

JOINT TOUR for Bulgarian and Turkish Local Tourists

prepared by:

Aysegul KUTLUK BOZKURT, Tourism Expert

and

Meltem YALCIN KAYIKCI, Tourism Expert

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JOINT TOUR

For Bulgarian and Turkish Local Tourists

1. Day

Kırklareli

The tour will start at Kırklareli from the border gate of Dereköy. The first stop of trip is Vize.

First step is Vize

Little Hagia Sophia Church (Gazi Suleiman Pasha Mosque) (Turkish: Küçük Ayasofya Kilisesi (Gazi Süleyman Paşa Camii)) is a former Byzantine era Orthodox church built during Emperor Justinian I (reigned 527-565) times, which was converted later in the Ottoman era into a mosque. Designed in an Orthodox Basilica plan, the church was constructed upon the foundations of the Temple of Apollo with masonry stone and brick. The cruciform shaped church consists of a nave with two rows of columns with three columns each, two aisles and an apse at one end. Its original wooden roof was replaced in the 12th and 13th centuries by a high dome. The building is vaulted around the dome, a different style that is normally not seen in Byzantine architecture.

Vize Fortress (Turkish: Vize Kalesi) is a fortification constructed in the Ancient Roman era. It is situated at the northwest of the town. It is believed that the fortress was built originally in 72-76 B.C., and was revived during the Justinian I times. The bluish color of the stones at the northern wall indicates that this section was rebuilt in the Late Byzantine era during the Palaeologian dynasty. The fortress consists of two nested walls. The western and southern city walls are intact. An inscription in Greek alphabet letters carved on stone, which was found at the fortress, says "Here were watchtowers built under the administration of Firmus, the son of Aulus Pores, along with Aulus Kenthes, the son of Rytes the son of Kenthes, and Rabdus, the son of Hyakinthus." It is exhibited at Kırklareli Museum.

Amphitheatre (Turkish: Antik tiyatro) is an open-air theatre built in the 2nd century during the Late Roman era, the only known one in Thrace. It was discovered in 1998 during archaeological excavations carried out for Çömlektepe tumulus. Parts of the Roman theatre, which still exist, are the cavea (spectators' seats) with aisles between the seats, the scaenae (stage) and orchestra. Reliefs from the scaenae frons, the background of the stage, are exhibited in the Kırklareli Museum.

Second step is Demirköy

The Dupnisa Cave (Turkish: Dupnisa Mağarası), Dupnisa Caves, is a show cave located in Kırklareli Province, northwestern Turkey, close to Bulgarian-Turkish border. The cave itself, unlike what the original name suggests, is actually three, interconnected caves divided into two separate floors. Its name is derived from the Bulgarian word Dupnitsa (Дупница), related to the word for "hole".

The Demirköy Foundry (Turkish: Demirköy Dökümhanesi) is a historic foundry ruin of archaeological importance located at Demirköy in Kırklareli.

Palivor Farm ?

Third step is Kıyıkoy -İgneada

St Nicholas Monastery (Aya Nikola Manastırı) is a quite small religious complex engraved into a rocky slope of a hill in the forest, about 15-30 minutes walk from town centre, near the bank of the stream. There are signs near the city gate, indicating the path which leads to the monastery.

İn Kıyıkoy, lunch is taken and the tourist are taken towards Igneada. Tourists will be accommodated in İgneada Resort Hotel in İgneada.

Tourists can choose Free time (sea time) or Special Tours İn İgneada

- 1.ATV tour
- 2.Trekking towards Longoz
- 3.Limanköy / Lighthouse

2.Day

After Breakfast, check out of a hotel.

Kırklareli City Center

Hızır Bey Külliye: This külliye (religious complex) consists of the Hızır Bey Mosque, Hızır Bey Bath and Arasta (Bazaar.)

Kırklareli Museum (Turkish: Kırklareli Müzesi) is a national museum in Kırklareli, Turkey, exhibiting natural history specimens, ethnographical items related to the region's history of cultural life, and archaeological artifacts found in and around the city.

Ataturk House in Yayla district: It is similar to the house where Ataturk lived in Thessaloniki.

Asağı Pınar Tumulus , 3 km from the city center of Kırklareli. It is a mound located to the south. The tumulus was built on a 38-meter-wide surrounding wall, filled with soil from the skirts of the mound. Lower Pınar Höyüğü shows a distinct difference from the mounds in Anatolia. This difference is also called "horizontal stratification".

Kanlıgeçit Hoyugu is a mound located 500 meters south of Kırklareli Provincial Center on both sides of the Haydar Dere. It is 300 meters west of AsağıPınar Höyük. These parts of the mound, which is divided by the railway and Haydar Dere, are called Kanlıgeçit Kuzey, Kanlıgeçit Doğu and Kanlıgeçit Güney. Kanlıgeçit is a northern necropolis area with a flat hill view.

Activity: Monitoring of the cheese making (ALGÜNDÜZ?) or Hardaliye

After activity, we can take our lunch and then we take the road toward Edirne. Lunch : Special Kırklareli meatball. We continue on the road for accommodation in Edirne

3. Day

Edirne

After Breakfast in Hotel our First step in Edirne is Karaağaç district

Karaağaç (Turkish: "elm, elm wood") is a suburb of Edirne in northwestern Turkey at the border with Greece. Karaağaç is 4 km southwest from the center of Edirne, across the river Maritsa and opposite the Greek village Kastanies. In 1890, the large Karaağaç railway station was built in the town, which also served Edirne, becoming the last train stop in Turkey to Europe. In 1971, Turkish State Railways (TCDD) constructed a new railway station at the opposite side of the river, abandoning the former one, which is now used as Trakya University's Faculty of Fine Arts.

The Treaty of Lausanne Monument and Museum (Turkish: Lozan Anıtı ve Müzesi) are a monument and a museum dedicated to the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923. The monument, opened in 1998, is located at Karaağaç, Edirne in Turkey, and the museum is next to it in the former train station building.

Coffee break in Meric Bridge, and tourists who want to see the bridge can be photographed with Meric. Meriç Bridge (Turkish: Meriç Köprüsü), Yeni Köprü, meaning New Bridge or Mecidiye Bridge, after Sultan Abdülmecid I, is a historical Ottoman bridge in Edirne.

Second Step is city centre

The border city where the Ottoman Empire is an important cultural heritage of Trakya, its cultural heritage with its museums, bazaars, bridges and historic houses is felt intensely, the first visit will be to the Şükrü Paşa Monument, Balkan War Museum, Serbian War Museum in Edirne.

Şükrü Pasha Memorial and Balkan Wars Museum (Şükrü Paşa Anıtı ve Balkan Savaşları Müzesi), (just next to city cemetery, on the highest hill of the city, where that large flag is located). This is a monument dedicated to Rüştü Pasha, the commander of the defending forces of the city during the Balkan Wars.

Then we are visiting the remains of the palace of Edirne (Saray-ı Cedide-i Amire), where Fatih Sultan Mehmet and Cem Sultan were born and ruled. **Edirne Palace (Turkish: Edirne Sarayı)**, or formerly New Imperial Palace (Ottoman Turkish: Saray-ı Cedid-i Amire) was a palace of the Ottoman sultans in Edirne, mostly during the era when the city was the capital of the empire. Few of the palace buildings have survived until now, however works are underway for its reconstruction.

Historic Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Square, Oil wrestling (Turkish: Yağlı güreş), also called grease wrestling,[citation needed] is the Turkish national sport. It is so called because the wrestlers douse themselves with olive oil. The term "Güreş" is shared with other forms of wrestling practiced by Turkic-speakers across Europe and Central Asia, such as the Uzbek kurash, Tuvan khuresh and Tatar köräş. The wrestlers, known as pehlivan (meaning "hero" or "champion"), wear a type of hand-stitched leather trousers called a kisbet (sometimes kispet), which is traditionally made of water buffalo hide, and most recently has been made of calfskin. The annual Kırkpınar tournament, held in Edirne in Turkish Thrace since 1346, is the oldest continuously running, sanctioned sporting competition in the world

Justice Pavilion (Kasr-ı Adalet): Erected in 1561 by Suleiman the Magnificent, who is called in Turkey as Suleiman the Lawmaker, the "Kasr-ı Adalet" (literally: Justice Pavilion) is

the only structure as part of the palace complex, which remained intact. In the form of a rectangular tower with a pointed metal roof, it is situated next to the tiny Fatih Bridge over the Tunca river, which was built in 1452 by Mehmed the Conqueror (Turkish: Fatih Sultan Mehmet). Two stone columns still stand in front of the building. The right one, called the "Respect Stone" (Turkish: Seng-i Hürmet), was used to hold the petitions of the people to the sultan, and the left one, named the "Warning Stone" (Turkish: Seng-i İbret), to display the capitated heads of criminals

The Balkan Wars Memorial Cemetery in Edirne (Turkish: Edirne Balkan Savaşı Şehitliği), located at Sarayıçi quarter of Edirne, Turkey, is a memorial burial ground for Ottoman military personnel of the Balkan Wars (1912–1913), who were killed in action during the Siege of Adrianople (1912–13). It was opened to public on January 14, 1994.

The Complex of Sultan Bayezid II Health Museum (Turkish: Sultan II Bayezid Külliyesi Sağlık Müzesi) is a hospital museum of Trakya University within the Complex of Sultan Bayezid II located in Edirne, Turkey. A külliye is an Ottoman architectural term for a complex of buildings centered on a mosque. Complex of Bayezid II Külliye was built in 1488 by the Ottoman sultan Bayezid II (reigned 1481–1512). The complex contains a Dar al-Shifa (Turkish darüşşifa, "hospital, medical center"), and it remained in operation for four centuries from 1488 until the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78). The hospital was especially notable for its treatment methods for mental disorders, which included the use of music, water sound and scents. In the 16th century, water, music, and smells were used to treat mental patients, and in 2004 the European Council awarded the European Museum Prize.

After the visit to Beyazid Kulliyesi and Health Museum, we are having lunch. Lunch: Edirne Tava Ciğeri

Old Mosque (Eski Cami), (at the central square, across the street from Selimiye). The smallest—and the oldest—one of three nearby, imperial mosques in downtown Edirne, it's known for its calligraphic inscriptions on its interior walls with a small central dome atop.

Uc Serefeli Mosque (Uc Serefeli Cami), (just north of Old Mosque, close to Selimiye). This mosque is easily recognizable, having four distinctive minarets that all have very different designs, uncommon during the 15th century, one of which has three balconies, giving it its name which literally means "three balconied". Long undergoing restoration, interior of the mosque, which features a colourfully decorated central dome, smaller surrounding domes of varying sizes each featuring a different colour pattern, and very stately columns supporting them, has recently been re-opened to visits. The overall experience of this colourful mosque is perhaps best summarized as "joyful".

Selimiye Mosque (Selimiye Camii), (at the central square). That mosque which dominates the skyline of the city, built on a slightly higher hill than its surroundings, although a play on dimensions makes the exterior sight of the building smaller as you get closer to it. A grandiose piece of art by Sinan, the Ottoman architect of 16th century, Selimiye is usually considered the zenith of Ottoman architecture and has been listed as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2011. Sinan himself considered this building as his best work. The dome of the building, which hangs high over main hall, encloses a huge space which gives the place an expansive atmosphere, had the largest diameter (31.28 mt) of all domes in the world for several centuries. And its minarets (towers) are the second highest minarets (70.89 mt) in

whole world, surpassed only by Qutb Minar (72.50 mt) in Delhi, India. The mosque has 999 windows in total, which according to its architect Sinan, symbolize the perfectness of God. The dome and interior walls are decorated with calligraphy and geometrical designs, most of which are painted in hues of pink and blue.

After The Three-Honorable Mosque, the famous Old Mosque (Great Mosque), Bedestan and Selimiye Mosque that the architect Sinan called "Mastery My Works" and Arasta Bazaar we complete our trips with Ali Pasha Bazaar.

Ali Pasha Bazaar: The Ali Pasha Bazaar in Edirne is a covered market designed by Mimar Sinan in 1569. Decorated with red and white stone arches, there's six different gates into the bazaar. Similar to the Grand Bazaar in Istanbul, this atmospheric market is much smaller in size, but no less fun to explore with over 130 vendors selling everything from knock-off Nikes, to underwear, dishes, etc. It's just one of three such bazaars in the city where you'll find a wealth of locally produced and imported goods available.

At the end of the day we give free time and shopping break. (Deva-i Misk Tatlısı, Badem Ezmesi, Edirne Peyniri, Edirne'nin eski bir geleneği Aynalı Gelin Süpürgesi, Yöresel Meyve Sabunları).

We are moving to Macedonian Clock Tower and our hotel after free time. We are participating in "FASIL" night with the customers who are interested. We begin our tour the next morning in Bulgaria.