mother goddess, is one of the best pieces that represent the Early Bronze Age. This silver and gold alloy little piece, is interesting both artistically and in the sense of material used.

Erbaa was captured by Danışmend in 1077, and came under Ottoman rule in 1413. Known as a little village in 1670's, Erbaa was connected directly to Sivas in 1872, and later was connected to Sivas in 1892.

Silahtar Ömer Paşa Mosque

Silahtar Ömer Paşa Camii in Akça Village with no epigraph dates to the 17th century. It is known that Silahtar Ömer Paşa died before 1707. It is written on the two copper candle sticks that Ömer Paşa donated them to the mosque in 1688. In this case it can be considered that the mosque was built on or before this date. It carries value as mostly wood mosque in Anatolia that preserved its authenticity.

Lebanese Cedar

Erbaa is surrounded by forest and outdoor recreational areas. The Lebanese Cedar, grown in the Çatalan and Akıncılar forest system, is an important local tree species.

Boğazkesen Castle

Castle is located on the mountainside of Canik Mountains. Castle, which dates back to Mithridates VI of Pontus, is also known as Karalar and Kaleboğazı Castle.



NİKSAR

Niksar is located 52 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, population of Niksar is 64.095.

Niksar Castle

Niksar Castle was built in Pontus Kingdom period and was known as “Kaberia”. When it was built, three different lines like the walls defining acropolis, and inner and outer walls like the typical Roman defense layout were formed. The most well-known bastion is “Kulaklı” as the people call it. Another characteristic of this bastion is that it is a collected sarcophagus lid from Byzantine era. These are churches, cisterns, storages and many spaces in the castle that were strengthened against the raids coming from South in the 7th and 9th centuries.

Niksar Ulu Mosque

Niksar Ulu Mosque alongside a creek at the southeast skirts of Niksar Castle was built by Çenepizade Hasan Bey. The building that was split into seven naves and four rows of supports consisting of six square beam crutches placed vertical to the atlar wall, does not have a courtyard. The square space is covered with a vault.

Çöreği Büyük Mosque

This is an İlhanlı monument built in the 14th century during Ebu Said Bahadır Han's period. The square planned building was used as a dervish lodge and a convent. It is thought that it got its name (Çörek=bun) from the two discs that look like buns on both sides of door.

Houses Of Niksar

In almost all neighborhoods on the skirts of the castle, traces of Niksar's traditional domicil architecture can be observed. Wood is the primary raw material in Niksar's houses. In Niksar houses a mixture of Black Sea and Central Anatolian domicil architecture is seen. These are generally two and three-storey houses. Since the majority of the houses were built in terrace, bay windows are not frequently seen on the facades.

Çamiçi Plateau

Çamiçi Plateau on the mountains of Niksar extends to Black Sea. This plateau in the middle of pine forests with its accommodation facilities is visited frequently by visitors in the recent years. Especially Çamiçi Plateau festivities increased the interest to the plateau.

The Land of Healing Waters

It is said that Ayvaz Water is good for gall bladder, and kidney disorders, and high blood pressure and intestinal diseases because of its low calcium rate. Water having 27°C temperature is exported to Europe, Middle East and Central Asian countries with the name of “Health Water”.

Talazan/Leylekli Köprü (Yılanlı Köprü)

Talazan Bridge, built over Kelkit River, dates back to early 13th century. It is the biggest and most famous of single-arched bridges made of cut stone with a semicircular arch. It owes its name to the figure made on the stoneon which describes the vault, of a stork that holds a snake in its mouth.



PAZAR

Pazar is located 28 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, population of district is 15.048.

Ballica Cave

Cave is one of the prominent geological heritages of Turkey. The 680 m long and 95 m high Ballica Cave, one of the biggest caverns in the world, has 8 halls open to visitors. The cave, thought to be 3,4 million years old, has the characteristics of all known cave formations; and is internationally renowned for its unique Bulb Stalactites. Ballica Cave is formed of crystallized limestone.

Mahperihatun Caravansary

The Inn constructed by Mahperi Hatun, wife of Alâeddin Keykubat, during Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev, the son of Mahperi Hatun, period is one of the best examples of Seljukian caravansaries. The building was made of cut stone. It is attention-grabbing with its monumental door and embellishments.

Lake Kaz

Lake Kaz on the west of Kazova is a significant nature spot. You can see bird observers here very often since it is the layover spot of 108 bird species. Lake Kaz at an altitude of 535 m continues to be the main nature spot around the surrounding. It is a very special example of wetland ecosystems.





REŞADİYE

Reşadiye is located 89 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, the population of Reşadiye is 39.880.

It is surrounded by Koyulhisar on the east, Mesudiye on the northeast, Niksar on the west, Aybastı Başçiftlik and Gölköy on the north, Almus, Hafik and Doğanşar on the south.

Selemen Plateau

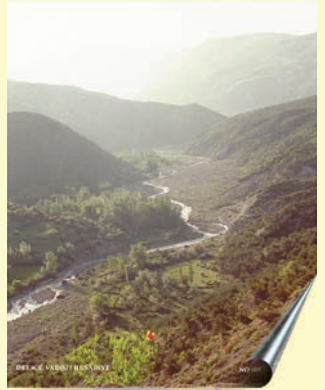
Selemen Plateau, drawing the border with city of Ordu province, is where Yavuz Sultan Selim stopped over with his army and did his Friday prayer in 1514 when he was in his Çaldıran Battle. There is another specialty of the plateau: money does not work here. On Selemen Plateau every Friday in spring months till the first drop of snow, a traditional plateau market is set. People from provinces of Tokat, Ordu, Samsun, Giresun and Sivas provide their needs by the products that they bring. In this market trade is done by exchange; this is important as to the cultural treasure of the region.

Lake Zinav

Lake Zinav is a freshwater lake with a distance of 3 km away from the township of Yolüstü. The lake is fed by a brook which runs down from the mountains. The lake has an area of 1.5 km². With an outlet discharging from downstreams side, the lake joins the Kelkit Stream. There are delicious carp and rudd in the lake. The lake, which has been put under a preservation order by the Ministry of Forestry as a Natural Life Preservation Site accommodates many bird species and is a refuge for migratory birds.

Reşadiye Thermal Springs

Reşadiye potable water analysis results given in the clinical report submitted by the Medical Ecology and Hydro-Climatology Research Centre at İstanbul University are as follows: “ All types of rheumatism, orthopedic problems (bone fractures and dislocations), post-operational problems and gynaecological problems can be cured at the thermal springs, which have a hyper-thermal temperature of 48 degrees and mineral content as high as 4 g/l.” The waters of Reşadiye thermal springs are between 40-49° C in temperature. The odourless and colourless water is slightly salty and sour. The water is said to heal rheumatism, various painful disturbances and dermatological diseases.



SULUSARAY

Sulusaray is located 69 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results population of district is 9.071. Başçiftlik became a town center in 1990. Sulusaray is near the Çekerek River and is on a plain surrounded by mountains.

Sebastopolis, which means “ the big, lofty city”, was an important settlement in the Hellenistic, Rome and Byzantium eras. In ancient city, surrounded by city walls, remains of a bath and a church whose floor is covered with mosaics draw attention. Architectural remains belonging to ancient city are on display in the open air museum.

Sulusaray Thermal Springs water shown among the cold and warm salty water sources contains sodium chloride, sulfade and bicarbonate. With average temperature of 32-44.3 °C, it springs out of a fault line. Sulusaray Thermal Springs serves yearlong with two hotels, private baths, pools, restaurants and music hall.







TURHAL

Turhal is located 45 km away from provincial center. According to 2010 population census results, population of district is 86.327. Turhal covers 911 km² area and the altitude of Turhal is 493 meter.

Turhal was respectively ruled by Rome, Byzantium, Seljuks, Eretna, Qadi Burhanettin and finally Ottoman State. Turhal became a town center in 1944.

Yeşilirmak, which is an important river of Turkey, passes through Turhal. Turhal Waterfall is an important attraction point for the district.

You can see nearly 500 years old “Koca Kavak”, a poplar tree as high as 26.1 meters in Turhal Sugar Factory.

Turhal Castle

Very little remains of the castle that is located on the hill in the city centre can be seen today. Apart from the ruins of two bastions and the closed underground tunnels, all of the remaining material was carted off to build the town that is on the slopes of the castle







YEŞİLYURT

Yeşilyurt, located 56 km away from provincial center, became a town in 1982. According to 2010 population census results population of district is 11.556.

Ruins in Yeşilyurt dates back to Rome and Danishmend eras.





ZİLE

Zile, located in the Middle Black Sea Region, is 67 km away from provincial center. Population of Zile is 63.201, according to 2010 population census results.

Zile was affected by Hittite, Friyg, Persian, Pontus, Roman, Byzantium, Danishmendids, İlkanid, Seljuks, Ottoman cultures in its 3600-years history.

Today, it is possible to see monumental buildings which belongs to the mentioned cultures in Zile. Zile, which became a town center in 1872 and a district of Tokat in 1923, was constructed on plain area. Hotan River which is one of the tributaries of Yeşilırmak passes through Zile. District has an elevation of 716 metres and covers an area of 1,512 square kilometres.

Zile Ulu Mosque

The epigraph on the north side of Zile Ulu Mosque shows that the first building was built by Mehmed Zalüli Bin Ebu Ali in 1267 during Giyaseddin Keyhüsrev III period. The mosque that went under renovation in 1591 was for a period of time known by the name Nasuh Pafla who had the renovation work done. When it was mainly damaged in 1904, was rebuilt in Neoclassic style in 1904-1909 by the efforts of Süleyman Necmi the governor of Zile at the time and local people. Main part of the cut stone building is quadrangle. The dome that is carried by an octagon drum that has sixteen windows is lead-covered. We can say that the crown door of the mosque is the most important of the monumental examples in Zile.

Zile Castle

The castle is located on top of a mound at the center of Zile. Clock tower at the entrance of Zile Castle was the guardian or observation tower of the time. Later it was called “Bell Tower” and Ziya Pafla turned it into a clock tower in 1875. The epigraph next to the short pillar that is thought to be dedicated to Caesar, are about several buildings and events of the Roman Era.

Zile Mosques

Beyazıt Bestami Mosque has a rectangular plan. There is a high ceiling above the worship area. The minaret on a stone pedestal is single galleried, short and round. There are two epigraphs dated 1206 and 1305 of Beyazıt Bestami Mosque in Ali Kadı Mahallesi.

Elbaşoğlu Seyit Ahmed Mosque was built by Elbaşoğlu Seyit Ahmed of Zile elite, in 1801. The cut Stone and rubble building has a square layout and tiled roof. To see the baroque style marble crown door of the building with çitakari embellished ceiling, the later attached concrete section must be crossed.

Zile Molasses/Zile Roasted Chickpea

Zile molasses is of the type known in the region as “Çalma”. This type of molasses is produced from the “narince” grape species, which is the one most extensively used among the forty-four grape species grown in the region. In addition “pestil”, “köme” and “tarhana” are produced in significant amount in the region.

Zile roasted chickpea has been produced for a long time in the district and it is known with its hard-consistency speciality.





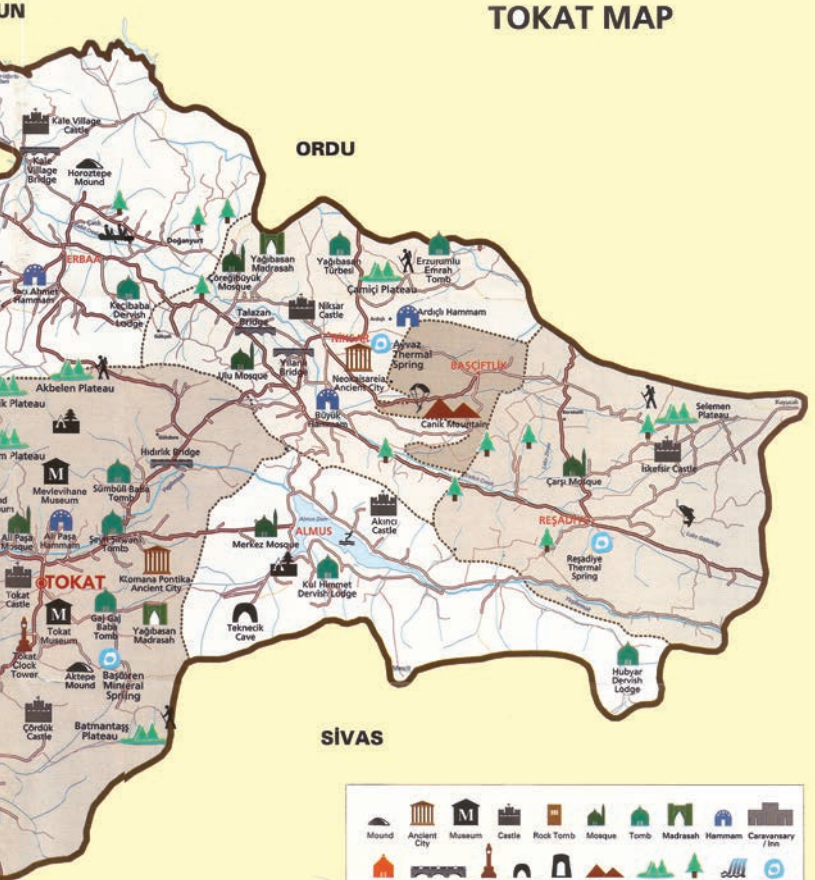
SAMSUN

AMASYA

YOZGAT



TOKAT MAP



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The maps, which are being implemented, obtained from the Yeşilirmak Basin Development Foundation Geographical Information Unit.



OKA

ORTA KARADENİZ KALKINMA AJANSI
MIDDLE BLACK SEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MIDDLE BLACK SEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

PHONE: +90 (362) 431 24 00

FAX: +90 (362) 431 24 09

E-MAIL: tokatydo@oka.com.tr

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