

City Guide

EDİRNE

KIRKLARELİ

TEKİRDAĞ

- Mosques ● Churches ● Madrasahs ● Castels ● Museums
- Camping ● Mountaineering ● Paragliding ● Surfing
- Local Cuisine ● Local Events ● Rural Area Tourism
- Beaches ● Lakes ● Caves ● Natural Beauties



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SYMBOLS

	Open		Close		Live Music		Bar
	Entrance Fee		Information		Shop		Car Park
	Audio Guide		Guided Tours		Bathroom		Park Recreation Area
	Telephone Number		Fax Number		Hotel		Elevator
	Internet Page		E-mail Address		Cloakroom		Recommend
	Photo is forbidden		Scenic Route		Ladies' Toilet		Men's Toilet
	Fish Eye Camera		Post Office		Room with Shower		Room with TV
	Police Station		School		Air Conditioned		Swimming Pool
	Pharmacy		Hospital		Fitness Center		Room with Mini Bar
	Bus Station		Bus Route		24 h Room Service		Fixed Price
	Airport		Train Station		Number of Rooms		Conference Hall
	Mosque		Church		Disabled Access		Dining Room
	Synagogue		Lift		Open-air Dining		No Smoking
	Cafe		Restaurant		C. Card Accepted		Street Boulevard

EDİRNE

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Where is Edirne, Kırklareli, Tekirdağ ?

Located in the northwest of Turkey are the cities of Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ provinces within the regions of Thrace and the Sea of Marmara.

This three-city region is within the scope of the Thrace Development Agency and includes the area west of Istanbul, east of Greece, North coast of the Marmara, Çanakkale & the Aegean Sea, and the area south of Bulgaria.

Edirne lies to the westernmost part of the physical boundaries of Turkey; to the north are the Istranca Mountains, to the south, the Kuru Mountains and Aegean Sea, to the west is the Meriç River and to the East is the Ergene Plain.

Edirne serves as a bridge that connects highways and railway Anatolia to Europe. Anatolia and Istanbul are connected by the D-100 highway is connected that merges with the European motorway, while the D-550 connects these areas to Çanakkale and the Aegean.

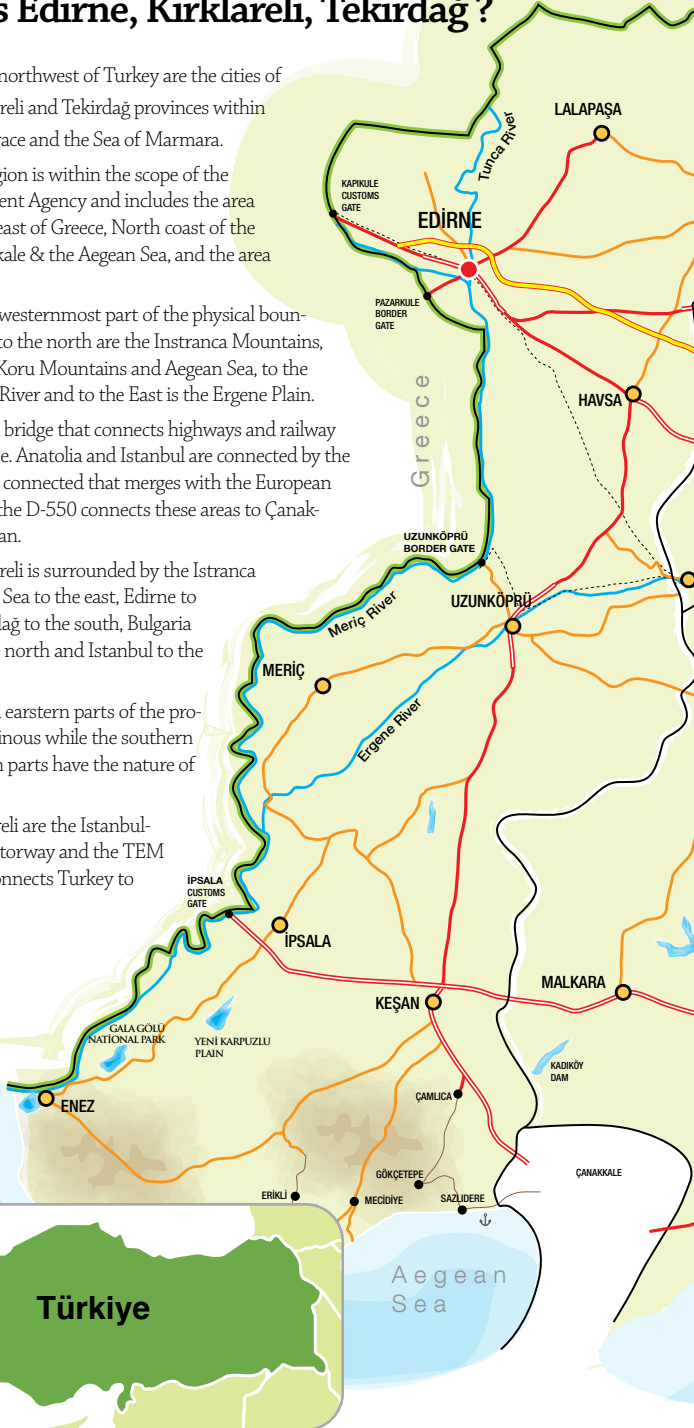
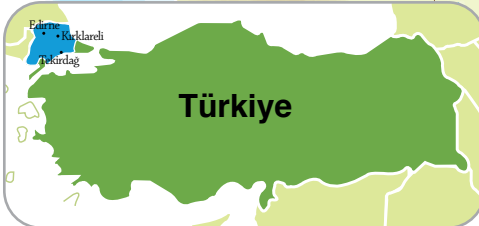
The area of Kırklareli is surrounded by the Istranca Mountains, Black Sea to the east, Edirne to the west is, Tekirdağ to the south, Bulgaria and Burgaz to the north and Istanbul to the southeast.

The northern and eastern parts of the province are mountainous while the southern and southwestern parts have the nature of a plateau.

Passing by Kırklareli are the Istanbul-Edirne D-100 motorway and the TEM highway which connects Turkey to Europe.

Symbols

- City Centrum
- District Center
- Highway
- Road
- Rail Road
- Rivers





FOUR SEASONS OF EDİRNE, KIRKLARELİ & TEKİRDAĞ

Edirne, Kırklareli & Tekirdağ are one of the oldest settlements of Europe and the Balkans. It is the cultural and geographical features of these cities that preserve the vitality of life throughout the year. These Thracian cities have been a gateway between the cultures of Anatolia, the Balkans and Europe. These cultures have intertwined to create a cultural diversity unique to the city's history and have survived its traditions and customs. The people of Edirne have held festivals along with religious and national holidays throughout history, each with a variety of activities that have been preserved throughout the ages and are cultural treasures worth seeing. The Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling of Edirne, The Karagöz Culture & Arts Festival in Kırklareli, the Tekirdağ Paragliding Festival, and the Kakava Festival are some of the most popular activities of the region.



Apple flowers can be seen in the region when the spring brings colourful view

Spring

Spring season in Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ brings forth colorful flowers and the transformation of the land into a lush green nature. There are organizations of people in the region that celebrate the arrival of Spring.

MARCH

Nevruz Celebration

This celebration is a traditional holiday that marks the end of winter and the beginning of Spring. At celebrations each year, a Turkish calendar featuring 12 animals is adopted on March 21st.

Bird Show

This is what it sounds like and features birds and other winged animals and is held by the Kurtbey Municipality in the last Sunday in March.

☎ +90 284 524 20 07

APRIL

Commemoration of Mimar Sinan

This event takes place at the Selimiye Mosque, the proclaimed "masterpiece" of the architect Mimar Sinan. It honors his historical legacy and is held on April 9th.

April 23rd Children's Day

This day was declared by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as National Sovereignty & Children's Day and since April 23rd, 1979 has been referred to as "International Children's Day."

MAY

Conquest of Edirne

This is celebrated in the city of Edirne by the Municipality and Governorship and NGOs on May 5th.

☎ +90 284 213 91 84

Hidrellez Festivals

The Spring Festival of Hidrellez is held by the

Municipality of Kırklareli every year on the 6th of May in the village of Erikler.

☎ +90 288 214 10 45

Edirne Hidrellez & Kakava Celebration takes place on May 5th and 6th in Sarayıcı and is held by the Municipality.

☎ +90 284 213 91 40

In Tekirdağ on the first week of May each year at the İnanlı recreation area in the town of Muratlı where local activities and banquets are held.

☎ +90 282 261 24 36

Karahalil Pehlivan Oil Wrestling

This event is held on the 6th of May every year and is organized by the Municipality of Kırklareli Karahalil.

☎ +90 288 543 70 01

Karagöz, Art-Culture and Festival of Kakava

Kakava is celebrated as "spring feast". There are



Celebration of Hidrellez 📷 Kutluay Uyanık



Paragliding Festivals 📷 TEYAK

sports competitions, poem concerts, contests, representations, concerts and gypsy dancing in festival that is held by Kırklareli Municipality each year the second week of May.

☎ +90 288 246 10 07

Dudulenge Festivities

This is one of the area's unique festivities. It takes place at the end of the first week in May and is organized by the Municipality of Çorlu. Activities include concerts, dances and various cultural activities.

☎ +90 282 684 76 80

Kel Aliço Pehlivan Oil Wrestling & Cultural Activities

This event takes place in the village of Aliçopehlivan in the second week of May and features traditional oil wrestling.

☎ +90 284 633 11 14

Surf Season in Şarköy

Surf season begins in May at the blue flagged beach on the Sea of Marmara. Şarköy's 60 km of coastline and natural conditions make it ideal and popular for wind surfing.

☎ +90 282 518 08 00

🌐 surfsarkoy.com

Sucuk (Turkish style fermented sausage) Festival

It is held by Hamitabat Village Mukhtar in Lüleburgaz each year on May 28 to 30. There are concerts, serving sucuk and a variety of events in the festival.

☎ +90 532 213 44 30

Summer

The arrival of summer in Thrace means the arrival of agricultural activities, enjoying the sea and a heralding of the hunting season. The major event is the Historic Wrestling evens, vibrant festivities and the natural beauty that brings holidaymakers.

JUNE

Historic Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Tournaments

This traditional Turkish oil wrestling tournament is organized at the beginning of July to the end of June by the Municipality of Edirne. Main square wrestlers compete for three days. Various activities are carried out during the Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Festival. This historic tradition of wrestling has been recognized by the United Nations Educational Scientific & Culture Organization (UNESCO) and is listed on its Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

☎ +90 284 213 91 40

Turkish-Hungarian Days

Organized by the Hungar-

ian Friendship Organization, the events are carried out to emphasize the value of Turkish-Hungarian relations. The celebrations are held on the first week of May each year and feature a variety of art exhibitions, competitions and concerts.

☎ +90 282 262 62 44

Cherry Festival

Each year, the ripening of the cherries is celebrated during the first week of June. The first festival in 1962 was called the "Cherry Cümbüşü" and meant "cherries in a dazzling array of colors," and has today become a celebration of international notability. Activities are organized by the Municipality of Tekirdağ and includes concerts, lectures on cherry production and a variety of entertainment.

☎ 444 18 15

JULY

Strawberry Festival

This festival is carried out every year in the first week of July and is held by the Municipality of Demirköy. The aim of



A bout between competitors at the traditional Wrestling of Kırkpınar



Folk dances and dance shows are indispensable activity of festivals in Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ

the festival is to introduce and promote the cultivating strawberries and to keep it alive throughout the community. The festival features strawberry products, folk dances a variety of activities.

☎ +90 288 681 66 07

Vize History & Culture Festival

This festival is held every year by the Municipality in the last week of July. It features music concerts, bicycle tours, cinevision, shows and various other cultural events.

☎ +90 288 318 10 68

Keşan Culture & Tourism Festival

The festival is a gathering of the fusion of different cultures in one festival. It's held by the Municipality of Keşan in July.

☎ +90 284 714 11 85

Oil Wrestling & Sunnah

A celebration that's becoming a tradition was started by the Municipality of Kızılınar and is carried out during the first week of July. During the event multiple activities are organized such as collective circumcision, wrestling competition, concerts and dance performances.

☎ +90 282 727 37 10

AĞUSTOS

Babaeski Agriculture Festival

It is carried out by the Municipality and district agricultural organizations in the first week of August every year to promote agricultural products grown in the district. During

the festivities various activities are organized including sporting events, concerts and various cultural events.

☎ +90 288 512 11 19

Ataturk Day

Ataturk became a symbol of independence for the people of this district when he came to the Palace on the 18th of August, 1937, to show his support for the people during the struggle for the liberation of Greek-occupied Thrace. Ataturk day is celebrated each year on the 18th of August by the Saray (Palace) Municipality in front of the Ataturk Monument.

☎ +90 282 768 10 05

Traditional Watermelon Festival

Held from the 1st to the 15th of December. Watermelons are one of the chief products of the Marmara Ereğlisi region and the festival held by the Municipality of Marmara Ereğlisi celebrates and encourages the cultivation watermelons among the district's economy.

☎ +90 282 613 12 50

Sunflower Festival

Every year in the second week of August, the Sunflower Festival is held in Hayröbolu which is one of the oldest settlements in Thrace. The festival is held by the M. Ereğlisi Municipality and features concerts, regattas, exhibitions and motorcycle races.

☎ +90 282 613 12 50

Victory Day

The 30th of August 1922 was

significant day for the Turkish Army in its steps toward victory in the War of Independence.

Autumn

The hot summer days are relieved by the activity surrounding the harvesting of the grapes, the yellow quinces, red pomegranates when the autumn begins to show its spectacular colors. Enthusiasts of hiking and photography are met with the brilliant orange-brown colors of the natural landscapes of Thrace.

SEPTEMBER

Grape Harvests Festivities

The harvesting of vintage wine grapes in Şarköy starts in August and continues through the month of September. Wine producers and tour operators from Istanbul join in on the festivities and tours organized in Şarköy.

Pehlivanöy Pavli Fair

This festival is held every year on the 18th to 22nd of September by the Municipality of Pehlivanöy. The fair includes a market with the sale of local goods and animals, entertainment, music concerts, traditional dances and a variety of activities.

☎ +90 288 714 11 40

International Plateau of Abundance, Harvest & Vintage Festival

The festivities are held by the Municipality of Kırklareli and the City council every year between the 20th and 23rd of September. The festivities include folk dances, presenta-

tion of agricultural products, booths, contests, music concerts and trips out into nature.

☎ +90 288 214 10 45

Malkara Oil Wrestling Tournaments

The traditional oil wrestling competitions take place every year on the 20th of September in the town of Malkara and are organized by the Municipality of Malkara.

☎ +90 282 427 10 33

Ipsala Paddy Culture And Art Festival

This event is held in the first week of September by the Municipality of Ipsala and includes concerts, games and entertainment.

☎ +90 284 616 10 11

OCTOBER

Republic Holiday

This day is celebrated on the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on October 29th, 1923. Various event and official ceremonies are held throughout the country.

Kürklü Winged Animal Festival

This festival is organized every year on the first week of October in Lüleburgaz. Panels, competitions and various activities are held during the Festival.

☎ +90 288 417 10 12

Liberation of Tekirdağ

The liberation of the various districts of Tekirdağ from enemy occupation is celebrated with various activities throughout the month of October and November. Various activities are carried out to mark Liberation day in Çerkezköy on Oct. 22nd, Çorlu and Saray on Nov. 1st, Muratlı on Nov. 2nd, Tekirdağ on Nov. 13th, Hayrabolu and Malkara on Nov. 14th, and Malkara and Şarköy on Nov. 17th.

NOVEMBER

Liberation of Kırklareli

The liberation of Kırklareli is celebrated every year on November 10th. The event features folk

dance performances, visits to the tombs of martyrs and various panels commemorating the liberation. Its organized by the Kırklareli Municipality.

☎ +90 288 214 10 45

Liberation of Edirne

This day celebrates the Mudanya Armistice and the day of the 25th of November 1922 when enemy forces left the city. The victory is celebrated by an official parade and organized by various organizations.

Winter

The Winter in Thrace brings the cold and lots of rain for the coastal regions along snow for the inland and higher regions. It also brings a change in the environment when the leaves change their colors.

DECEMBER

Namık Kemal Anniversary Celebrations

Tekirdağ is the birthplace of the famous nationalist poet Namık Kemal and his birthday is celebrated each year on December 21st in an event organized by the Governorship of Tekirdağ. Events are held at the the Municipal Cultural Center that hosts exhibitions and panels about the poet's life and works.

☎ +90 282 261 20 07

JANUARY

Bocuk Night

This celebration takes place in Keşan and Çamlıca at night



The view of Selimiye when the winter brings lots of snow

during the 60th day of the Hijri calendar. The celebration is hosted by the Çamlıca Culture & Solidarity Association with the support of Trakya University's Keşan Vocational College. The celebration takes place at night when participants have their faces painted and pumpkin desserts are distributed.

☎ +90 284 714 30 33

ŞUBAT

Commemoration of Hussein the Wrestler

The anniversary of the death of Hussein Pehlivan (Champion Wrestler) is held every year on February 10th in a ceremony in front of the statue in Republic Square, Tekirdağ. The spring months take on the dazzling beauty of bright yellow canola blossoms.

Religious Holidays

Religious Holidays are determined each year according to Islamic Lunar calendar which varies periodically. On religious holidays, people go out and visit relatives and give gifts and take refreshments.

Ramadan Holiday: Ramadan is one of the major Islamic holidays and consists of fasting during day and refers to the Hijri days from Mecca to Medina. The fasting is eventually followed by the "Sugar Holiday" where sweets and candies are given out.

Kurban(Sacrifice) Holiday: It is celebrated 70 after Ramadan and lasts for four days. During this holiday, sacrifice is made and its meat is distributed to the people in need





EDİRNE





THE HISTORY OF EDİRNE

Edirne has always been an important settlement placed among the East, Europe and the Balkans which allowed it to function as an important center of trade and commerce. Edirne has been home to many civilizations throughout history and has hosted the Odrysians, Persians, Macedonian Kingdom, the Roman-Byzantine Empire, Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire.

during the Neolithic period. The most important finding was in the Hocaçesme mounds in the Enez district of Edirne. The ancient inhabitants who founded the first settlements of Edirne were Thracians migrating from Central Asia. These Thracian tribes settled in the region that extended from the famous Tunca River valley to the beach. They would go on to found the Odrysian Kingdom under King Teres I in the fifth century. The most significant ruins left by these Thracian nomads are in Lalapaşa, Haçlar and "Kapaklıkkaya" (large boulder or boulders covered by a stone lid) dolmens and menhirs (upright standing portal tombs & upright standing stones).



Drinking vessels used in Thracian burial rites 1200 B.C. (Edirne Museum)

The first settlements of Edirne

Findings from excavations around Edirne suggest that the first settlements occurred

Motif of a Thracian horseman (Edirne Museum)



The greatest power in sixth century B.C. were the Persians, who after destroying

CHRONOLOGY

• The Thracian tribes and Odrissian Kingdom make their emergence onto the stage of history (5500 B.C.)

Period of Thracian tribes in Thrace

Start of Roman Rule (168 B.C.)

• Persian dominance over Thrace (513 B.C.)

B.C. 2000

B.C.1000

B.C. 600

B.C. 400

B.C. 200

0

• The prehistoric Cardakalti is dated to be from the Chalcolithic period (3500 B.C.)

• Odrysians declare Edirne the capital of their kingdom (5th Century B.C.)

• Persian period in Thrace (6th Century B.C.)

the Lydian Kingdom in Western Anatolia continued their advance upon the west. It was in 513 B.C. that Thrace came under the dominance of the Persians. The Persians under command of Mardonios made an expedition into Thrace, strengthening the rule of the Persians. However, not long after, the rule of the Persians came to an end in Thrace when it was replaced by the Odrysian Kingdom in the mid fifth century B.C.

Odrysian Kingdom

The Odrysian Kingdom established its capital at Uskudama/Odrysia (Edirne) and ruled over its core areas of the Tunca, Arda and Maritsa river basins by combining the

regions held by a number of formerly dis-united Thracian tribes under one Kingdom.

During the Roman period (342-341 B.C.) the King of Macedonia Philip lost a major battle and the Odrysian Kingdom lost their protector of sovereignty and their strength began to weaken. It was after the assassination of King Philip in 336 BC that, fearing growing unrest, Alexander the Great invaded Thrace in 335 B.C.

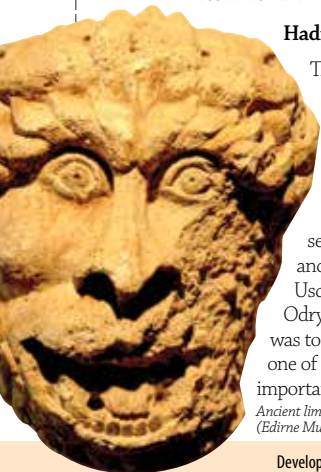
V. century B.C. artifacts from Enez excavation (Edirne Museum)

It was from 280 to 279 B.C. Thrace was invaded by the



Kırkpınar miniature (Museum of Turkish & Islamic Arts)

Galatians, however the Odrysians returned to power by King Cotys who strengthened their friendship with Macedonia. The Cotys King was the only ally with Perseus in their war with Rome (171-168 B.C.). Once the Macedonian Kingdom was defeated by Rome, Thrace was left defenseless against their military might. Thracian tribes fought against the Romans until they were finally overcome by Emperor Claudius who invaded the region and made Thrace a Roman province in 46 A.D.



Hadrianopolis
 The Emperor Hadrian while on a trip to the east, established a new city on the old settlement and called it Uscudama or Odrysai. Odrysai was to turn into one of the most important settlements

Ancient limestone theatre mask (Edirne Museum)



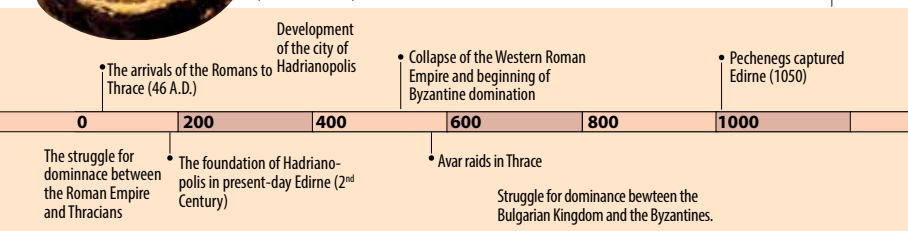
Hellenistic sculptures of Aphrodite (Edirne Museum)

of the Roman Empire and was eventually called Hadrianopolis (Adrianople) to glorify the Emperor.

Hadrianopolis showed significant developments in the first half of 2nd and 3rd centuries during the Golden Age of the Roman Empire. In the 4th century A.D., Thrace was an arena of continuous warfare due to the external struggles of the Roman Empire with outside forces. Emperor Valens would die in 378 at the Battle of



Silver coins from the 5th century (Edirne Museum)



Hadrianopolis against the Goths and Huns.

This would go on to create a furor in the Roman world. 476 saw the fall of the Western Roman Empire while Edirne remained within the boundaries of the Eastern Roman Empire. Thrace in the 7th century was the scene of fierce fighting between the Byzantine and Bulgarian Kingdom. The Bulgarians finally



Tombstone from the Roman Era (Edirne Museum)

captured Hadrianopolis during the second half of the 7th century and in 807 A.D. was taken back by the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus I.



Roman marble tombstone from the Enez Excavation (Edirne Museum)

From 1018 onward, the greatest threat to the Byzantines were the Pechenegs who were a semi-nomadic Turkic group living around the fringes of the "Rum" (Eastern Roman Empire). They organized raids on Hadrianopolis in the 11th century but never succeeded in conquering the city or holding territory for any significant length of time.



Beaded necklace from the antique period (Edirne Museum)

Turkish dominance in Edirne

The first steps toward the establishment towards what's historically known as the Ottoman Empire began with the conquest of Thrace by Orhan Bey and the concentration of power under Murat I. Süleyman Bey, the Ottoman Raider, succeeded in taking the fortress at Gallipoli in 1354, and from there, began his raids into Thrace.



19th century makeup and jewelry (Edirne Museum)

1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crusader Army arrives in Hadrianopolis (1189) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ottoman Sultan Murat I conquers Edirne (1361) 	Ottoman time in Edirne				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edirne serves as the political center of the Empire under Sultan Mehmet IV. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edirne is briefly occupied by the Bulgarians during the First Balkan War (1913) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edirne falls to the Venetians (1204) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edirne is established as capital of the Ottoman Empire (1365) 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Russians invade Edirne during the Ottoman-Russian War (1828) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Republic of Turkey (1923) 		



Beginning of 20th century, Edirne

It was after the conquests by Murad I and the period of Lala Şahin Paşa and Hacı İlbey that Turkish rule began in Hadrianopolis. It was here that the Ottomans established their first capital and the name was changed to Edirne. It served as an important military base for the Ottoman's military ventures into Rumelia.

It was after the conquest of Edirne that rapid Turkification began. In 1365 Edirne was made the Ottoman capital city and a whole new era was to begin. It was from here that Bayezid I directed the siege of Istanbul.

It was after the years lost to the interregnum in the rivalry over the throne and the Mustafa Çelebi incidents – including the loss of Edirne - that the Ottoman state finally began to recover territory and power. It came with the defeat of the Crusader army at Varna by the Ottoman army led by Murad II. It was with the death of Mehmed II's father that he ascended to the throne and from his birthplace Edirne launched his siege and conquest of Istanbul.

It was with the conquest of Constantinople that Mehmet II "Fatih" – The Conqueror – moved the Ottoman Imperial capital to the newly named Istanbul. After the change in capitals, Edirne remained an important city for the western expansion of the Empire.



Ottoman-era tombs located in Edirne (Edirne Museum)

Many sultans spent a significant amount of time here as it acted as their second capital as it flourished under rule of Yavuz Sultan Selim, Süleyman the Magnificent, and Selim II.

Mehmed IV (1649-87) was known as the Avcı, "Hunter," made Edirne the place where he hunted and spent most of his life. It was in the 1670's that Edirne became the second administrative center of Mehmet IV and where he began his campaign against the Russians and Poles. The Edirne native Mustafa II tried to reclaim the power of the Sultanate that had been



20th century porcelain jug and sugar bowl (Museum of Turkish & Islamic Arts)



18th century silver-plated flintlock pistol (Museum of Turkish & Islamic Arts)



A painting of the Edirne Palace (Bayezid II Museum)

given to the Viziers by Mehmet IV but was deposed by a series of occurrences known as the “Edirne Event” which led to a rebellion and his dethroning in 1703.

In the 17th century Edirne was the fourth largest city with its population of 350,000 inhabitants after Istanbul, Paris and London.

Destruction following a massive fire in 1745 and an earthquake in 1751 led to the decline in Edirne’s prominence.

The city was captured by the enemy in the Russian Turkish War from 1828-29. A treaty was signed on 14 September 1829 and the city was returned to Ottoman control. The city came under Russian occupation again for three months during the Russian-Turkish War of 1877-78. Invasions combined with massive fires (1745, 1751) affected the socioeconomic balance of the city. The Ottoman-Russian wars led to large migrations of muslims while Christians moved into the vacated areas.

The Ottoman Empire entered the Balkan War in 1912 and Edirne fell after the heroic defense of Şükrü Paşa who held the city for 160 days in spite of starvations and other difficulties. It was on March 26th 1913 that Bulgarian and Serbian forces overran the city. However, not long after, the city was taken without resistance by an army under the command of Enver Bey who went on to be known as the “Conqueror

of Edirne.” Edirne was formerly returned to Ottoman territory at the Treaty of Bucharest on August 10th 1913.

Edirne was taken over by the Greeks during the First World War in 1920 until 1922. However, the Turkish Army entered the city on November 25, 1922 after the Mudanya Armistice.

On July 24, 1923 the Edirne suburb of



An Ottoman soldier marching to the front in Balkan War.

Karaağaç was released to Turkey as part of the war reparations in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne and became the frontier line – and last railway stop – to Greece.

GEOGRAPHY OF EDIRNE

Edirne is characterized by wide plains, with mountains and hills and different elevations in geography. The highest point of the city is 720 meters. The average height is 41 meters above sea level. 25% of the land is forested and 58% of the provincial area is agricultural which draws most of its water from the Meriç River on the Turkish-Greek border.



Erikli is one of the touristic areas of the Keşan district

CLIMATE OF EDIRNE

Edirne is located in the transition zone and has a Mediterranean and continental climate. The winters of the Mediterranean area are mild and rainy while the continental areas are characterized by a full continental winter complete with snow. Agricultural production is of great importance in the Ergene River basin which benefits from the rainy period in the Spring followed by a hot and dry summer.

TEMPERATURE

The average temperature in

Edirne is 13.4 degrees. July is the hottest month with a high of 41.5 degrees, while January is the coldest with a low of -22.2 degrees. The temperature averages for the seasons are: 19.3 in spring, 25 in summer, 12 in fall and 7.9 in winter.

RAINFALL

Rainfall is common throughout the year with exception to some especially hot and dry summers. The annual rainfall is 603.5 millimeters. The wettest months are November, December and January. The rainfall during the summer months averages out to 107.5

millimeters. From March to April the Meriç, Tunca and Ergene rivers usually swell from heavy rainfall and overrun their banks and flood low-lying areas. The river returns to its normal flow when the water is used for the cultivation of rice.

WIND AND AIR PRESSURE

The highest atmospheric pressure ever recorded was 1038 millibars. The lowest recording was 979.0 millibars. The relative humidity is around 71%. The average wind speed is 1.7m/sec. The dominant wind blows about 4,000 times a year and is known as the "North Wind." The fastest



The New Watermelon Plain between Ipsala and Enez



The vast majority of Edirne province consists of meadows and pasture land.

blowing wind is the “South Wind” which reaches speeds of 28.9 m/sec.

VEGETATION

57 percent of the land has been harnessed for agriculture and/or cultivation. 14 percent of the city area consists of meadows. 25 percent of the district is forested and/or made up of nut producing trees. Edirne’s forests consist of oak, pine and black pine trees. The area between the Bay of Soros and the Koru Mountains consists of a maquis shrubland that’s typical of Mediterranean climates. Edirne’s right mix of windiness and humidity prevents too much evaporation which allows for the richness of vegetation.

LAND FORMATIONS

Mountains: The mountains of the province are spread over a wide area. Edirne is surrounded by the Strandja Mountains to the north and northeast, the Uzunköprü, “Long Bridge”, Mountains to the east, and the Koru and Çandır mountains to the south and southeast.

Plains & Valleys: The three most significant valleys of Edirne are those of the Tunca, Meriç and Ergene rivers. These fertile plains and valleys surround Edirne. The average altitude of the Ergene, Uzunköprü and Evros river plains all come in at 20 to 25



The coastal town of Gökçetepe meters within the district of Edirne. Located mostly in the Ipsala district are significant portions of the Ipsala plain and Maritsa river valley.

Plateaus: There aren’t much for plateaus except for a few smaller ones in the district of Enez such as Çandır, Hisarlı and Yazır. The district of Keşan has the small plateau area of Yerlisu. These small areas are rich in water resources.

Rivers & Lakes: The most important rivers are the Maritsa, Arda, Tunca and Ergene. Edirne is surrounded

on all sides by streams which increase the productivity of the agricultural land. The Maritsa river coming from its source in Bulgaria has a depth ranging from 60 to 520 centimeters and stretches 185 kilometers along the border of Turkey and Greece. The Arda river has a depth ranging from 10 to 300 centimeters. The Tunca river has a depth of about 1 to 5 meters and runs for 48 km in Turkey. The most significant lakes in the district are the Gala, Dalyan and Taşaltı.

Population: The population of Edirne province according to 2016 date is approximately 402,000 people. About 70% of the population live in city and district centers. Men make up 51% of the population while 49% are women. Fifty percent of the population is younger than 39. There are about 66 people per square kilometer.



A view of the New Watermelon Plain.

ECONOMY OF EDİRNE

The economy of Edirne province is based on agriculture, cross border trading, industry and tourism. Edirne is one of Turkey's moderately developed provinces. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's data of 2014, the province is the twentieth city in cities ranking with gross domestic product (GDP) that is 23,346 TL per



Sunflower

capita. The availability of domestic and international transportation facilities and a close proximity to Istanbul makes Edirne a center of importance for large industrial companies in the region. The sector share of the GDP of Edirne is as follows: Agriculture 33%, Industrial 12%, Business 13%, Construction 37% and 5% for the service sector.

AGRICULTURE

Edirne was a predominantly agriculture-based region up until 1969. Edirne was part of the "Priority Regions for Development" initiative which encouraged applications toward the establishment of medium and large-scale factories in the district. The share of agriculture in the GDP was about 33 percent. Crop cultivation underwent changes to increase the production. Grains such as wheat and rice along with sugar beets and sunflowers are the most produced agricultural



Sunflowers are of particular importance in Edirne

products of the region. Fruit, melons, watermelon farming, and vinticulture are other significant sectors of the agricultural economy.

LIVESTOCK

Edirne province is home to the raising of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, fishing and bee-keeping. Dairy and



Merino sheep bred in Edirne



Edirne melon



Edirne watermelon

livestock production in large barns are common in the province as well as sheep and goat farming in the rural areas. The province is at the forefront in the breedin of merino sheep.

INDUSTRY & MINING

The aforementioned Priority Regions for Development in 1969 was supposed to have a positive impact on the industrialization of Edirne. However, in 1976, inefficiencies of the initiative slowed down the removal and replacement of inefficient industries

and resulted in stagnation. Industrial activities and new developments since the 1990's have begun to open up textile production facilities. There are a number of industrial-scale enterprises in Edirne which churn out rice, flour, oil and milk products. There are also a number of facilities to process the rice grown in the province.

FORESTRY

25 percent of the province is covered in forest or nut producing trees. Close to 107,000 hectares are



Forestry in Edirne

covered by forest or thickets of trees. Every year, 25,000 m³ of wood is harvested for industry while 20,000 m³ is harvested for firewood.



Rice production is one of the locomotives of the agriculture industry in Edirne

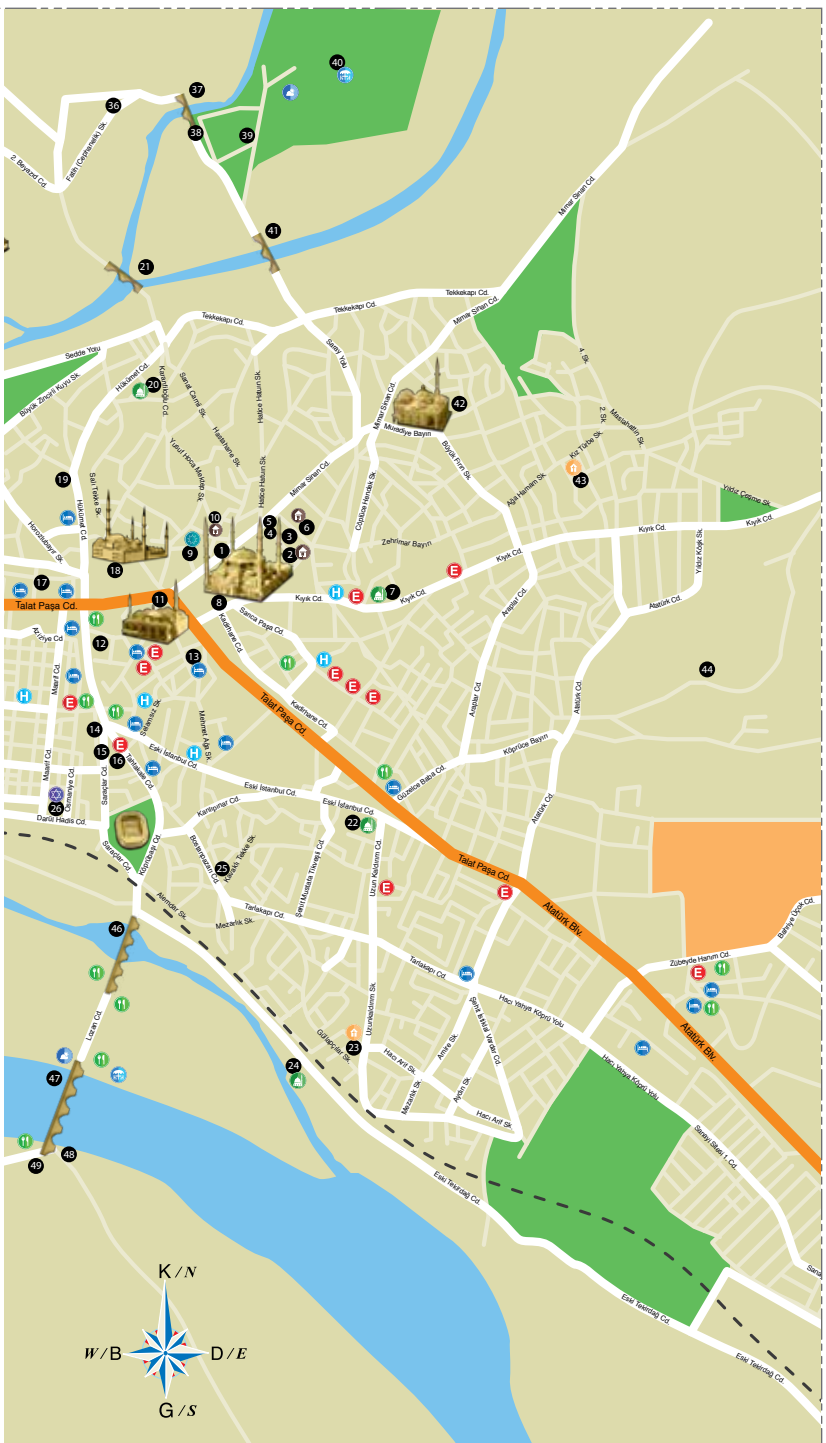
A VISIT TO CENTRAL EDİRNE

The Selimiye Mosque is the first masterpiece of the architect Mimar Sinan. The city of Edirne hosts many important artifacts from the Ottoman period and has many historical and cultural assets. Edirne is ranked 1st in Turkey and 2nd in the world in terms of historical monuments per square meter. You can conveniently visit all the works of the city center on the following route.

- 1 Selimiye Mosque (Pg.24)
- 2 Museum of Turkish & Islamic Arts (Pg.29)
- 3 Ottoman Tombstones (Pg.31)
- 4 Stone Rooms (Pg.31)
- 5 Palace Bathhouse (Hamam) (Pg.31)
- 6 Edirne Museum of Archeology & Ethnology (Pg.32)
- 7 Hidrağa Mosque (Pg.34)
- 8 Arasta Bazaar (Pg.34)
- 9 Bahai House (Pg.35)
- 10 Edirne City Museum (Sf.35)
- 11 Old Mosque (Pg.36)
- 12 Bedesten (Covered Bazaar) (Pg.38)
- 13 Rüstem Paşa Caravansary (Pg.38)
- 14 Saraçlar Street (Pg.38)
- 15 Ali Paşa Bazaar (Pg.39)
- 16 Macedonian Clock Tower (Pg.39)
- 17 Tahtakale Bathhouse (Pg.39)
- 18 Üç Şerefeli Mosque (Pg.40)
- 19 Cameleer's Hostelry (Pg.42)
- 20 Beylerbeyi Mosque (Pg.42)
- 21 Saraçhane Bridge (Pg.42)
- 22 Kadı Bedrettin Mosque (Pg.43)
- 23 Sveti Constantin-Elena Church (Pg.43)
- 24 Kasım Paşa Mosque (Pg.44)
- 25 Sezai Baba Tomb (Pg.44)
- 26 Edirne Great Synagogue (Pg.44)
- 27 Dar-ül Hadis Mosque (Pg.44)
- 28 Şahmelek Mosque (Pg.46)
- 29 Gazi Mihal Bathhouse (Pg.46)
- 30 Gazi Mihal Bridge (Pg.47)
- 31 Gazi Mihal Mosque (Pg.47)
- 32 Yıldırım Bayazıt Mosque (Pg.47)
- 33 Yıldırım Bayezid Bridge (Pg.47)
- 34 Bayezid II Complex & Health Museum (Pg.48)
- 35 Bayezid II Bridge (Pg.53)
- 36 Remnants of Edirne Palace (Pg.54)
- 37 Sarayıçi Balkan Martyrdom (Pg.56)
- 38 Fatih Bridge (Pg.56)



- 39 Field of Contest & Kırkpınar Wrestling (Pg.57)
- 40 Hunting Mansion (Pg.58)
- 41 Kanuni Bridge (Pg.58)
- 42 Muradiye Mosque (Pg.59)
- 43 Sveti Georgi Church (Pg.60)
- 44 Şükürü Paşa Monument & Kuyuk Bastion (Pg.60)
- 45 Hıdırlık Bastion (Pg.62)
- 46 Tunca Bridge (Pg.62)
- 47 Meriç Bridge (Pg.63)
- 48 Historical Police Station (Pg.64)
- 49 Hacı Adil Bey Fountain (Pg.64)
- 50 Edirne Train Station (Pg.64)
- 51 National Struggle & Lozan Memorial (Pg.65)
- 52 I. Koman Sculpture & Painting Museum (Pg.65)



Selimiye Mosque ❶

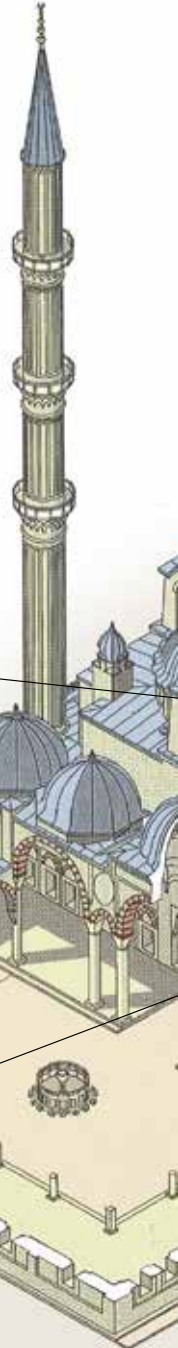
The Selimiye Mosque in Edirne was built by Mimar Sinan on the order of Sultan Selim II and remains one of the most important symbols of Ottoman architecture. Building took six years upon which it was opened to the public on March 14th 1575. The mosque stood as one of the greatest works of architecture for its time and stood as a symbol of the size and strength of the Ottoman Empire.

The Selimiye Mosque, proclaimed the “master piece” of Mimar Sinan is noted for its dome, minarets, ornamentation and unique architectural acoustics. This work stands out among the history of Ottoman-Turkish architecture and indeed that of the rest of the world. The Selimiye Mosque and Complex were unanimously added to the World Heritage List by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee meeting on June 28th, 2011.

The mosque can be seen from all over the city. The Selimiye Mosque in all its glory welcomes leaders from Istanbul, Kapıkule, Süloğlu, the whole Turkey and Europe. The mosque is made up of 1620 square meters of cut stone. The floor plan of the mosque covers an area of 2475 square meters. The entire complex covers an area of 22,202 square meters.



Upper side of the entrance to the Mosque and attractive adornments on its ceiling



Sultan's Maqsurah

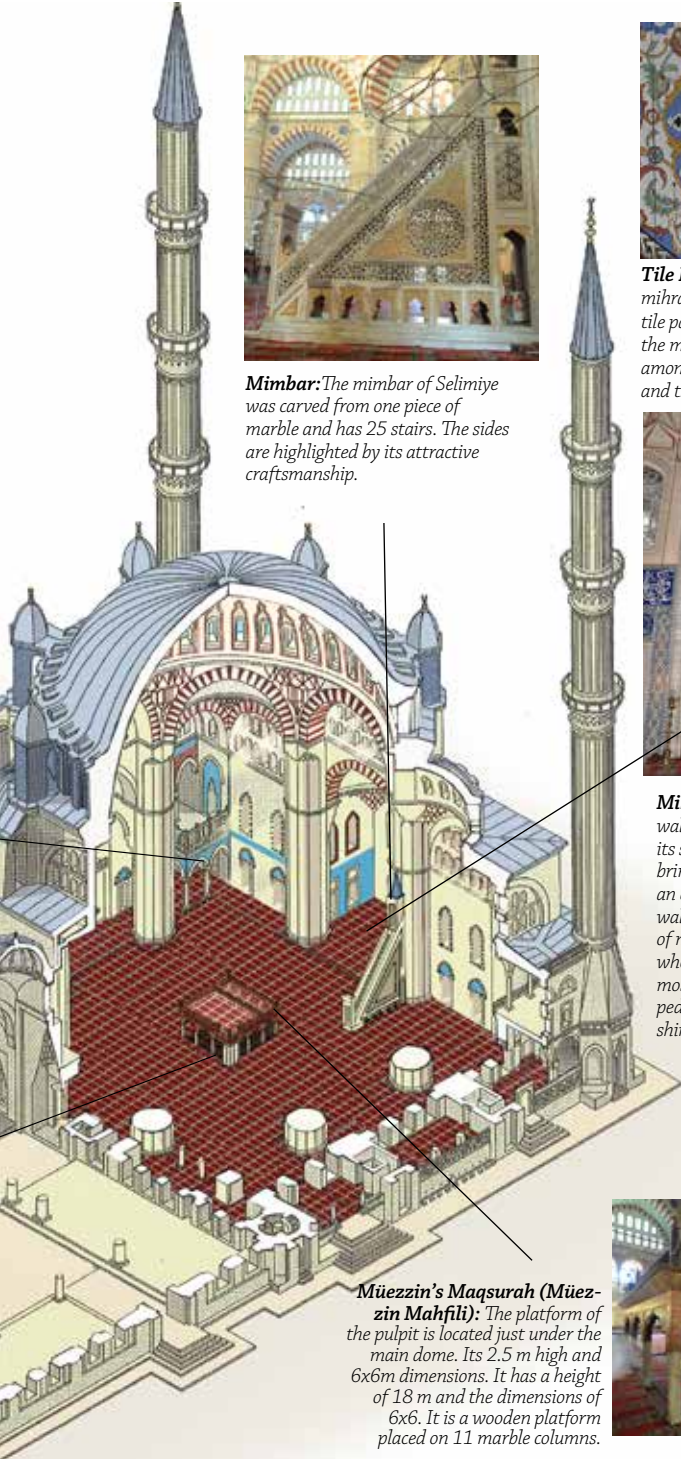
(Hünkâr Mahfili): The maqsurah placed on four columns on the left of mihrab draws attention with its eye-catching rich tiles.



Upside Down Tulip Motive:

There is a small upside down tulip motif on the marble footings of the muezzin platform. Some myths about this motif are narrated colloquially. 101 different tulip motives of various sizes, colors and forms on Selimiye ceramics attract attention.





Mimbar: The mimbar of Selimiye was carved from one piece of marble and has 25 stairs. The sides are highlighted by its attractive craftsmanship.



Tile Panels: The wall of the mihrab niche has the largest tile panels and stand as one of the masterpieces in tile making among the Ottoman Empire and the world.



Mihrab: Niches on its walls, its dimensions and its semi-circle dome cover bring Selimiye Mosque an effective identity. The walls of the mihrab, back of mimbar and coif, the whole bottom part of the mosque and the window pediments are covered in a shiny ceramic decor.



Muezzin's Maqsurah (Muezzin Mahfili): The platform of the pulpit is located just under the main dome. Its 2.5 m high and 6x6m dimensions. It has a height of 18 m and the dimensions of 6x6. It is a wooden platform placed on 11 marble columns.

The structure stands as one of the largest and most extensive lasting structures in the history of architecture. The mosque has four main gates and eight garden gates.

half dome over the place of the mihrab, a niche indicating the direction of prayer. The 31.22 meter diameter dome sits upon eight colossal columns that jut out from

great height and way in which they complement the grand dome by giving it the effect of having a crown. The minarets are 70.89 meters in height and 3.8 meters in diameter. The staircase allows access to each of the three balconies on the minaret. The mast of the minaret with a crescent on top, brings the total height to 84 meters.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS: The marble, tile and calligraphic of the mosque are of remarkable artistic craftsmanship. The Mimbar,



Breathtaking ornamentation of the central dome.

DOMES: The most outstanding feature of the Selimiye Mosque is the dome covering it. A different technique was applied in Selimiye Mosque which hadn't been seen any religious buildings up to that time. Earlier structures were covered by half domes or partially covered by domes of various sizes until the Selimiye was the first to be covered entirely with one all encompassing dome. The dome is 43.28 meters in height and has a width of 6 meters and is supported by 8 arches with windows that bring light inside the mosque. There are four corners that support a

the walls. This design plays a major role in the perception of the interior as a single uninterrupted space. In front of the dome are 18 smaller domes and 16 columns that hold up a large portico that surrounds an elegant marble fountain. The son cemaat yeri, a gathering space described as being similar to a narthex, is covered by five circular domes. The entrance door is topped off by fluted niche of inlaid marble while the other doors are flat. There are four elegant minarets, each completed by three balconies. The technical superiority of the minarets are seen in their elegance,



Wooding carving gate ornaments

pulpit, is made of marble and should be observed for its fine workmanship. The mihrab, is a niche that's covered by a half dome in proportion



Mihrab and mimbar

with the mosque and can be observed from any location under the grand dome. This is one of the defining characteristics of the Selimiye Mosque. The side walls and cone of the mihrab as well as the



Selimiye Mosque Minarets with their elegance and symmetrical features



Tiles that feature calligraphy and ornamental designs

pediments of the windows are covered with a glossy tile décor. The wall of the mihrab niche has the largest tile panels and stand as one of the masterpieces in tile making among the Ottoman Empire and the world. These dark blue tiles have verses written on them from top to bottom in large white letters.

Hünkâr Mahfili (Sultan's Lodge) The cupola is located to the left of the Mihrab and is supported by four columns and is noted for its eye-catching rich tile work. The tiles depicting two trees laden with fruit are seen as an original motif in Ottoman tile work. The tile work is graced and enriched with images of apple flowers, carnations, tulips and hyacinths. The tile work of the Sultan's Mahfili was decorated with plum trees blooming in spring



Edirnekari ornamentation and the fountain under the Muezzin's Mahfil

which gave it a likeness to fresh spring air. Some of the tiles were taken to Moscow



Inner area of the Selimiye Mosque

by the Russian General Mikhail Skobelev during the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878.

Müezzîn Maqsurah: The mahfil is located directly under the dome, is 6x6 meters and reaches a height of 18 meters. The platform is perched upon 11 short marble columns that support a structure made of carved and ornamented wood of the apple tree, and oak of light green, light red, dark green and gray colors. The most recent restoration was completed in 1984. The muezzin is an incredible living artifact of master wooden craftsmanship that prevents numerous examples of extraordinary beauty. The ceiling over the mahfil has

the appearance of a wheel of fortune. The marble fountain located in the space below the muezzin platform has a fountain who's waters are believed to have healing patterns.

Inverted Tulip Motif

Located in the marble feet of the muezzin platform are motifs of small inverted tulips. There are various legends as to the origin of this motif. This inverted tulip is featured on Selimiye tiles of various sizes and colors altogether making up 101 different tulip motifs.

Cannonball mark: The



The architect Mimar Sinan called the Selimiye Mosque "his masterpiece"

cannonball hit the mosque in 1913 during the siege of the Bulgarians. The mark is still visible in the dome.

COURTYARD: The two rectangular yards are roughly equivalent to each other. There are three doors on the building's north and south sides that open to the courtyard. The door with the most remarkable position is the westward door that opens to the courtyard. The inner courtyard is complemented with porticos and domes. The courtyard is made of meticulously crafted and placed marble while the porticos surround an ornate dish-shaped fountain. This sixteen sided polygonal ablution fountain is one of the most beautiful designs of the classical-era Ottoman Architecture. There are 18 domes and 16 columns in the courtyard.

OUTER YARDS: The outer yards of the Selimiye Mosque spread out in three directions where other structures of the Selimiye Complex lie. These outer areas are surrounded by a perimeter of stone walls. Within this complex are the Dar-ül Sübyan, Dar-ül Kur-a and the Dar-ül Hadis which all serve

as a museum today. Under the terrace of the mosque is a historical bazaar which was built as a foundation by Murat III. It was designed by the architect Davut Ağa.

OPENING OF THE SELİMİYE: The construction of the mosque was started in 1568. The construction lasted 6 years and opened on November 27th, 1574.



However, the opening was postponed due to an illness of Selim II. He had dreamed of seeing the spectacular opening before his death on March 15th, 1574. The mosque was opened one year later on March 14th, 1575.

SİNAN'S MASTERPIECE: The mosque was completed when Mimar Sinan was 85 years old. It was written in the book "Tezkiretül Bünyan" that, Mimar Sinan said "I was an apprentice when I worked on the Şehzade Mosque in Istanbul, but I worked on the Sultan Selim Mosque as a master who drew on all of my strength and expertise,"

It is according to the famous Austrian art historian Ernst Diez is "considering its location, size, height, relation to the surrounding community and the effect of the light makes it a structure superior to all works of its nature before it. The renowned German architect Prof. Hans Koeppf regarded the Selimiye as "a pinnacle point in world architecture." Doğan Kuban said, "The development of the single-domed space was the end point of architectural achievement before the advent of the Industrial Revolution.



Museum for Turkish Islamic Works of Art inside Selimiye Social Complex

Museum of Turkish & Islamic Works ②

The building of the Dar-ül Tedris Madrasah located inside of the Selimiye Complex now serves as the Museum of Turkish & Islamic Works. In the museum on display are wrestler accessories, lodge furnishings, engraving and calligraphic materials, weapons, Ottoman tiles and ceramics, utensils from the palace kitchen, and wooden furniture. The Janissary yard holds tombstones and is covered by evergreen yew trees that are striking in appearance.

The ceiling inscriptions of Edirne houses and tombstones of the Janissaries are of great significance to the history of Edirne. Displayed

in the museum among mannequins are objects and weapons from the end of the 17th century to the 18th century including Ottoman flintlock rifles, Janissary uniforms, armor, helmets, calvary swords, battleaxes,

shields, brassards, crossbows, daggers and arrows.

One of the most important rooms of the museum in the chamber of Dervish related items. The items displayed were brought here after the closing of Dervish lodges.



Dar-ül Tedris Madrasah serves as a museum of the complex

Necessary Notes

Inside Selimiye Social Complex

Ⓞ Except monday 09.00-17.00 (until 19.00 in summer)

Ⓜ Museum Directorate

🚌 Bus and taxi 📞 📍

☎ +90 284 225 11 20



Section for handwritten works of art in Museum for Turkish Islamic Works of Art

Hanging on the wall are examples of hand-written calligraphy. The doors to the wings are made in the geometric künde-kari style of the Bayezid II Mosque. Also on display are gifts from Sultan Selim II to the

Selimiye Mosque as well as a hand-written manuscript of the Holy Quran.

There are cloth stamp collections made on silk and satin sheets. Located in the niches are blankets, sheets

and napkins with Ottoman embroidery and a room of boards/plaques featuring Ottoman calligraphy. There are Çanakkale ceramics and jugs which date from the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th and early Ottoman ceramics. On the wall are wall tiles from the 15 through the 17th century as well as various Ottoman furnishings.

Displayed in the museum are the bloody flag used during the Balkan War, bread made of broom seed, pictures of Edirne defender Şükrü Paşa; wall tiles from the 17th century which belonged to the Edirne Palace found during the 1973 excavations in Sarayıçi; pictures of the wrestlers, wrestling champions and başpehlivan of Kırkpınar; hand-knitted wool socks collected from different regions of the country; and kitchen tools and utensils used in the palace at Edirne.



Multiple hand bags exhibited in Museum for Turkish Islamic Works of Art

Must See

- 🕒 Its Yard
- 🕒 Dervish Belongings
- 🕒 Stamp Collection

Ottoman Tombstones ③

Ottoman tombstones are in the exhibition area of the garden of the mosque complex. Edirne has had much history and many wars that have resulted in the need for many cemeteries, graves, and tombs and many important tombs are located here. There are three capped tombstones belong to Janissaries of the greatest significance. This tombstone represented



Ottoman gravestones and stone rooms

someone who was both a member of the community and an important leader.

and Çelebi Sultan Mehmet. Fatih Sultan Mehmed "The Conqueror" was born in one of the stone rooms of the palace on March 29th, 1432. The Stone Rooms now serve as a hotel.



Palace Bathhouse (Hamam)

Palace Bathhouse (Hamam) ⑤

The bathhouse is located in the north-east section of the complex. It was added to the Old Palace sometime in the 15th century. It served the mosque after its construction. The bathhouse follows a typical double section layout who's cut stone and brick craftsmanship was performed with great skill. The male and female sections are covered by domes. The remains of the wall and base of the dome have traces of the beautiful melakari ornamentation. The bathhouse was restored in 2009 and is currently in service.

☎ +90 284 213 33 37



An Ottoman gravestone shown in garden of Selimiye Mosque

The oldest tombstone exhibited dates to 1397 and belongs to a person named Abdullah. Tombstones of this early period were traditionally without a cap.

Stone Rooms ④

It is located in the area of the Old Palace of Edirne. Four years after the conquest of Edirne, this was the first place built by Sultan Murat I who's construction began in 1362 and was completed in 1365. The Old Palace was expanded later and was used by Yıldırım Bayezid, Sultan II Murat

Edirne Museum of Archeology & Ethnology 6



Statue heads from Roman and Greek periods

The Edirne Museum of Archeology & Ethnology was ordered built by Atatürk in 1925 in the Selimeye Mosque Dar-ül Hadis Madrasah (religious school) as a museum of Archeology. After the restoration of the Dar-ül Sibyan Madrasah in 1936, a second partition named and devoted to "Ethnography" was opened. The museum's collection was complemented by artifacts from the



An amphora from 5 B.C. found during Enez excavations

Edirne Archeological and Ethnographic Museum in garden of which stone works are shown

Topkapı Palace and Ankara Museum. Due to the threat of war during World War 2, artifacts were moved from Edirne and Istanbul to other museums in Anatolia. After the war, the artifacts remained on display in the Dar-ül Tedris. It was in 1971 that the pieces were moved from the Dar-ül Tedris to a new building established as the "Museum of Archeology & Ethnography." Today, the museum is located just south of the Selimiye Mosque Complex and consists of a modern building with two sections.

Archeology Section

Necessary Notes

Meydan Quarter Kadir Paşa Mektep Street No: 7
 ☉ Except for Mondays
 08.30-12.30 / 13.30-17.00
 ☉ Museum Directorate
 ☹ Busses ☎ ☎ ☎
 ☎ +90 284 225 11 20



Marble Orpheus Relief (Roman Era)

Archeology section holds artifacts classified into the categories of fossils, coins, stone, metal, bone, and terracotta findings. The entrance area of the department has photos of the first excavations of the tumulus





Clay pitchers belonging to Iron Age

along with a map showing the various historical settlements of Thrace. Along the wall are inscriptions, architectural fragments and stelae. Standing out are the fired clay heads of women which show off the hair styles from the ancient period to the present. Cult documents are located in a window display along with steles that depict Thracian horsemen. Sculptures along the wall are from the Roman period. Fossils fragments are displayed from four different periods including some from 30-35



Small bronze statue of Serapis

million years ago. Showcased in a horizontal display are prehistoric stone axes, hand-made pottery decorated with coarse embossed patterns, and hand mills. Displayed also are burial gifts from the Pilgrims, and December, Aralık, dolmen excavations. Displayed in horizontal glass cases are coins from the Hellenistic Kingdoms of Thrace and in vertical cases, coins in chronological order from the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Scene in the garden of the museum are various architectural pieces from the Ionian, Aeolian, Corinthian and Byzantine capitals. Also displayed in the garden



Oinokhoe amphora belonging to the 5th century B.C.

are tombs, dolmens and menhirs from the Roman era and Janissary tombstones, and grave stones from the Ottoman era. Sultan Mahmud II closed the Janissary cemetery after the Auspicious Incident and after his reforms and had the cemeteries in Istanbul destroyed and their headstones smashed. Only a few cemeteries in Edirne survived the period. For this reason, the tombs exhibited in the museum are very rare and precious.

Department of Ethnology This section is split into four parts, each display artifacts of wood, metal, glass and textiles. The city of Edirne was the capital of the Otto-



Ottoman gravestones on display in the museum garden



Edirne living room from Ottoman period in the museum



Traditional clothes of Edirne from Ottoman period



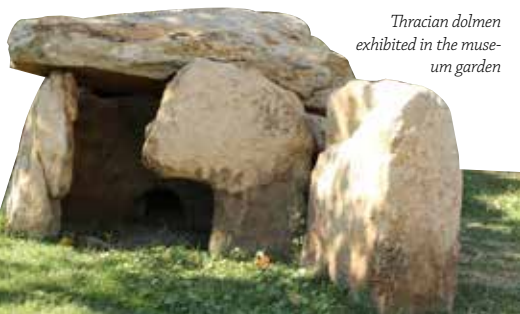
Bride's clothes belonging to Kofçaz district in Kırklareli shown in the museum

man Empire for 94 years and during the 17th century was the world's fourth largest city. This exhibit reflects the rich culture in its bride and circumcision rooms

which display carpets, embroidery, and Edirnekari and other works of a very high artistic value. There are corner displays of a bathhouse, sitting room, linen samples, clothes, jewelry, embroidery and water pipes, incense burners and special vessels for rose water were given as gifts from Topkapı Palace.

Unique regional outfits from the Balkans shed light on the identity of the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire along with various examples of calligraphy. Some personal items used by the Great Leader Atatürk while on a trip to Edirne are exhibited.

Thracian dolmen exhibited in the museum garden



Hıdır Ağa Mosque 7

Kilerci Yakup Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📍 🕒 🚶

The Hıdır Ağa Mosque is located in the Kilerci Yakup neighborhood and is to the south of the Selimiye Mosque, for this reason, its known as the *Küçük Selimiye*, Small Selimiye. There isn't much information regarding the mosque except that its style dates is of the 16th century. The mosque was restored in 1866 and later after the Ottoman-Russian war and most recently in 1933. It's a square shaped mosque of cut stone. The portico of the building and the squinches are covered by a dome and the arches con-



Hıdır Ağa Mosque

nect to the middle of the supporting columns and corner pillars. The side walls of the mosque are covered by pendants which fill two levels and are illuminated by two windows on each level. The interior area of the mosque with its seven pointed mihrab lacks any original ornamentation.

Arasta Bazaar 8

Meydan Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📍 🕒 🚶

This 225 meter long covered market was built by the architect Davut Ağa on the order of Sultan Ahmed III with the purpose of providing income



A bazaar where mostly touristic souvenir shops can be found

to the mosque. The bazaar is complete with 73 vaulted archways with 124 shops on either side of the hall. The four entrance market was damaged in times of war and has undergone numerous repairs. It was in the first period of its existence that when the roof was covered in lead. The dome in the middle of the structure is referred to as the "Prayer Dome." In past times, all of the shop owners would gather there in the mornings and pray for wholesome and honest business transactions to take place in the bazaar. It was written by the traveler Eviya Çelebi that this bazaar was known at the Kavafıara

Bazaar, because it was known at the time to deal in shoes, belts, and wallets.

Today, this is one of the major tourist bazaars in Edirne where the largest number of souvenir shops can be found.

Bahai House 9

Küçük Arasta Str. No: 10 ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 214 66 63 🚶 🚲 🚗

Because of its external color, the people of Edirne called it as the White House, also known as the House of Rıza Bey because of its first owner. The founder of the Bahá'í Faith, Bahá'u'lláh, came to Edirne from Iran in 1864 and lived in this house.

The first announcement of Bahá'í Faith to the world was made here. Bahá'ís are coming to this house to pray for pilgrimage.



Bahai Holy Places



Edirne City Museum serving within the Historical Hafız Ağa Mansion

Edirne City Museum 10

Hastane Street No: 11 ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 214 73 79 🚶 🚲 🚗

The museum located within the historical Hafız Ağa Mansion was made open to the public at 5 March 2017 by Edirne Municipality with support of Thrace Development Agency.

The museum revives information on yesterday and today of Edirne and its economic, sociological and cultural aspects with 3D silicon statues and digital screens.

Old (Eski) Mosque ①



Eski Mosque, one of the main samples of early Ottoman architect

The Eski Mosque is one of the oldest examples of early Ottoman architecture. The mosque is located in the Edirne city center on Talat Paşa Street. Construction began in 1403 by Emir Süleyman Çelebi and was completed on time in 1414 and is called the Emir Süleyman Çelebi Mosque. It was damaged during the reign of Mahmud in a fire in 1748 and an earthquake in 1754 but was restored in 1924 and 1934.

Architectural Features

This is classed as a multi-domed Ulu, Great, mosque. The

mosque is a four-cornered square structure whose outer edges measure 49.5 meters with nine bays covered by nine domes. The interior gathering area features nine compartments which are all supported by thick arches which measure 2.8 meters. The central dome sits upon four great pillars. The other eight domes are supported by the outer walls which surround the central dome. The middle row of domes is similar to those of the Great Mosque of Bursa with exception that the side domes of the Eski Mosque are slightly higher. The domes are 13.5 meters in diameter.

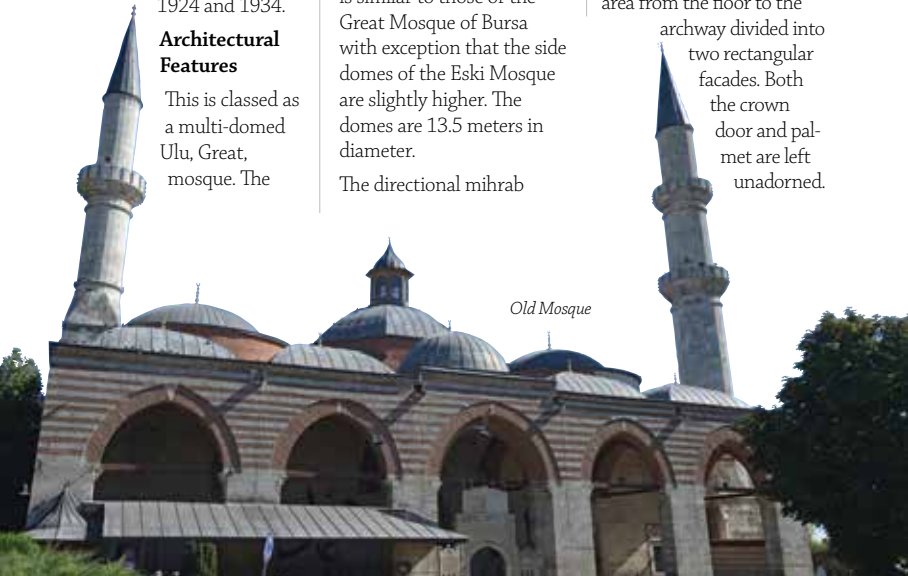
The directional mihrab

niche is located in the front of the dome and features curved triangles while the squinches supporting the dome are filled in with muqarnas. The minaret is located on the eastern side of the mosque, and a minaret added later is located on the western side of the structure.

Crown Gate: This gate located in the north wall is noticeable in the way it pushes outward. The surface area from the floor to the

archway divided into two rectangular facades. Both the crown door and pulmet are left unadorned.

Old Mosque





Domes of and a city view from Old (Eski) Mosque

Windows: Unlike other windows typical of mosques, the eastern and western windows are rectangular and

topped with pointed arched pendentives. Of particular interest are the decorated windows and frames of the

decorative muqarnas located on the surface below the window jambs.

Pulpit, Mimbar: The traveller Evliya Çelebi described the pulpit as “quite artful” and is one of three marble pulpits to survive to the present along with the Üç Şerefeli mosque and Great Mosque of Bergama which stand as examples from the early Ottoman period.



Ornaments found on domes of Old Mosque

You Must See

- ⊕ **Mimbar**
- ⊕ **Ornaments**
- ⊕ **Portal**

supporting beams. The stone reliefs of the easternmost window jambs and stone support beams enliven the interior of the mosque. Of particular interest are the

Necessary Notes

Sabuni Quarter, Talat Paşa Street

Ⓢ Everyday

🚌 Buses are in service

☎ +90 284 225 10 43

📍📞🚌🕒



Marble mimbar of Eski Mosque and its inner side garnished with calligraphic art

Bedesten (Covered Bazaar) 12

Sabuni Nbh. Lüleçiler St. ☉ Everyday

☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

Located next to the Old Mosque and opposite the Rüstem Paşa Caravansary is the covered bazaar which was ordered built by the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet Çelebi in 1418 and designed by the architect Aladdin. It served as a foundation for the mosque and was built with the same style of the caravansary. The structure is made of red and white stone and brick work which gave it a striking appearance that is covered by 14 domes. The external



Bedesten (Covered Bazaar)

spectacular caravanseries. It consists of two parts, the first section is a large courtyard called the "Great Han" and the second smaller courtyard is the

courtyard, since fountains and prayer halls and the building known as the "Pavilion Mosque" were all demolished. The caravansary was restored in 1972 and today serves as a hotel.



Rüstem Paşa Caravansary now serves as a boutique hotel

facades served as shops and the bazaar maintained its role as a major shopping center during the 18th century. The structure was restored in 1965 and today is used as a covered market.

"Small Han" or "Camel Han." The front of the caravansary features 21 shops and 102 rooms. During the Ottoman-Russian War, the large

Ali Paşa Bazaar 14

Saraçlar Street ☉ Everyday

☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

This covered market was ordered built by the Vizier of Herzegovina Semiz Ali Paşa under the direction of Mimar Sinan in 1561. The area was known as the "covered market" in the past and housed jewelry sellers and other tradesmen under one roof. The bazaar has six doors and is constructed of red and white stones. The 130 shops are arranged on both sides of a long corridor. The market was destroyed by a fire on September 26th, 1992.

Rüstempaşa Caravansary 13

İki Kapılı Han Str. No 39 ☉ Everyday

☎ +90 285 225 21 95 📶 📶 📶

It was ordered built by the son-in-law of Süleyman the Magnificent, the Grand Vizier Damat Rüstem Paşa under the expertise of Mimar Sinan. This example of classical Ottoman Architecture is one of the most



Saraçlar Street is active every hour of the day

Saraçlar Street 15

Sabuni Neighbourhood © Everyday

☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

The total length of the street is 700 meters and is one of the city's most important street for its social and commercial aspects. To the north of the street are the Hükümet and Karanfiloğlu streets and Yeni Saray, "New Palace." Toward the south are the bridges of the Tunca and Meriç rivers and the village of Karaağaç. Along the northern part of the street is the AliPaşa Grand Covered Bazaar built by Mimar Sinan in 1559 which is also a place of significant commercial activity.

Tahtakale Bathhouse 16

Saraçlar Str. No: 85 © Everyday

☎ +90 284 212 14 59 📶 📶 📶

The bathhouse is located opposite of the Ali Paşa Bazaar and was built by Murat II in 1435 as part of a foundation of the Dar-ül Hadis Mosque. The double bathhouse featured a men's and women's section and was constructed of stone with glass portals to let in light. The construction technique consists of a series of three rows of



Ali Paşa Bazaar where multiple clothing and souvenir shops

brick walls and one stone wall. The men's section consists of three parts including a dressing area. This section contains windows for illumination. The inside corners of the central dome are ornamented with muqarnas. The dressing area features a fountain and bathing pool.

This bathhouse was the largest double plan bathhouse in Edirne and is still in use today.

Makedonya Clock Tower 17

Çavuşbey Nbh. © Everyday

☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

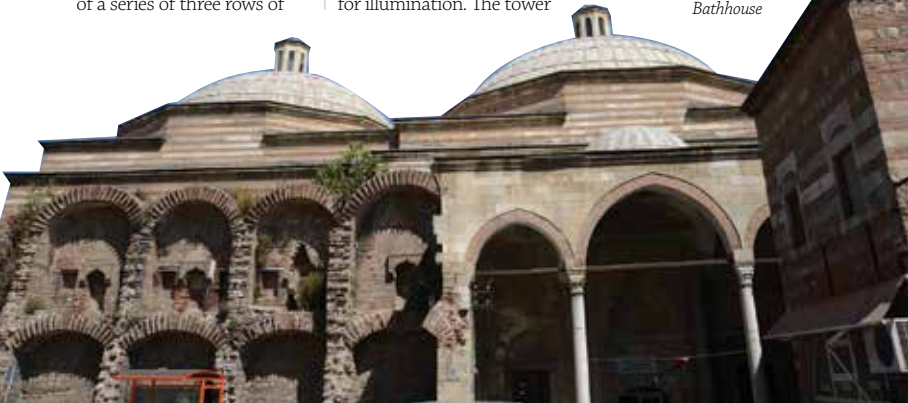
This was one of four major timber towers that were built in 1884 as part of the Edirne castle by Governor Hacı İzzet Paşa. The 4-storey tower was built of wood and narrowed from the bottom to the top and had windows for illumination. The tower



Macedonian Clock Tower

was destroyed by a fire but was later re-built of brick and stone and used as a "firerig" for training in the years 1887-1893. An earthquake in 1953 damaged the tower three times which destroyed part of the tower and changed the skyline of Edirne.

Tahtakale Bathhouse



Üç Şerefeli Mosque 18



This mosque was built between 1443-1447 by Sultan Murat II. The landscaping and architectural design hold a special place in terms of the history of architecture. It was the first mosque to have an inner courtyard with a fountain. The mihrap niche, and crown door along with the central dome inspired the classical period of Ottoman architecture. The minaret had three balconies and was the highest of its time in the world of architecture.

Architecture: The mosque is rectangular with an area of 2000 square meters. The inner columns support a grand central dome with the middle column composed of four smaller domes. The

central dome is flanked on either side by two medium sized domes and the small gaps between them are sup-

ported by a series of triangular shaped arches. The inner courtyard of the mosque is covered in a marble base and



Ornamented domes of the courtyard portico and the inlaid marble entrance gate

Necessary Notes

In Hükümet Street

☉ Everyday

🚌 Buses are in service

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📍📞📺📺



Inner atmosphere of the Mosque of Three Balconies that attracts attention with its minbar and under dome adornments



Ornaments on the portal

covered by 21 domes. The pulpit and directional niche are of stone and simple in style. The rectangular shaped courtyard surrounded by a portico that is one of the oldest examples of Ottoman architecture.

Minarets:

The minarets are about 68



The domed fountain in the mosque courtyard

meters high and have three balconies. They are the second highest minarets after the Selimiye mosque. The minarets are similar to those of the Selimiye in that they are all reached by two different winding stairways. The bodies of the balconies are decorated with square shaped red and white stones. The diamond-patterned minaret with two balconies in the eastern part of the mosque was built by Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror.

The balconies can be reached by two different sets of stairs in the minaret. The minaret to the northwest with a single balcony was built by Sultan Ahmet I in 1610. The "twisted minaret" on the west side was built by Sultan Mustafa II.

Exterior Decorations

The portico of the courtyard and two windows to the left side of the north gate draw particular attention for their tiled pediments. The rich ceramic ornamentation is



Wooden door wing of the mosque

displayed in the mosque's blue, white, indigo blue and turquoise tiles. Two frontal tiles with the same pattern bear the name of Murat 2. Over the door of the Harim is covered in a motif of crossing end-to-head plamette patterns. The west door of the prayer hall and some windows are ornamented with lotus and palmette motifs.

You Must See

- ④ Ornaments
- ④ Dome
- ④ Minarets

Deveci Inn 19

Hükümet Street ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

The structure was originally a register office built in the 15th century for the protection of books and archives. The two-storey building has 31 rooms on the upper floor. It's constructed of cut stone and brick. During the time of the Governor Rüstem Paşa, it was repaired in 1846 and converted a prison in 1891 when they added four more rooms and an infirmary. It served as a prison until 1946. The Inn was restored in 2000 and now serves as the administrative building for Provincial Culture & Tourism Directorate and also as a cultural center.

Beylerbeyi Mosque 20

Babademirtaş Nbh. ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📶 📶 📶

This mosque was built by Rumeli Beylerbeyi Sinanedin Yusuf Paşa in 1429. It's remarkable for its polygon shape, single dome, pointed arches and marble crown door. The gathering space is composed of two parts. The first part is covered by an eight-sectioned dome. The second part where the niche

is located has three sides and is covered by a vaulted section in an oyster shell pattern. The large inner arch is decorated with striking calligraphic, ivy-like hatai and stencil motifs. The single and half domes can be seen along with examples of Turkish-Islamic gravestones in the cemetery. The tomb that's located in the middle of the graveyard has suffered significant



Saraçhane Bridge located over Tunca River

damage.

The mosque was devastated during the Balkan War and almost collapsed entirely during the early 1950's. The portico was lost, parts of the minaret balconies were destroyed, the dome of the tomb had fallen in, and the school had been eliminated entirely in previous years. The mosque was close to being claimed by history before extensive construction and

renovation took place in the 1960's organized by the General Directorate Foundation.

Saraçhane Bridge 21

Karanfiloğlu Street ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

The bridge was built during the reign of Sultan Murat 2 by the great statesman Şahabettin Paşa in 1451. The bridge is located in the northwest of Edirne and

spans over the Tunca River to the city of Sarayıçi.

The Bridge: The bridge spans 120 meters, is five meters wide with 10 arches upon 12 pillars. The arches of the bridge narrow to join with the sides of the bridge at the road level. The bridge features a balcony for gathering that bears an inscription and is built upon stone blocks. The bridge was constructed entirely of cut stone.



Deveci Inn



Kadı Bedrettin Mosque

Kadı Bedrettin Mosque 22

Abdurrahman Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📶 📶 📶

This mosque was built in honor of Mahmud Bedrettin who was a prominent muslim judge in Edirne. It was built as a single-domed mosque. An earthquake in 1752 badly damaged the mosque and the dome collapsed. The repair work was covered by a roof top until it was replaced by a wooden dome and portico in 1953. Each of the units above the wide courtyard of the north part of the mosque are a two-portion portico. Each of the units are covered by domes and are in turn covered by pendentives. Of particular interest are the checkered column headings, the pointed arches in the north wall of the mosque, the rectangular windows and the crown door of the prayer hall. The stone pointed arch pediments above the windows are noted for their horizontal series of makarnas. The crown door extends

slightly outward from the eastern end of the wall. The dome rests upon squinches that are supported by pointed arches. The mosque is open for worship.



Sveti Konstantin Elena Church



Inner view of Sveti Konstantin Elena Church

Sveti Konstantin Elena Church 23

Kirişane Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

This Bulgarian church is one of Edirne's important points for religious tourism. This church was built by the Bulgarian Orthodox community here in 1869 and is one of the most beautiful examples of Eastern Orthodox architecture. Its named after the Roman Emperor Constantine I and his mother Helena. The church had fallen into disrepair for a long time after the population exchange from the early days of the Republic. However, the church was restored in 2008 with the help of the Bulgarian government and is now open for worship.



Kasım Paşa Mosque

Kasım Paşa Mosque 24

On the bank of the Tunca River, Kirişhane
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📍 🕒

This mosque that's located on the edge of the Tunca River in the Kirişhane area was built by order of Kasım Paşa in 1479. The mosque is named after the governor of Rumelia who was known as Evliya Paşa who was later buried in the mosque's cemetery. The single-dome and single minaret mosque was built of cut stone and has a gate in the north side of the building. The structure of the crown door juts slightly out from the wall and is framed by a series of molding. There is an interval of increasingly smaller pointed arches that give it a niche-like appearance. There is a portico on the north side of the building. Located at the northern end of the eastern wall is the minaret who's top cone and balcony have been destroyed. Located to the middle of the western wall is a sundial. It is said that the entrance steps descend into the Tunca River as the

mosque was used to serve the boats that would pass on the river. The mosque is not used for services.

Sezai Baba Tomb 25

Kavaklı Tekke Street 🕒 Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📍 🕒 🕒

The Sezai Baba Tomb was built by Melek Şah in 1428. The tomb belonged to the Mevlevi Gülşeni order and holds the remains of Sezai Baba. The tomb is located in a large courtyard that includes a garden, and fountain that is part of a large cemetery. It's a square plan and single-domed mausoleum.

The tomb is visited by domestic pilgrims who pay their respects, especially during Ramadan, where the Quran is read and prayers are recited.

Edirne Great Synagogue 26

Maarif Street No: 75 🕒 Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📍 🕒 🕒

It is the Europe's largest and the world's third largest synagogue. It was originally built in 1492 by the Sephardi Congregation who escaped from the pressures in Europe and took refuge in the Ottoman Empire. The synagogue, which was burnt out in the fire of 1905, was rebuilt with the obligation of Abdülhamid II and opened to service in 1909. The synagogue, which has become obsolete and lost its congregation over time, has been restored once again by the Edirne Regional Directorate of Foundations in between 2010 and 2014. Edirne Great Synagogue is used for worshiping on special occasions by those coming from big cities like Istanbul because there is not enough congregation in the city. The synagogue, open to public visits, sometimes hosts to cultural and artistic activities.



Edirne Great Synagogue



Dar'ül Hadis Mosque has carried the award of "The Most Environmental Mosque" since 2000

Dar'ül Hadis Mosque 27

Kaleiçi Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📍

This mosque was built near the Tunca River by the order of Murat II in 1435. It was the biggest center of science for its period who's very first stone was placed by Murat II himself. Legend and rumors say that the Prophet Muhammad ordered its construction in one of the dreams of Murat II. It was the scene of controversy over whether it was an educational institution or a mosque. The most accepted view is that it was a school where the Hadith where taught and was later converted into a mosque. The structure consists of two parts that extend in a north-south direction and has a rectangular base plan. The dome above the prayer hall is supported by two columns. The north section is rectangular, an oval dome covers the middle section and the two sections on either side are cross-vaulted. There is a raised women's

section that rests on wood supports. The upper part of the windows above the the niche and pendatifs along with the stenciled ornamentation at the base and heart of the dome are unique and incredible for their meticulous work and detail. The upper part of the mihrab niche has a curtain motif of great detail while the corners have a nature motif of branches and flowers. The frame of the niche includes bouquets of flowers. The building has three inscriptions. There are two inscriptions over the recessed arch



Inner view of Dar'ül Hadis Mosque



The mosque courtyard

of the entrance door. Behind the mosque was a religious school and kitchens on either side; however, none of them are still standing. Located in the cemetery are the bodies of many people who were lost, however their identity and location have been lost to time. In the backyard of the mosque are one open and two closed tombs of princes. Today, the landscaping and natural environment of the mosque has led to it receiving an award for the "Most environmentally friendly mosque" since the year 2000. The mosque is open for worship.

You Must See

- 📍 Its Yard
- 📍 Ornaments
- 📍 Mimbar and Mihrab

Şah Melek Mosque 28

Mithat Paşa Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📶 📶 📶

This mosque that is situated next to the Gazi Mihal Bridge, was built by Rumeli Beylerbeyi Şah Melek Paşa in 1429. The crown door and mosque of cut stone are of remarkable craftsmanship. The crown door is built of cut stone and rubble and decorated with geometric patterns. Behind the main gathering area and before the niche are covered by a central dome. The interior walls and niche feature tile panels in a Rumi hexagonal pattern. The rear courtyard of the mosque holds the tomb of Şah Melek Paşa. The minaret was rebuilt after it was destroyed during the Balkan Wars. The mosque is open for worship.

Gazi Mihal Bathhouse 29

Mithat Paşa Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

The bathhouse was built next to the Gazi Mihal Bey Mosque on the Edirne-Kapıkule road. It was built as a double bathhouse by Gazi Mihal Bey in 1422. The interior of the building is adorned



Gazi Mihal Bathhouse



Şah Melek Mosque

with Turkish art decorations featuring Malakari. It's a rectangular layout and is constructed of stone and bricks. It consists of three parts including a warm room, hot room and private cabinets. The boiler chamber is located at the rear for heating the

Gazi Mihal Bridge 30

Londra Asfaltı © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

This is one of the bridges on the Rumeli caravan route that crosses the Tunca River. The was built during the



Gazi Mihal Bridge

baths. It was closed in 1829 after the Ottoman-Russian war and today is in ruins.

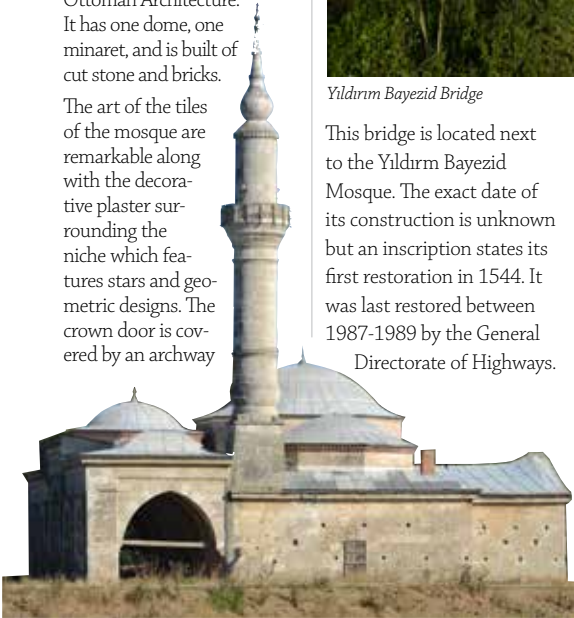
reign of the Romans. After the raids by the Ottomans, the bridge was restored with 16 arches. The bridge is of a fitted chipped stone technique and has a framed parapet that's common among Seljuk architecture. The body of the bridge has an ancient overflow system designed to handle flood waters and heavy currents. The bridge has been restored for modern usage and is today used as a highway.

Gazi Mihal Mosque 31

Mithat Paşa Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 225 10 43 📍 🕒 📶

This mosque is located next to the Tunca River and is located opposite of Gazi Mihal Bridge. It was built in 1421 by Gazi Mihal and is of an angular plan typical of early Ottoman Architecture. It has one dome, one minaret, and is built of cut stone and bricks.

The art of the tiles of the mosque are remarkable along with the decorative plaster surrounding the niche which features stars and geometric designs. The crown door is covered by an archway



Gazi Mihal Mosque

with palmettes that give way to ornamented bands. Located in the northeast of the mosque is the minaret which was destroyed during the Balkan War and restored in 1963. It was closed in 1953, and stayed that way for 45 years until it was opened for worship again in 1998. Gazi Mihal's tomb is located in the direction of the Qibla (direction of Mecca).

Yıldırım Bayezid Bridge 32

Yıldırım Bayezid Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📍 🕒 📶



Yıldırım Bayezid Bridge

This bridge is located next to the Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque. The exact date of its construction is unknown but an inscription states its first restoration in 1544. It was last restored between 1987-1989 by the General Directorate of Highways.

as a Byzantine church before it was converted to a mosque in 1399 by Sultan Yıldırım Bayezid. It has the cross plan of an antique Byzantine church with a new mosque built over it. In the middle is a small dome with four vaults that fit to the square floor plan. The mosque in its current form has four arches, a dome and a single minaret. It was used by the Russians as a storage depot during the Ottoman-Russian Wars 1877-78. One of the cemeteries of the mosque is thought to contain the tomb of the son of Sultan Murat II, Prince Ahmet who was strangled to death in the bathhouse at the Edirne Palace. The mosque is open for worship.

Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque

Yıldırım Bayezid Mosque 33

Yıldırım Bayezid Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📍 🕒 📶

This is one of the oldest mosques in Edirne. The structure was used

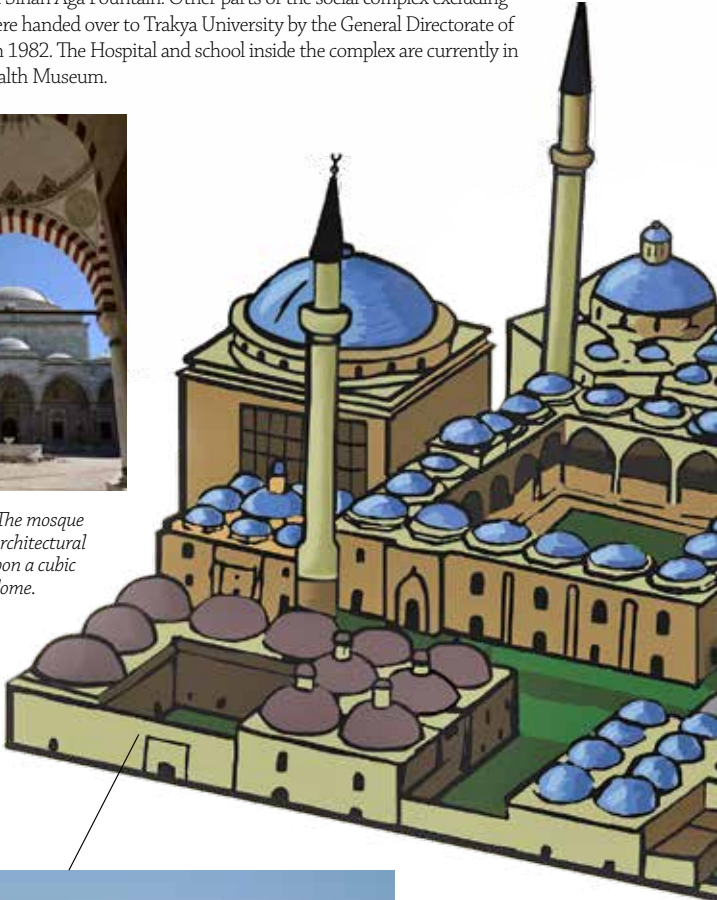


Bayezid II Complex (Külliye) 34

The social complex is located near the Tunca River at a distance of 2 km from the city center and is one of the leading building in Edirne. It was built by Architect Hayreddin by order of Bayezid II between 1484-1488. The social complex is composed of a mosque, two guest rooms, a medicine school, an imaret (public soup kitchen), a bridge, a double bathhouse, a mill, a water container, an Ottoman elementary and primary school, and the office of the person attached to the mosque whose duty was to determine the azan hours. The double bathhouse, mill and water container on the west side of this complex still exist. The complex is spread around a wide area and hosts intriguing historical architecture and has almost one hundred domes in total. On the west side of the common yard entered through a gate is the school and hospital. The imaret is located on the east side of the yard and the mosque on the north. On the east side of the yard's gate stands the Sinan Ağa Fountain. Other parts of the social complex excluding the mosque were handed over to Trakya University by the General Directorate of Foundations in 1982. The Hospital and school inside the complex are currently in service as a Health Museum.



The Mosque: The mosque is of a modest architectural design based upon a cubic plan with one dome.



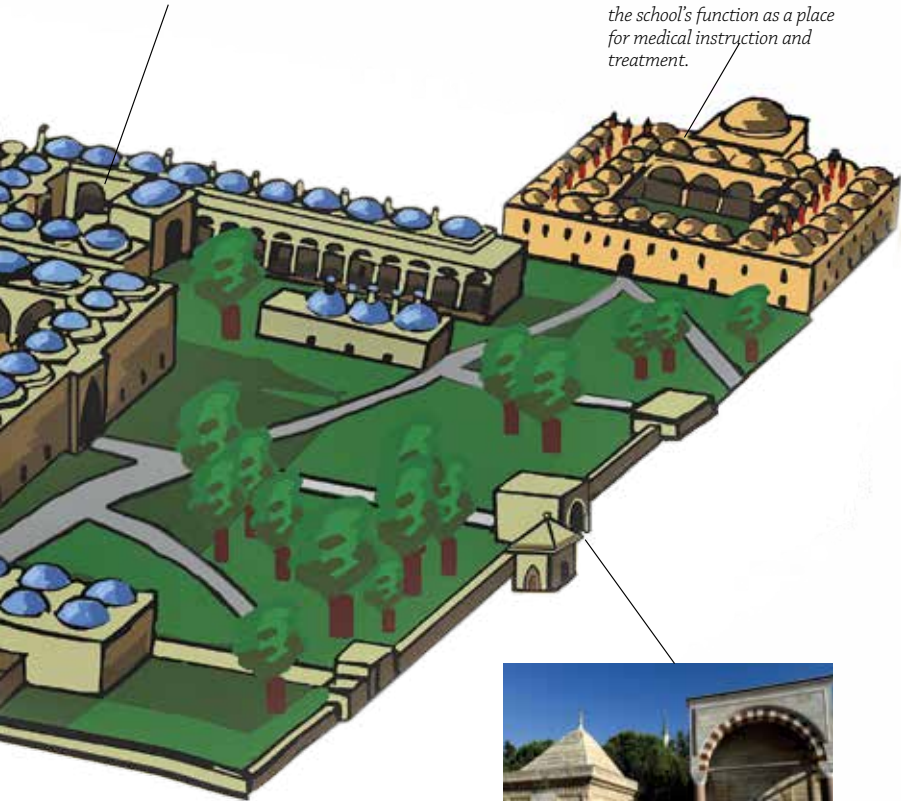
Public Kitchen: A section of the social complex where food is distributed to passengers, the helpless and the poor. The construction today serves as a soup kitchen of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation.



Hospital: The patients here were cured with the medical knowledge of the period that included the sound of water, music, and aromatherapy.



Madrasah: The Madrasah is based upon a rectangular plan, has one floor and an open courtyard. The entrance is located in the middle of the eastern wall. Found inside are 37 books relating to medicine which were used in the school's function as a place for medical instruction and treatment.



Gate of the Complex: The Gate of the complex opens to the yard of the mosque and the Sinan Ağa Fountain.



Inner view of the Bayezid II Mosque

The Mosque

The mosque is of a cubic design and is considered one of the most modest expressions of Islamic architecture. Inside the complex was a workshop for producing candles to illuminate the mosques of Edirne. Guests were hosted within the printing houses of the complex. One can enter rectangular yard of the sanctuary through three portals on the northern, eastern and western facades. There is a marble domed fountain in the middle of the yard sur-

rounded by vaulted porches on four sides. The vault in



Madrasah yard of Bayezid II Social Complex

the middle with muqarnas is higher than the others around. There are printing

houses (guest houses) on the east and west sides of the mosque. The printing houses consist of nine units that are further divided into four iwans. The two minarets of the complex are situated on the outer side of the printing houses. The ribbed bodies of minarets are nearly 38 meters high and have one balcony with diameter of nearly 3 meters. The dome has a diameter of nearly 21 m and covers the square plan main gathering area (mekan) and is supported by pendentives. The mosque is open for worship

The Madrasah

It is found just on the right of the hospital entrance. The Madrasah occupies a rectangular space has one floor and an open yard. Its entrance

is in the middle of the eastern facade.





Treatment room with mannequins.

There was once a domed fountain in the middle of the yard surrounded by porches on four sides however, it has since been demolished. On the northern, southern and western wings, behind the porches are 18 lined rooms for students. Both the porch units and student rooms are covered with one dome each. The school which occupies an area of nearly 7 m² is situated in the middle of the western wing,

The mezzanine floor has an outer view like a balcony and was built adjacent to the eastern wall of the school and is covered by huge dome and was utilized as a library. In the library there are 37 books related to medicine which were used in the school's instruction.

The Hospital

The hospital in the west side of the mosque is composed of a building and two yards. The main structure has a hexagonal plan and is formed from a domed central space in the middle with six iwans opening to this

space. There are also rooms situated between these iwans. The iwans and rooms are each covered with a dome. The iwan on the south side protrudes towards the outer side. The hospital was one of the main health centers of the period. It served many kinds of patients.

It's mentioned that two surgeons and two eye specialists served here showing that eye illnesses were treated here in the

Bayezid II Complex (Küllüye)





Yard of Madrasah in Bayezid II Social Complex

1500's. Later on, the facility focused on treating patients with mental disorders who were treated by using the sound of water, music and aromatherapy. The hospital treated patients throughout the years and began treating solely for mental disorders after 1850's. The hospital

was damaged a great deal on the one hand due to neglect and on the other as a result of flooding from the Tunca River. It was kept in service until the 1916, except for the period of the Ottoman-Russian War 1877-78.

Health Museum of Bayezid II Social Complex

Currently other parts of the social complex except for the mosque have begun to serve as a museum with attempts of Trakya University in order to protect the cultural heritage of the region. The museum is formed from two main parts of the Hospital and Medicine Madrasah. The

infirmary was converted into a psychiatric treatment facility. There are also 18 student rooms which were used for the medical Madrasah in the past where students of the time were educated along with instruction rooms and a middle yard to which all rooms open. This whole section also has exhibit rooms set with mannequins including a watchman's room, student rooms,

Necessary Notes

Yeniimaret Quarter

☉ Everyday 09.00-17.00

☉ Buses are in service

☉ Bayezid II Social Complex Directorate

☎ +90 284 224 09 22

✉ kulliyeye@trakya.edu.tr



You Must See

☉ **The Hospital**

☉ **The Madrasah**

☉ **The Mosque**



Currently there are a variety of handcraft ateliers in the Madrasah.



A room used as a pharmacy in the Madrasah section of the complex



Head doctor and his patient

applied education room, teacher's room, school and library. In the first section where the yard is located, near the rooms that used to be used as treatment rooms are the lined rooms where these kinds of exhibits are displayed. There's a small garden and four rooms in the second yard. One of these

rooms is set in the style of the head doctor's room. Today one room is used by the museum administration while the other two rooms of Dr. Rifat Osman and Ord. Prof. Dr. Süheyl Ünver are open to visit.

Bayezid II Bridge 35

It is one of nine masonry bridges over the Tunca River. It was built by Bayezid II in 1488 to serve the Bayezid II social complex. It is assumed that the bridge was a creation of the Architect Hayreddin which isn't mentioned in its inscription. The length of the bridge is 78 m and its width is 6 m, while the widest arch span is 10

m. The bridge has six big arches with pointed vaults made of stone. The field between it and Yalnızgöz Bridge became impassible due to overflows, and the ground was lifted up and three passages with vaults to enable water flow were added in 1611. Some of the middle arches of the bridge were demolished in the 18th century and later rebuilt. The bridge has undergone a comprehensive restoration.

Yalnızgöz Bridge

It was built by the architect Mimar Sinan over the Tunca River by order of Selim II in 1567. This bridge connects the complex to the city center. The bridge is made of cut stone and is similar to the Bayezid II Bridge that it has one arch spans 6.6 m. Its name means "lonely eye" because it has only one arch. Because of overflows, the ground was lifted up and a vital third passageway was added in 1611. There is a park named Hanım Saraylı Garden to the east of this third passageway.



The Bayezid II Bridge over the Tunca River which connects the Bayezid II complex with the city center.

Remnants of Edirne Palace 36

Kaleardı Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📶 📶 📶

The Edirne Palace hosted Süleyman the Magnificent (Kanuni Sultan Süleyman), Selim II, Ahmed I, Mehmed IV, Ahmed II, Mustafa II and Süleyman III until the 19th century. The structure was known as Saray-ı Cedit-i Amire and was the second palace built after Edirne was taken. Its construction started in 1450 during the reign of Murat I and ended in 1457 during the period of Mehmet the Conqueror (Fatih Sultan Mehmet). It is known that Mehmet II made his conquest plans and preparations here. This spectacular building is situated between two mainstreams of the Tunca River and was enhanced during the periods of Süleyman the Magnificent and Mehmet IV. The structure which was damaged during several earthquakes was used as a Russian headquarters during the Ottoman-Russian War 1876-77 and was further damaged on a vast scale. The palace which was used as a military depot and armory since the beginning of the 19th century was set on fire by the command of Cemil Paşa, the governor of Edirne in 1878. This fire lasted for three days. The palace which was built as a range of yards and consisted of 72 structures was made up of 117 rooms, 21 meeting rooms of Ottoman viziers to negotiate on state matters (divanhane), 18 bathhouses, 8 mescids, 17 big gates, 13 cells, 4 cellars, 5 kitchens and 14 pavilions. The gazebo, Kum Kasn Bathhouse,

entrance space to sultan's residence (Babussaade), main kitchen and palace of justice are amongst the parts of the heavily damaged palace that still stand today.

The Palace of Justice

The Palace of Justice is the only undamaged structure of the Edirne Palace and was built in 1561 in the period of Süleyman the Magnificent. It stands at beginning point of the bridge which was named "Cephanelik Köprüsü" and built by Mehmet the Conqueror. During the Imperial period the inside the palace was utilized as the Supreme Court building where divan meetings were arranged and judicial decisions were taken during them. Rumor has it that Süleyman the Magnificent wrote the Codes of the Emperor here. Outside the high, square plan building was the Seng-i Arz where the public would submit petitions along with the Seng-i İbret stones where heads were placed of people had been sentenced to death. The height of the tower made wholly of cut stone is 13 m. There used to be a vaulted stairway which doesn't exist today. Bab-us Sade (Gate of Prosperity) The entrance to



Tower of Justice

the palace is composed of a pointed garble vault with two centers. It used to have a flattened vault and an ornamented mirror which don't exist today. The gate is also known as "Ak Ağalar Gate" where the Gate's security would keep guard. This faces the Regiment Square also known as "Ulufe (service pay). The magnificent gate of the palace is on transition way to Arz Odası (Audience Hall).

Bab-us Sade (Gate of Prosperity)

The entrance to the palace is composed of a pointed garble vault with two centers. It



The remaining gate from the ruins of the Edirne Palace

used to have a flattened vault and an ornamented mirror which don't exist today. The gate is also known as "Ak Ağalar" where the Gate Aga's would keep guard. This faces the Regiment Square also known as "Ulufe (service pay) Square" where the wages of soldiers were distributed.

The Gazebo (Cihannüma Kasrı)

It's the most important structure of Edirne Palace. Various sources indicate that the palace used to have seven floors with an octagonal pool located on the uppermost floor. It was restored at the time of Sultan Abdülaziz and stairs to its outer side were added later. It consists of a main room, a room for seven saints, a library, a sancak-ı şerif (holy flag) unit, a sancak-ı şerif mescid and the sultan's residence. Cem Sultan who was the youngest son of Mehmet the Conqueror was born in the gazebo. Today a small part of it still stands.

Palace Kitchen (Matbah-ı Amire)

The Matbah-ı Amire which was used as the palace kitchen consisted of three sections. Each section has a window



The Kum Kasrı Bathhouse after its restoration

on the southern facade. There are three stoves in total, two in the section with four domes and one on its eastern wall. The northern facade of the structure was damaged a great deal. During excavations overseen by A. Prof. Mustafa Özer in 2009, tile dishes and ceramic kitchen implements were recovered which are assumed to have been used by Süleyman the Magnificent and Hürrem Sultan.

Kum Kasrı Bathhouse

This bathhouse which is located in Kum Square of the Palace was built in the period of Mehmet the Conqueror. The walls of this three domed structure are composed of brick and stone bands. The

bathhouse consisted of a cold room, a warm room, a central stone and an iwan at one edge. The structure has spectacular ornamentation on the inside. There is also an upper middle room with stairs and



Ruins of the palace

an outer passageway to the palace. The spiral domed bathhouse used by Hürrem Sultan is of architectural significance.



Matbah-ı Amire where palace meals were prepared was restored and regained its old look.



The Memorial built in memory of the 20,000 martyrs left hungry and thirsty who died in Sarayı during the Balkan War

Sarayı Balkan 37 Martyr's Memorial

Kaleardı Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 284 213 02 32 📍 🗺 📞

The Sarayı Balkan Martyr's Memorial was built in 1994 in memory of the 20,000 martyrs left hungry and thirsty who died in Sarayı in 1913 and the 300,000 martyrs lost during the enemy invasion of the Balkan War. There are names from every corner of Turkey inside the memorial which was arranged by the Ministry of Culture. There is also Balkan Martyr's Memorial built in 1939 inside the same area.



The memorial tree in honour of the starving soldiers

Fatih Bridge 38

Kaleardı Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
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It was built by Mehmet the Conqueror over the Tunca River in Sarayı in 1452. This

bridge that stands between the palace of justice and the Balkan Memorial is assumed to have been built for the Saray-ı Cedid (the new palace). While the palace was used as an armory in 1844, the bridge was called Armory Bridge. The bridge is made of cut stone and has three arch spans, one big span in the middle and two smaller ones on the sides. Its length is 34,20 m, while it is 4,40 m wide. Its vaults are slightly pointy. There is one drain outlet on both sides of its biggest span and there are floodways underneath.



Statue of a soldier at the memorial



Fatih Bridge connecting Edirne Palace with the Field of Contest



Statues of the ones whose names went down in Kırkpınar history on the Field of Contest

Field of Contest and Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling ³⁹

Kırkpınar Field © Everyday
 ☎ +90 284 212 32 88 📶 📶 📶

Later, at 15.00 the route takes everyone to the Sarayıçı Field of Contest and the Historical Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling competition is started with glorious ceremonies. Different categories are decided for the wrestlers who join the contest as contenders. These are listed as small 1, small 2, teşvik "encouragement", tozkaparan "quite windy", small size group, medium size group, large size group, small medium large size, large medium, 2nd Head Wrestler and baş "head" wrestler. The one who displays the best sportsmanship is rewarded as the "most gentlemanly wrestler." Wrestlers go head to head with each other for three days in the field of contest. The finals are done on the last day, and the first,

second and third winners of each class are determined. Yet the most important one of all is the başpehlivan, "head wrestler."

Approximately 35 wrestlers wrestle during the uphill contests. After the head wrestler is chosen, the Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling Tournament comes to an end. Wrestling is the ancient sport of the Turks since their origin in Central Asia. The history of Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling dates back to the Ottoman time of Rumelia in the 14th century. Before the conquest of Edirne (1361) at the time of Orhan Gazi, they headed back to Rumelia at

the command of Süleyman Paşa (1356- 1357). It was during the intervals between fighting that the

soldiers would make sport to pass the time. Once upon a time, 40 brave wrestlers started wrestling in the Ahırköy meadows, and two brothers couldn't make it to the end and died wrestling.



Ahmet Taşçı from Kırkpınar oil wrestlers



A snapshot from Kırkpınar Oil Wrestling

Friends of these brave wrestlers buried the two brothers under a fig tree. The next time they came, they saw that a vibrant stream had come forth from their resting place. It's for this reason that the place was named Kırkpınar (Forty Streams) and each year wrestling contests have been arranged here. The festivals start three days before Hidrellez (an old

Turkish spring celebration) and are one of the oldest sports kept alive.

Hunting Mansion 40

Chicken Forest Inner of Palace
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 📍 🕒 🕒

The Hunting Mansion is located in Tavuk (Chicken) Forest in Sarayıçi. It was built in 1671 by Mehmet

IV who was known for his passion for hunting. The structure is also known as the "Bülbül (Nightingale) Mansion" was damaged over time and a small part of it still stands. The area around this mansion serves as a park where breakfast and various meals are offered.

Kanuni Bridge 41

On the way of Palace © Everyday
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It was made built by Süleyman the Magnificent between 1553-1554. The bridge built over the Tunca River is a work of art of the architect Mimar Sinan. This bridge that connects Sarayıçi and Tunca Island to the city is colloquially called the Palace Bridge. The heading of the four vaulted construction is of an edged plan in the shape of a pyramid. The length of the bridge with its four vault spans is 60 meters. At its sides there are floodways with pointed vaults. The bridge whose vaults were harmed due to floods have been reinforced.



The Hunting Mansion is situated within the green nature of Tavuk Forest

Muradiye Mosque 42

Muradiye Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
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The mosque draws attention from its location on a

2 large domes in a line and two smaller domes, with one on each of the two sides. Its prayer place has four sides and five spans with 6 columns

Ornamentation: Tiles

one can see rumi motives, rosettes, peonies and doves. Along with tiles there are rich hand carved ornaments on the vaults bounding the middle domes and walls. The minaret with one balcony



hill that dominates the landscape of Edirne and Sarayı. It was built by Sultan Murad II in 1436. Muradiye Mosque is one of the important samples of the first period of Ottoman architecture. Though it has a simple outer view, it stands out as one of the most important structures in Ottoman art of 15th century with its inner ornamentation. The mosque which is accepted as the best example among mosques with side gathering areas. The mosque is made of cut stone and has a prayer room, two guest rooms opening to a domed area and a domed fountain in its yard. The interior is covered with 4 domes,

covering the mihrab and walls are some of the best examples of Turkish ceramic art. The mihrab is amongst the best examples of the use of luster techniques. The walls of the mihrab and the dome in its front are covered with blue hexagonal, white tiled and turquoise straight triangular plaques ornamented with flower motives. Relief plaques on the tiled mihrab are embroidered with rich motifs including geometrical shapes, stars, rumi, hatayi and peltet shapes. On tiles where the color yellow is dominant

risers on its right. It is known that the minaret was covered with green tiles before but fell apart during the 1752 earthquake. A public soup kitchen, Mevlevi lodge and a room where Mevlevi dervishes performed the sema was built by Murat II. On the left side In cemetery at the back the mosque are the graves of Musa Kazım and Poet Ahmet Neşati. The mosque is open for worship.

Muradiye Mosque





Sveti Georgi Church



Sveti Georgi Church

Sveti Georgi Church 43

Kıyık Nbh. Sv. Georgi Str. ☉ Everyday
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It was built by the Bulgarian communion belonging to Orthodox sect living in Edirne in 1880. The inside of the church was decorated with Slavic Bulgarian writings in 1889. The plan of this church is three framed and carries Bulgarian characteristics of the early Renaissance. It was closed for years due to the population exchanges and decreasing number of communions and emigration.

There are attractive original paintings and writings inside the church which have been restored. The church re-opened for service in 2004 with financial support from Bulgaria. The church is open for worship

Şükrü Paşa Monument 44

7 km to city center ☉ Everyday
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In memory of Şükrü Paşa who heroically defended Edirne during the Balkan War (1913) and is one of the Balkan War Martyrs. The

monument was built at the Kıyık Bastion which was one of the defense positions built during the war. The Memorial of Şükrü Paşa who fought bravely in the war in dire circumstances was opened in 1998. These words of Şükrü Paşa are found on the memorial: *"I won't accept myself as a martyr if I die after the enemy passes our borders. Don't put me in a grave. Let the dogs and birds eat my flesh. Yet, if I die as martyr, my burial sheet, my washcloth and my soap are in my bag. Bury me on this area and let upcoming generations build a memorial upon me."*

Kıyık Bastion is one of the bastions built in Edirne due to the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878. It played an important role in the Balkan War. Kıyık Bastion with walls made of stone and arches made of hearth tiles consists of bonnets, gun emplacements, Mani Trench surrounding it, ammunition dumps, gathering and training areas, warehouses,



Şükrü Paşa statue and memorial



main entrance and quick reaction team areas, company, battalion and regimental command buildings and sleeping quarters.

Hıdırlık Bastion 45

5 km from the city center and 7 km from the Kiyık Bastion 📍 It is restored as a museum 📞 +90 284 213 02 32

It is the biggest bastion built in Edirne due to the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1978. It was used as the headquarters of Şükrü

Paşa in the Balkan War I of 1912 and the Edirne defense was ruled here for 155 days. It lost its importance because of the top technology that developed after the Balkan wars.

The bastion, which is built on an area of 1800 m², consists of main entrance hall, ward building, artillery chambers, artillery batteries (gun emplacement), trench and yard.

The bastion has been raised by the restoration works initiated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2011, and it is now being organized to be open to tourism as Edirne Balkan Historical Museum in 2019.

With the models, the history of the city will be revived, and wax sculptures will feature important people that add value to Edirne.



Hıdırlık Bastion

Tunca Bridge**Tunca Bridge 46**

7 km to the city center ☉ Everyday
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The bridge located over Tunca River was built by Ekmekcizade Ahmet Paşa and Sedefkâr Mehmet Ağa between 1607-1615. It is one of the two vital bridges connecting Edirne to the Karaagaç district. This bridge made

of stones and is the last bridge on Tunca River. Due to rising of Tunca River bed, some spans of the bridge were filled in with soil and some were left outside of the water. The vaults of the bridge stand on eleven columns. The protruding flood diverters are triangular in shape. Located on the

bridge is a kiosk with inscriptions. The half demolished bridge was rebuilt. The inscription kiosk in the middle has an outer view like a balcony. The parquet granite stones on the bridge are the original stones placed during Sultan Reşat's visit to Edirne.

Meriç Bridge



Meriç Bridge 47

7 km to the city center © Everyday
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The bridge connecting Edirne and Karaağaç is located over the Meriç River. The architect of the bridge whose foundation was laid in 1833 and was completed 1847 is not known. Stones used at the bridge were brought from the nearby Arnavutköy

district. Its length is 263 m, width 7 m and it stands on 13 columns with 12 vaults. The vault spans are 12 m wide. The Floodways of upstream side have a triangular shape while the ones on the downstream side have a heptangular shape. In the middle of the bridge is a kiosk balcony on the upstream side and an inscription kiosk on the other

side. The inscription kiosk is of a Baroque style and is made of marble. The marble inscription inside the kiosk was harmed during the Greek invasion of Thrace and was rewritten and restored in 1966. There are drain holes inside the bridge columns. Dragon figures and hexagonal star reliefs on the first drain vault are of particular interest.





Historical Police Station 📍 EFOD

Historical Police Station 48

On the way of Karaağaç 🌐 Everyday
☎ +90 284 225 32 81 📶 📶 📶

The land on the west side of the Meriç River was left to Greece with the Treaty of Mondros. The historical police station was built as a border police station after 1918. Yet, when the border was drawn to the south with the Treaty of Lozan in 1923 it lost its function as a border security police station. In 2002, the Customs Guard Police Station was restored by Fahri Yücel, the governor of the time. Today it serves as a tea garden & restaurant.

Hacı Adil Bey Fountain 49

On the way of Karaağaç 🌐 Everyday
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Hacı Adil Bey Fountain

It is located on a point between the Meriç Bridge and the Karaağaç route. The bridge was built by Hacı Adil Bey, the governor of Edirne at the time. It has characteristics common of square fountains of the Ottoman period. It is composed of a marble base with three steps and a fountain block made of marble and cut stone with four edges in a baroque style. It has inscriptions on four sides. Its roof was covered with wooden cornices. It was restored by the Edirne Municipality in 2000.

Edirne Old Terminal 50

Karaağaç 🌐 Everyday
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It is located on the north-eastern side of the old Uzunköprü- Edirne railway in the district of Karaağaç 4 km to the city center. The construction was designed in the Neo-Classic Style by Architect Kemalettin Bey and is one of the main stations connecting İstanbul to Europe. Constructing began in 1914, and was left unfinished during the 1st World War After the Turkish War of Independence a



part of the railway was left inside the borders of Greece and the necessity to cross the borders on the way to İstanbul from the Karaağaç Train Station emerged. To fix this, the State Railways of the Turkish Republic built a new rail line and the Karaağaç Train Station lost its function. The Karaağaç Train Station is one of the beautiful samples of Neo-Classic Turkish architecture. It is 80 m in length and has a rectangular plan with three floors. There is a big hallway in the middle of the station surrounded with brick walls. Its facades were decorated with windows with pointed vaults. Both sides of the building are covered with roof towers with round bodies made of cut stone. The structure was restored to its original state by Trakya University in 1998 and today serves as the Rectorate building for the university.

Edirne Terminal



National Struggle and Lozan Memorial 51

Karaağaç © Everyday

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According to the Mondros Armistice signed in 1918, the Karaağaç district inside Greek territory was given to Turkey as a "war indemnity" with the signing of the Lozan Treaty in 1923. The Memorial which has carried this historical event to our time is a symbol of the Lozan Victory. The Memorial consists of columns placed on three concrete corbels. The first column has a height of 36,45 m and symbolizes Anatolia, the second one has a height of 31,95 m and represents Thrace and

the third has a height of 17,45 m and symbolizes Karaağaç. There is a concrete circle on the uppermost side connecting the columns together that symbolizes unity. A dove in the hand of young lady figure in front of this circle stands for peace and democracy, and a document in the other hand is the Lozan Treaty. A pool lying on the foundation of the Memorial depicts the seas surrounding Turkey. The Lozan Museum located near the Lozan Memorial, exhibits documents, books and the belongings of İsmet İnönü who was the second President of Turkish Republic and the head architect of the treaty.

Lozan Monument



İlhan Koman Sculpture and Painting Museum

İlhan Koman Sculpture and Painting Museum 52

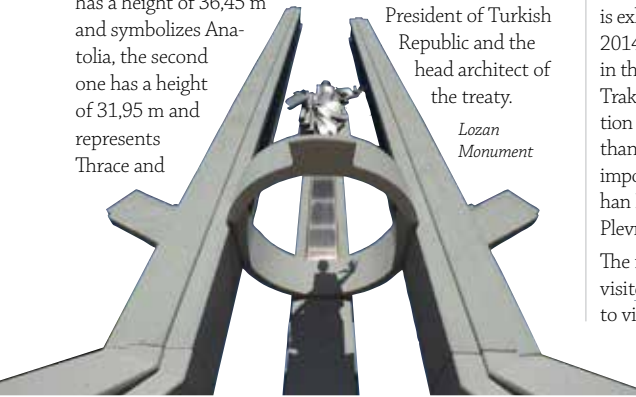
Karaağaç, Trakya University Campus

© Weekdays © Free

☎ +90 223 42 10-13 📍 🕒 🚶 🚗 🚲

The museum which was named as İlhan Koman, a sculptor from Edirne, and where İlhan Koman's works is exhibiting was opened in 2014. In the museum located in the Karaağaç Campus of Trakya University, in addition to Koman's works, more than 500 works belonging to important artists such Burhan Doğançay and Mustafa Plevneli are exhibited.

The museum, which can be visited on weekdays, is free to visit.





NEARBY SIGHTS

There are many historical settlements in the city, particularly in Lalapaşa which carries traces of the Enez and Thracians when the Odrys gained prominence in history. The city as a capital of the Ottoman Empire underwent intense development in this period. Edirne has opportunities for sea tourism, alternative tourism and cultural tourism.

The Central District (Pg. 67)

-Arda Vineyards

Lalapaşa (Pg. 68)

-Dolmens and Thracian Traces

Süloğlu (Pg. 69)

-Tatar Tomb

-Balkan Martyrdom

Havsa (Pg. 69)

-Sokollu Social Complex

Uzunköprü (Pg. 70)

-Uzunköprü Bridge

Meriç (Pg. 72)

İpsala (Pg. 72)

-Alaca Mustafa Paşa Mosque

Keşan (Pg. 73)

-Hersekzade

Ahmetpaşa Mosque

-Erikli

-Gökçetepe

-Sazlıdere

-Mecidiye

Enez (Pg. 76)

-Enez Fortress

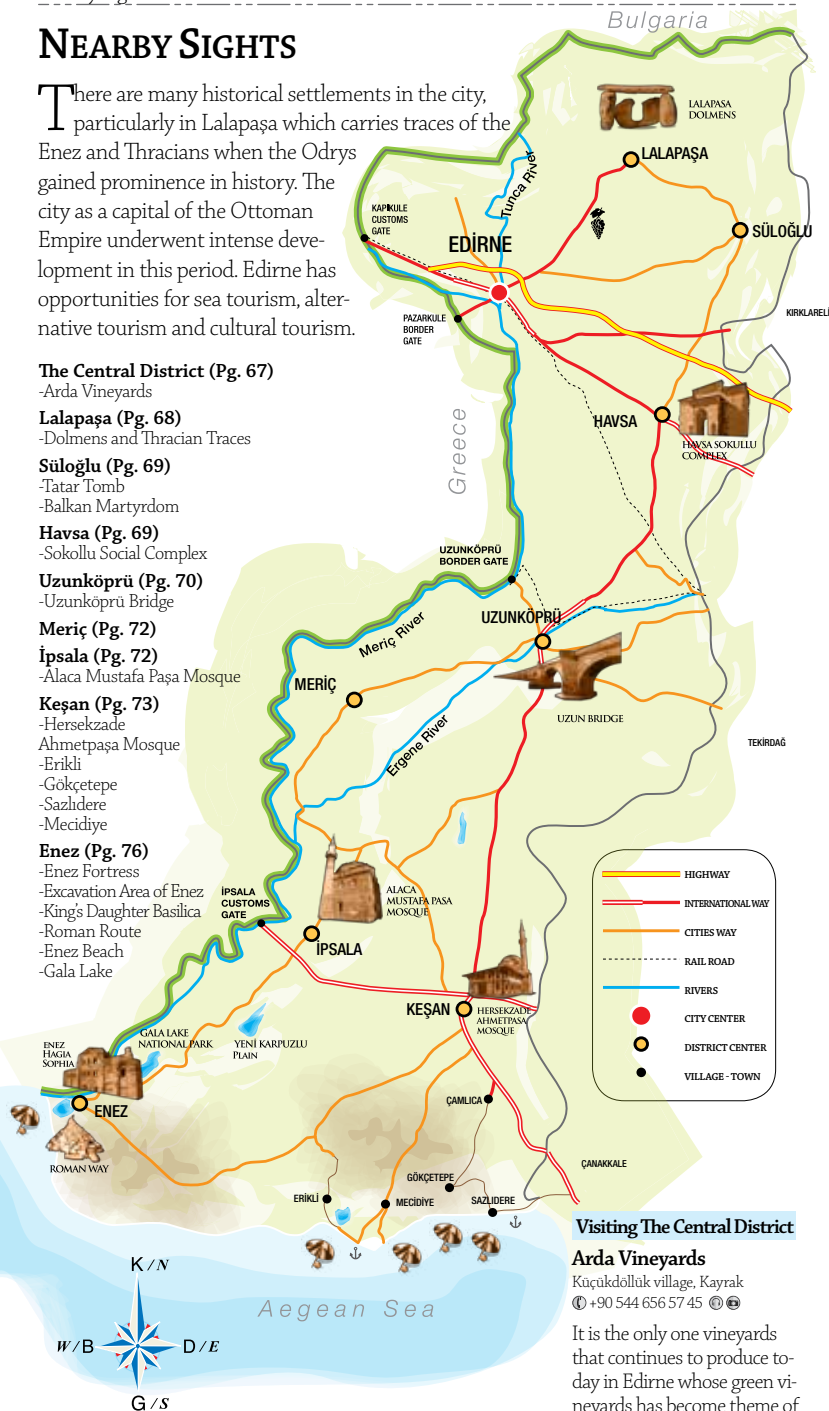
-Excavation Area of Enez

-King's Daughter Basilica

-Roman Route

-Enez Beach

-Gala Lake



Visiting The Central District

Arda Vineyards

Küçükdöllük village, Kayrak

☎ +90 544 656 57 45 📍 📞

It is the only one vineyards that continues to produce today in Edirne whose green vineyards has become theme of folk songs. It is 10 km from the city center.

Visiting Lalapaşa

Lalapaşa is an important town with its historical heritage. The settlement has thousands of years worth of fortresses, temples and dolmens which are the most favorite examples of Lalapaşa's historical heritage. Lalapaşa came under Ottoman rule by Lala Şahin Paşa, the commander of Murat I in 1361. The town was named after it was personally given to Lala Şahin Paşa. The traces of the Ottomans and Mimar Sinan can easily be seen. There are buses that will take you to and from Edirne, 24 km away.



A dolmen having belonged to Tracs in Lalapaşa town

Dolmens and Menhirs

The dolmens and menhirs found in Lalapaşa and Hacilar are the most vital remnants left by Thracians who were the oldest civilization in Thrace until 1 B.C. It is possible to come across a couple of dolmens in almost every field and village. Dolmens are a sort of megalithic memorial made of big block stones and tomb rooms made of vertically laid stones carrying levels parallel to each other. These rooms are then covered with earth. There are three sections consisting of a rear room, a middle room and a front entrance section. There is an opening defined as a "soul portal" to close room front. Today the surrounding walls of these memorials remain with most of them having a stone pile



on top. Memorials used as tombs began to be built in 12 B.C. and some of them were used again up until the 7th century. Recovered from these tombs are pots and pans, crockery adorned with threads or cavities, metal tools and jewellery. There are a variety of dolmen types including simple dolmen, domed dolmen and covered hall dolmens.

Menhirs (Obelisks)

These are uncarved monuments which were set in the earth solidly and exceed four meters in height. While they can be in groups, they

were sometimes placed on dolmens and sometimes on tomb roofs. Because they were believed to be the graves of martyrs, today they are partially left inside Islamic cemeteries and have mingled with the other graves. They were most commonly built as religious symbols. While they generally stand alone, they might be arranged in line with one another. Menhirs are mostly found inside the area where dolmens are scattered around. The most well known are those of the Kırkköy menhir group located 2 km away to the south of Çömlekçinar village in Lalapaşa. Menhirs and dolmens can be possibly seen in the neighborhood of Kerametin, Tatarlar, Geçinli, Küküler and Domurcalı village.

Visiting Süloğlu

The town of Süloğlu situated on the northeast of Edirne is a very old settlement center of the Thracians. In the middle of 14th century Turkish nomads from Anatolia settled in Süloğlu when it became part of Ottoman lands. Found in the town are the menhirs and dolmens of the Thracians in the neighborhoods of Kerametin, Tatarlar and Domucali villages. The Tatar Sepulcher and Balkan Martyrdom monument can also be visited. It's possible to get to Süloğlu from Edirne which is only 33 km away.



Sokollu Social Complex

Visiting Havsa

The town was first settled by Romans who named it "Niki". After it was captured by Ottoman Empire in 1361, it was called "Hosa" and "Havsa." To its north and west lies Edirne, and to its south Uzunköprü and Pehlivan köyü, and Kırklareli and Babaeski to its east. Its fields and meadows are quite arable. The Sokollu Social Complex is one of the main historical artifacts that remains today. It's possible to access Havsa which is 27 km from Edirne.

Sokollu Social Complex

The social complex was built by Sokollu Mehmet Paşa in the name of his son, Kurt Kasım Paşa, by Mimar Sinan between 1577-1578 and is composed of a Madrasah, a minaret, a double Bathhouse (bathhouse), a dervish school, a bridge and an Ottoman bazaar. Out of the whole complex, only the mosque survived along with the bathhouse and a wall with niches. The Sokollu Mosque has a square plan and a dome. Although the prayer

room in front of the mosque is of a simple design, the look of the complex is splendid. The mosque was repaired in later years by the Janissaries. Over its gate with muqarnas is an inscription belonging to Azmi, a poet of 16th century. In the middle of the bazaar belonging to the Sokollu Social Complex stands a prayer dome separating the mosque and a caravansary. This dome belonged to the Fütüvvet sect and trade guilds and witnessed important ceremonies throughout its history. The bathhouse forming a

part of the Sokollu Social Complex was built along with the mosque. Traces of some sections as well as a squinch that covered a water tank with a little dome at the back of the bathhouse can be observed. The fountain at the edge of the complex was built by Abdülhamid I between 1778-1779. Only a mihrab wall and a mihrab niche survive from the dervish lodge on the northeast of the mosque inside the Sokollu Social Complex.

Visiting Uzunköprü

It's a settlement built up in 1432 after Sultan Murat II made a bridge (Uzun Köprü) over the Ergene River. The town was at the same time the first settlement center formed on the Rumelian side of Ottoman territory. In the town several works of art belonging to the Ottoman period attract attention. In addition to Muradiye, Halise Hatun, Rıza Efendi and Şehsuvar Bey mosques, the 12 Fountains are worth seeing. Access to the town which is 64 km away from Edirne is possible by bus.



Inscription found on the Uzun Köprü (Long Bridge)

Uzun Köprü (Long Bridge)

The structure known as the Ergene Bridge and Murat II Bridge was built by the Architect Müslühiddin by order of Murat II, an Ottoman Sultan, between

1426-1443. Uzunköprü has a reputation of being longest bridge in the world at the time with its length of 1238 m. The width of 6.80 m is remarkable along with its 174 vaults. The bridge has

seven drain holes, and there are flood ways at some of the footings. Lion, elephant, bird, tulip, and rumi leaf patterns on the stone footings are of particular interest. During the Ottoman time of





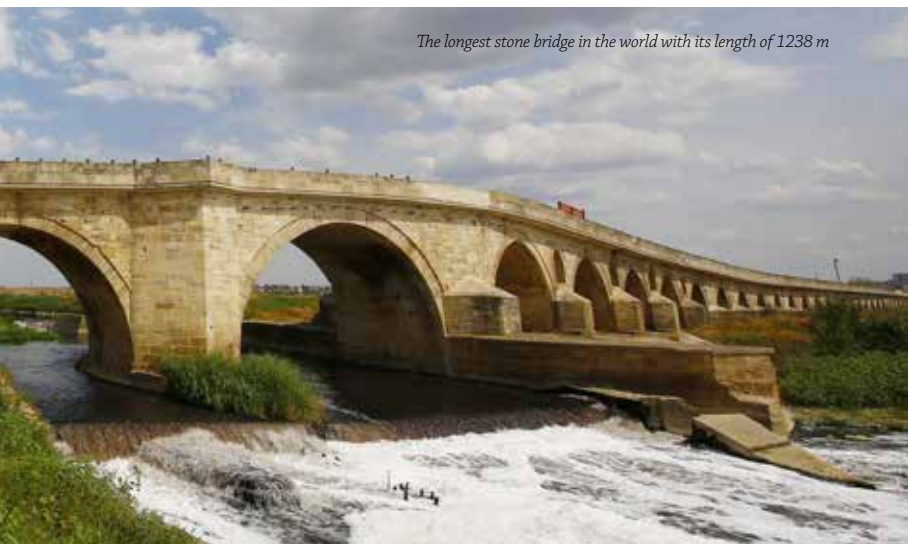
Various ornaments on stone footings of the bridge with 174 vaults are remarkable.



the Balkans the bridge was built to pass the Ergene River and gave its name to the village established next to it. When Uzunköprü was built, a mosque with an minaret was also set up at its head. Its historical textures were harmed when the bridge was restored with concrete in 1963. The bridge is still in use.



The longest stone bridge in the world with its length of 1238 m



Visiting Meriç

The town of Meriç is surrounded by İpsala to its south and Uzunköprü to its east and southeast. The 56 km long boundary of Greece on its west and northern sides got its name from the Meriç River. Meriç was taken from the Byzantines and annexed to Ottoman lands by Hacı İlbey, a commander of Sultan Murat I in 1361 and was under Greek control from 1920 to 1922. Meriç is 87 km away from Edirne center and is accessible by bus.



Visiting İpsala

This settlement center is assumed to have been established by the Thracians, was first added to Ottoman lands by Evranos Bey, a commander of Murat I in 1356. İpsala was renowned for its breeding of petit horses which served the Ottoman army. In the town one can visit the Alaca Mustafa Paşa Mosque and the aqueducts. The town is preferred for hunting tourism. İpsala is surrounded by the towns of Meriç to the northeast, Uzunköprü to the northeast, Keşan to the east and the south, Enez to the southwest. It was declared a town in 1928. Bus shifts are available to the town which is 122 km away from Edirne.

Alaca Mustafa Paşa Mosque

The construction date of the mosque built by Alaca Mustafa Paşa is not known well. The square planned mosque was covered with a central dome placed on squinches. Brick bond beams were put between the cut stones of the mosque which give it a vibrant outer view. In addition is its outer sides that have circular vaults. Its minaret stands on a polygonal base. The mosque gained a plain look due to the deterioration of its handicraft over time and damage during invasions. It is open for prayer.



Alaca Mustafa Paşa Mosque

Visiting Keşan

It is known that the Luvians and Thracian tribes lived in the town named Zerlanis in ancient times. Throughout history, the town has been located on a transit point for military forces and cultures, therefore prehistoric life traces can be observed. Keşan was annexed to Ottoman lands by Gazi Evrenos, a commander of Murat I, in 1354. The buildings carrying Ottoman traces and the beaches facing the Gulf of Saros are of touristic values. Keşan which is 112 km away from the city center is accessible by bus.



Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Mosque, one of 16th century Ottoman works of art in Keşan

Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa Mosque

It was built by Hersekzade Ahmet Paşa who worked as a grand vizier in the first quarter of 15th century and beginning of 16th century. The mosque is of a square plan with a cubic body and a single-dome placed on an octagonal frame. The north of the structure has a prayer

area with three sections which don't exist today and a minaret in the northwest.



Mimbar of the mosque



A motif found inside the mosque

Flat stones and pitch-faced stones were used in the walls of the mosque. There are four facades with the same style and four windows on each facade, two upper and two lower



Adorned inner view of the mosque



Erikli Beach

Erikli

It's located 140 km from Edirne, 30 km to Keşan and 4 km to the town of Mecidiye. Erikli which runs along the Saros Gulf is an essential tourism district with a remarkable beach. The beach isn't rocky, and doesn't have any dangerous algae or sea creatures in its clear sea water. You can enjoy the beach thanks to the water which renews itself continuously. Tuzla Lake

and the Erikli Danışment Forest Camp are natural shelter areas for pelicans and flamingos which are also touristic places worth seeing. Erikli draws attention with its cuisine, particularly sea food, and is also attractive for its cultural richness and local dances. In the town many hotels can be found along with houses that can be rented daily or for a season. There are buses between Keşan

and Erikli.

Keşan Bus Station:

☎ +90 284 714 10 86

Erikli Bus Station:

☎ +90 0284 737 37 70

Gökçetepe

It is at a distance of 135 km to Edirne and 25 km to Keşan. Gökçetepe whose old name was Maris was a center of settlement that dates back to the Genovese. Saros beach is located 2 km away from the village on



Gökçetepe Pebble Beach



Sazlıdere Beach

the south and is preferred for diving and camping. Gökçetepe and its surroundings are known as "Lost Heaven." The nature park in Gökçetepe is a place worth seeing. There is a recreation area and a camping area inside the forest park. The camping area occupies 15 hectares and has a capacity of 2500 people.

Sazlıdere

Sazlıdere village is 142 km away from Edirne and 32

km away from Keşan. It's located between the Koru Mountain Forest and Saros Gulf. Sazlıdere beach has a rocky and an uneven topography. Still, Kayabaşı district is attractive with its natural beauties. Across the beach there are the Three Islands also known as the of Eşek (Donkey) Islands approximately 2 miles off-shore.

Mecidiye

Mecidiye beach is 6 km

away from the town to the south. Small tea gardens, markets and house-like pensions are found near the beach. In addition to Mecidiye beach, one can swim in the district of Kale colloquially known as Italian Bay and Uzunkum beach. İbrice Harbor is recommended for those who want to do sports such as line fishing and spear fishing.



Mecidiye Italian Beach

Visiting Enez

Enez is the only town center next to the sea to the south of Edirne. The town known as Ainos was established on a semi-island with a height of 25 meters where the river empties to the sea. There are lots of historical and natural touristic elements in Enez particularly the Enez Fortress. Many remains belong to several periods including bridges, routes, caravansaries and monasteries which can be visited inside the town. Enez was conquered by Has Yunus Bey at the time of Mehmet the Conqueror in 1456. Sea tourism contributes to the town's economy and has grown fast. Enez town center lays 21 km away from İspala, 60 km from Keşan and 173 km from Edirne. Buses are available from Edirne to Enez.

Enez Castle

It was first built on a hill dominant to the town with the aim of preventing attacks from Balkans in Ancient times and was repaired by Justinianus in the 6th century. The main entrance to the fortress is on the north and stretches in an eastwest direction, units with bulwark walls on the south. On its side facing the sea are two polygonal towers. The western bulwark forms a semi dome with the southern walls. This semi dome would reinforce the defense from dangers from the Meriç River.

The fortress made of cut stones, bricks and ancient architectural pieces and went through important



Enez, a town of Edirne where history and nature embrace

restorations. The inside the fortress a church with mosaic flooring can be found, a cave used as a chapel and the Enez Hagia Sophia. Beside the monumental gate of the fortress is a depiction of the Tracian cavalries in the marble on the wall.

At Enez Fortress having traces of the Ottoman period and it's possible to see the pointed vaults.

Enez Hagia Sophia: It is found on southeastern side of the Enez Fortress. Enez Hagia Sophia's first construction date is unknown and is assumed to belong to 12th century due to its architectural features. The structure was called Fatih Mosque after it was captured by the Ottoman Empire in 1456 and turned into a mosque up until



Enez Castle, first construction of which dates back to Ancient Age

1962. Today the structures minaret has been demolished as it was in a worn out condition. Enez Hagia Sophia was established in the form of a closed Greek cross. Its stone and brick works and frescoes is among works of art belonging to the Byzantine period. Brick adornments at its outer facades all reflect features of Byzantine architecture. Dome skirts of the construction covered with a wooden roof at the



Several remnants inside the castle

ments found in the northwest of the fortress. This is mentioned with the name of Thetokos Chrysopege and is composed of one abscissa and a nave. This

There are three sepulchers inside the second chapel.

Castle Bathhouse : The castles' bathhouse is located inside a private property area in the north of the fortress and is at a distance of 40 m from the bulwark. The rectangular planned bathhouse has a prayer area with a mihrab at its entrance, a dressing room, three bathing rooms, one rectangular and two square planned and a rectangular planned water tank. The ruined bathhouses walls have been preserved until its vault and dome line and the rest were wholly demolished. Fortress bathhouse dates back to Period of Principalities in Enez is remarkable with its masonry and pointed vaults.



Historical construction named as Enez Hagia Sophia inside the historical castle

time when it was used as a mosque were hand carved.

Chapels: Enez Fortress has two chapels. The first chapel was recorded built in 1422 from written docu-

chapel with one abscissa was built in 12th century. Flooring of this structure with one abscissa and frescoes on its walls was covered with marble plaques.



Remains of the Enez Hagia Sophia



A Roman route that merges with the Via Egnatia situated between İstanbul-Rome

Routes and Bridges

Enez built a reputation as “the double harbor” and was known for its routes and bridges. Thanks to Meriç River which was a route for invasions until the 18th century, it was easy to access the Balkans and Black Sea. After the Meriç River carried silt deposits here and blocked it, the waterway and harbors became useless. Together with these routes, a highway network was developed in ancient times in Enez. The most prominent of these routes were paved with big block stones and connected the way between Enez- Fere which was known as the “Murderer of Fathers Highway”. The route starting from Enez and continues towards the northwest

from Döken Farm and proceeds from the slopes between Hisarlı Mountain foothills and Gala Lake. There are bridges and stations from place to place along this route merging with the Via Egnatia which was a military and trade route situated between İstanbul and Rome and passing between the Gala and Armutlu Lakes through Fere in this quarter.

Has Yunus Bey Sepulcher

Inside the graveyard from the Ottoman period is a small chapel also colloquially known as the sepulcher of Has Yunus Bey. This chapel is located to the south of Enez and has a semi circle plan and a semi circle dome. The inner area of the chapel has dominant

traces of Ottoman architecture and has a cross shape with four equal ends. Each end is covered with a cradle vault with a dome rising with pendentives in the middle. The height of the structure’s dome reflecting Byzantine features is 1.65 m.

King’s Daughter (Kral Kızı) Basilica

The King’s Daughter Basilica is situated in the neighborhood area known as Kral Kızı on the western slope of Taşaltı. The lake on the southeastern side of Enez has the length of 30 m. Late excavations and Research show that the basilica went through seven building phases with the latest floor belonging to the Roman period.

Çataltepe Tumulus

It is located on the southeast of a 10 m high hill in the middle of a cultivated area near the Dardanel Tomato Sauce Factory to the east of Enez. The burial chamber of the tumulus was laid on the directions of northwest-southeast with its door facing the southeast. Coins and ceram-



Remnants of King’s Daughter Basilica



Enez Beach drawing attention with its clear water, fine sand and peacefulness

ics put pieces found inside the tumulus indicate that it dates back to 4 B.C.

Enez Beach

The coastal region of Enez is mostly visited by domestic tourists. Enez Beach is preferred in summer months and is attractive with its clear sea and peaceful beach. There are two hotels and four motels in the town center. There is Balcı Motel, Ege Hotel, Gala Motel, İnci Motel and Murat Hotel within walking distance to Enez Beach. Moreover, camping areas for the summer season belonging to İstanbul and Trakya Universities can be found. Its harbor is used for fishing and is allocated to yachts in the summer months.

Gala Lake

It's located between the towns of Enez and İpsala

route for birds and has the status of an "International Wetland Area". Gala Lake is



Gala Lake

and is surrounded by Gala Lake, Meriç Delta, Hisarlı Mountain and the Pamuklu Lakes. Gala Lake was announced as a "Natural Reserves Area" in 1991 and is situated on a migration

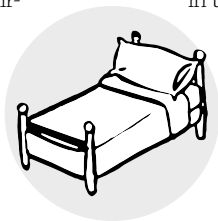
one of the most vital wetlands of Enez and is almost a bird sanctuary with 163 species. Additionally, one can see fish and plant species at the lake.



Yenikarpuzlu Meadow hosting paddy fields and many bird species

WHERE TO STAY?

A majority of hotels in Edirne are situated in the city center. It's possible to find 2 or 3 star hotels, many in number and in the city center. Pensions and boutique hotels



in the towns and areas near the sea are available. Guest houses of public institutions, mostly teachers' houses in the city center and in town are the main alternatives.



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to hotels in the city center is by local buses and particular services. Bus services between the city center and towns are available. Some hotels render transfer services. For more information, you can

contact with hotel where you are staying.

RESERVATION

Facilities are busier in the spring, winter and autumn seasons more than in winter. Almost all hotels have group discounts or early reservations available.

ACCOMODATION IN CITY CENTER

Margi Hotel ★★★★★

I. Murat Neighborhood,
Talatpaşa Street, No: 60

☎ +90 284 236 6 236

☎ +90 284 236 2 600

@ info@margiotel.com

🌐 margiotel.com

🏠 160 🚗 338 🍷 250 🍷 800

🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗 🚗

Ramada Hotel & Suites Edirne ★★★★★

E-5 Highway, 8th km

☎ +90 284 226 10 10

☎ +90 284 226 10 11

@ rezervasyon@ramada-hotelsuitesedirne.com

🌐 ramadahotelsuitesedirne.com

🏠 85 🚗 170 🍷 100 🍷 300

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A night view in Edirne city center

RYS Hotel ★★☆☆

Talatpaşa Str. No: 82/A
 ☎ +90 850 222 27 97
 ☎ +90 284 225 58 00
 @ info@ryshotel.com
 🌐 ryshotel.com
 🛏 70 🚿 140 🗳 120 🧺 120
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Şimşek Hotel ★★☆☆

Karayolu Street, No: 103
 ☎ +90 284 236 60 00 (5 hat)
 ☎ +90 284 236 60 06
 @ info@hotelsimsekedirne.com
 🌐 hotelsimsekedirne.com
 🛏 48 🚿 120 🗳 150 🧺 100
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Balta Hotel ★★☆☆

Talatpaşa Asfaltı No: 104
 ☎ +90 284 225 52 10 - 12
 @ info@ryshotel.com
 🌐 baltahotel.com.tr
 🛏 75 🚿 150 🗳 150
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Kalevera Hotel ★★☆☆

Bülent Alamut Str. 1. Murat Nbh. 28. Str. No: 5
 ☎ +90 850 622 65 22
 @ resepsiyon@kalevera.com
 🌐 kalevera.com
 🛏 34 🚿 48 🗳 40
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Cavit Duvan Prestige Hotel ★★☆☆

İstasyon Nbh. Şehit Emniyet Müdürü Ertan Nezih Turan Str. Duvan Pen Sitesi - Blok No: 50 No:1
 ☎ +90 284 213 39 14
 ☎ +90 284 213 39 15
 @ reception@duvanprestige.com
 🌐 cavitduvanprestige.com
 🛏 35 🚿 70 🗳 120 🧺 200
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Efe Hotel ★★☆☆

Maarif Street, No: 13
 ☎ +90 284 213 61 66

☎ +90 284 213 60 80
 @ info@efehotel.com
 🌐 efehotel.com
 🛏 22 🚿 46 🗳 80 🧺 100
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Park Hotel ★★☆☆

Aziziye Street, Mithatpaşa Neighborhood, No: 6
 ☎ +90 284 225 46 10-11
 ☎ +90 284 225 46 35
 🌐 edirneparkotel.com
 🛏 60 🚿 110
 🚶 🚗 🚲 🚻 🚰 🚰

Şaban Açıkgöz Hotel ★★☆☆

Çilingirler Bazaar, Tahmis Square No: 9
 ☎ +90 284 213 03 13
 ☎ +90 284 225 24 45
 @ info@sabanacikgozhotel.com
 🌐 sabanacikgozhotel.com
 🛏 34 🚿 76 🗳 40
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Selimiye Taşodalar Hotel

Meydan Neighborhood,

Taşodalar Street, No: 3

☎ +90 284 212 35 29

☎ +90 284 212 35 30

@tasodalarhotel@gmail.com

tasodalar.com 📅12 📅27

📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶

Antik Hotel

Maarif Street, No: 6

☎ +90 284 225 15 55

☎ +90 284 225 15 56

@edirneantikhotel@hotmail.com 📅11 📅39 📅40

📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶

Hilly Hotel

Kıyık Str. No: 254 Edirne

☎ +90 284 214 45 59

☎ +90 530 311 40 40

@info@hillyhotel.com

hillyhotel.com

☎51 📅120 📅300 📅100

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Taşhan Hotel

Çavuşbey Neighborhood,

Ağaçpazarı Street, No: 2/3

☎ +90 284 213 00 45

@tashanhotel22@gmail.com

tashanotel.com

☎13 📅26 📅50 📅50

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Ottoman Palace Hotel

Babademirtaş Neighborhood,

Karanfiloğlu Str. No: 9

☎ +90 284 213 29 98

@info@ottomanpalacehotel.com

ottomanpalacehotel.com

☎35 📅100 📅100

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Trakya City Hotel

Sabuni Neighborhood,

Mehmet Ağa Str. No:21

☎ +90 284 214 65 75

@info@trakyacityhotel.com

trakyacityhotel.com

☎49 📅125 📅48 📅40

📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶 📶

ACCOMMODATION IN TOWNS

Çetin Hotel ★★

İnönü Street, Borsa Street,

No: 2 Keşan

☎ +90 284 715 21 21

☎ +90 284 715 21 12





@ otelcetin@hotmail.com

otelcetin.com

37 69 50

1 24 24 24 24 24

Hotel Prestige Şapçı ★★☆☆

Demirciler Street, No: 18
Keşan

+90 284 714 36 60

+90 284 714 57 55

sapciprestige.com.tr

info@sapciprestige.com.tr

66 131 70 140

1 24 24 24 24 24

Saros Hotel ★★☆☆

Paşayığıt Str. No: 26 Keşan

+90 284 715 00 73

+90 284 714 79 10

saroshotel@hotmail.com

saroshotel.com

48 80 100

1 24 24 24 24 24

Ergene Hotel ★★☆☆

Cumhuriyet Square,

No: 2 Uzunköprü

+90 284 513 54 38

42 80 100

1 24 24 24 24 24

İşçimen Aqua

Resort Hotel ★★☆☆

Saros Gulf, Erikli Beach,

Yalı Location, Erikli, Keşan

+90 545 737 31 48

+90 284 737 31 34

info@iscimenhotel.com.tr

iscimenhotel.com.tr

42 100 350 100

1 24 24 24 24 24

Erikli Hotel ★★☆☆

Erikli Bay, Keşan

+90 284 737 35 65

eriklihotel@gmail.com

eriklihotel.com

33 99 100 50

1 24 24 24 24 24

Dost Hotel ★☆☆☆

Erikli Beach, Keşan

+90 544 940 11 00

info@dosthotel.com

dosthotel.com

11 22

1 24 24 24 24 24

Aqua Beach Hotel

Altinkum Str. Enez Beach

+90 284 821 52 01

18 26 40

1 24 24 24 24 24



EDİRNE CUISINE

The geographical location as well as its affluent history mingled with various cultures and former status as an Ottoman palace city make it a center for rich cuisine. Edirne has been a transit point of cultures which enabled the city to have a rich cuisine as a result of the influence of its location between the culture of Rumelia and Anatolia. It's possible to try delicious



Yoghurt

local meals in small restaurants in the city center and in towns which have local delights such as almond paste, pan liver, stuffed liver, deva-i misk paste, cheese candy, white cheese, veterans' Halva, tarhana soup, crepes, hardaliye (bitter almond syrup with mustard), kara kavurma (deep fried meat), cabbage wrap, dilber dudağı dessert, and a filo dough pastry called Çiğ Börek.



Edirne Pan Liver

Soups

Tarhana soup is the most well-known soup of the city. Tarhana soup of wet and dry varieties of preparation is of irrepleaceable

value to Edirne. Tarhana soup is prepared with using a number of white onions and bell peppers and is preferred especially in wintertime. Marriage soup is

prepared with lamb meat, flour and yoghurt and is of specific importance to the city. Umaç soup with tomato, bulgur soup, soup made of lamb's feet and bean soup are also mainstay soups of the city.

Edirne Pan Liver

It is one of the most popular meals in Edirne cuisine. It is prepared by using calf liver, wheat flour which is again specific to the region and sunflower seed oil. This Edirne meal is served with a grilled red pepper.



Grilled meatballs is a must of Edirne cuisine



The cuisine of Edirne has a very rich variety.

Stuffed Liver

It's made out of liver, rice, onion and mint. It is amongst the top meals of Edirne.

Goose Crepe

It's a meal with a local touch commonly encountered in Edirne, Keşan, Enez and İpsala cuisines. It shows similarities with Bulgarian papara recipe which is prepared out of crepe dough and chicken meat.

Lettuce Wrap with Meat

It is made out of dill, parsley, lettuce, rice and minced meat. This lettuce wrap with meat is prepared by filling lettuce leaves with meat and is similar to stuffed vine leaves in the way its prepared.

Mamzana

It's an appetizing salad which finds approval in Edirne cuisine. Mamzana is a pleasant presentation of fresh sliced and grilled vegetables with yoghurt.

Crisp Flaky Chard Pastry

It's made of chard, flour, yoghurt and sesame. The dough is rolled out in a

triangular shape and is filled with chard.

Veterans' Halva

Veterans' Halva is a traditional product of Edirne. As in almond paste and Kavala cookies, the famous almonds of Edirne step forth in this dessert. Its syrup is sweetened with honey. Thus it is named as honey almond Halva in some areas.

Zirva

Zirva is prepared by using meat and fruits and is one of the oldest meals in Edirne cuisine. It shows similarities with Mutancana which used to be prepared in the palace kitchen in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Almond Paste

It is a historical taste prepared in the palace kitchen when Edirne was the capital city in Ottoman period. It is made by using sweet almond, honey and sugar.

Deva-i Misk

It's a delicious healing remedy which was prepared for people with health problems during the Ottoman period. It consists of 41 types of

spices and is a remedy for anemia, malaise, anorexia and throat ache.

Dilber Dudağı

It is one of the leading desserts with syrup in Edirne cuisine. Its dough is prepared with milk, butter and baking powder.

Aşure

Aşure is common in the whole of Anatolia is often made in the region of Rumelia. Aşure is a product of religious tradition and is prepared by those who sacrifice an animal within the period of a month ten days after the festival of the sacrifice. It is made by using several legumes and dried fruits. It's crowned by peanut and walnut pieces.

Oturtma

It is a dessert with syrup. It is rolled up after filling its filo dough with walnuts or almonds. These rolls are cut into the desired length arranged on a tray. Afterwards, liquid butter is poured on top and it's placed in an oven.

Pan Fried Liver (Tava Ciğeri)

One of the most famous meals of Edirne cuisine is prepared with liver out of cattle brought up in the Edirne region, wheat flour specific to the region as well as sunflower seed oil. This Edirne meal is served with grilled red pepper. There are many restaurants where you can eat pan fried liver.

WHERE TO EAT?

There are many restaurants and smaller restaurants where the main dish is liver along the streets and quarters of city center. In some areas of the city one can also find



Pan Fried Liver

big hotels and luxurious restaurants.

There are several small restaurants where you can eat locally homemade meals. You can find alternatives with different price categories to try local meals and different flavors.



MEALS AND ORDERING

Almost all restaurants have their special meals (specials). These specials offered to customers are generally the best meals of the region. A lot of restaurants don't

use the reservation system. However, it's suggested that you make a reservation beforehand in case you cannot find any vacancies.

BUSINESS HOURS

Life begins and ends early

in the city. Local places such as bakeries, tea houses and small restaurants in the city begin opening at 07.00 and close around 23.00. Still, you can also find local places closing at different hours or 7/24.

EATING IN OTHER LINE DISTRICT

There are limited options for food in towns and tourist routes. Credit cards might not be valid in some localities and towns, it's recommended that you carry some cash.





EATING IN THE CITY CENTER

Aydın Tava Çiğeri (Pan Liver)

Tahmis Bazaar, No: 8

☎ +90 284 213 99 99

Tahmis Bazaar, No: 12

☎ +90 284 214 10 46

Margi Outlet No: 22/A

☎ +90 284 235 33 00

@ info@aydintavaciger.com

🌐 aydintavaciger.com

🕒 11:00-23:00 📞60 🍷🍷

Meşhur Edirne Çiğercisi

Kazım & İlhan Usta (Pan Liver) Fishbazaar, Osmaniye Street, No: 69

☎ +90 284 212 12 80

🌐 cigercikazimusta.com

🕒 09:00-19:00 📞130 🍷🍷

Çiğerci Niyazi (Pan Liver)

Ortakapı Str, No: 5/2

☎ +90 284 213 33 72

🌐 cigerciniyaziusta.com.tr

🕒 10:30-21:00 📞300

🍷🍷🍷

Köfteci Osman (Meatball)

Yediyolağzı Street, No: 12

☎ +90 284 212 77 25

Yediyolağzı Street No: 14

☎ +90 284 212 77 25

Saraçlar Street No: 3

☎ +90 284 214 17 17

Kuyumcular Street No: 2

☎ +90 284 214 23 23

@ info@edirnelikofteci

osman.com 🌐 edirnelikof

teciosman.com

🕒 10:00-00:00 📞70 🍷🍷🍷

Ağa Köşkü Restaurant

İki Köprü Arası Street

(On Karaağaç road)

☎ +90 284 213 76 59

🕒 10:00-00:00

📞150 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Lalezar Restaurant

Karaağaç, Lozan Str. No: 6

☎ +90 284 223 06 00

☎ +90 284 223 67 63

@ lalezar@adresdavet.com

🌐 lalezaredirme.com

🕒 09:00-22:00

📞120 🍷🍷🍷

Bizim Çiğerci (Pan Liver)

Sarıca Paşa Neighborhood

Yediyolağzı Str. No: 2

☎ +90 284 225 07 43

@ bizimlokanta@hotmail.com

🌐 bizimcigerci.net

🕒 7/24 📞65 🍷🍷🍷

Villa Restaurant

On Karaağaç road

☎ +90 284 223 40 77

@ bizimlokanta@hotmail.com

🌐 edirnevilla.com

🕒 08:00-01:30

📞300 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Çiğerci Mustafa (Pan

Liver) Alipaşa Ortakapı

Osmaniye Street, No: 17

☎ +90 284 212 12 81

@ info@mushuredirnegiger-

cisi.com 🌐 meshuredirne-

cigercisi.com

🕒 09:00-21:30

📞80 🍷🍷🍷





Hanedan Restaurant

İki Köprü Arası Street, No:
2 (On Karaağaç road)
☎ +90 284 214 21 22
@ iletisim@hanedanedirne.com
hanedanedirne.com
⌚ 09.00-02.00 ⌚ 120 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Tulipa Restaurant

Karaağaç Neighborhood,
Ortaköy Street, No: 17
☎ +90 284 223 24 25
@ info@tulipaedirne.com
tulipaedirne.com
⌚ 08.00-00.00
⌚ 200 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Asma Altı Restaurant

Yeni Adliye road, under the
Baro, İstasyon Nbh.
☎ +90 284 212 87 12
@ asmaaltiocakbasi.com
⌚ 11.00-00.00 ⌚ 200 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

4. Mehmet Av Köşkü Tea Garden & Breakfast

Sarayıcı Tavuk Forest
☎ +90 538 614 59 59
⌚ 08.00-00.00
⌚ 350 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Fly Pub

Zübeyde Hanım Str. 1. Str.
☎ +90 284 212 19 16
⌚ 09.00-02.00 ⌚ 200 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Avcılar Restaurant

1. Murat Nbh. 4th Street
☎ +90 284 213 02 02
⌚ 10.00-01.00
⌚ 1000 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

EATING IN DISTRICTS AND RURAL AREAS

Köfteci Niyazi (Meatball)

Muradiye Nbh. Hayrabolu
Str. No: 56 Uzunköprü

☎ +90 284 513 27 06
⌚ 09.30-17.30 ⌚ 60 🍷 🍷

Volkan Restaurant

Çanakkale-Edirne Road,
D100 Highway, Kırcaşalıh
☎ +90 284 513 77 63
@ volkanet.com
⌚ 10.00- 02.00
⌚ 250 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Öz-En Restaurant

Yeni Muhacır köyü, Keşan
☎ +90 284 763 70 30
@ satiret.net
⌚ 10.00- 00.00
⌚ 100 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷

Çamlıbel Restaurant

İstanbul road 1st km, Keşan
☎ +90 284 714 15 99
@ camlibelrestaurant.com
⌚ 09.00- 00.00
⌚ 200 🍷 🍷 🍷 🍷



WHAT TO BUY?

There are many local products to buy in Edirne. The most well known are deva-i misk dessert, white cheese candy, Edirne cheese, fragrant soap, and almond paste. Handicrafts specific to Edirne include Edirne



Fragrant Musk Soap

dolls, mirror brushes, earthenware, wickerwork baskets and hardaliye - which is made by mixing mustard and bitter almond - are some of the leading products that can be bought from Edirne.



Where To Buy?

You can shop in an authentic atmosphere in the traditional Alipaşa Bazaar in Edirne. The Selimiye Bazaar features indigenous products Edirne where you can find the famous deva-i misk dessert, white cheese candy and fragrant musk soap. You can also meet any kind of need for books from the second-hand booksellers in the bazaar. You can buy almond paste specific to Edirne from Saraçlar Street which is the busiest street of Edirne. You can get indigenous handicrafts from the Handicrafts' Shop and paper marbling paintings from Madrasah section of the Museum of Health.

How to buy?

Credit cards are often valid

in stores, markets and shops. It's possible to bargain sometimes during shopping. Cash is always an advantage for bargaining. Credit card are valid in many points

particularly at shops in the city center. Ali Paşa Bazaar is situated at the edge of the route to Kapıkule through Saraçlar Street in the center of Edirne.







WHERE TO BUY?

Keçecizade Marzipan

Hükümet Street, No: 5

☎ +90 284 225 24 81

🌐 kececizade.com

Arslanzade Marzipan

Saraçlar Str. No: 114

☎ +90 284 213 15 15

✉ info@arslanzade.com.tr

🌐 arslanzade.com.tr

Ottoman Şehzade Traditional Edirne Flavors

Şehit Emniyet Müd. Ertan

Nezihi Turan Str. No: 22

☎ +90 284 214 61 47

☎ +90 284 214 87 97

🌐 osmanlisehzade.com.tr

Turkuaz Home and Gift Accessories Shop

Alipaşa Bazaar, No: 125

☎ +90 284 236 31 37

☎ +90 284 236 31 37

Nurlu Dairy Products

Saraçlar Street

☎ +90 284 212 48 91

Yardımcı Dairy Products

Saraçlar Street

☎ +90 284 214 62 02

Arda Vineyards

Küçükdöllük village,

Kayrak, Edirne

☎ +90 544 656 57 45

Ali Paşa Bazaar

Center of Edirne, Saraçlar Street and on the corner of the road to Kapı Kule

Edirne Arasta

It is next to the Selimiye Mosque.

Edirne Health Museum

Located on Bayezid II Social Complex (Küllüye)

☎ +90 284 224 09 22



TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION INFORMATION

The Marmara region is dominated by a flat landscape with a location that gives it a range of convenient and comfortable transportation options compared to many other cities. Edirne's location as a border city makes it an important route in transportation to other places in Europe and the Balkans. Edirne has a convenient transportation network to get to other areas in the district and other parts of Turkey. Highway and railway options are available to and from Edirne. District and tourist towns are served by bus companies.



AIRWAY

There is no airport in Edirne. The nearest airport to Edirne is the Çorlu Airport located 120 kilometers away in the city of the same name. It's served by Anadolu Jet and Pegasus.

HIGHWAY

There are bus connections from Edirne to all parts of Turkey. Edirne has a highway connection to all the provinces in Turkey. Passenger transport is carried out with bus companies in Edirne and other bus companies that pass through Edirne. The

Intercity Bus Terminal is located 8 kilometers from the city center. Depending on your destination, you can purchase your tickets from a bus company or over the internet. Bus companies also have agencies at various parts of the city center.

You can visit these agencies to purchase your ticket or go to the bus terminal.

RAILWAY

Rail services in the Turkey are carried out by the TCCD. The railway station is located four kilometers



Edirne Bus Station

☎+90 284 226 00 23

Edirne Train Station

☎+90 284 235 26 71

Çorlu Airport

☎+90 282 682 41 11

☎+90 284 213 60 91

Anadolujet

☎+90 (312) 398 01 00

Pegasus Airlines

☎+90 444 0 737

Çağlar Turizm

☎+90 541 417 37 33

☎+90 284 225 11 41

Ece Turizm

☎+90 284 225 32 11

Nilüfer Turizm

☎+90 284 235 3433

İstanbul Seyahat

☎+90 850 222 59 59

🌐 istanbulseyahat.com.tr



Edirne Old Railway Station

away from the city center. The station serves trains coming and going from Anatolia, Europe and the Balkans. Edirne is the connecting point for trains heading from Anatolia to Europe. Trains from Edirne to Istanbul, Hal-kalı, Ispartakule, Çatalca, Gökçeali, Kurfalı, Sinekli, Çerkezköy, Velimeşe, Çorlu, Sarılar, Balabanlı, Muratlı, Ballıhoca, Seyitler, Ovacık, Lüleburgaz, Alpullu, Pehlivan köy, Bahçıvanova, Şerbettar and Kapıkule. Check out the TCDD website to find more information on timetables and fares or go to the station itself.

COMMUNICATION

Mail: The postal service in Turkey and Edirne are carried out by the PTT. PTT offices have letters, postcards, and packages available as well as services to

small and large shipments which are calculated by weight/size. Faster delivery is provided by Express Mail Service (APS, Acele Posta Servisi). Domestic and international shipments are also provided by private shipping companies.

Telephone: There are some public telephone service points in the city. Phone boxes are operated by buying phone card from a cigarette/news stand, and you can make international and domestic calls. However, it would probably be easier and less of a hassle to find an internet café and use Skype or another online calling service. Also available are calling points in some of the Turk Telecom offices.

Mobile Phone

Operators: Mobile phone services (GSM) are

operated by Turk Telekom, Turkcell and Vodafone. They're all about the same and have roaming agreements with most provinces and other international carriers. You may expect some network problems in rural areas. Non-contract services are used by buying a SIM card and buying credit to "top-up" your talk time.

Internet: Internet cafes are available in the city center and most of the outerlying districts. They charge by the hour. Major hotels have internet service along with Wi-Fi.

Telephone Codes:

Turkey's national telephone code is +90. Edirne's regional code is 284. All codes are started with 0. The European side of Istanbul is 212, the Anatolian side is 216. The rest are: Ankara 312, Izmir 232, Antalya 242.

Keşan Gürel

☎+90 284 212 87 61 - 64

Truva Turizm

☎+90 284 226 10 50

Bora Turizm

☎+90 284 712 39 88

🌐 begtour.com

EDN Turizm

☎+90 284 212 22 15

🌐 ednturizm.com

Evros Tur

☎+90 284 715 43 94

☎+90 212 211 00 96

🌐 evrostur.com

Sedan Turizm

☎+90 284 213 21 46

Salda Turizm

☎+90 284 214 00 86 - 46

🌐 saldaturizm.com

Tourism Rent A Car

☎+90 535 724 84 40



KIRKLARELİ





THE HISTORY OF KIRKLARELI

Kırklareli, which has been the host of many ancient civilizations due to its geographical location, carries traces of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Turkish Islamic civilization. The city which was named "Saranta Ekklesies" meaning "40 Churches" in the Byzantine era, became Kırkilise in the Ottoman period and was finally named Kırklareli in 1924. The first settlement in Kırklareli was in the Late Chalcolithic and Bronze Age. Kırklareli has been a dynamic residential area since ancient times and was home of the Thracians in 1200s BC. The Odris Kingdom was founded in the 6th century BC in the region and was captured



Thracian Mother Goddess statuette (Kırklareli Museum)

in the 5th mid-century BC by the Athenians and then at the end of the same century by the Persians. The Odris Kingdom was not able to gain control around Kırklareli and was destroyed in the 4th century BC by the Macedonians. Kırklareli became a part of the Seleucid Empire after the domination of Macedonia and came under the rule of the Galatians and the Kingdom of Bithynia. During the rule of Roman Empire, which began in the 1st century BC, Kırklareli was invaded by the Goths, Avars and Bulgarians. The



A dice from 7th century BC (Kırklareli Museum)

CHRONOLOGY

- Beginning of farmer village life in Aşağı Pınar Mound. (B.C. 5000)
- Settlement of Thracians in Kırklareli and its surroundings
- The Kingdom of Odris was founded. (5th century BC)
- Macedonian sovereignty in Thrace (4th century BC)

B.C. 2000	B.C. 1000	B.C. 600	B.C. 400	B.C. 200	0
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First settlements in Kırklareli

• The first town settlements in Thrace (Bronze Age)

The Galatians captured Kırklareli.

• Kırklareli was invaded by the Romans.



Farm life in Aşağı Pınar Mound

region, which the Romans also couldn't dominate, remained within the borders of the Byzantine Empire between 395-1361. The province of Kırklareli witnessed invasions from the Huns, Avars, Bulgarians, Pechenegs and Crusader Army in this period. The Byzantine Emperor Nikephoros I (802-811) banished the owners of the farms in Anatolia to Kırklareli. In the 850s Emperor Mikhail III exiled



Greek coins
Hellenistic Period
(Kırklareli Museum)

the Phaulicians from Malatya to Thrace as they fought alongside the Muslim Arabs against the Byzantines. During this period, many exile communities were placed in this region and many invasions followed in the region. The Bulgarian King Siemeon

besieged the Byzantine capital twice in the years of 913 and 924. The lands of Kırklareli were invaded twice in this period. The

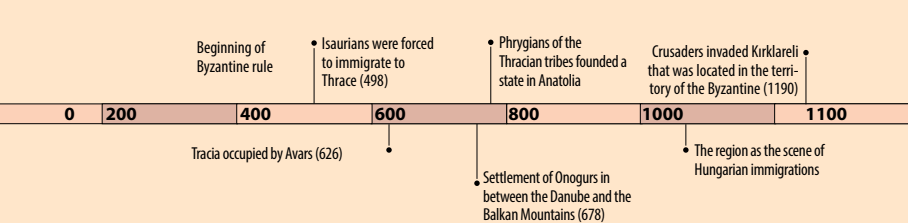
Oguzes that came down to the Balkan Peninsula from South Russia in 1064 invaded the Bulgarian-Macedonian lands and Thrace, however a contagious disease crippled that invasion. Pecheneg Turks who were



Double-bodied drinking vessel - Chalcolithic period
(Kırklareli Museum)



A stone relief from the Hittite period.



defeated by the Byzantine-Cuman collaboration moved into Macedonia and Thrace by passing the Danube River in 1122. Many Pechenegs were captured in their losing war against Emperor Ioannes II and were placed in Thrace. Kırklareli was captured by the Crusaders in 1190 and by the Latins in 1204 and was transiently invaded by Bulgarians and Tatars in 1264. However the region continued to be governed

by the Bulgarians under Byzantine rule.

Kırklareli under Turkish Rule

Ottoman Sultan Murat I conquered Kırklareli after capturing Edirne in 1362. However, after a while, the Bulgarians took the city back. The Ottoman sovereignty was re-established by Timurtaş Paşa in Kırklareli between the years of 1365-1371. Kırklareli was a town that was linked to the Sanjak of Vize in the early stages of the Ottoman



Ottoman period,
pitcher
(Kırklareli Museum)

state. Later on, Kırklareli was turned into the sanjak of Eyalet of Rumelia and was connected to Edirne in 1875. Kırklareli was occupied by the Russians during 1877-1878 in the Ottoman-Russian War and was given to the newly founded Bulgarian Principality. However, the city was returned to the Ottoman Empire due the Berlin Treaty signed in the same year, on July 13. Kırklareli was invaded

by the Greeks during the Turkish War of Independence on July 26, 1920, and was dominated by the French after October 15, 1922. The invasion ended on November 10, 1922 after the Mudania Armistice (1922) which was signed after the Turkish War of Independence. The province of Kırklareli was founded on December 20, 1924.



Kırklareli in the first half of the 20th century



The view of Kırklareli city center from Kırklar Hill

GEOGRAPHY OF KIRKLARELİ

The Istranca Mountains of the Marmara Region and Ergene Plain districts of Kırklareli are remarkable for their natural beauty and eco-system. Kırklareli has a 180 km land border with Bulgaria and a 60 km coast with the Black Sea and a total area of 6,550 square kilometers.



Papuçdere that flows into the Black Sea from the north of Kiyıköy

CLIMATE

The climate of Kırklareli varies from one region to another. The Black Sea climate can be seen at the northfacing parts of the Istranca Mountains and a continental climate can be seen in the inner part.

Temperature: Summers are cool and winters are cold in the regions that are dominated by the Black Sea climate. The temperature difference is mild between the summer and winter. Summers are hot and winters are cold and sometimes snowy in the inland areas that are dominated by a continental climate. The temperature difference between the summer and winter seasons is high. The summer temperature is an average of 25 degrees and sometimes exceeds 35 degrees. The average annual temperature is around 13 degrees. Rain/Snow: Despite receiving rainfall every season, the annual rainfall of the inland areas is less than

the coastal areas. The average annual rainfall is 600-700 mm. Although there is not a lot of rainfall in the province of Kırklareli, it receives moisture from the dew. For this reason, plant diversity of the region is very rich. The most important center of pressure that affects Kırklareli is the "Asor" high pressure which brings humid and cold weather from the northwest. The annual rainfall in average elevations reaches 1000-1200 mm in the part of the North-east because the Istranca

Mountains hold the clouds and humid winds that come from the Black Sea. Kırklareli is located at the third zone that receives less sun.

VEGETATION COVER

57% of the lands of Kırklareli are covered by forest and heaths, 35% is covered by cultivated and planted fields, 7% is covered by steppe and meadows that extend in the direction of the Kayalıköy Dam from the Polos Fortress. 1% of the land is covered by areas that are unsuitable for



Steppe and forest vegetation extend in the direction of Kayalıköy Dam from Polos Fortress.

agriculture. The vegetation of Kırklareli generally has the characteristics of a forest and steppe. Beechwood trees can be found in northern slopes of the Istranca Mountains and oak can be found in the southern and the western slopes of the Istranca Mountains. Forests of the valleys that are close to the sea and Saka Lake and its surrounding parts are rich in their diversity of trees. The only black pine forest in Thrace is located in the west of Kastro Bay in Kırklareli.



Velika Stream

LAND SURFACE FORMS

There are caves, carstic shapes, beaches and valleys which are of importance for tourism in Kırklareli. Dupnisa Cave is located in the town of Demirköy near Sarpdere Village and is the most well known among them. Mountains: The Istranca (Yıldız) Mountains are towards the north-west-southeast of Kırklareli. The highest part of the Istranca Mountains are a medium altitude mountain range located in between Kırklareli and Demirköy. The large and small Mahya Mountains reach up to 1031 meters in this region. The elevation decreases through the northwest of the Kırklareli- Demirköy line. Fatmakaya Hill (901



İğneada Coast

m), Sivritepe (851 m), Kaletepe (846 m), Dalyantepe (725 m), Bocalar Hill (680 m), Karakoltepe (719 m), Yeltepe (618 m), Çavuştepe (726 m) and top koru Hill (592 m) form the highest elevations of the region.

Plateaus: The low plateaus can be seen in the Ergene Basin. The Limanköy and

Kırklareli and its surroundings. The Ergene River rises from the Yıldız Mountains and joins the Meriç River. Mert Lake in town of Demirköy is a lagoon lake. Mert lake and its surroundings are submerged due to ample rainfall in spring and autumn. The forestland in this region has the character of a flooded forest (longoz). The Erikli, Pedina, Bathhouse and Saka lakes are located in the flooded (longoz) forests of this region. Hell Falls (Cehennem Şelaleleri) and Double Fountains (Çifte Kaynaklar) in the town of Vize are worth seeing as tourist attractions.

POPULATION

The general population of the province is approx-



The forest vegetation that is located in the north of Istranca Mountains

Demirköy Plateaus are located in north of the city's borders. The Limanköy Plateau is divided in two by the Rezve Brook that draws the Bulgaria-Turkey line. The plateaus in the south of the province are divided by the arms of the Ergene River. Many planes and deep valleys emerged in this region.

RIVERS AND LAKES

There are many large and small rivers, natural lakes, ponds, dams and wetland areas in the province of

approximately 352 thousand according to the address-based population registration system data of 2016. This population consists of about 179 thousand men and about 173 thousand women. Approximately 98 thousand of the population live in the city center. Among the districts, Lüleburgaz has a population of about 145 thousand and Babaeski has a population of about 48 thousand. Population density throughout the

ECONOMY OF KIRKLARELI

The economy of Kirklareli is based largely on agriculture. 70% of province's population is involved in agriculture, animal breeding, fishing, forestry and hunting. The province is rich in terms of its forests. Industry is also rapidly developing in the province. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's data of 2014, the province is the twelfth city in cities ranking with gross



domestic product (GDP) that is 27,870 TL per capita. In Kirklareli economy, the share of the industry is quite high. The industry is followed by the services sector. In the province, the industry is mostly concentrated in Lüleburgaz.

There are important facilities in the field of glass, food, textile, medicine, metal production within the province.

AGRICULTURE

Kirklareli has a land area of 6,550 square kilometers with 40% of total area utilized for agriculture. Wheat has the largest share of the total arable land. The second agriculture product that is traded is sunflower. Sugar beet and corn are also produced in the province. Major vegetables grown in Kirklareli are cabbage, leeks, green beans, onions, garlic, peppers and tomatoes; and major fruits grown in the province are plums, apples, pears, peaches and cherries.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The secondary source of living of Kirklareli is



animal husbandry. Animal husbandry in the province is centered in towns of Vize and Pınarhisar. There are 110,000 bovine and 202,000 ovine animals registered throughout the province. Bovine and ovine animals such as cattle,

sheep and wooly goats are raised as well as poultry, beekeeping and silkworm production.

INDUSTRY

In the province, industrial companies are mostly located around the D-100



There are approximately 200 thousand ovine animals in Kirklareli where the animal breeding is an important source of living.



Fishing boats departing from the port of Kıyıköy

highway and especially in Lüleburgaz. Spreading out of Istanbul's capital to neighboring provinces has provided a rapid development of industry in Kırklareli. There are nearly 270 establishments in the province that mainly produce stone, soil, metal and food products. There are also clothing, beverage, tobacco, forest products, automotive and chemical facilities. According to the State Planning Organization's data of 2003, Kırklareli is the 14th city in the "Turkish Manufacturing Industry Development Ranking". The Alpullu Sugar Factory which is the first sugar factory in Turkey was put into operation on

November 26, 1926 in the town of Alpullu.

FORESTRY

Kırklareli is very rich city in terms of the existence of forest. There are about 300 thousand hectares of forests and 85 thousand hectares of moor in the province. The top of the Istranca Mountains that run parallel to the Black Sea is covered by forests. Most of forests are located within the boundaries of Vize and Demirköy and the center of the province. 500,000 cubic meters of fire wood and 350,000 cubic meters of industrial wood are produced every year.



Kırklareli is a rich city in terms of woodlands and moors

MINING

The most important manganese deposits of Turkey are located in the Çatalca-Kırklareli line. There are 66 mining operations in Kırklareli. Iron, copper, lead and zinc are major metals that are mined.

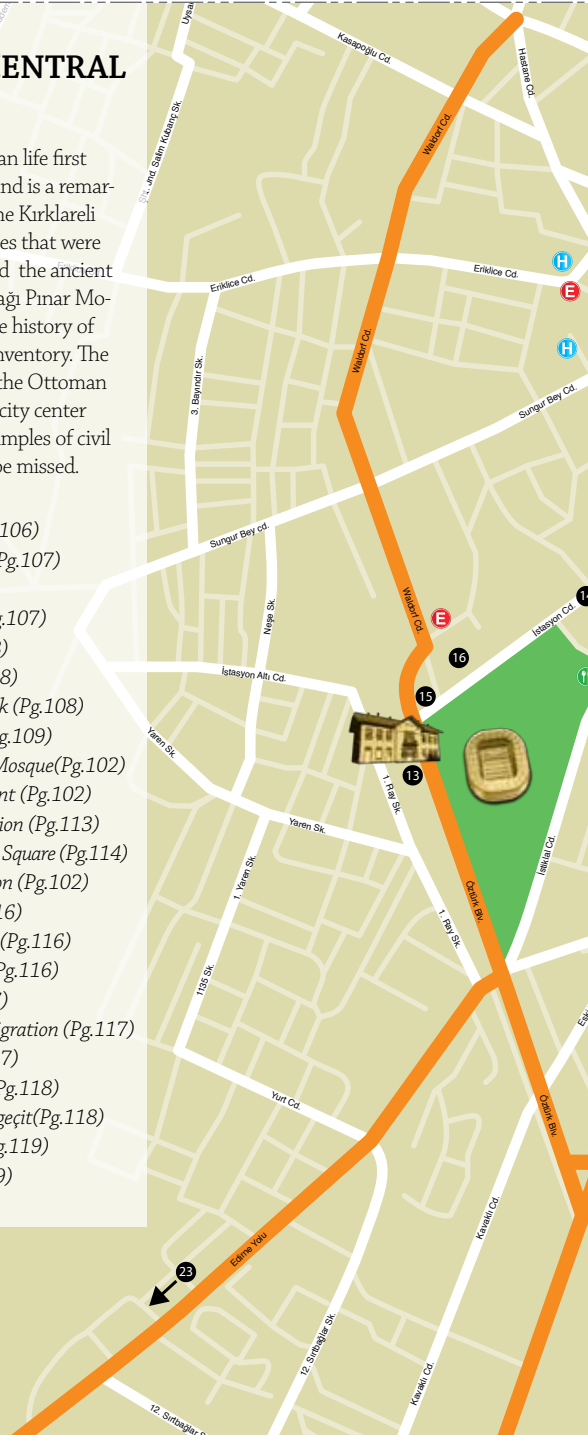


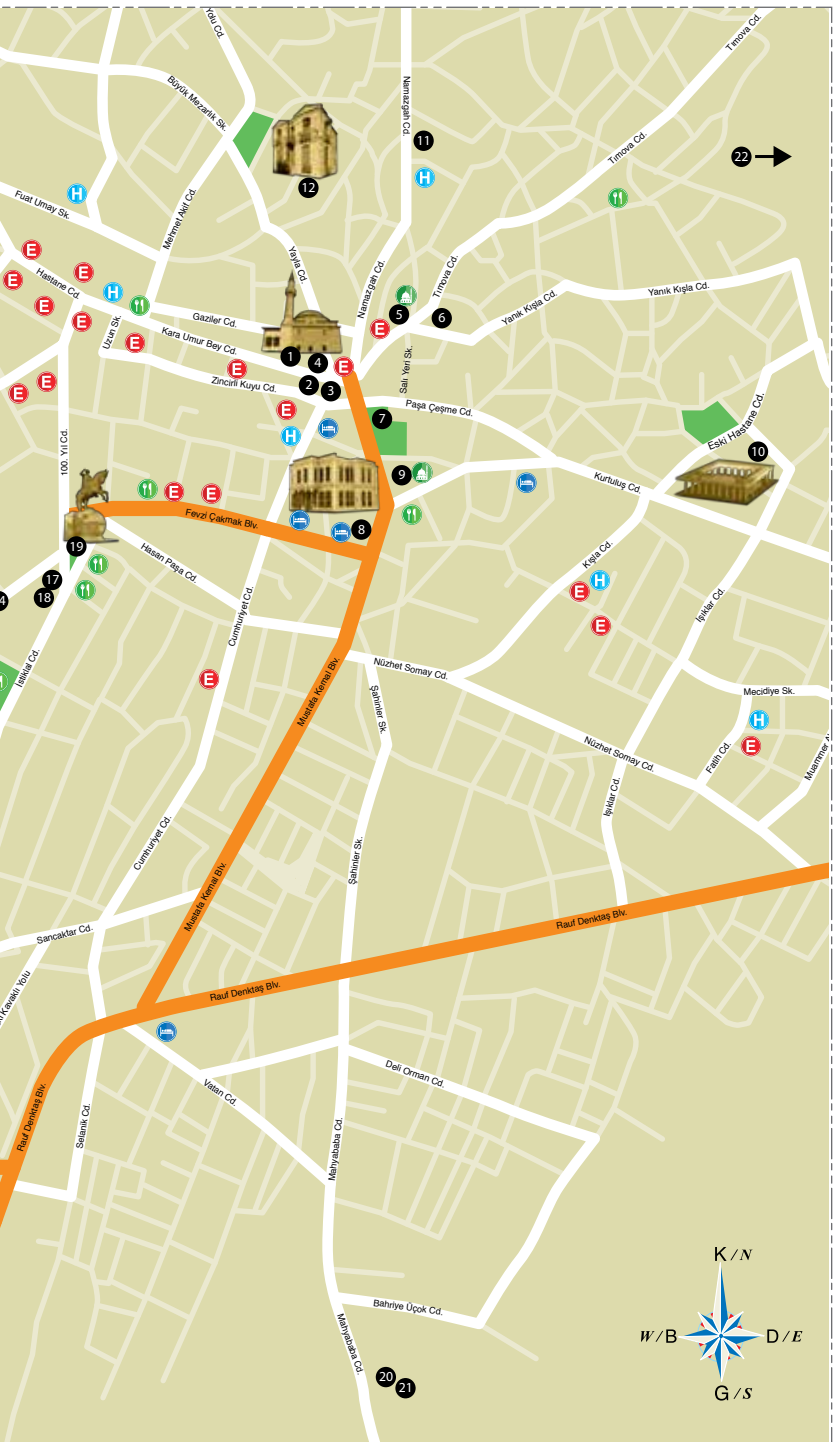
Alpullu Sugar Factory, the first sugar factory put into operation in Turkey

A VISIT TO CENTRAL KIRKLARELİ

Kırklareli is where urban life first took root in Thrace and is a remarkable city of antiquity. The Kırklareli Museum features antiques that were found particularly around the ancient city of Kanlıgeçit and Aşağı Pınar Mound and shed light on the history of the region with its rich inventory. The religious buildings from the Ottoman period are located in the city center and the 19th Century examples of civil architecture should not be missed.

- 1 Hızırbey Mosque (Pg.106)
- 2 Hızırbey Bathhouse (Pg.107)
- 3 Arasta (Pg.107)
- 4 German Fountain (Pg.107)
- 5 Kadı Mosque (Pg.108)
- 6 Kadı Fountain (Pg.108)
- 7 Şevket Dingiloğlu Park (Pg.108)
- 8 Kırklareli Museum (Pg.109)
- 9 Karaca İbrahim Bey Mosque (Pg.102)
- 10 Kırkşehitler Monument (Pg.102)
- 11 Old Governor's Mansion (Pg.113)
- 12 Old Mansions of Yayla Square (Pg.114)
- 13 Kırklareli Train Station (Pg.102)
- 14 İstasyon Street (Pg.116)
- 15 Old Custom Building (Pg.116)
- 16 Sebahattin Ali Park (Pg.116)
- 17 Grape Statue (Pg.117)
- 18 Relief of Balkan Immigration (Pg.117)
- 19 Vilayet Square (Pg.117)
- 20 Aşağı Pınar Mound (Pg.118)
- 21 Ancient City of Kanlıgeçit (Pg.118)
- 22 Seyfioğlu Bastions (Pg.119)
- 23 Polos Fortress (Pg.119)





Hızır Bey Mosque (Büyük Mosque) ①



The interior of Hızır Bey Mosque with its decorations

The mosque is in Kırklareli Çarşı Square and was built by Köse Mihalzade, governor of Vidin and Baghdad between 1383-1384. The mosque was restored by Aydoslu Hacı Yusuf Paşa in 1824-1825. The prayer hall, Ottoman bazaar and bathhouse next to the mosque were built as

Necessary Notes

Demirtaş Nbh. Kara Umur Bey Street, Kırklareli

☉ Everyday ☹ Buses

☉ Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

☎ +90 288 214 30 94 ☹

the dome and minaret were made of smooth limestone. The dome is made of lead. There are two rectangular windows on both sides of the main door. The upper walls of the main prayer area are covered in floral patterns. The axis of the dome is illuminated with pointed and arched windows. There are four windows in the south wall, and five windows in the east and west. The interior part of the mosque was decorated by works of calligraphy during repairs in the 19th

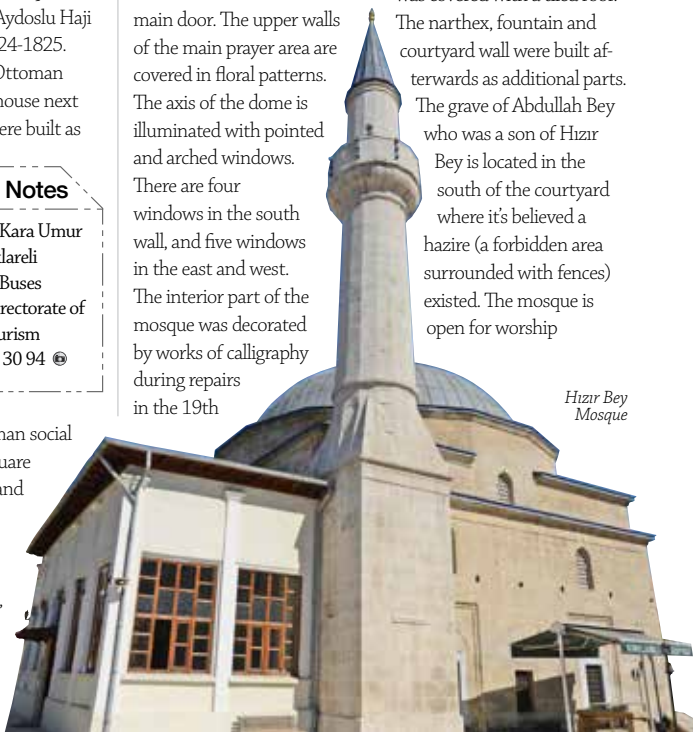
You Must See

- ☉ Decorations
- ☉ Minber
- ☉ Mihrab

Century. The niche is a pointed arch and framed with a rectangular rim. The single-balcony minaret in the northwest of the mosque was half-destroyed by the Bulgarians during the Balkan War. The ruined body of the minaret was restored by the General Directorate for Foundations in 1937. The narthex in the north of the building was destroyed during an earthquake in 1824 and rebuilt by Aydoslu Hacı Yusuf Paşa. The narthex was damaged again in ensuing years and repaired by Tosunoğlu Ali Efendi in 1888. The narthex was covered with a tiled roof. The narthex, fountain and courtyard wall were built afterwards as additional parts. The grave of Abdullah Bey who was a son of Hızır Bey is located in the south of the courtyard where it's believed a hazire (a forbidden area surrounded with fences) existed. The mosque is open for worship

Hızır Bey Mosque

an Islamic-Ottoman social complex. It's a square shaped mosque and is covered with a central dome. The external faces of the walls, squinches of





Bathhouse (right) and the Ottoman bazaar (left) of the Hızır Bey Complex

Hızır Bey Bathhouse ②

Karakaş Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

The Hızır Bey Bathhouse was built by Köse Mihalzade Hızır Bey in 1383. The General Directorate for Foundations is the owner of this bathhouse that was repaired by Hüseyin Ağa in 1683. The bathhouses worn dome and walls were renovated in 1960. The dome and walls are made of hewn limestone. The sections for men and women of the structure built as a double bathhouse plan are separate. It consists of different cold, warm and hot chambers. The round-arched entrance door has a rectangular frame. The tops of the male and female sections are covered with high hooped domes. A pendant is used as an element in the transition for the domes. There are lanterns on the top of the domes. The inner corners of the hot section is where the iwan and halvet cells (private rooms) were placed. The historic building continues to serve today.

Arasta (Bazaar) ③

Karakaş Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

The Arasta which was built adjacent to the Hızır Bey Bathhouse was founded for commercial purposes in 1383. The building was repaired by Haji Hüseyin Ağa in 1704 and was designed on a "T" axis plan. The exterior facades of the arched walls show different features from the typical workmanship of classic bathhouse walls. A vault was typically used in a monastery designs was a technique for covering the top. The building uses a brick compression technique as an alternative with a stone and brick line that's 15 meters long. There are three main entrances and it consists of 12 shops. The Arasta is still in used today.

German Fountain ④

Karakaş Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

It is located at the part of Büyük Mosque that faces Cumhuriyet Square. The marble plated fountain is in a neo-classical style and is also known as the Fountain of Büyük Cami. The fountain was built at the end of the 19th century and has a square-shaped and flattened arch. It was moved here from the middle of the Bazaar. On top of the building has mirrors which are self-arched with are of fringe and panel.



German Fountain



Hızırbey Arasta (Bazaar)



Kadı Mosque

Kadı Mosque 5

Doğu Neighbourhood, Yanık Kışla Street, Ahmet Mithat Primary School Opposite © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 30 94 🕒 🚶 🚗

It was built by Emin Ali Çelebi in 1577. In this period, "Kadı Mosque" was so named due to the court that was located in its surroundings. The walls of the square-shaped mosque were made of smooth limestone. The jambs and altar of the lower row of windows attract attention with their workmanship. The reliefs of sliced rosettes located in the relieving arch are the only decoration of the



Kadı Ali Fountain

mosque. Its ceiling panels and wooden roof were built with Ottoman style brickwork. The minaret adjacent to the mosque is a multiangular log structure. A fountain was added to the mosque which was restored in 1958. It was renovated by the Regional Directorate for Foundations in 2007 and it is open for worship today.

Kadı Ali Fountain 6

Yanık Kışla Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 30 94 🕒 🚶 🚗

The fountain that is located across from the Kadı Mosque was built by Emin Ali Çelebi

in 1569. The structure, which was built in a square form with a flat pointed arch, is a classic and one sided public square fountain. The vaulted little dome of the fountain's top was raised by an addition after the cornice. The fountain still in use today.

Şevket Dingiloğlu Park 7

Mustafa Kemal Blvd. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 30 94 🕒 🚶 🚗

Şevket Dingiloğlu Park is located in Cumhuriyet Square which is the busiest square in Kırklareli. The park was dedicated to the memory of Şevket Dingiloğlu who was born in Kırklareli and is one of the founders of the Thrace Paşaeli Countrywide Resistance Organization. There is a tea garden in the park. The park also serves as an exhibit space and a recreation area. **Statue of Atatürk:** It is in Şevket Dingiloğlu Park and was made by sculptor Kenan Ali in 1930. It is the first statue made during Atatürk's life.



Şevket Dingiloğlu Park

Kırklareli Museum ⑧

It was built as a town hall in 1984 by Mutasarrıf (Governor of an Ottoman province) Neşet Paşa and Hacı Mestan Efendi who was Mayor of the period. The building that was used by the municipality until 1962 was evacuated in 1970 and assigned to Ministry of Culture to convert it to museum. The building's restoration began in 1983 and was opened as a museum in 1994 for visiting. There are 3,500 historical artifacts on display in Kırklareli Museum which consists of three parts. The entrance is through the oriel door that rests on four columns at the two storey building. There are administrative divisions at the right of the ground floor. The "Culture and Nature Hall" attracts attention by the method of exhibition which was applied in the Kırklareli museum for



Showcase of embalmed animals

the first time in Turkey. It is located at the left side of the entrance hall. The Culture and Nature Hall exhibits a natural appearance of extinct creatures or creatures under the threat of extinction. You can see 76 to 102 animated examples of species in the exhibition. Reliefs, column bases

and sculpted parts that were found during an archaeological excavation of the ancient theater in Vize are exhibited in the exhibition areas that are located on the stairs of the first floor. The relief in the Dionysus description is one of the most valuable works of museum is also located here.

Kırklareli Museum





Ceremonial dishes from the Neolithic period

Section of Ethnography:

It consists of two parts and is located on the second floor. 19th and 20th century village life is depicted with

mannequins. The Unit of "Kırklareli City Room" that represents this period is located in the second section. The 19th and the 20th century clothing, jewelry and various house goods are exhibited in this section.

Necessary Notes

Mustafa Kemal Boulevard

☉ Everyday accept Monday, open hours: 08.30-12.30 and 13.30-17.30 ☹ Buses

☉ Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

☎ +90 288 214 21 39 ☎

Section of Archaeology:

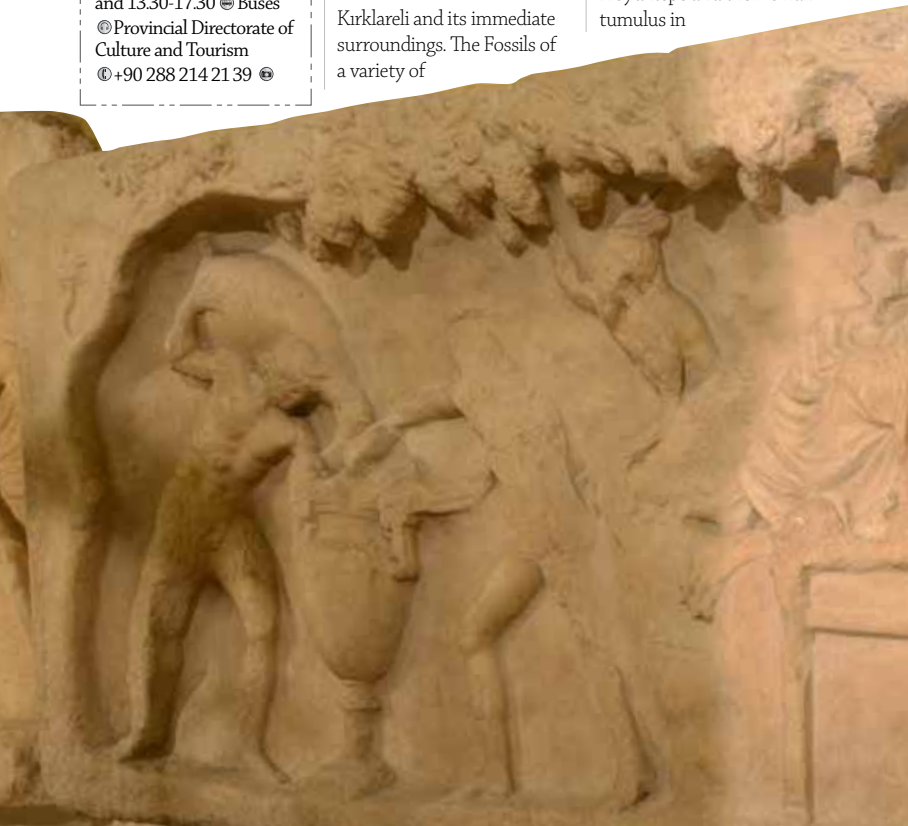
This section was created with works that were found in Kırklareli and its immediate surroundings. The Fossils of a variety of

sea, land and tree species of the post Ice Age period are exhibited here. The works of the late Roman Period are seen in this area that is organized in chronological order. Ancient artifacts were mainly obtained from excavations in Aşağı Pınar, Kanlıgeçit, residence units



Statue of Artemis (Late Hellenistic period) located in Kırklareli Çarşı Square

of Tilkiburnu, İslambey, Höyüktepe and the Dolhan tumulus in



Kırklareli are located in the showcases. At the same time, findings of the Vize Ancient Theatre, Demirköy Tophane, Babaeski Dügüncülü, Yündalan and Vize Çakılı tumulus are located here. This exhibition area shows the relationship between the Anatolian and Middle Danube-Balkan cultures and sheds light on the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods of the region. A coin showcase that continues from the classical eras to the Ottoman period and follows a chronological order is also located in this section. The sarcophagi, sepulchral monuments, storage jars in various sizes from various periods, column headers and structure fittings from the Roman-



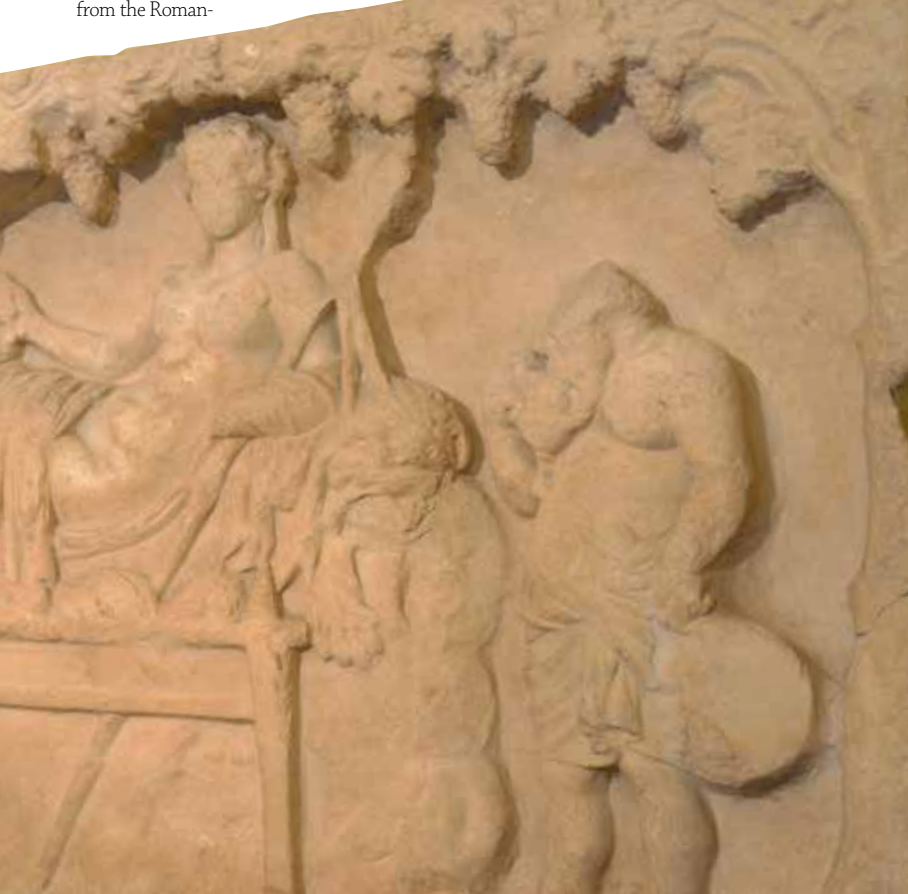
Zinc anchor of ship (Ottoman period)

Byzantine period, reliefs and grave artifacts found in mounds of the region along with samples of artillery from the Ottoman period are exhibited

You Must See

- 📍 Kırklareli Room
- 📍 Relief of Dionysus
- 📍 Nature Hall

Relief of Dionysus Libation scene (Roman period)





Karaca İbrahim Bey Mosque

Karaca İbrahim Bey Mosque 9

Mustafa Kemal Blvd. © Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 30 94 📶 📶 📶

It was built by Karaca İbrahim Bey in 1640. It is also known as the "Kapan Mosque". It's a square planned mosque that was made of cut stone. Hackings were placed between the stone arrays. The roof of the mosque was covered with

Marseilles tile on wood. The single minaret balcony that is of stone masonry was restored in 1958. The building of the mufti was added next to the mosque in later years. It is open for worship

Kırkşehitler Memorial 10

Kırklar Tepesi © Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It was built on Kırklar Hill that is located in are that

dominates the city in 1960 for the memory of forty Ottoman raiders who died when Kırklareli was taken from the Byzantines during Ottoman Sultan Murat 1 period. Kırk Şehitler (Forty Martyrs) who inspired the name of the province are also the spiritual owners of the city.

The first part of Kırkşehitler Memorial was built in 1955 and the second part was built between the years of 1970- 1972 under the leadership of the Zoning Organization of Kırklareli. A mosque was also built on Kırklar Hill. The memorial is in the form of an open mausoleum and consists of 18 marble columns and it is of a rectangular structure. The names of martyred Raider Battalion commander, along with the rank and file are inscribed in marble. The following couplet was written at the memorial:



Kırkşehitler Memorial that is located on Kırklar Hill.



Old Governor's Mansion is an example characteristic of Greek architecture

"Forty-one were killed in this place, and this town became known by this name"

Eski Vali Mansion (Old Governor's Mansion) 11

Namazgah Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶

This important example of civil architecture is located in Yayla Neighbourhood. It has the characteristics of Greek architecture with wood framing. The exterior walls of the basement are

made of stone and the walls of the upper-floor beams are made of brick. Partition walls are made of lath-and-plaster on wood frame. The building is three floors, including a basement, and has a middle hall type floor plan. All the floors of the building are designed with the same plan. The building serves as a kindergarten under the Ministry of National Education.

Old Structures

Civil architecture especially in Yayla neighbourhood in the historic center of Kırklareli and in various parts of the province were built in the period starting from the end of 18th century up to the Republic. These are considered to be examples of housing in the Late Ottoman Period. These structures were built so as not to block each other's views and the sun. Many of them are still inhabited. An Example of the historic buildings in Yayla Neighbourhood.



Example of historical building in Yayla Neighbourhood

Old Mansions of Yayla Square 12

Karaca İbrahim Neighbourhood, Mustafa Kemal Boulevard ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📷 📱

The old Turkish, Greek and Jewish houses are all together in this square on the hill that dominates the city in Yayla Neighbourhood and its surroundings. The eclectic architecture is dominant in houses and its architectural characteristics come into

houses in the protected area cannot be interfered with. Some of these houses were protected with restoration by civil and official attempts. One of them is the Papazın Evi (Priest's House) which was used as a winery for a period and is a historical house that nobody has lived in for many years. The building in Yayla Square was protected by the restoration attempts of Businessman Ergin Kalınoğlu. Another one



Dodoğlu Mansion

focus with its high aesthetic value. Eclectic architecture is dominant in houses and its architectural characters come into focus also its architectural elements are highly aesthetics. Most of them are left to their fate because

of these buildings is Dodoğlu (Dodopulos) Mansion that will be used by Investment Support Office which was bought and restored by the Trakya Development Agency. The mansion was built with a method of masonry and



An old mansion which was restored

wood framing at the end of the 19th century. The Türk Ocağı Building (Turkish Association Building) is one of the most important buildings of Yayla Square. The three storey stone building at the end of the road leading from Yayla Neighbourhood to Yayla Square served as the Turkish Association with the establishment of the Republic until 1932. Atatürk made public speech in this building on December 20th, 1930. The building then went on to be used as a Tuberculosis Dispensary then a Child Care Center and finally as the Vali Faik Üstün Elementary School after the closing of the Turkish Association. It is now abandoned.



One of the examples of wooden civil architecture of Yayla Neighbourhood



Kırklareli Old Train Station

Kırklareli Train Station 13

Istasyon Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

The Kırklareli-Büyük Mandıra railway line was put into operation in 1912. Both cargo and passenger transportation were carried out until 1987. After this date, the line that was just used for cargo has been completely disabled. Twelve large and small buildings were built in the area of the Kırklareli train station but eight of them still remain today. Until quite recently, the warehouse of commodities served as a small entertainment center, and the pointsman building was used as an institutional building.

Today, the laundry has been used as a storage depot by municipal workers and the public toilet has been serving in its original function with only two rooms of the passenger building being used. The roundhouse which



Kırklareli Train Station that hosts festivals

is the last building in the station area has circular plan diagram. The interior of the building was built to fit two locomotives at the same

time. There are two rooms for the chief and workers and also a machine shop, section of annexes and toilets. The station square is one of the most important green areas of the city center. It is away from the vehicle traffic noise despite being in the center of the city so it is especially indispensable for festivals and a variety of events. The traditional Kakava Festival has been held here since 2006. Station Square is used for sports, leisure activities and as a picnic area.



Tea garden that is located in the Old Kırklareli Train Station



İstasyon Street which is closed to vehicle traffic

İstasyon Street (Station Street) 14

Mustafa Kemal Boulevard ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It is the busiest street which connects Vilayet Square (Province Square) to Kırklareli Station. It is closed to vehicle traffic. There are parks, tea gardens and shops around the street that maintains the vitality until late at night. The Old Customs Building serving as the Tourism Advisory, Sabahattin Ali Park and Vali Mansion are located on the right and left sides of İstasyon Street. *Now the building serve for Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate of Customs*

Old Custom Building 15

İstasyon Street ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It is one of the remarkable examples of civil architecture in Kırklareli. The construc-

tion of the school building was started by the encouragement and support of Flag Officer Galip Paşa in 1904 and was completed under the leadership of Foundations Manager Tosunoğlu Mehmet Bey. The building was also built by the support of the local people and was opened as an educational institution called the Hamidiye Mektebi (School of Hamidiye) in 1906. The building was named after Kocahıdır who was a war hero in period of Murat II. The three-storey building was made of wooden materials and was restored in 2002 and opened up as an educational institution.

Sabahattin Ali Park 16

İstasyon Street ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It was opened on behalf of journalist- writer Sabahattin Ali who was murdered



Statue of Sabahattin Ali in Sabahattin Ali Park



tion of the school building was started by the encouragement and support of Flag Officer Galip Paşa in 1904 and was completed under the leadership of Foundations Manager Tosunoğlu Mehmet Bey. The building

on the border of Kırklareli and Bulgaria in 1948. The residence that hosts the Sabahattin Ali Culture Days and various cultural and art activities also serves as a tea garden. There is a statue of Sabahattin Ali in the park. The statue was put up in 2010 on the 62nd anniversary of the death of Sabahattin Ali. The statue is a work of Yontucu (Sculptor) Ziyatin Nuruiev who is an Academic Member of the Marmara University Faculty of Fine Arts. İstasyon Street is open only to pedestrians.

Grape Statue 17

İstasyon Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

It is located at the entrance of İstasyon Street. The grapes and life of the vineyards are one of the important symbols of the province as described by the statue sculpted by the Kırklareli Municipality. Kırklareli has been one of the most important centers in Anatolia and Europe regarding grapes and viticulture throughout its history. Today's people are not as involved in viticulture as before, however the quality of viticulture has not changed for centuries

Relief of Balkan Immigration 18

İstasyon Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

It is located at the entrance of İstasyon Street. It was built by the Kırklareli Municipality in 2011. The Relief has a width of 5 meters and a height of 2.5 meters. Portrayed in the relief are images of Mostar Bridge, an old Turkish house, and men and women who fled on the roads with oxcarts. The Balkans consistently witnessed wars, migrations



Grape Statue

and suffering for nearly 150 years from the second half of the 19th century. The story of immigration that is described in this relief is of special importance to the majority of local people whose ancestors were refugees. The Relief of Balkan Emigration portrays the people who were forced to flee from the Balkans.

Provincial Square 19

Karakaş Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

It is the most important square that hosts official ceremonies, various events and competitions. The Governor's Office, Statue of Atatürk, Atatürk Park, various statues

and a small pond were added a short time ago and is one of the most important meeting points with its shops and cafes that surround the square. The Monument of Atatürk on his rearing horse is one of the most remarkable elements of the square. The monument was made by the famous sculptor, Prof Dr. Kenan Yontuç. It is made of bronze on a round marble base. The sculptor found an opportunity to sculpt Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1928 and was the first Turkish sculptor to make Atatürk's statue with a wax mask from the face of Atatürk.

Relief of refugees who were forced to flee from the balkans





An animated depiction of daily life in the Aşağı Pınar settlements who lived between 6400 and 4800 BC

Aşağı Pınar Mound 20

Aşağı Pınar © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It is located 3 km south of the city center. The mound on the cultural bridge between Anatolia and Europe was inhabited between 6400 and 4800 BC. The people settled here from



Old village houses were built under the project of rejuvenation in Aşağıpınar

Anatolia and brought agriculture, animal husbandry and village life based on farming to Thrace. The wooden village houses attract attention with their features. Nine layers from the Neolithic (6400-5700 BC) and Late Chalcolithic (5500-4800 BC) periods were discovered in the Aşağı Pınar mound that is the oldest farmer's village settlement. Lots of archaeological findings have been obtained in excavations regarding agriculture

and animal breeding that were made in the region. The excavations with Prof Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan who is Head of the Department of Prehistory of the Istanbul University Faculty of Science and Letters are on going with the help of an international team. The unearthed findings in the excavations are exhibited by models in an area

that is designed as an open-air museum

Ancient City of Kanlıgeçit 21

Aşağı Pınar © Depends Permission
 ☎ +90 288 214 21 39 📶 📶 📶

It is the first urban settlement of Thrace. The ancient city of Kanlıgeçit is located 3 km south of the city and 300 meters west of Aşağı Pınar. It was inhabited between the years of 3200-2050 BC. The buildings in the city are simple wooden structures. There are deep ditches for defense purposes and wooden walls that limit incursions. The ancient city consists of residential areas that spread over a large area. The citadel was ruined in 2050 BC. Excavations were started in 1994 are still continuing in Kanlıgeçit where the oldest examples of a caravan road that emerged during Early Bronze Age can be seen.



Excavation site of Kanlıgeçit Ancient City



The Seyfioğlu Bastions were Ottoman defensive structures used during the Balkan Wars

Seyfioğlu Bastions 22

Hacızekeriya Nbh. © Depends permission
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It is located 3 km northeast of Kırklareli. It was built in 1877 during the Balkan Wars.

were 45 rooms that were cut into sections as cells, wards, dining halls, and storage areas in the bastions. There are air shafts in the rooms. It was dedicated to the Rectorship of Kırklareli University in 2012 for use in the Faculty of



There were 45 different kinds of rooms in the Seyfioğlu Bastions

The bastions are U-shaped and were made into separate sections of shear limestone. The tops of the bastions are covered with earth fill as defense against artillery fire. There are round arches and rectangular framed windows on the inward-oriented parts of the bastion. The fronts of the bastions have a 64,000 square meter field to the north. The side facing Bulgaria and the fronts of the bastion's surroundings were defended by ditches. There

Tourism Application Area by restoration. It can be visited by special permission.



A bastion of Polos Fortress which remain today

Yoğuntaş (Polos) Fortress 23

Yoğuntaş köyü © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 21 39 📶 📶 📶

It is located in the village of Yoğuntaş 21 km to Kırklareli. The fortress was built in the 4th century during the period of Philip II of Macedonia and was used in the period of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Greek and Persian Empires. The round arched door and a round tower of the fortress were made of shear and rubble stone and remain today. A large number of stoneware pieces were found in its surroundings. The fortress that is elegantly located on a high hill as witness to history also has one of the most beautiful views of Thrace. You can see the Kayalı Dam to the north and northeast of the fortress and the Plain of Thrace to the south of the fortress. The Polos Fortress, which was the most important line of defense along with the fortresses in Vize and Pınarhisar for a period was taken under protection by the Foundation for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties in 1990.

NEARBY SIGHTS

With its spectacular natural beauties such as the Istranca Mountains, caves, carstic shapes, beaches and valleys, Kırklareli grabs attraction among the tourist areas of Turkey. The importance of its historical culture, sea-sand-sun and varieties of alternative tourism have gradually increased over time. You can visit the districts and tourist towns of Kırklareli as follows. Visiting Pınarhisar (Pg. 48) Pınarhisar Fortress Koloğlu Primary School Binbir Oklu Ahmet Baba Tomb Poyralı Village Culture House.

The Central District (Pg. 121)

- Saranta Vineyards
- Vino Dessera Vineyards

Pınarhisar (Pg. 122)

- Pınarhisar Fortress
- Koloğlu Primary School
- Binbir Oklu Ahmet Baba Tomb
- Poyralı Village House of Culture

Demirköy (Pg. 125)

- Dupnisa Cave
- Fatih Foundry
- Hamdibey Village
- İğneada Longoz Forests National Park
- Mert Lake
- Limanköy Lighthouse
- İğneada Beach
- Sislioba Village

Vize (Pg. 130)

- Vize Fortress
- Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque
- Hasan Bey Mosque
- Vize Ancient Theatre
- Cehennem Waterfall
- Kıyıköy Fortress
- Aya Nikola Monastery
- Papuçdere
- Kazandere
- Kıyıköy Harbour
- Kıyıköy Beaches

Lüleburgaz (Pg. 134)

- Sokollu Social Complex
- Zindan Baba Tomb
- Çarşı Fountain
- Kadı Ali Mosque
- Sokollu Mehmet Paşa Bridge
- Ertuğrul Village House of Culture
- Arcadia Vineyards
- Chamlıja Vineyards

Babaeski (Pg. 136)

- Cedid Ali Paşa Mosque
- Babaeski Bridge
- Fatih Turkish Bath
- Fatih Mosque
- Dördüzlü Fountain
- Alpullu Sinanlı Bridge



	HIGHWAY
	INTERNATIONAL WAY
	CITIES WAY
	RAIL ROAD
	RIVERS
	CITY CENTER
	DISTRICT CENTER
	VILLAGE - TOWN



Visiting The Central District

Throughout history, Kırklareli has been known for its vineyards and beverages derived from its vineyards products. The grapes grown in Kırklareli are fermented to obtain beverage products. Vine harvest is made in a festival manner attracted by tourists after August every year. There are Vino Dessera Vineyards and Saranta Vineyards between Karakoç and Ahmetçe villages of central district of Kırklareli.

Saranta Vineyards

Karakoç village ☎ +90 543 214 14 59 📍

Kırklareli is the starting point of the vineyards route. It is located in the village of Karakoç about 6 km from the city center.

Vino Dessera Vineyards

Çifteçşmeler (Ahmetçe village, No 75)

☎ +90 532 564 5026 📍

It was built on 180 acres of land. The vineyards house and restaurant serve for 12 months.

Visiting Pınarhisar

It's a residential area located 30 km from the city center. Pınarhisar was added to Ottoman territory after it was taken from the Byzantines in 1368 by Gazi Mihal Bey during the period of Murat I. The town was invaded by the Greeks after World War I and was given back on November 8, 1922. It has become famous for its cold and hot running water sources. The total population is 23,000 and half of the total population lives in the town center. The district can be reached by intercity buses from the city centers of Edirne, Tekirdağ and Istanbul.



Pınarhisar Fortress built by Byzantine period

Pınarhisar Fortress

This centrally located fortress was built in the Byzantine period by the knight Kosmos- Dimitryadis. The traces of three bastions and the fortification wall of the fortress still remain. The walls of the fortress were generally covered in rubble stone with the underlying structural stone seen in some places. One of the bastions is 10 meters round at its base and 15 meters high. It's topped by a stone dome roof. The second bastion is smaller than

Historical school of which foundations laid by District Governor Sadullah Kologlu

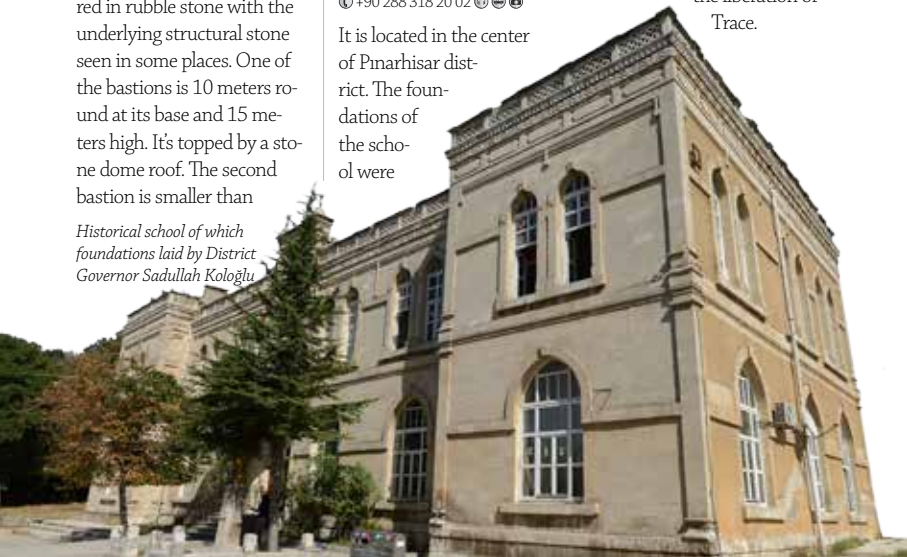
the others and only a single wall remains of the third bastion. The supporting beams are placed a meter apart and are reinforced with brick and Khorasan mortar.

Kologlu Primary School

Vize Street © Weekdays
 ☎ +90 288 318 20 02 📍 🚶 🚗

It is located in the center of Pınarhisar district. The foundations of the school were

laid by the Kaymakam (District Governor) Sadullah Kologlu in 1914. The construction costs and materials were paid by donations. The building was used by the Greeks in 1919 after the invasion of Thrace. It continued to serve as a school after the liberation of Thrace.





Binbir Oklu Baba Tomb is the single sample of Selçuk architecture in Thrace

Binbir Oklu Ahmet Baba Tomb

Erenler village ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 30 94 📶 📷 📱

It is located 4 km east of Pınarhisar in the village of Erenler. The tomb was built in the second half of the 14th century. It is the single sample of Seljuk architecture in Thrace. Binbir Oklu Ahmet Baba who was one of the soldiers assigned by Sultan Murat I during the transition of the Ottoman Empire to Rumelia. He was martyred during the conquest of Pınarhisar

and his tomb was built here. The people believed that he was a saint. The building was covered by limestone of octagonal planned regular shear and has a round-arched entrance door. The top of the tomb was concealed by a central dome that sits on an octagonal rim. The dome was originally covered with lead but was plastered over with cement during restorations. The Tomb has a monumental view with the pointed arches of the facades and seven door-sized windows.

Poyralı Village House of Culture

Poyralı köyü ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 537 953 27 64 (Gulay Karakulak) 📶 📷 📱

It is located in Poyralı village 8 km away from Pınarhisar and 36 km away Kırklareli. It was put into service with the effort of Cemile Esen who was the first female mukhtar of Thrace along residents of the village of Poyralı for cherishing their cultural values in 2008. The visual objects, historical goods, clothing and daily living supplies from the history and culture of the village were donated to House of Culture by villagers. The House of Culture is a sort of ethnography museum with animations that are formed by models. The weavings of Poyralı Village are produced in the lower part of the House of Culture. Visitors can buy weaved products such as carpets and rugs that are produced here.



Culture House of Poyralı Village



Products of handicrafts which are exhibited at Culture House of Poyralı Village



Visiting Demirköy

It is located on Bulgarian border, 72 km away from Kırklareli and 224 km away from Istanbul. The town's old name is "Samakofçuk" and it took the name of Fatih Dökümhanesi (Fatih Foundry) that was established here during the period of Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror (Fatih Sultan Mehmet). It is located at the place where the sea and forests meet and is 400 meters elevation in the Istranca Mountains. The Dupsina Cave, and the İğneada Longoz Forests National Park are a must see. There are bus services from Istanbul and Kırklareli to the district.

Dupnisa Cave

It is located 230 km away from Istanbul, 58 km away from Kırklareli, 29 km away from Demirköy and 5 km away from Sarpdere. It was opened for tourism in 2003. The cave is a grade 1 natural site area that you can reach by the highways of Kırklareli-Dereköy-Sarpdere from the north, and Kırklareli-Skopje-Çukurpinar-Sarpdere or Vize-Poyralı-Demirköy-Balaban-Sarpdere from the south. It is located in the border region of Turkey and Bulgaria and is noted for the unique beauty of the Mutlu (Rezve) Creek that cuts through the deep valleys of the Istranca Mountains. It is thought that the cave dates from the 2nd Geological Era and emerged approximately 180 million years ago. It consists of 3 different caves: The Kuru Cave, Cave of Kız and Sulu Cave consisting of two levels. Kuru Cave and Sulu Cave are 900 and 1700 meters long respectively. The cave system is 2,720 m long with side

branches that make it one of the longest cave system of Turkey. The 70 meter elevation changes in these caves means that the properties differ from each other in terms of fauna density, meteorological conditions, inner cave sediments and types of stalactite. A magnificent rock arch welcomes visitors at the entrance of the cave. Kuru Cave and Kız Cave are located in the top floor of these three caves which have opposite characteristics. Sulu Cave is located on the ground floor. The temperature is 17 degrees in summer and winter in Kuru Cave and 10 degrees in Sulu Cave. Traverses of stalactites, stalactites, dickites and columns in Kuru Cave make it rich in terms of its splendid collection of stalactites. Sulu Cave is the lower part of the cave at 345 meters above the sea level.



Entrance of Dupnisa Cave

el. There is a 61 meter height difference between the exit of Sulu Cave and Kuru Cave. Sulu Cave offers a completely new visual richness with its underground creeks and lakes, wall and curtain stalactites which are illuminated upon the lakes. It was opened up for tourism by illuminating 220 meters of Sulu Cave and 200 meters of Kuru Cave. 16 types of bat species totaling about 60,000 bats live in



Dupnisa Cave

Necessary Notes

5 km south of Sarpdere village

- ☉ The Cave - It is open from 09:00 am. until an hour before sun set
- Kız Cave closed between 15th October- 15th May
- ☉ Buses in service
- ☉ Provincial Dir. Cult.&Tourism
- ☉ Demirköy Culture and Promotion Association
- ☎ +90 288 214 19 47
- ☎ +90 288 214 31 77

You Must See

- ☉ Kuru Cave
- ☉ Kız Cave
- ☉ Sulu Cave

the Kız Cave section. While Kız Cave is kept closed between October 15 to May 15 for the protection of bats, the other caves are open to visitors throughout the year.



Excavation area of Demirköy Fatih Foundry 📷 KIFSAD

Demirköy Fatih Foundry

Near Sivrililer village 🌐 Everyday
 ☎️ +90 288 681 50 69 (Demirköy Culture and Tourism Ass) 📞 📷 📹

It is located near the village of Sivrililer, 4 km southeast of the town of Demirköy. The foundry is called Demirköy Tophane-i Amiriye İşletmeleri (Properties of Demirköy Tophane-i Amire) and was used from the mid- 15th century to the end of the 19th century. It covers an area of 10,000 square meters and was a cutting-edge facility with the latest technology. Iron casting using rich iron seams was established here during the period of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror as well as the production of cannonballs that were used in the conquest of Istanbul. The foundry was one of the most important military production facilities of the Ottoman army for centuries. The foundry underwent an extensive restoration during the period of Mehmet II. Excavations are continuing on behalf of the Ministry of

Culture and Tourism and the Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University under the direction of Assistant Professor Dr. Nurcan Yazıcı Metin along with the support of Turkish History of Science.

Hamdibey Village

Hamdibey village 🌐 Everyday
 ☎️ +90 535 779 37 88 📞 📷 📹

Hamdibey village of Demirköy, situated between the Istranca Forests, attracts attention with its historical and natural beauties. With its unique view, the village is the frequent spot of na-

ture photographers every season. It is possible to find natural jams, dry meat and freshly squeezed fruit juices at the visitor greeting center in the village. In addition, houses remained from many non-Muslim residents living in the village before the population exchange attract the interest of many travelers and photographers. You can cook bread in the village bakery by booking in advance, and you can also taste regional dishes from the hands of talented village women.



Hamdibey village



İğneada Longoz Forests National Park

National Park of İğneada Longoz (Flooded) Forests

İğneada © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 212 37 46 📶 📶 📶

The İğneada Longoz Forests on the border of Turkey and Bulgaria in the Black Sea coast are a rare ecosystem which combine the seasonal flooding forests, swamps, freshwater lakes, and coastal sand dunes. The Istranca Mountains are located to the southwest. The Longoz Mountains offer different beauties in every season that call photographers for a visual feast with a variety of colors especially around autumn. The 3,155 hectares of the Longoz Forest was declared a National Park in 2007. This region is covered by long flooded (water-logged) forests and five lakes that are rich in aquatic vegetation. There is Erikli Lake which is a lagoon-lake that is disconnected from the sea during the summer months. Mert Lake, and Saka Lake which are located 5 hectares in the south of the area, and

Bathhouse and Pedina lakes which are located on the inner sides of the region. Some of the typical tree species growing in this forest are the Common Alder, Flowering Ash, Linden, Beech, Pedunculate Oak. The Blackberry, Ivy, Wild Enamel, Violet, and Reverse Tulip Orchid species are also some of the forest flora seen here. Some parts of the Longoz Forest are incredibly dense and impossible to traverse on foot. The diversity of flora and fauna in the Longoz Forest has been put under protection by the Bern Convention. The

region is very well protected on a European and national scale and hosts a quality habitat with its different ecosystems for many animal species. The region is home to a total of 326 vertebrate and 311 invertebrate species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish. 40% of mammals, 42% of birds, about 19% of freshwater fish and 2.2% of the butterflies in Turkey inhabit the Longoz Forests. The region also has a significant population of Black Storks.



İğneada longoz forests



Mert Lake

Demirköy/ İğneada

It is located within the borders of the İğneada Longoz Forest National Park in Demirköy and is located 1 km south of İğneada. It is a lagoon lake which is formed by water coming from the Deringeçit Creek over time. It is also known as Koca Lake and is 266 hectares. It is separated from the Black Sea in the east by a sand barrier and combines with the sea when the water rises. The region is also known as Mert Longoz because parts of forest are flooded especially in the spring and autumn when there is lots of rainfall. It is supplied by Deringeçit Creek that is located in the northwest of the area.

Limanköy Lighthouse

Demirköy/ İğneada

It was built by the French in 1866 and it is located near Li-

manköy. The lighthouse was run by oil gas for more than a century and acetylene was used after 1979. For three generations, the same family has been operating the lighthouse which welcomes ships that come to the region.

İğneada Beach

Demirköy/ İğneada

It is located on the west side of the Black Sea. İğneada is a spectacular town in terms of its sea tourism with more than 20 kilometers of beach and safe shallow waters. It



Limanköy Lighthouse from 19th century 📷 KIFSAD

Mert Lake



İğneada beach

is possible to go swimming without worry in many places of İğneada. Gold dust were found in fine sands of the beach however present day technology is not enough capable of collecting it.

Sislioba Village

Sislioba village, Demirköy © Everyday

📞 +90 288 696 60 17 - 09 - 11 📍 🌐

Sislioba village, situated on Kırklareli's border with Bulgaria, attracts attention with its historical houses, natural

beauties and local products, including honey in particular. Peasant market is open at the weekend in the village. With the advance appointment, the visitors can get their own honey from karakovan (completely natural honey), and can gather healing herbs and mushrooms together with the villagers in the mountains. Catering service for groups can also be received by booking in advance in the village.



Sislioba village

Visiting Vize

It took the name of Byzas, the son of Poseidon. It is located 56 km away from Kırklareli. Approximately 40 tumulus in the south of the town show that Vize is an old Thracian settlement. The Vize Fortress, Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque, Hasan Bey Mosque and Amphitheater located in the center of town are remarkable historical artifacts. Kuyuköy town was founded by the Persians in 500 BC and is an important tourism center of Kırklareli with its caves, beach, fortress and the Aya Nikola Monastery (Agios Nikolaos Monastery).

Vize Fortress

Kale Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 🚗 🚶 🚲

It is located in the northwest of the district. It's known that the fortress was built in 76 BC and was re-built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian in 565. The fortress consists of two parts that are the interior fortress and the exterior fortress. The western and southern parts of the city walls have remained until the present. There are several bastions on the city walls on the western side and there is also a bastion in front of them that was made in order to protect the waterways. The southern city walls that remain today are a height of 3-4 meters and were made of big stone blocks. There are also two bastions that are 3-4 meters in height that still stand today. One of them is a pentagon and is located in the south and the other one is rectangular and it is loca-



One of the bastions of Vize Fortress remain today

ted in the north. The shape of structure's doors are identical with a width of 6 meters.

Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque

Kale Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
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It is located between the inner and outer city walls of the Vize Fortress. It was built as a basilica on the foundations of the Dionysus temple in the 6th century during the Justinian period and was la-

ter converted to a mosque. It was called the Küçük Ayasofya (Little Hagia Sophia) due to its similarity to the architecture of the Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia). The building has three vaulted arches. The dome of the building rests upon sixteen angled drums. The building was divided into three sections with jambs that hold the dome and the columns that are located next to it. The marble column headings are in the Corinthian style. As in Aya İrini Church (Hagia Eirene Church), its sophisticated architecture is of a Greek cross section with six basilicas. The dome is diagonal and barrel-vaulted. The mihrab was an add-on of stone that came after its conversion to a mosque. Frescoes from the Byzantine period and watercolor decorations from the Turkish period are present. The building has been altered many times and was last restored in 2007. It is open for worship.



The Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque is also known as Küçük Ayasofya (Little Hagia Sophia)



Hasan Bey Mosque, as a work of the 14th century

Hasan Bey Mosque

Kale Neighbourhood ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 318 10 50 📶 📶 📶

It was built as a synagogue and turned into a mosque by Gelibolulu Hasan Bey at the end of the 14th century. The most striking feature is that there was no minaret before its restoration which gave it the appearance of a tomb. The thick walls on the square plan were made of large cut stones. Its dome rests on an octagonal drum. It was resto-

red by the Regional Directorate for Foundations in 2007.

Vize Ancient Theatre

Vize city center ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 21 39 📶 📶 📶

It is located on the southern slope of Çömlektepe. It is the only known Roman theater in Thrace. It was discovered as a result of three years of excavations under the Presidency of Kırklareli Museum in 1995. It is a Late Roman work that is dated to the 2nd century AD. The building



Sitting levels and steps of Vize Ancient Theatre

was subject to serious damage during the Byzantine period. Noteworthy is the eastern part of the stage that is of Byzantine construction along with a kiln in the western part of the complex. The theater has a capacity of four thousand spectators and has sitting stages, aisles, a stage structure and sections of the orchestra which still stand today. A large number of stonewares, glass and metal findings from Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods and reliefs of scenes and sculptures were recovered during site excavations. They are exhibited in the Kırklareli Museum.

Cehennem Waterfalls

5 km from Kızılağaç village ☉ Everyday
☎ +90 288 214 21 39 📶 📶 📶

Cehennem Waterfalls which attracts great attention with its natural beauty are located 5 kilometers from the Kızılağaç village of Vize district. One of the unique natural beauties of Turkey, the waterfalls offer both peace and wellness to its visitors thanks to its negative ion and high oxygen. The waterfalls that can be passed through cool waters offer a visual feast, especially in spring and summer.



Cehennem Waterfall

Kıyıköy Fortress

Vize/ Kıyıköy © Everyday

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The Fortress which is located at the entrance of Kıyıköy was built during the period of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian in the 6th century. The fortress extended from the bluffs between Kazan-dere and Pabuçdere. Two of the main entrance doors and the west walls of the fortress still remain. The walls are two meters thick and 3 meters high in the ruined eastern facade. The city walls next to the second door are 5 meters high. Ashlars and rubble stone were used in the construction of the fortress walls. A secret set of 180 stairs are located in wall facing the harbor. They go down to the harbor door of the fortress. The remaining door of the palace is of blocked with ashlar and brick. There is a 13 meter-wide defense ditch between the third and sixth bastion. The Vize Kapısı (Vize Door) that was covered with stone and brick was restored by the Ministry of Culture Directorate of Istanbul Restoration in 1991.



Aya Nikola Monastery was built by carving into the stone

Aya Nikola Monastery (Agios Nikolaos Monastery)

Vize/ Kıyıköy © Everyday

☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 📶 📶

It is located on the road of Pabuçdere, approximately one kilometer from the town of Kıyıköy. It was built in the 6th century by carving into the rock during the period of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I. You can enter the church from two interlocking vaulted and covered doors. "Aya Nikola" (Agios Nikolaos) was engraved on the head of the round door arch with Greek letters.

There is an Ayazma (Holy

Spring) on the ground level of the monastery and there are special sections for the monks on upper floors. The



Aya Nikola Monestry Entrance

top level of church was used as a crypt and there is a secret passage in the bottom level. The interiors of the church were excellently crafted by hand and is can still be seen today. You can go down to the Ayazma, "Holy Well" by the stairs on the north side of monastery. There is also a second entrance on the east side of the church. The front of the rock galleries were closed with a wooden entrance by the Greeks in the 19th century and have been subsequently removed.



Entrance door of Kıyıköy Fortress in the direction of Saray

*Pabuçdere*

Pabuçdere

Vize/ Kıyıköy

Pabuçdere rises from the southern slopes of Mahya Hill which is the highest point in the Istranca Mountains and empties into the Black Sea from the north of Kıyıköy. The river is a grade 1 site area and is cold and clean. Freshwater fish can be found here. You can take a tour with small boat and go up to the Monastery of Agios Nikolaos on the river. There is a narrow, long and clean beach between the creek and sea. The beach is suitable for camping in the summer. There is a Municipal Beach where the river empties into the sea.



The place that Pabuçdere empties into the Black Sea

Kazandere

Vize/ Kıyıköy

It rises from the southern slopes of Mahya Hill from south of Kıyıköy and flows into the Black Sea from the coastal harbor. It is clean and

cold. Pabuçdere, is located in a grade 1 site area and a natural sand beach is formed where it flows into the sea. You can tour by canoe, bicycle and motorbike. It is suitable for amateur fishing.

Kıyıköy Harbour

Vize/ Kıyıköy

It is a very beautiful natural harbour that was formed where the Kazandere empties into the Black Sea. There is a fishing port in this charming harbour where you can buy fresh fish by welcoming the fishing boats that return from the sea. It is an important center in terms of commercial sea transportation of the city. Kıyıköy Harbour has



Kıyıköy Harbour and the fishing port

an important place in the history of the town. Wine that was moved from the inner side of the harbour in mandate carts and amphoras by way of the Wine Road of Ancient Dionysia were sent to European ports from here.

Kıyıköy Beaches

There are many natural beaches at different distances along the coastline that transitions to a sea cliff. Beaches are located where the Kazandere and Pabuçdere empty into the sea and are operated by the municipality. You can pass the bridge that is located in Pabuçdere and you can also reach Selvez Bay and a beach that is 1 km walking



Kıyıköy Municipal Beach

distance from the direction of İğneada. There is the Poliçe Bay and Panayır Seaport that are surrounded by forest. A bit farther from Selvez Bay is preferred site of camping for caravan enthusiasts.

Kastro Bay continued to be accessible by going over the Saray road and inner forest roads and is a must see for its beauty despite its location in Tekirdağ province. It is close to Kıyıköy and 16 km away from the center.

Visiting Lüleburgaz

It is the largest and most developed district of Kırklareli. It is located 63 km away from the city center. The town hosts several festivals and is known for its musical culture. Tumuluses from the Thracian period, Sokollu Külliye (Sokollu Social Complex), Sokollu Bridge, Zindan Baba Tomb, Çalı Fountain and Kadıalî Mosque are the major historical works of the town. The town is located on the D-100 highway.



Lüleburgaz Sokollu Külliye (Complex) Mosque

Lüleburgaz Sokollu Social Complex

Inönü Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 417 14 43 📍 🕒 🚶

It was built by Mimar Sinan and Hass Ocak in 1569 during the period of Sokollu Mehmet Paşa. It was built in form of two main axis. The "Arasta Eseni" of the complex separates the religious and madrasa buildings in the north and the buildings of caravansary. The caravan route from the eastern direction goes to the direction of Taşköprü on the Lüleburgaz creek by passing the bazaar road where bazaars on both sides are located. The prayer dome that is located in the middle of the bazaar remains and in no small measure combines the northern and southern buildings. The "Mihrab Axis" of the complex runs from sibyan school (Ottoman elementary-primary school) in the south up to mihrab of the mosque, fountain in the

courtyard and prayer dome, in a south-north direction. Multiple materials were used in the construction of the complex and stone being the main construction material. Decorations concentrated in the building of the mosque are remarkable. The fountain in the courtyard has a very special place with a Baroque stylistic skirted roof that was added during the period of Mahmut II along with calligraphic works and Sultan Mahmut's signature. The mosque is shown as one of the most important examples of a square shaped monumental mosque which was revealed by the school of Mimar Sinan. The gathering place, mihrab and mimbar of the muezzin were made of marble. The roof of the complex is wooden with segmented roof beams. The single balcony minaret was rebuilt. Renovation is still on going.

Zindan Baba Tomb

Inönü Street © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 417 14 43 📍 🕒 🚶

It is located next to the government building and across from the Sokollu Complex. It is believed that the building was built during the period of Çelebi Mehmet (1413-1421).



Zindan Baba Tomb from the period of Çelebi Mehmet

The reason why the building was built is not known. However it is believed that there is a entombed saint on the ground floor. Dome and all three stories except the ground floor, were made of rubble stone. The tomb is located in the basement floor. The building served as a clock tower for a period of time.

Lüleburgaz
 Sokollu Complex



Çarşı Fountain

Cedit Müslüm Bey Nbh. © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

It is known as Mehmet IV Fountain, and was built in 1667. It is still intact and active. Four faces are in the shape of a square and is a public square fountain. The walls were made of shear coat stone and the top of the fountain was covered with a dome. There is a tablet of five lines built into the mirror facade.



Çarşı Fountain which is located next to the Kadi Ali Mosque



Kadı Ali Mosque

Kadı Ali Mosque

Dere Neighbourhood © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 417 14 43 📍 🚶 🚲

It was built by Kadı Ali right after the passing of the Ottomans to Rumelia in the 14th century. The square planned building was made of rubble stone. The top of the mosque was covered with a wooden roof. The minaret on the square bedplate that is located next to

the mosque has a round body and single balcony. The mosque is open for worship.

Sokollu Mehmet Paşa Bridge

Edirne exit of Lüleburgaz © Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📍 🚶 🚲

It is located on Burgas Creek which is on the route of Istanbul-Edirne. It is considered that the bridge is a part of the Sokollu Mehmet Paşa Com-

plex and was built in the 16th century. It was made of ashlar which is a type of lime stone and was built with four niches. The length is about 84 meters, the width is about 6 meters. The space of middle cincture length is 8.5 meters. There is a small evacuation way between the two big cinctures. The historical bridge is still used today.

Ertuğrul Village Cultural Center

Ertuğrul village, Lüleburgaz © Everyday
 ☎ +90 536 250 39 08 📍 🚶 🚲

The first settlement in the village was made by the emigrants from the village of Yağlar in the Tırnovacık town of Bulgaria during the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878. Fatma Efe, who lives in Ertuğrul Village today, has created a culture house consisting of works of decades.

Arcadia Vineyards

Hamitabat village, Lüleburgaz
 ☎ +90 533 514 14 90 📍 🚶

It took the name of Arcadiapolis, the former name of Lüleburgaz. It serves with its Vineyards, winery, walkways and Bakucha Hotel.

Chamlija Vineyards

Büyükkarıştran, Lüleburgaz
 ☎ +90 288 436 13 49 📍 🚶

It serves with 13 different vineyards in a total size of 85 hectares within the borders of the province of Kırklareli.



The historical Sokollu Mehmet Paşa Bridge is still used today

Visiting Babaeski

It is located 37 km away from the city center. It has a story that dates back to 5th century BC. The town of Babaeski that has the first municipal organization of Kırklareli it took the name of Baba (Father) Poplar Tree. Mimar Sinan Bridge, Cedid Ali Paşa Mosque, Şehir (City) Bathhouse, Dördüzlü Fountain and Fatih are remarkable buildings. Turkey's first sugar mill was opened in this district in Alpullu.

Cedid Ali Paşa Mosque

Inönü Square © Everyday

☎ +90 288 512 11 24 📍 🕒 🚗

It was built by Mimar Sinan in 1555 during the period of Cedid Ali Paşa. It consists of a madrasa, bathhouse, caravansary and a library and was built as a big complex, however, only the mosque still stands. It is a small model of the Selimiye Mosque. The mosque is nearly square, with a rectangular plan and a jagged mihrab. The top of the gathering area is covered by a



Marble minbar with geometric decorations

central dome that rests on six cinctures and half-domes. The graded covering system that is formed by the central dome and half-domes makes it a monumental sight. Palmette motifs are noteworthy in the marble mihrab. There are various geometric and floral motifs on the marble minbar. There are two narthexes that were added to each other. The top of the second narthex was covered by a wooden roof. There is a unique 12-sided



Cedid Ali Paşa Mosque which is work of Mimar Sinan

ed fountain in the courtyard that has 16 columns. The mosque has a single-balcony minaret. The base of the minaret is rectangular panels with slim moldings. The drop friezes under the balcony were beautifully crafted and are quite noteworthy. The mosque's minaret was destroyed during the Balkan War (1912), and the mosque and minaret were both restored in 1940. There is an inscription stating that the mosque was restored in the years of 1832- 1833 during the period of Sultan Mahmut II in the western part of

the mosque courtyard. The mosque is open for worship.

Babaeski Bridge

It is located on Babaeski Suyu (Water of Babaeski) on the road of Havsa-Çorlu. It was built by Çoban Kasım Ağa in 1633 during the period of Murat IV. The architect of the building was Davut Ağa. The length is 72 m and the width is about 6 meters. It was covered with a steady ashlar and masonry construction. The bridge is located on the road of caravans which went from Istanbul to Rumelia and was built with seven niches but one of the niches has been earthed up.



Babaeski Bridge which is located at the entrance of the town



Fatih Mosque, was built by Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror

Fatih Bathhouse

Fatih Str. Hamam Str. ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

It is estimated that the bathhouse was built in the 15th century and is characteristic of Classical Ottoman architecture. The walls of the bathhouse are glass-fronted masonry made of brick and sandstone. The original stone decoration is remarkable. Bath basins and flooring are original and made of marble. It was built as double bathhouse. The women's section was destroyed but the men's section is still in use today.

Fatih Mosque

Hamam Street ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 512 11 24 📶 🚶 🚲

It is located next to Dördüzlü Fountain. The building is also known as "Eski Mosque" (Old Mosque) which was built by Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror in 1467. It's a Square planned mosque made of ashlar. The minaret of

the mosque is made of shear limestone and has a single balcony. There are four round arched windows on the western, eastern and southern facades. The stenciled



Dördüzlü Fountain was made of ashlar and one side is still active.

decorations from the 18th and 19th century surrounding the windows and mihrab are noteworthy. It is open for worship.

Dördüzlü Fountain

Hamam Street ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

It is located across from Fatih Bathhouse. The exact date of construction is unknown because the inscription was erased but it's dated

to the 17th century. It was made of ashlar. The east side of the building is constructed with a relieving arch. The other sides are made with pointed arches and have mirror stones with stylized acanthus leaf in the niches and stone vessels in front of them. One side is still active and dispenses city water.

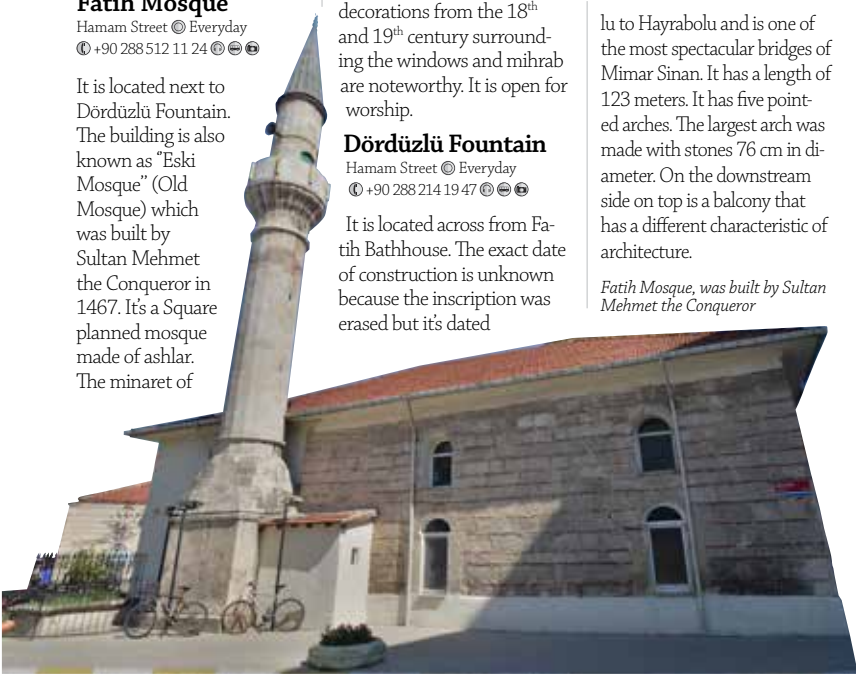
Alpulu Sinanlı Bridge

Alpulu-Hayrabolu road ☉ Everyday
 ☎ +90 288 214 19 47 📶 🚶 🚲

It was built by Mimar Sinan in the 16th century during the period of Sokollu Mehmet Paşa. It's built on the Ergene River which connects Alp-

lu to Hayrabolu and is one of the most spectacular bridges of Mimar Sinan. It has a length of 123 meters. It has five pointed arches. The largest arch was made with stones 76 cm in diameter. On the downstream side on top is a balcony that has a different characteristic of architecture.

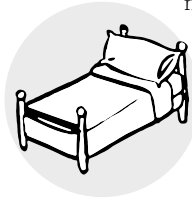
Fatih Mosque, was built by Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror





WHERE TO STAY?

Hotels are concentrated in Kırklareli and the city center, as well as the tourism centers in and around İğneada, Kiyıköy and Vize as well as Lüleburgaz which is the business center. There are 2, 3, and 4-star hotels and



many hostels in the city center and towns. Rest houses and teacher's houses are located in the city center and the towns are also among the important accommodation alternatives.



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is provided by intercity buses, mini-buses and private vehicles to downtown hotels. A variety of tours are organized from Kırklareli and Istanbul for tourist towns and country

town areas. Transportation is accessible from the bus station which is located in the city center to county districts and tourist towns by bus services. You can contact your hotel for more information.

RESERVATION

Accommodation facilities are busier during the summer in Kiyıköy and İğneada where sea tourism is popular. Compared to winter months, the facilities in Kırklareli are busier in the spring, summer and fall months. It is possible to receive group discounts, child discounts and early booking discounts at almost all hotels. Some hotels provide reservation service via telephone and the internet. The vast majority of hotels accept credit cards.





ACCOMODATION IN CITY CENTER

Lozengrad Hotel ★★☆☆

Mutlu Street, No: 2-8

☎ +90 288 212 25 00

🌐 lozengradhotel.com

🏠50 🚗110 📞200 🏠70

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Royal Bilgiç Hotel ★★☆☆

Babaeski road 1st km

☎ +90 288 214 45 00

🌐 royalbilgichotel.com.tr

🏠72 🚗150 📞300 🏠250

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Kaya Palas Hotel ★★☆☆

Rauf Denктаş Blvd. No: 6

☎ +90 288 212 19 44

🌐 kayapalas.com

🏠62 🚗100 📞300 🏠200

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Akkuş Kaya Hotel ★★☆☆

Turist road, No: 1

☎ +90 288 212 46 85

🏠41 🚗82 📞150 🏠100

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Vanilya Butik Hotel

Fuat Umay Str. No: 2

☎ +90 288 212 11 75

🌐 vanilyabutikotel.com

🏠7 🚗13 📞250

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠

Dessera Vineyards

Ahmetçe village, No: 75

☎ +90 532 564 50 26

🌐 desserabagevi.com

@ info@vinodessera.com

🏠18 🚗18 📞80 🏠80

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Best Bilgiç Hotel

Karacaibrahim Nbr.

Dere Üstü Str, No: 2

☎ +90 288 214 46 71

🏠37 🚗72 📞40

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Taşkın Hotel

Kurtuluş Str. No: 30

☎ +90 288 212 48 25

🏠32 🚗70

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠

Karakaya Hotel

Dereüstü Str. No: 4

☎ +90 288 214 66 54

🏠26 🚗52

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

Teacher's House

Mehmet Akif Str. No:1

☎ +90 288 214 24 11

🌐 kirklareliogretmenevi.com

@11 🚗27 📞200 🏠300

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

ACCOMMODATION IN TOWNS

İğneada Resort Hotel

★★★★★

Sahil Street, No: 3, İğneada

☎ +90 288 692 20 20

🌐 igneadaresort.com

@ info@igneadaresort.com

🏠126 🚗350 📞310 🏠400

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠

İğneada Parlak Resort Hotel ★★☆☆

Demirköy, No: 17, İğneada

☎ +90 288 692 20 30

🌐 igneada parlakresort.com

@ info@parlakresort.com

🏠53 🚗120 📞150 🏠60

🏠 🚗 📞 🏠 🏠 🏠





Meltem Hotel

Sahil Str. No: 2/A, İğneada

☎ +90 288 692 21 10

🌐 igneadameltemhotel.com

📞23 🚗50 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰

Akkuş Hotel

Demirköy Str. No: 34, İğneada

☎ +90 288 692 23 81

📞26 🚗80 🏠80 🏠80

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İğneada Motel

Liman Street, No: 10, İğneada

☎ +90 288 692 25 25

🌐 igneadamotel.com

📞15 🚗50 🏠50

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰

Burgaz Resort Aquapark Hotel

D100 Highway, Babaeski road, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 431 46 46

🌐 hotelburgazresort.com.tr

📞42 🚗84 🏠300 🏠50

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰

Bakucha Vineyards Hotel

Arcadia Vineyards, Hamitabat villaga, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 473 44 17

🌐 bakucha.com

📞26 🚗58 🏠60 🏠50

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰

Lüleburgaz Pera Hotel

Fetfane Str. No: 3/1, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 417 17 75

🌐 luleburgazpera.com.tr

📞25 🚗31 🏠35 🏠25

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰

Hotel Şentürk

Fetfane Str. No: 5, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 413 20 52

📞33 🚗67 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰

Sürücü Hotel

İstanbul Str. No: 6, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 417 14 51

📞40 🚗90 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰

Lüleburgaz Teacher's House

Stad Street, No: 2/2, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 412 27 87

📞12 🚗29 🏠350 🏠350

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰

Ninni Hotel

Bederli Street, No: 8, Babaeski

☎ +90 288 512 18 36

📞30 🚗70 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰

Arissa Hotel

Battalbahçe Geçidi Street,

No: 9, Babaeski

☎ +90 288 512 66 44

🌐 arissaotel.com

📞43 🚗90 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰

Balkan Hotel

Dr. Refik Erem Street,

No: 5, Babaeski

☎ +90 288 512 07 50

🌐 babaeskihotelbalkan.com

📞13 🚗30 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰

Trak Hotel

Atatürk Street, No: 201, Vize

☎ +90 288 318 41 00

🌐 vizetrakotel.com

📞32 🚗64 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰

Kıyıköy Resort Hotel

Güven Nbr. Orkide Street,

No:12, Kıyıköy

☎ +90 288 388 63 64

🌐 kıyikoyresort.com

📞26 🚗78 🏠110 🏠50

🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰 🚰

Genç Hotel

Cumhuriyet Neighbourhood,

No: 111, Kıyıköy

☎ +90 288 388 65 68

📞20 🚗42 🏠 🚿 🚰 🚰



KIRKLARELİ CUISINE

Kırklareli is a rich city in terms of local food. The source of their local cuisine is from their local agricultural products, meat products and seafood. Agricultural products such as wheat, sunflower, sugar beet, pumpkin



Sütte Oğlak Tandır

seeds, potatoes, corn, beans, barley, grapes, tomatoes, peppers grown in the region provide ready ingredients for any local cuisine. Kırklareli is also famous for its meat dishes and meatball(köfte).

SOUPS

Değirmendere soup prepared with tripe and umaç soup prepared with dough are the most famous soups of Kırklareli cuisine. In addition, hoşmel prepared with beef broth, papara, fatty soups and tarhana soup are privately prepared with many available vegetables and are also favored soups.

DISHES

Kırklareli cuisine stands out with its vegetables, meat and fish dishes. Borani made from patience dock with yoghurt, toğga (toyga) soup cooked with flour, manca (an appetizer) made from the pepper, cabbage stew made from cabbage, kupriva

made from stinging nettle and stinging nettle pastry are the main dishes cooked using cereals and vegetables.

Papaz yahnisi (meat and shallots stew seasoned

garlic vinegar and cumin),

boiled

meat,

tas

kebab,

kuzu

kapama

(lamb stewed

with lettuce and

fennel) also known as

hidrellez lamb, stewed liver

and fried liver are important

meat dishes. Kırklareli is also

famous for its kaygana (omelette) and buffalo yoghurt.

Kalle food

made

with pickled cabbage and rice, chicken soup made with flour, chicken stewed with rice, chicken in salt, wild duck soup, wild duck



Fish

meat enveloped in paper and turkey stew are the dishes made with white meat within the region.

Bothus, mullet, red mullet, whiting, anchovy, horse mackerel and bonito are the most caught and cooked fish within the province. Small bluefish, medium-sized bluefish, bluefish and large bluefish are grilled due to they are fatty fish. Lakerda of bonito and large bonito caught in the Black Sea and kefal pilaki (gray mullet stewed with onion oil and vegetables) are very really delicious.

Flour bread, chickpea bread, flaky pastry, loaf and pancake are the main floury foods of the region. Leek pastry, immigrant pastry and tatar pastry also have an important place in Kırklareli cuisine.



Papaz Yahnisi



Bosnian pasty

Sütte Oğlak Tandır

It is one of the meat meals that come to mind first, when it comes to Thracian cuisine. Kid meat is put in a fry-pan and cooked in a stove oven.

Bosnian Pasty

The ravioli, which looks like a baklava, is one of the special flavors of the region. It is mostly made in Demirköy and Vize regions.

Dry Meat

It is prepared by keeping slices of sirloin and steak beef by hanging them on a hook for a week in a closed room.



Forest Honey

Forest Honey

It is one of the most special flavors of Kırklareli. It is produced by natural methods in Demirköy where houses the biggest deep spot in sea forests of Europe.

Kırklareli Cheese

Kırklareli has delicious cheeses such as goat-sheep-cow cheese and aged-new-peppered cheddar cheese.

DESSERTS AND BEVERAGES

When you say Kırklareli, Höşmerim is the first thing that comes to mind.



Dry Meat

Höşmerim is prepared during the rain prayers that are made in the region. The dessert's main ingredients are semolina, fresh cheese and eggs. Baklava, kadingöbeği, dessert of zerde, dessert of bulama, dessert of dates, bread dessert, cheese dessert and pumpkin dessert are the delicious delights of the region. Pekmez (molasses) is made with locally grown grapes, beets, mulberries and watermelons. Pestil (dried layers of fruit pulp) is made with plums, apricots and quinces. Jam is made with berries, strawberries,



Hardaliye

cranberries, apples and blackberries. These syrups prepared with fruit form the beverages of Kırklareli cuisine.



Kırklareli Cheese

WHERE TO EAT?

There are many restaurants in the city center, district towns, and tourist towns that are located along the coast and on the route of travel where you can find



Spinach Boroni

products of local cuisine and Turkish cuisine. You can find alternatives in various price categories in order to taste different flavors of the city's local dishes.

MEALS AND ORDERING

Almost all restaurants have a special dish. These specials are on the menu which provided to the customer and are usually the best meal of the restaurant. There are a number of dining options with alcohol offered in the city center and towns. The majority of restaurants don't use the reservations system. However, depending on the hour of the day and level of business, it is recommended that you still make your reservation against the possibility of not finding a seat.

BUSINESS HOURS

Life starts early and ends



late in the city. Places such as pastry shops, cafes, and restaurants generally open at 7:00 in the morning and close between 22:00 and 01.00 at night. However, there are places that close at different hours or work 24/7.

LOCAL CUISINE

There are lots of alternatives while visiting the district areas in order to taste the local dishes. There are plenty of places in the towns and on the road of trip for homemade dishes and delicious seasonings that have been brought by the culture of immigrants.

PRICES

Prices are very convenient at the restaurants in the city and districts. All restaurant prices are non-negotiable. Credit cards are accepted at all major restaurants and some eateries. There are no additional fees such as pied-a-terre fees and service fees at said eateries. The tradition of tipping is left to the discretion of the customer.



EATING IN THE CITY CENTER

Serhad Köftecisi (Meatball)

Cumhuriyet Street, No: 42
 ☎ +90 288 212 17 46
 ⌚ 7.30-22.00 🍷40 🍴🍷🍷🍷🍷

Gürdallar Restaurant

Cumhuriyet Street, Şükrü Naili Geçidi Street, No: 12
 ☎ +90 288 214 81 44
 ⌚ 08.00-24.00 🍷200 🍴🍷🍷

Durak Restaurant

Kocahıdır Neighborhood, Gülbahar Street, No: 1/2
 ☎ +90 288 212 55 54
 ⌚ 7/24 açık 🍷80 🍴🍷🍷

Damak Doner

Fevzi Çakmak Blvd. No: 47
 ☎ +90 288 214 56 82
 🌐 damakdoner.com.tr
 ⌚ 6.30-21.00 🍷80 🍴🍷🍷

Cafe 288 Restaurant

İstiklal Street, No: 12
 ☎ +90 288 212 42 88
 ⌚ 7/24 🍷500 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Dörtler Restaurant

Kasaplar Bazaar, No: 11
 ☎ +90 288 214 11 71
 ⌚ 08.00-01.00 🍷300 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Gusto Celepoğlu Mansion

Yayla Neighborhood, Yayla Street, No: 50
 ☎ +90 288 212 06 66
 ⌚ 11.00-02.00 🍷100 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Papazın Evi

Yayla Neighborhood, Yayla Street, No: 42
 ☎ +90 288 212 48 82
 ⌚ 13.00-02.00 🍷400 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Birtat Köftecisi (Meatball)

Mustafa Kemal Blvd. No: 13
 ☎ +90 288 214 01 63
 🌐 birtatkoftecisi.com
 ⌚ 08.00-24.00 🍷80 🍴🍷🍷

Küçük Mustafa (Meatball)

Karacaibrahim Nbh. Şükrü Naili Geçidi Street, No: 1
 ☎ +90 288 212 76 12
 ⌚ 09.30-02.00 🍷50 🍴🍷🍷🍷

EATING IN DISTRICTS AND RURAL AREAS

Miyansera

Emrullah Efendi Street, No: 22, Lüleburgaz
 ☎ +90 288 412 53 33
 🌐 miyansera.com.tr
 ⌚ 10.00-01.00
 🍷150 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Bahama Restaurant

İğneada road, Demirköy
 ☎ +90 536 208 21 59
 ⌚ 10.00-24.00
 🍷150 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Uğur Restaurant

Atatürk Str. No: 86, Vize
 ☎ +90 288 318 23 38
 🌐 ugurlokantasi.com
 ⌚ 06.00-11.00 🍷125 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Kaynarca Fish Farm Restaurant

Çarşı Street, Kaynarca, Pınarhisar
 ☎ +90 288 645 72 24
 🌐 kaynarcaalabalik.com
 ⌚ 12.00-24.00
 🍷110 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Hasan Erdal Touristic Facilities

Alpulu Street, No:5, Büyükmandıra, Babaeski
 ☎ +90 288 533 40 28
 ☎ +90 544 506 48 30
 ⌚ 10.00-24.00
 🍷600 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Efkan Stone Space

İğneada road 4th km, Demirköy
 ☎ +90 288 681 64 73
 ☎ +90 533 315 28 83
 🌐 efkantasmekan.com
 ⌚ 09.00-01.00 🍷500 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Kerimoğlu Meat

İğneada road, Yenice, Pınarhisar
 ☎ +90 288 685 52 67
 ⌚ 09.00-23.00 🍷200 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Doğa Fish

Pazarlı village, Vize
 ☎ +90 288 318 30 82
 🌐 dogaalabalik.com
 ⌚ 09.00-23.00 🍷60 🍴🍷🍷

Bonanza Fish Restaurant

Kırklareli road 1st km, Demirköy
 ☎ +90 532 450 78 92
 ⌚ 12.00-22.00 🍷130 🍴🍷🍷

Liman Restaurant

Liman Üstü (Over the Harbor), İğneada
 ☎ +90 288 694 41 71
 🌐 igneadalimanrestaurant.com
 ⌚ 11.00-02.00 🍷160 🍴🍷🍷

Lezzet Limanı

Uğur's Place
 Limanköy, No: 180-1, İğneada
 ☎ +90 505 112 77 77
 ⌚ 08.00-24.00
 🍷120 🍴🍷🍷

Kartal Restaurant

Kale Neighborhood, Kıyıköy
 ☎ +90 288 388 65 46
 ☎ +90 542 634 99 56
 ⌚ 07.00-24.00 🍷150 🍴🍷

Köşk Restaurant

Liman road, Kıyıköy
 ☎ +90 536 475 81 69
 ⌚ 09.00-01.00 🍷100 🍴🍷🍷

Marina Restaurant

Cumhuriyet Street, No: 1 Kıyıköy
 ☎ +90 288 388 60 58
 ⌚ 08.00-01.00
 🍷120 🍴🍷🍷

Samakof Prairie Restaurant

Kırklareli Street, No: 71, Demirköy
 ☎ +90 532 442 15 90
 ⌚ 08.00-02.00
 🍷500 🍴🍷🍷

Bakucha Restaurant

Arcadia Vineyards, Hamitabat village, Lüleburgaz
 ☎ +90 288 473 44 17
 🌐 bakucha.com
 ⌚ 08.30-24.00
 🍷65 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Yenice Village Pine Grove Restaurant

Yenice village, Pınarhisar
 ☎ +90 288 685 53 73
 ☎ +90 532 276 83 94
 ⌚ 08.00-24.00 🍷150 🍴🍷🍷

WHAT TO BUY?

There are several local products that can be purchased from Kırklareli. Traditional wooden household goods, woven and handcraft goods are main souvenirs that



can be purchased from the locality. Beside these, you can also purchase products such as beet molasses, tahini, hardaliye (a non-alcoholic beverage made of grape), sheep milk yoghurt and cheese from the city centre and counties.



Poyrali village, hand-woven rug Poyrali

WHERE TO BUY?

There are many options for shopping in the city center. You can buy suitable materials for your

trip at the Kırklareli. You can buy hand-woven rugs, carpets, home accessories, rag babies and curative beet pekmez in Poyrali village. Also you can find

many shops where you can buy indigenous gifts in the districts.

HOW TO BUY?

Credit cards are accepted in shops and markets that are located outside the villages and on routes of the trip. Some purchases can be negotiated by bargaining. Some big shopping centers are non-negotiable. Cash is always an advantage. A receipt or an invoice is given with the purchase. Some products may be delivered by courier.



Poyrali beet molasses is one of the products you can get from villagers



National beverage *Hardaliye*



Beet molasses and sesame oil

SHOPPING IN CITY CENTER

Gürkaşlar Cheese

Karaca İbrahim Nbr. Şükrü Naili Street, No: 5

☎ +90 288 214 17 08

Alkan Dairy Products

Karagöz Square, No: 1

☎ +90 288 214 14 48

Tatsan Halva

Cumhuriyet Square, No: 7 Kırklareli

☎ +90 288 263 44 44

🌐 tatsanelva.com

Çan Carpet Palace

Zincirlikuyu Str. No:36,

☎ +90 288 214 39 40

☎ +90 288 212 28 88

Gürkaşlar Cheese

Karaca İbrahim Nbr. Şükrü Naili Street, No: 5

☎ +90 288 214 17 08

SHOPPING IN DISTRICT AREAS

Esra Turkish Delight

Yeni Neighborhood, Fatih Street, No: 52 Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 412 02 02

Lüle Turkish Delight

Atatürk Neighborhood, Peker Street, 5 Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 850 420 58 53

Nalan Bijouterie

Enver Cengiz Street, No:11, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 417 08 66

Lalezar Glass Art

Enver Cengiz Passage, Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 554 520 97 10

Eren Souvenir

Yeni Neighborhood, Boyacıoğlu Street, No: 7/A Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 535 768 33 79

Poyralı Village Culture House

Poyralı village, Pınarhisar

☎ +90 537 953 27 64

Sislioba Village Market and Honey Industry

Sislioba village, Demirköy

☎ +90 288 696 60 09

İğneada Honey

Liman Site, İğneada

☎ +90 533 307 60 44



Handcrafted products (Poyralı Village Culture House)

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION INFORMATION

Kırklareli is located south of the 159 km long border with Bulgaria. To the east is a 58 km coast along the Black Sea. Its west of Edirne, northwest of Istanbul and is bounded in by the



province of Tekirdağ to the south.

Kırklareli can be reached by sea, roadway and air. District towns and touristic areas are reachable by public transport from private bus companies.

HIGHWAY

There are 646 kilometers of highway within the province including the main arterial motorways of the E-5, and Edirne-Kınalı Highway. Kırklareli is located near the Edirne-Istanbul D-100 motorway which connects Turkey to the TEM motorway and the rest of Europe. The license plate number of Kırklareli is 39. The distances from the Kırklareli city center are as follows: Tekirdağ, 118 km, Istanbul 210 km, Edirne 62 km, Gallipoli 234 km, Babaeski 35 km, 72 km Demirköy, Kofçaz 27 km, Lüleburgaz 58 km, Pehlivan köy 58 km, and Vize 35 km.

AIRWAY

There is an airport within the provincial boundaries, however its located in Çorlu, 125 kilometers away from Kırklareli. This airport is served several days of the week by Turkish Airlines (THY), Anadolu Jet which has flights to Istanbul, Izmir, Antalya and Ankara.



SEAWAY

Kırklareli is connected to the Black sea by the İğneada Harbor which is located 100 kilometers from the city center. Located there is Limanköy which is the only natural harbor of the Black Sea coast. The towns of İğneada and Kiyıköy have historically relied on fishing. Kiyıköy has a natural sand beach enclosed in a cove and jetty that protects it.

RAILWAY

The city is connected to

Europe via the Alpullu - Pehlivan köy line and to Kırklareli has a line which links it to the city center of Alpullu. There are 110 km of railway within the boundaries of the district, however, most of the railway is used by commercial and military shipping.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY

Transportation across Kırklareli is provided by municipal buses and private minibuses. Outside the city

Turkish Airlines

☎ +90 444 0 849

Anadolu Jet

☎ +90 312 398 01 00

Kırklareli Bus Station

☎ +90 288 214 32 09

Metro Turizm

☎ +90 288 212 50 84

Lüks Yonca Seyahat

☎ +90 288 214 24 98

As Turizm

☎ +90 288 214 77 32

Berk-Görkey Turizm

☎ +90 288 212 50 84

Çanakkale Truva Turizm

☎ +90 288 214 39 17

Çalışkanlar Turizm

☎ +90 288 214 14 58

Fatih Turizm

☎ +90 288 417 01 39

İstanbul Seyahat

☎ +90 288 214 69 52

Korur Turizm

☎ +90 288 212 71 22

center, there are some traffic issues in Lüleburgaz and Babaeski. This is because of the higher density of traffic from the D-100 highway.

TRANSPORTATION OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT CENTER

When leaving Kirklareli you will have to rely on minibuses or rental cars to get around. The majority of towns and villages in the district have minibus services. There are buses scheduled everyday to and from the bigger cities of region.

The postal service is carried out by the PTT. PTT offices have letters, postcards, and packages available as well as services to small and large shipments which are calculated by weight/size. Faster delivery is provided by Express Mail Service (APS, Acele Posta Servisi). Domestic and international shipments are also provided by private shipping companies.

COMMUNICATION

Mail: The postal service in Turkey and Edirne are carried out by the PTT. PTT offices have letters, postcards, and packages available as well as services to small and large shipments which are



calculated by weight/size. Faster delivery is provided by Express Mail Service (APS, Acele Posta Servisi). Domestic and international shipments are also provided by private shipping companies.

Telephone: There are some public telephone service points in the city. Phone boxes are operated by buying phone card from a cigarette/news stand, and you can make international and domestic calls. However, it would probably be easier and less of a hassle to find an internet café and use Skype or another online calling service. Also calling points are available in some of the Turk Telecom offices.

Mobile Phone

Operators: Mobile phone services (GSM) are operated by Türk

Telekom, Turkcell and Vodafone. They're all about the same and have roaming agreements with most provinces and other international carriers. You may expect some network problems in rural areas. Non-contract services are used by buying a SIM card and buying credit to "top-up" your talk time.

Internet: Internet cafes are available in the city center and most of the outerlying districts. They charge by the hour. Major hotels have internet service along with Wi-Fi.

Telephone Codes: Turkey's national telephone code is +90. Edirne's regional code is 284. All codes are started with 0. The European side of Istanbul is 212, the Anatolian side is 216. The rest are: Ankara 216, Izmir 232, Antalya 242.

Tur 39 Seyahat

☎ +90 288 214 70 60

Turkoğulu Seyahat

☎ +90 288 214 22 85

Ece Seyahat

☎ +90 288 214 20 60

Nişikli Turizm

☎ +90 288 214 24 98

Özen Turizm

☎ +90 318 224 56 10

Kale Seyahat

☎ +90 850 811 59 59

Şampiyon Hersekli

☎ +90 288 214 12 60

Özlem Turizm Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 413 30 50

Öz Trakyalılar Seyahat

Lüleburgaz

☎ +90 288 417 22 39

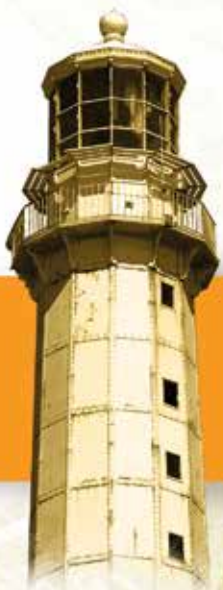
Ema Car Rental

☎ +90 850 304 46 76

Ergül Rent A Car

☎ +90 530 068 40 30





TEKİRDAĞ



THE HISTORY OF TEKİRDAĞ

The history of Tekirdağ dates back to 6000 BC and has been home to and ruled over by the Odrys, Persians, Roman-Byzantine Empires, Bulgarian Kingdom, the Greeks and most recently, the Ottoman Empire. During the Ottoman period, it was an important city on the route between Istanbul and Edirne and as such was frequented by the Sultans as much as any other important city in its time. The commerce, culture and migration activities between Europe, Anatolia and the Near East was realized in Thrace which increased the importance of the region. It was first called Resisto and then

Rhaedestus and then referred to as Rodosto during the Medieval period and was the first resident community of Thrace. Tekirdağ and the region of Thrace have played a significant role in history since 5500 BC when Thracian tribes migrated from Central Asia to settle the area of the famous Tundzha (Tunca) River valley until the sea. In antiquity, the Thracians lived in present-day Bulgaria, Thrace and northern Greece according to Herodotus and was the longest surviving nation after India. The Ottomans first used the name "Rodosçuk" and later gave it the name "Tekfurdağı". After the early years of the Turkish Republic, the city's name was formalized as "Tekirdağ".

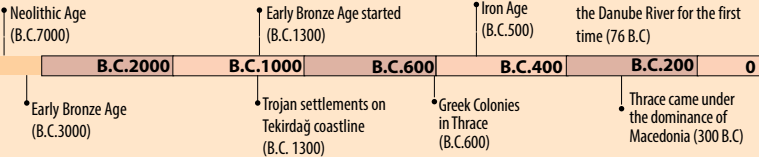


A first century B.C. lithograph from the Roman Era.

CRONOLOGY

The arrival of the Thracians in Thrace (B.C.5500)

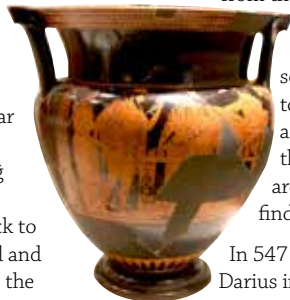
The Roman Army fights in the Dardanelles and crosses the Danube River for the first time (76 B.C.)



Early Settlements of Tekirdağ

The remains of some of the first settlements near Tekirdağ are Karansılı, Kuştepe, Yatak and Balıtepe which are all found near the town of Malkara. To the east of Tekirdağ is the site of Menekşe Çatağı which dates back to the Chalcolithic period and was inhabited up until the Hellenistic period. Many of the first settlements on

the shores of Tekirdağ have been identified as dating from the Bronze Age and are the largest settlements to have existed according to the archeological findings.



Terracotta pot from the Roman Era

In 547 B.C King Darius invaded from Persia and during the years 514-513



A 6th century tomb stele recovered from Perinthos

BC progressed to the North of the Danube. It was during 476 BC that the Greek statesman drove the routed the Persians out of Thrace. In the West In 352, King Philip of Macedonia conquered the entirety of Thrace up until

Tekirdağ and



Stone relief from the Hellenistic period (Tekirdağ Museum)



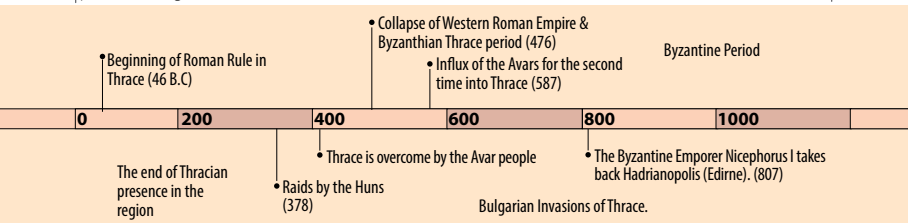
Stone relief depicting a banquet scene (Tekirdağ Museum)

up until Perinthos and Kypsela in the West and failed to take Perinthos after a siege. Perinthos and the rest of Thrace were later siezed in 335 BC by Philip II's son, Alexander the Great.

In 280 BC the Odryssians returned to power due to the friendship between the Kotys Kings and Macedonia. The Romans eventually went on to overtake the Macedonia which left Thrace defenseless.

Roman & Byzantine Era

In the first century B.C Thracian tribes fought against the Romans but in time Emperor Claudius instituted Romanization of the Thracians of the region by establishing numerous cites and towns for retired soldiers and officers. One such settlement, Kermeyan, is on the edge of the district of Malkara and was once known as Apri or Apros. Later, the Romans granted Thrace and Tekirdağ independence and in 46 AD the region was successfully made a province of Rome with Perinthos as the capital. During the reign of Emperor Diocletianus (285-305 AD) the capital Perinthos took the name



of Heraclea and became the Roman capital for the region of the Thracian lands in Europe near the Sea of Marmara. External forces and the struggles of the Roman Empire meant that they were virtually at war for four centuries in Thrace. The wars with the Celts and the Goths The death of Emporer Valens in battle with the Goths at Edirne (Adrianopole) in 378 AD caused a great furor in the Roman world.



Stone relief of a peacock from the Byzantine Era (Tekirdağ Museum)

When the Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476, Thrace was included in the boundaries of the Eastern Roman Empire. During the mid 7th century in Eastern Rome, the Diocletian provinces were replaced by the military based "Thema" system. This Latin system lasted until the invasion of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople in 1204. During the Byzantine period, the thema of Thrace was the scene of struggles between the control by the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the



Flag of Tekirdağ 1339-1922 (Tekirdağ Museum)
Byzantine Empire.

Tekirdağ under Turkish Dominion

The first steps of the Ottoman Empire during the reign of Orhan Bey began with the conquest of Thrace which was later intensified under Murat I. Süleyman Bey an Ottoman raider in 1354 took the Fortress at Gallipoli and began conducting raids into Thrace. It was the first time since the reign of Orhan that in 1357 Prince Murat became a conqueror. He then went on the take back a Byzantine

Imperial city and in 1356 Murat I as Sultan conquered Tekirdağ for the second time. During the course of the conquest there were 9 districts, and in the Ottoman period of the 17th century became a city of around 30 districts including 22 Muslim, 6 Greek and 2 Armenian.

Eastern Thrace and Tekirdağ were invaded by the Bulgarians during the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878 and in 1913 during the First Balkan War and lastly underwent occupation by the Greeks during on July 20th 1920.

This final occupation ended when the Turkish army entered the city on November 13, 1922.

The Law of Fundamental Organization was enacted in Tekirdağ following the War of Independence on Jan. 20th 1921, but order



Marble statue representing the Alphabet Reform

Byzantine period in Thrace			Ottoman period in Tekirdağ			Atatürk comes Tekirdağ and started Alphabet Reform (23th August 1928)				
1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	
Thrace and Tekirdağ are the scene of the struggle for dominance by the Byzantine Empire and the Bulgarian Kingdom.			• Tekirdağ and Çorlu come under the Turkish reign of Murat I.(1373)			• Migrants from Albania, Peloponnese and Western Anatolia settle in Tekirdağ. (1500)			• The banner of Tekirdağ is attached to the flag of Edirne (1800)	
									• Founding of the Turkish Republic (1923)	

could not be established immediately due to difficulties from the War of Independence, however the city became the center of the picture on Oct. 15th 1923.

Enter Mustafa Kemal Atatürk who would play an important role for Tekirdağ. Atatürk set up the 19th Division because of the fact that the First World War came to this city on February 2nd 1915. The next that came was the Alphabet Reform starting on August 23rd, 1928. This important day in Tekirdağ celebrated as the "Alphabet Reform Anniversary Celebration." The 1923 Exchange of Lausanne and the 1934 events in

Thrace led to massive changes in the historical make-up of this antique city.



Rüstem Paşa Mosque, Rüştüye School and Seaside (1883) (Tekirdağ Museum)

GEOGRAPHY OF TEKİRDAĞ

Tekirdağ is located in the Northwest of Turkey and covers an area of 6,313 square kilometers. Tekirdağ is a city that's been built upon the shore and seaside cliffs that face the Sea of Marmara. Nearly 75% of the province sits upon a plateau while the remaining 9% and 15% are mountains and plains respectively. The terrain in the province is generally flat with the exception of Mt. Ganos. The most important river of the Province is the Ergene River. The southern boundary of Tekirdağ is formed by a 133 km coastline with the Sea of Marmara along with 2.5 km of coastline with the Black Sea.



CLIMATE

The climate once considering the average temperature and humidity, can be characterized as semi-humid. The areas near the coast of the Marmara have a Mediterranean climate while the interior areas have a continental climate. The areas inland have drier summers and colder winters. Rainfall is mostly confined to the winter and spring while snow can be

seen in the winter months.

Temperature: The annual average temperature of the province is around 13.8 degrees. The monthly mean temperature varies between 5 and 24 degrees. January and February are the coldest months with an average of 5 degrees while the warmest month is August at average of 23.5 degrees. In Tekirdağ, the mean temperature difference bet-

ween the warmest and coldest month is 18.6 degrees.

Precipitation: The average rainfall in Tekirdağ is 575 mm. Winter is the rainiest season with December having an average of 80.3 mm of rainfall and August having the least with 17.2 mm.

Wind: Tekirdağ receives the most wind in winter and summer. The average windspeed of the province is around 4.5



The natural beauty of the beaches in Şarköy

meters per hour. The province in winter is effected by low pressure areas of the West. The center of the province is hit by prevailing winds from the North-east which are the most severe. The winter sees wind coming from a northeasterly wind known as the "poyraz". A strong warm front that comes across the central Mediterranean is the work of the Lodos South Winds. The winds slow down in the Spring while the northeasterly winds continue to blow throughout the summer. The period between September-December sees the start of the Northwest winds and about 80% of the wind speed in Tekirdağ is less than 6 meters per hour.

VEGETATION COVER

The majority of the province has a steppe –like appearance. A large variety of bushes and shrubs can be seen on the slopes overlooking the Sea of Marmara. The inland has a continental climate covered by trees deciduous variety and oak species such as hornbeam, ash, silver linden, sycamore, and black elm. The lengths of streams are usually covered by willow trees. 5% of the province is covered by meadows and pastures while 77% is made up of fields and cultivated farmland.

LAND SURFACE FORMS

The land in Tekirdağ is generally uneven and rough. The province hosts Instranca mountains in the North and the Koru Mountains in the South. Its between these mountainous areas that the Ergene River branches out into its tributaries. The land to the South consists of mild, moderate and sometimes steep sloping land while the land of the more central areas are characterized by high hills and occasional steep sloping hillsides. The most significant elevations of the province



A relaxing route through the olive groves of Şarköy



are made up by the Tekirdağ Mountains and start 12 km south of Tekirdağ in the Kumbağ region and extend in succession up to the Gallipoli peninsula with the highest peak in Tekirdağ being Mount Ganos at 945 meters. From Tekirdağ on the elevation is lower in the eastern part of the province.

RIVERS & LAKES

The Ergene is the largest river

to pass through the province. The Ergene river basin eventually branches out to form the Çorlu and Hayrabolu rivers. Smaller streams form and change course according to seasonal changes, and some dry up completely. Lakes, ponds, canals and other streams can also be found in the province. For irrigation, water is pulled out of the Bayram, Bayramşah, Bıyıklı, İnanlı, Karaidemir, Temrezli and Türkmenli dams while drinking water is drawn from the Central Şarköy dam.

POPULATION

The general population of Tekirdağ in 2016 was 972,875 people. Of this, 499,819 were men while 473,056 were women. In the province of Tekirdağ with a surface area of 6,339 km², there are 153 people per square kilometer. Tekirdağ is Turkey's twenty-third most populous city.



View of the Sea of Marmara from İğdebağları

TEKIRDAG'S CITY ECONOMY

The economy of Tekirdağ is mostly based on industry and agriculture. Cultivation of productive land and special attention to the province's natural resources have led to increasing developments in the tourism sector. The viable presence of rail, sea, road and air transportation options have made Tekirdağ an attractive center for investment. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute's data of 2014, the province is the fourth city in cities ranking with gross domestic product (GDP) that is 33,259 TL per capita.

The main industries of the cities are textile and leather industry products, iron, wine, and sunflower oil which are produced for domestic consumption and export. Imports are mainly for textile machinery and spare parts as well as chemical substances used in the textile and leather industries, and industrial items necessary for sunflower

Sunflowers are the chief industrial crop grown in the province

seed oil production. The three major crops produced in the province are wheat follow by sunflower and rapeseed (canola) which are pressed for oil production.



Şarköy wind power plant

INDUSTRY

The industrial sector is the largest sector in the province with a share of 43.5%. Turkey's industry was mostly agriculturally-based up until about 1970 where it rapidly



Grapes are an important crop whose products are a significant part of Tekirdağ's economy

began to industrialize. Industrial bodies are mostly concentrated around the centers of Çerkezköy, Çorlu and Süleymanpaşa. 3 of 100 and 15 of 500 of Turkey's largest establishments are located in Tekirdağ. The proximity to Istanbul along with available transportation and marketing opportunities has played an important role in the development of Tekirdağ's industry. Textiles are the lead industry observed followed by leather, food, machine metals, metal products, agricultural equipment and energy sector production.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The province's climate and fertile soil make it suitable for the growing of a variety of agricultural crops. Agriculture makes up 12.5% of the provincial economy. Taking the top places in production

Tekirdağ is an important center for animal husbandry





Cultivation of fruits and vegetables are some of the most significant sources of income in Tekirdağ

are wheat followed by sunflower and rapeseed which are further processed for their oil content. Tekirdağ has been called the sunflower garden of Turkey due to the fact that it is responsible for growing 36% of the sunflowers produced nationally. Tekirdağ produces 46% of the nation's rapeseed and is also significant producer in terms of grapes, melons and vegetables. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, sugar beet, eggplant, zucchini, peas, broad beans, purslane and onions are also grown in the province. Tekirdağ is a natural place for grazing livestock due to its

sheer number of meadows and pastures. The most numerous livestock in Tekirdağ are cattle, sheep, goats and turkeys. Beekeeping gradual-

to offer in terms of cultural tourism, mountain trekking, caving, camping, caravan tourism, and also paragliding facilities.



A fishing boat in the Marmara.



Viticulture is of significant value in the Tekirdağ region

ly developed in the province and fishing has always been a significant source of income.

TOURISM

Tekirdağ is a remarkable tourist destination due to its natural beauty, historic sites and beaches along the Marmara and Black Sea coasts. After its natural endowments are taken into account, Tekirdağ's potential for tourism is only increased by its cultural heritage, sports, and easy access to natural beauty of the province. Tekirdağ is Turkey's rising star since it has much



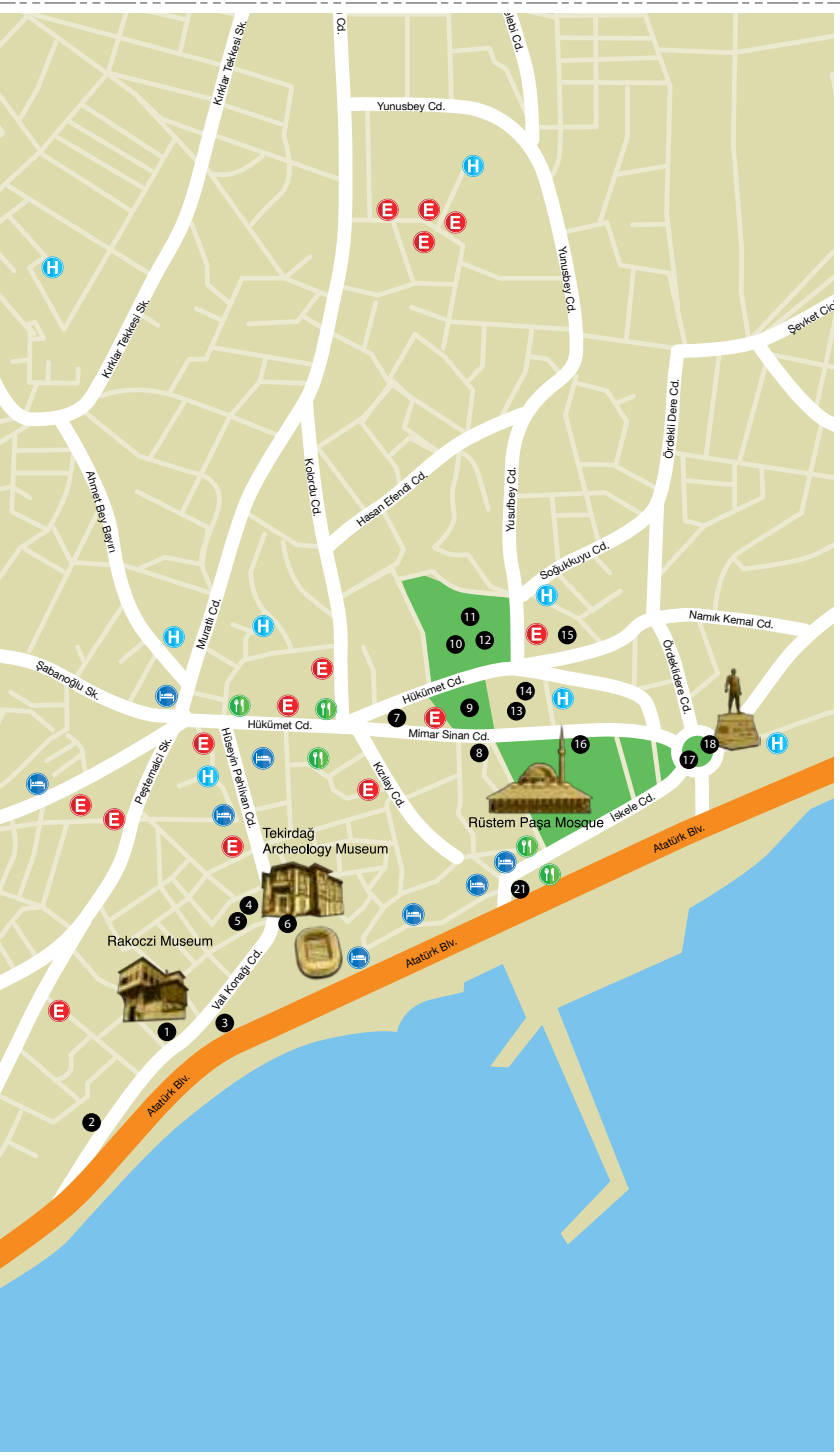
Paragliding draws attention to the value of natural tourism in Tekirdağ

A VISIT TO CENTRAL TEKİRDAĞ

Tekirdağ was an important summer resort city during the Ottoman period that lay on the route between Istanbul and Edirne. The Tekirdağ city center hosts a number of surviving Ottoman-era works and houses including those of Mimar Sinan such as the Rüstem Paşa Complex which still stands today. Tekirdağ's museums are well appointed and display its significant cultural and historical richness.

- ❶ *Rakoczi Museum (Pg.162)*
- ❷ *Namık Kemal Public Library (Pg.163)*
- ❸ *Provincial Culture and Tourism Municipality(Pg.163)*
- ❹ *Ertuğrul Firkateyni Park & Monument of the martyr Colonel Ali Bey.(Pg.164)*
- ❺ *İbrahim Müteferrika Statue (Pg.164)*
- ❻ *Tekirdağ Archeology & Ethnology Museum (Pg.165)*
- ❼ *Old Mosque (Pg.36), Central Mosque (Pg.168)*
- ❽ *Murat Hudavendigar Monument (Pg.169)*
- ❾ *Namık Kemal Statue (Pg.169)*
- ❿ *Atatürk Statue (Pg.169)*
- ⓫ *Governor's Building(Pg.169)*
- ⓬ *Namık Kemal Monument (Pg.170)*
- ⓭ *Old Munipal Building (Pg.170)*
- ⓮ *Monument of Freedom(Pg.170)*
- ⓯ *Namık Kemal House (Pg.170)*
- ⓰ *Rüstem Paşa Complex (Pg.173)*
- ⓱ *Republic Square(Pg.175)*
- ⓲ *Hüseyin Wrestler Statue (Pg.175)*
- ⓳ *Yalı (Seaside) Bathhouse (Pg.175)*
- ⓴ *Monument of the "First Teacher" (Pg.175)*
- ⓵ *Seaside Fountain (Pg.175)*





Rakoczi Museum ①

Vali Konagi Str. No. 32 ☐ Open during business hours everyday except Sunday
☎ +90 282 263 85 77 📧 📷

Ferenc Rakoczi was a people's hero of Hungarian liberty who lived in this house from 1720 to 1735 which was restored and turned into a museum by the Hungarian government. Memorabilia of Rakoczi is displayed on the third floor of the house which is a typical example of Ottoman civil architecture. At the 2nd museum is a statue of Rokoczi along with oil paintings and various works, objects and documents attributed to his life. The second floor holds oil paintings of other participants in the Hungarian war of independence.

Rakoczi's Story: After the second Ottoman siege of Vienna in 1689, Hungary was occupied by the Austrian Habsburgs. The Hungarians rose in rebellion against the occupation in 1703. Ferenc Rakoczi started the war of Independence in 1703 as an Imperial Prince of Transylvania and of the Confederated States for Liberty of the Kingdom of Hungary in 1705. Even after getting the pledged support of Russia, Poland and France, Hungary

lost its bid for independence when its weakened army lost at the Battle of Trencin in 1708. After this war, Ra-

ally moved to the Cathedral in Kassa in Hungary by Hungarian officials in 1906. It was after Rokoczi's death



Museum windows and interior reliefs

kozci went into exile living in Poland, England and France between 1711 and 1717. The Ottoman Empire committed it support and aid to Rakoczi and in 1717 sent a ship to receive him in Turkey. The Passarowitz Treaty was eventually signed in 1718 between the Ottoman Empire and Austria, and assured safe passage of refugees defecting to the Ottoman Empire. They first came to Edirne, Istanbul and were eventually settled in Tekirdağ.

When Rakoczi died in 1735 in Tekirdağ, his body was laid to rest in the Saint Benoit High School Chapel in Istanbul and was eventu-

ally moved to the Cathedral in Kassa in Hungary by Hungarian officials in 1906. It was after Rokoczi's death



Statue of Rokoczi

personal effects along with his ashes back to Turkey. However, the idea to make a museum in Hungary was never realized due to the first and second World Wars. The house was restored and renovated in 1932 by a Hungarian architect commissioned by the Hungarian government. The house was renovated again in 1981 and interior parts of the house were disassembled and taken to Hungary to be restored and rebuilt with ornamentations and paintings based on its original state.



← *The house of Rokoczi from 1720 is today a museum.*

Namık Kemal Provincial Public Library ②

Vali Konağı Street ☐ Everyday except Sunday 📞 +90 282 261 20 03

🌐 www.nkikutup.gov.tr 📷 📺 📱

The Namık Kemal Public Library was first opened in 1964 in an older building and later moved to its current location in 2001 in what was known as the "Italian Mansion." The library serves the public with four different halls as well as mobile library and holds over 50,000 books.

The library building is referred to as the "Italian mansion" because it once belonged to the Dussis who were an important family of Italians. Matteo Dussi (1815-1898) established this building in the mid 19th century and acted as the Italian Consulate in Tekirdağ. The grandson

Matteo Dussi
was the last
occu-



The Sarı Köşk is now used by the Provincial Directorate of Culture & Tourism.

part of the mansion and assumed the same function as his grandfather in 1959 as the Honorary Consulate for Italy until his death. The mansion played host to three generations of the Dussi family and as an Italian Consulate, and was eventually bought by the Municipality of Tekirdağ and given to the Ministry of Culture.

*Namık Kemal Regional
Public Library*

Yellow Pavilion ③

Vali Konağı Str. ☐ Weekdays

📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📷 📺 📱

A notable example of Tekirdağ's architecture is the Yellow Pavilion which was built in 1920 by a Greek resident named Moses Agovoviç. The pavilion passed from the family to the military reception branch during the exchange of Greeks and Turks in 1926 and was later turned into a barracks for billeting military officers. Over the years the building began to wear out and was eventually transferred to the Ministry of Culture in

1989. The mansion was eventually renovated in a fashion that

remained true to the original structure

and now houses the Directorate of Culture & Tourism.



Ertuğrul Fırkateyni Park and Monument to the Martyr Colonel Ali Bey ④

Ertuğrul Neighborhood ☐ Everyday
 📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📷 📹

The Ertuğrul was a freight ship ordered to Japan by Abdülhamid II in a goodwill voyage and sank in a great storm off the coast of Kushimoto on its return.

The captain was a native of Tekirdağ's Dedicik village and lost his life along with 587 crew members of whom only 69 survived. The accident brought the Japanese and Turkish people closer together and a Turkish museum was opened in Japan. In Turkey, The Ertuğrul Fırkateyni Park and Memorial of the Martyr Colonel Ali Bey were erected in memory of their sacrifice. The statue was created by



İbrahim Müteferrika Statue



Ertuğrul Fırkateyni Park and Monument to the Martyr Colonel Ali Bey

artist Memiş Aslan in 2007 and brought to life by the Tekirdağ Chamber of Commerce & Industry with the assistance of Retired Admiral Orhan Çetinkaya Apatay and businessman Orhan Çebi.

İbrahim Müteferrika Statue ⑤

Ertuğrul Neighborhood ☐ Everyday
 📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📷 📹

Located in Ertuğrul Fırkateyni Park is a 2.5 meter-high statue of İbrahim Müteferrika is hand-carved from Sessile

Oak by the artist Csaba Köpe and commissioned by the Szekhely Hungarian Mikes Kelemen Association. The statue represents the history between the Turks and Hungarians. İbrahim Müteferrika was born in Kolozsvár on 1674 and served the Hungarian Ruler Rakoczi, adopted Islam and settled in the Ottoman Empire. In 1729 he established the first printing press and published the first printed book called the "Lugat-I Vankulu."

Tekirdağ Museum of Archeology & Ethnography 6



Amphoras in the museum of Tekirdağ

Hall of Stone Artifacts

The stone artifacts are located near the entrance hall of the museum. The central part of the hall is covered by a glass case displaying noteworthy findings from the noteworthy Naip Mound. The findings were uncovered during excavations initiated by the museum directorate in 1984. Among them are a stone burial casket, banquet table and two nesting tables. Some of the smaller finds displayed are silver bowls, silver ladles, silver strainer, bronze lamp with stands, bronze shield, bronze horse harnesses and gold buttons.

Displayed in the in the same hall are a number of stone artifacts from the historical sites of Perinthos, Heraion, Byzante and Apri including steles, devotional steles, statues and statuettes all of which were found in the region of Tekirdağ. A section of the

stone artifacts room showcases a model representing one of the Thracian Kings, King Kersepleptes. All of the artifacts in this section were recovered from the Karaevli Harekat Hill Tumulus which contained the burial chamber of Kersepleptes and his personal treasures. The finds include gold-plated beads, a purple embroidered royal gamnet, Dionissos crown, and the royal ring and

sandals that belonged to Kersepleptes. In addition to the royal artifacts are stone works and stone implements used in the measurement of liquids.



Vase from the Fifth Century A.D

Salon of Small Archeological Works

Works displayed hall of Archeological Artifacts date from ancient times and include finds from the Thracian, Greek, Roman
This building that once served as the Governor's residence is now the Museum of Archeology & Ethnology





Mosaic piece from the Byzantine period

and Byzantine locations and periods.

Made in the period dating from pre-historic times to the Byzantine period are earthenware objects such as a pot depicting the Mother Goddess, containers for daily-use, kraters and amphorae. Also on display are

metal and marble statues, pots, tools such arrowheads and spear points, fibulae, diadems, glass jewelry, eating utensils, perfume bottles, ornaments and coins. The eastern wall of the hall is devoted to a collection of various coins that are quite varied.



Marble head of Aphrodite from the Hellenistic period

Necessary Notes

Vali Konağı Str. No: 21

☐ Everyday except Monday

Open hours: 08.30-12.30/
13.30-17.30

☑ Museum Management

☎ +90 282 261 20 82



The southern wall of the



Burial stone from the Hellenistic period



Statuettes of the ancient Greek Gods

hall display is rich in marine architecture and includes a variety of noteworthy findings including amphorae and tiles recovered from a 17th century shipwreck.

Hall of Ethnography

The small salon archeological artifacts has a small hallway that leads to the Hall of Ethnography. On left side of the corridor is a showcase that displays all types of



4th Century B.C artifact from the Naip Tumulus



Stone reliefs from the Roman period

weapons used from the past to the present. The opposite wall features a collection of historical images and the banner of Mount Tekfur.

A portion of the Ethnographic Hall across from the main corridor shows a

model standing in a depiction of a circumcision room. Along the wall adjoining the staircase; men's and women's clothing and accessories typical of Tekirdağ are displayed. In a glass case are objects from the Ottoman period including glazed terra cotta pots, silver jewelry and bathhouse accessories. Located along the wall of the corridor are historic photos of Tekirdağ.

Located on the third floor of the Museum is an arrangement of a typical 19th century home in Tekirdağ that includes animated manikins depicting everyday life.

Open Exhibition

Found around Tekirdağ were



Vessel Cup of the Mother Goddess (Chalcolithic Period)

the exhibited milestones of the Hellenistic, Roman, Ottoman and Byzantine periods along with their architectural elements, tombs, inscriptions, columns, statues and reliefs.



Stone reliefs in the Hall of Stone Works

Eski (Old) Mosque 7

Ertuğrul Neighborhood ☐ Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 261 20 45 📧 📷 📹

It was built in 1830 by Tekirdağ's Ration Minister, Ahmet Ağa. The minaret was destroyed by an earthquake in 1912 but was rebuilt with a single balcony made of cut stone. The main venue of the building is entered through a covered coronet. The main three sides of the structure form a rectangle that is completed by a segregated area for women (kadın mahfili). On the upper floors of the Mahfli is a mihrab niche covered in oyster pattern motifs. The frontal part of the gathering space is decorated with floral motifs. To right side of the mihrab niche is the Pulpit (Minber) with the preaching pulpit on the left side. In the forward area of the mosque, a fountain is can be found along with adorned with curtain motifs. The mosque is open for worship

Orta Mosque 7

Hükümet Street ☐ Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 261 20 45 📧 📷 📹

This mosque stands between the Mosque and Rüstem Paşa Mosque. The Eski mosque that originally existed here was built by Kürkçü Sinan Bey and was rebuilt by the contribution of charitable citizens in 1855. The original construction date of



19th Century mosque with rectangular layout



The interior design and decore of the Old Mosque

the first mosque is unknown.

The rectangular mosque is built of stone rubble and has a round-arched entrance door that is surrounded by a plain border. The front entrance is supported by two narrow support columns and the wooden covered area is covered in terracotta tile. Across from the entrance are "S" and "C" shaped arches that give way to the worshipping area. An epitaph is located above the entranceway

to the worshipping area.

The mosque is made of wood and covered in a tile roof that overlap the worship areas that are illuminated by long and narrow round-arched windows. The roof area covering the worship area is in the Baroque style and is decorated with oil painted motifs.

Later, a worshipping area called a cemaat in a square-plan section was added the congregation area has two floors and is covered with a wooden roof. Located after the gathering area are a set of stairs that lead to the women's section. The minaret is made of rubble stone and is located in the north-west corner of the building. A garden with a marble fountain is located in the north section of the mosque. The ablutions fountain is made of wood and is built upon a stone pedestal that's covered with a roof.



Orta Mosque

Murat Hüdavendigâr Monument 8

Tuğlalı Park ☐ Everyday
 📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📷 📱

Built by the Municipality of Tekirdağ in honor of Murat I who was also known as the "Conquerer of the Balkans." He was born in Bursa in 1326 and was the third Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. During his sultanate he participated in the taking



Murat Hüdavendigâr Monument

of the Byzantine Castle at Çorlu and adding the lands of Thrace to the Ottoman Empire. According to various historical sources, Murat Hüdavendigâr was never defeated in any of the 40 years

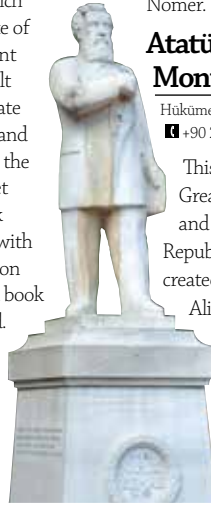
Governor's Building and Atatürk Monument

of warfare conducted under his reign.

Namık Kemal Statue 9

Namık Kemal Park ☐ Everyday
 📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📷 📱

This statue which stands opposite of the Government House was built to commemorate Namık Kemal and was created by the sculptor Nusret Suman. Namık Kemal stands with his right hand on his chest and a book in his left hand. He was born in Tekirdağ and given the title "Poet of the Homeland" for his novels, poetry and plays.



Namık Kemal Statue

Governor's Building 11

Hükümet Street ☐ Weekdays
 📞 +90 282 262 80 84 📍 📷 📱

The government building is used by the Governorship of Tekirdağ. It was built by Thessaloniki Mayor Hüsnü Bey in 1913. A concrete

garden is located to the rear of the building which was erected by Governor Haşım İçsan in 1934. A third floor and garden were added to the aft part of the complex in 1946 by Governor Ferit Nomer.

Atatürk Monument 10

Hükümet Street ☐ Everyday
 📞 +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📷 📱

This sculpture of the Great Leader Atatürk and founder of the Republic of Turkey was created by sculptor Kenan

Ali Yontuç and has the distinction of being the first depiction of the Great Leader in sculpture. He ingeniously mimicked the facial lines of the Atatürk monument by

removing them from a wax form. The sculpture was carved of Marmara Island marble and is located in front of the Government House. Atatürk is depicted in his normal stance in a hat and frock coat with the his signature "Address to the Turkish Youth" inscribed below on a marble base. Today, natural conditions have had begun to destroy outdoor

exhibitions, thus the original statue was

moved to Foyer Hall of the Tekirdağ Cultural Center while an exact replica stands in its place.



Monument of Namık Kemal 12

Hükümet Street ☐ Everyday
☎ +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📞 📺

The building is located next to the Old Town area. The monument was erected by Edirne deputy Mehmet Aykut in 1908 to honor the "Homeland Poet" Namık Kemal. The monument is a square structure and has long columns that narrow from bottom to top.

There's an inscription on the front that has both the old and new Turkish alphabet/ language.

Old Municipal Building 13

Hükümet Street ☐ Weekdays
☎ +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📞 📺

This building was established by the first municipal organization in 1879. The antique working desk of the first municipal Mayor Hasan Jemal Baba is now exhibited in the Municipal Assembly Hall. The Municipal organization was moved to a different building after the 1980 revolution and now houses the Tekirdağ

Municipality Directorate of Press & Public Relations.

Monument to Abide-i Hürriyet 14

Hükümet Street ☐ Everyday
☎ +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📞 📺

The monument is located in the garden of the Old Town Hall and was built by District Manager Omer Bey of Tekirdağ to honor the Declaration of the constitutional monarchy. The

monument is a fountain that symbolizes freedom which rises upon a marble pedestal seated upon a upright column. On the base of the monument, it is inscribed:

"The monument which is memory of the Governor of Tekfurdağı Ömer Ali who is from Adana will perpetuate until forever. 1324 (1906)"

House of Namık Kemal 15

Namık Kemal Street ☐ Weekdays
08.00-12.00 / 13.00-17.00
☎ +90 282 262 60 12 📍 📞 📺

The Namık Kemal house is an example of 19th century Ottoman architecture. The

structure was turned into a museum by through the effort of various volunteer organizations including the Provincial Administration, National Education Foundation of Tekirdağ and the Namık Kemal Association. Included in the restored 3-story house are relevant documents and cultural artifacts from around the region. The exterior of the house is surrounded by a garden and is covered by wood paneling along with the interior.

The ground floor of the house is laid with marble and has portraits of Atatürk and Namık Kemal along with oil paintings of Ferenc Rakoczi II. Located in the hall are large displays containing photographs of Namık Kemal and his family, media and news materials, documents and historic pictures of Tekirdağ.

On the left side of the hall is a chamber that depicts a historic kitchen of Tekirdağ. The culinary culture is summarized by the quality of kitchen supplies and appliances on display.

The cellar of the house was designed to represent the Chamber of Atatürk where he formed the 19th Division of the Army. Various photos and documents related to the 19th Division are on display. The same section also contains photos and documents related to the alphabet revolution as well



Monument of Namık Kemal



Abide-i Hürriyet Monument



Old Municipal Building



Traditional kitchen equipment and accessories in the House of Namik Kemal

as a Piri Reis map of the world and letters sent by Atatürk to the Association of Tekirdağ during his presidency in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The upper floor of the house holds a large living room that opens into a hall containing four rooms that make up the Hall of Namik Kemal which exhibits his life works and personal belongings.

The traditional living rooms of Tekirdağ are modeled after the Vali Şenol Engin Guest House. It is cedar-lined and displays back and

corner cushions, carpets, a Thessaloniki (Selanik) stove,



Typewriter used to compose poems along with documents and archives in Namik Kemal's House.

walnut console and large mirror, regional brides' attire and dress robes, incenser

in traditional design of a Tekirdağ bedroom. Transitioning from the room is a washroom (gusülhane) that is modeled after a traditional Turkish bath.



House of Namik Kemal

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The mosque, bathhouse, religious school and library are the only remaining structures of the Rüstem Paşa Complex

Rüstem Paşa Complex 16

Mimar Sinan Street ☐ Everyday

☎ +90 282 262 91 28 📷 📺 📱

The Complex was commissioned by Grand Vizier Damat Rüstem of Süleyman the Magnificent and designed by Mimar Sinan in 1553. It was restored in 1841 on the order of Sultan Abdülmecit. The complex houses a mosque, caravansary, bazaars, bathhouse, religious school, soup kitchen and library. Today, the complex mosque,

bathhouse, bazaar, religious school and library are still standing.

MOSQUE

The square-shaped mosque has a spacious courtyard. The main gathering area is covered with a dome and is entered by going through the courtyard. The mosque is constructed of evenly cut blocks hewn from Küfeki stone and the central gathering space is surrounded by a double portico that supports the wooden roof resting



Rüstem Paşa Mosque entrance gate



Internal gathering area of the Rüstem Paşa Mosque

← Rüstem Paşa Mosque wall ornamented with calligraphy



This section of the complex was a religious school and now serves as the Rüstem Paşa Bazaar

upon 22 columns. The gathering spaces overflow out to the sides of the main venue. The outer gathering space is covered with a wooden roof supported by cross-vaulted porticos while the inner gathering area before the dome is flanked by two domes on both sides.

The crown door has a maqarnas archway surrounded by a rectangular border. Under the largest maqarnas structure is an epitaph, with a restored epitaph located above the niches on the right side. The transition to a dome is supported by squinches that fill the right angles. Of interest on the dome interior is embossed plaster of flowers and wreaths. The minaret is of a polygonal shape with a single balcony and is located in the northwestern part of the mosque. The mosque is open for worship.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

Located 30 meters away from the mosque on the eastern side, the school was in ruins by 1880 and replaced by the present day wooden school which stands in its place. The structure was

first used as a middle school in the Ottoman period and then a primary school in the Republican period. Today, only the foundation and wall still stand.

LIBRARY

The library is located among the mosque and is of a square floor plan made of hewn stones. The library served for a time as the stove for the soup kitchen.

BATHHOUSE (HAMMAM)

This double bathhouse is adjacent to the eastern wall of the school and had different sections for men and women that were further divided into baths for colder and

warmer temperatures.

COVERED BAZAAR

This structure is located 200 meters to west of the mosque and is a six domed structure on a rectangular floor plan. The domes that rest on octagonal rims have an aesthetic appeal. The covered bazaar stretches in four directions that are covered by an arched roof and each end with a circular arched gateway. The bazaar was built with a mixture of stone and brick facades. The short facades have two windows while the long facades have three windows. In recent years, the historic restored bazaar serves various shops and meat restaurants.



Rüstem Paşa Bazaar is located 200 meters from the Mosque.

Republic Square 17

Hürriyet Neighborhood Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 262 60 12

During the Ottoman and Byzantine periods, Tekirdağ served as the outer gate of Istanbul and was an important point on the strategic Rumeli Way. Important events such as cultural activities, commemorations and awards ceremonies take place in this square.

Statue of Hüseyin the Wrestler 18

Hürriyet Neighborhood

Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 262 60 12
 📷 📹 📱

This statue was dedicated to the wrestler Hüseyin Pehlivan and was erected by the citizens of Tekirdağ. He won the championship 9 years in a row between 1934-1942 winning the title of BaşWrestler a total of 13 times during his career. His achievements set a high bar for any athletes in the years after him.

Yalı (Seaside) Bathhouse 19

Hürriyet Neighborhood Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 262 60 12

The bathhouse is one of the historic buildings in Tekirdağ but who commissioned its building and when is unknown. It was bought in

1944 by the Municipality of Tekirdağ. The bathhouse was built of rubble stone in the typical double bathhouse style with chambers for hot and cold baths. The warm chamber and dressing rooms were located above the main core and were covered with domes resting on rimmed wall supports. The hot section consists of four bath basins and a central stone that serves as a hub. The Historic Seaside Bathhouse (Hammam) is still operating and open to the public.



Statue of Hüseyin Pehlivan the wrestler

The Monument of Atatürk the First Teacher 20

Atatürk Boulevard Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 262 60 12

The framework for the monument to Atatürk was established on the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Turkish

Republic on October 26th 1973. The use of the Arabic alphabet was abolished in 1928 and replaced by the Turkish alphabet in use today in order to raise the level of literacy and promote education. This revolution of writing was realized by Atatürk in 1928 and the title "Master Teacher" was endowed to him. Atatürk's Alphabet Revolution is carried on by this statue that symbolizes its significance. Its mounted on a marble base and presents the infamous image of Atatürk introducing the Alphabet to the people



Monument to the Alphabet Revolution Seaside Fountain 21

İskele Street Everyday
 ☎ +90 282 262 60 12

The fountain was built in 1856 and is located in the green area between İskele Street and Atatürk Boulevard. Its built on a marble base and looks like a tombstone. Its four-sided marble column, has an inscription and is topped by an Ottoman turban.



Seaside Fountain

NEARBY LOCATIONS

Tekirdağ is an important center for tourism with its kilometers of sandy beaches, blue flag beach in Şarköy, geography for nature sports, ancient cities, museums and historical works. You can visit the following nearby places listed below on a route of your choosing.

Süleymanpaşa (Pg. 178)

- Barel Vineyards
- Umrubey Vineyards
- Barbare Vineyards
- Barbaros
- Kumbağ

Şarköy (Pg. 178)

- Uçmakdere
- Hoşköy
- Melen Vineyards
- Hora Feneri
- Gülör Vineyards
- Güzelköy
- Mürefte
- Wine Museums
- Şarköy
- Chateau Kalpak

Malkara (Pg.186)

- Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque
- Hacerzade İbrahim Bey Mosque
- Gazi Ömer Bey Mosque and Tomb

Hayrabolu (Pg. 186)

- Paşa Mosque
- Tomb of Sarban Ahmet
- Hacılar Bridge
- Güzelce Hasan Bey Mosque
- Çarşı Mosque



Marmara Ereğlisi (Pg. 188)

- Ancient City of Perinthos
- Perinthos Open-air Museum
- Chateau Nuzun

Çorlu (Pg. 188)

- Çorlu Castle
- Süleymaniye Mosque
- Monument to the Balkans

Saray (Pg. 191)

- Bay of Kastro



Visiting Süleymanpaşa

It is the only central district of Tekirdağ. It was established after Tekirdağ was given “metropolitan municipality” status in 2012. It attracts attention with its vineyard and beaches.

Barel Vineyard

Karaevli Neighborhood, Süleymanpaşa

☎ +90 543 322 18 04 📍 🗺

Barel Vineyard was established in 1997 at a location in Eski Bağlar (Old Vineyard) where Thracian delicious wines were distributed all around the world by ships in the past.

Umurbey Vineyard

Yazır Neighborhood, Süleymanpaşa

☎ +90 282 229 20 05 📍 🗺

Umurbey Vineyard was established in 1993. Its location where has a great vineyard history that date back to before Common Era attracts attention.

Barbare Vineyard

Yazır Neighborhood, Süleymanpaşa

☎ +90 212 257 07 00 📍 🗺

In the vineyard established on a small hill on the shores of Marmara Sea, world-class grapes are grown with the ideal combination of sun heat and sea's refreshing feature. The vineyard house and restaurant in the vineyard are open to visitors for 12 months.



Popular recreational spot in Kumbağ.

Barbaros

Its located 9 km from Tekirdağ and is the first stop on the Tekirdağ-Şarköy route. Barbaros is striking in natural beauty with its clean air and place as a historic port town. Ancient sources indicate that this city, established on the northern shores of the Marmara Sea, was founded in the 6th century and is thought to be the city of Bizanthe. Livelihood of the region was heavily dependent on fishing and today has many fish restaurants. Its possible to reach the city center by minibus services.

Kumbağ

This small town was founded on the banks of the Marmara where the Ganos Mountains reach the sea. Its located 11 km from Tekirdağ, and 145 km from Istanbul and is one of the first places to come to mind in regards to sea tourism. Small-scale resorts, hotels, restaurants, bar-café, and facilities for socializing around the beach are all available. Also of interest are recreational facilities in the forests on the ridgeline along with ideal conditions for wind-surfing.

Visiting Şarköy

It is the famous district of Tekirdağ with its vineyard and wines. It is one of the districts that stand out with its wine museums, blue-flagged beaches and alternative tourism products.



Meeting of the mountains and Marmara Sea in Uçmakedere bay

Uçmakedere

Its an old Greek village that's 35 km from Tekirdağ. The village stands out for its natural setting for hiking, photography and has a number of areas for paragliding that draws local and foreign visitors. The old houses and low-key beachfront make this a historic village worth a visit.

Nişantepe (Hill of Nişan) has the necessary height

of 625 meters needed for paragliding. There are four jumping off points that end in the landing area of Ayvasıl. There are fantastic views of Marmara Island and Hayırsız Island as well as the international paragliding festival and Hidrellez festivals which take place every year. The summit is reached by a serviceable 6 km dirt road from the landing area. Nişantepe's sufficient altitude over the water makes it an

acceptable place to execute advanced and risky air movements.. If you continue from Uçmakdere, you'll be welcomed by vineyard and the wonderful environs of the Ganos Mountains.

Güzelköy

Güzelköy is located 115 kilometers from Tekirdağ and is a historic village of Şarköy. Its natural beauty and historic buildings are enhanced by its picturesque vineyards, stone houses, oak trees, and cafes around the central square. Güzelköy can be reached by mini-buses from Tekirdağ.



Hoşköy Harbor

Hoşköy

The town is located about 100 km west of Tekirdağ in the province of Şarköy. The town is famous for its fish, wine and olive oil and is one of the region's largest fishing ports. Hoşköy offers breathtaking view of the region's natural beauty which is great for nature lovers, photographers, and is good location for anyone looking for a quiet beach holiday. There are a few bed & breakfasts and hotels but accommodation is limited. The town is served by bus services from the center of Tekirdağ.

Melen Vineyard

Sahil Road No: 6 Hoşköy, Şarköy
☎ +90 282 538 60 05 📍 🚗

It is located in a region called Ganohora, where the viniculture has continued since ancient times. The wines of Ganohora, famous for its monasteries, reached a vast geography from Egypt to Russia.

Hora Lighthouse

The lighthouse is one of the most important symbols of Hoşköy and has been immortalized by many films and TV shows. Built on a hill rising over the seacoast by the French in 1861 on the order of Sultan Abdülmecit. Its built entirely of iron and connected together by iron bolts. The lantern rotates every 20 seconds on a 360 degree axis and signals 4 times every complete turn. The lantern is focused by an arrangement of 96 crystals and mirrors. The lantern was originally powered by gas but replaced by an electric light.

Gülör Vineyard

Eriklice Neighborhood, Şarköy
☎ +90 549 721 62 52 📍 🚗

It is one of the first boutique wine production facilities in Turkey. It was established by Güler Sabancı in 1993 on an area of 20 hectares.



A lovely village house in Güzelköy

Hora Lighthouse



Mürefte

This town is located 97 kilometers from Tekridağ and is one of the oldest settlements in the region. This quaint town is located 13 kilometers from Şarköy and is famous for its white wine, grapes, seaside, fish, prawns and historical ruins. Also of note is that it has the highest production of wine grapes in Turkey and has several wineries and wine museums. Mürefte is known as the capital of wine and also for its blue flag beaches, pristine air and a tranquil setting for



Seaside in Mürefte

a vital port town and only accessible by sea.

wine in this region in museums belonging to wineries. The museum takes us on

Wine Museums



Tea gardens and entertainment venues along the Mürefte coastline

visitors. The day content of the soil of Mürefte's valleys gave rise to its tile industry which played an important role in its local economy. Historically, Mürefte was

The province of Şarköy is the capital of the best quality wine and grapes and appropriately, Mürefte has two wine museums. It's possible to see the historical journey of

a journey of the past by showing manual level presses, hand-driven cluster separation machines, collection baskets, scales, board presses, double layered wooden barrels for crushing the grapes by foot, cork presses, barrels. Wine bottles are an exhibit all their own with bottles produced under the State Monopoly (Tekel) Administration label, bottles from the Roman era, bottles washed ashore and handmade amphoras. The history of the wine trade is reflected on the wall in the form of yellowed photographs of basket-laden donkeys arriving to the wine



Aker Wine Museum

shops, the time before electricity, written records, horses and mules in the vineyards, and oil paintings. Kutman Wine Museum (Kutman Şarap Müzesi) has attracted great interest among local and foreign visitors to the region.

Feyzi Kutman Wine Museum

The Mürefte Kutman Wine Museum is a historic wine-producing building located on the coast that was built in 1888 and opened to the public in 2004. The museum is open to visitors between April and November. Between April and June



Feyzi Kutman Wine Museum

open seven days a week and can be visited for free from 10:00 to 20:00. Visitors if they wish can taste and buy the selection of wines produced.

Street) in the town of Mürefte. The winery of stone masonry was built in 1955 and opened to the public in 2008. Its open 7 days a week from 10:00 to 20:00 and vi-



Wine-making supplies in the Feyzi Kutman Wine Museum.

the museum is closed on Sundays but can be opened upon prior advanced notice or group visits. From June to November, the museum stays

☎ +90 533 744 12 06

Aker Wine Museum

The museum is located on Cumhuriyet Str. (Republic

sites are free of charge. Wine products are available for tasting free of charge and purchasing. Mürefte also has a number of tea gardens

☎ +90 544 428 72 51

Feyzi Kutman Wine Museum







Blue flag beach near Şarköy for those who want to enjoy the sea, sun and sand by the seashore.

Şarköy

Şarköy is located 84 km to the southwest of Tekirdağ. It's a town nestled along the banks of the Sea of Marmara and is famous for its Wine, grapes, cherries and olives. The town has a 60km long coastline and the 12th longest sandy beach in the world. It's a blue flagged sea, and is of great acclaim because of its pristine waters and windsurfing. Mid-July is the best time for windsurfing. Surfing for beginners is recommended in June to to calmer winds. The Spring and Winter months bring long sweeping forested hills as far as the eye can see in Şarköy where different

seasons live. The district hosts many types of accommodation including hotels, motels, camping and marine sites. During the summer months, the population of Şarköy and the surrounding-cities increase 6 or 7 times as a result of the inflow of domestic vistors and expatriates. On certain days of the week, tourist trips are organized from Şarköy to the islands of Avşa and Marmara and other touristic places.

Rural Tourism in Şarköy

Şarköy is a center for fish, shrimp, grapes and wine but is also known for its

delicious olives and olive oil. This is the only area of Tekirdağ where olives grow. According to 2010 figures, Şarköy has 3965 hectares land devoted to olive groves and 2926 hectares of land for vineyards. These areas of olive and grape production are of interest to rural tourism in the region.

Chateau Kalpak

Gelibolu Road 7th km

☎ +90 532 277 11 37 📧

The site is located approximately 7 km from the Şarköy center on the way to Gallipoli. The vineyards, grape varieties, quality of production and the chateau is worth a visit for its architecture and landscape. The vineyards and plant facilities of Bülent Kalpaklıoğlu are testament to his scientific research and personal passion that are reflected in over 20 years of experience. The varieties of

vineyards include Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc and Petit Verdot.

Şarköy Bazaar



← Rural tourism is one of the new favorite activities with visitors along with visiting the Chateau Kalpak and vineyards

Visiting Malkara

The town of Malkara is the largest district of Tekirdağ and one of the oldest settlements of Thrace. The town is located 58 kilometers from central Tekirdağ and is notable for its cultural tourism. There are a lot of fountains and mosques from the Ottoman period in the center of the town. Located 18km from Malkara is the village of Yenidibek which is next to Pişman Korusu, an important recreation area.

Cemetery for soldiers of the Balkan Wars.

At the end of the war in the Balkans, a number of civilians of Malkara were killed by the Bulgarian militia forces. On the 7th of November 1912, civilians emerging from Eid Prayers at Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque were massacred by the Bulgarian militia who brought them to martyrdom. During the massacre, 263 people lost their lives and would be commemorated in a monument arranged and opened from 1957-60.



Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque

Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque

The mosque located in the Camiatik neighborhood. The structure was originally built as a church by the Byzantines and was converted to a mosque in 1365 by Sultan Bayezid. The original date of construction is unknown. The mosque went through a major overhaul in 1889 on the order of Sultan

Abdülhamit. The mosque has a rectangular floor plan with a stacked platform held up by wooden columns and covered with a flat roof made in the Anatolian Seljuk era Great Mosque (Ulu Cami) configuration. The entrance door gradually intertwines with the northern crown door which ends in an rounded arch. The northern façade has "two restored window frames that are of the Baroque era. Under the roofing is a rolling cornice also unique to the Baroque era. The directional niche is located on the right side of the southern wall and to the left of the niche is a window aligned with the one in the northern wall. The minaret, overall structure and Baroque era modifications defy any sort of uniform specifications. It was built with inspiration from the arches of the fountain located across from it. The minaret that's joined to the northwest corner of the mosque was built in the classical Ottoman architectural style. The mosque is open for worship.



Hacerzade İbrahim Bey Mosque

Hacerzade İbrahim Bey Mosque

The mosque is located in the city center on 14 Kasım Street (14th of November Street) and next to the Hüseyin Köşe İlköğretim (Hüseyin Köşe Elementary School). The mosque was built in 1406 by Hacerzade İbrahim Bey. This mosque saw major damage during the Balkan War and various earthquakes and was restored and re-opened for worship on the 15th of October, 1971. The structure is completely built of straight cut stone



Congregational area inside the Gazi Süleyman Paşa Mosque



Gazi Ömer Bey Mosque(on the right) & Tomb (left side)



Tomb of Ömer Bey

and is covered by a single dome. The minaret is in the northwest corner of the building and the section below the balcony is original as the upper part was repaired in 1970. The minaret has an octagonal base covered by basket-handle arches used to give it an ornamental element.

Gazi Ömer Bey Mosque & Tomb

The complex of buildings lies in the Gazibey neighborhood in the north part of the hal binaları(wholesale buildings). The complex was built in 1493-1494 by the Morean Conqueror Turhan Bey's son, Gazi Ömer Bey. The original complex of buildings consisted of a prayer hall, caravansary and shops,

however only the mosque and tomb survive. The whole structure is made of straight cut stone blocks with the whole of the area gathered under a central dome.

The narthex is covered by three domes. The minaret of the structure is located to the west and stands on its original base with the area above the balcony being recently restored. The pulpit is original and along with the mosque is one of the oldest of Rumelian Ottoman mosques to survive and is of significant historical and spiritual value of the area. In the garden of the mosque is the tomb of Gazi Ömer Bey.

Başçeşme (Public Well/ Fountain)

The fountain is located in



Main Fountain (Başçeşme)

Camiatik neighborhood on Başçeşme Str. Its still in use since it was built by Ahmet Paşa in 1546. The rectangular stone cut fountain seen today is largely different than the original due to restorations at one time or another. The fountainhead is situated inside of a pointed arched niche with extensions added to either side of the fountain later on.



Sky Fountain (Gökçeşme)

Camiatik Fountain

This fountain is located in the Camiatik neighborhood and is also known as the fountain of the Old Mosque. It was built by Kethüda Husrev in 1564. The fountain is like Başçeşme in that it's set in a pointed arched niche with extensions on either side placed later on.

Malkara Foundation for Education & Culture Museum

The museum was established by the Malkara Foundation for Education & Culture and opened its doors in November 1992.

Archeological and ethnographic works from the district are exhibited. Its located in the Palace of Culture (Kültür Sarayı) and is open from 09:00 to 17:30.

Visiting Hayrabolu

The city is located 52 km from Tekirdağ. It is also known as the “Windy City” and is one of the oldest settlements in Thrace. It was conquered at 1358 and incorporated into Ottoman territory in 1358. Significant historical artifacts of note in this landlocked city are the Hayrabolu Paşa Mosque, Tomb of Sarban Ahmet, Bazaar Mosque, Hasan Bey Mosque and Haclar Bridge.



Haclar Köprüsü, “Bridge of the Pilgrims” on the way to Tekirdağ

Çelebi Sultan Mehmet Bey Mosque (Paşa Mosque)

This mosque was the only one in the district prior to the conquest of Istanbul. It was ordered built by Çelebi Sultan Mehmet and designed by Hacı İvaz Paşa in 1419. The rectangular mosque of cut rectangular stone and is covered by wooden roofing. The joints between the blocks of the wall were filled in with crushed stone. Repairs at various times have lessened the original character of the mosque. It was last renovated in 2004 and re-opened for worship in 2005.



Tomb of Sarban Ahmet

Tomb of Sarban Ahmet

The tomb was built in 1546 on the order of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent. Hayrabolu was the

birthplace of the court poet Sarban Ahmet. He was given the title “Sarbanbaşı” meaning “Master of Camels” by Süleyman the Magnificent for his participation in the Iraq campaign.

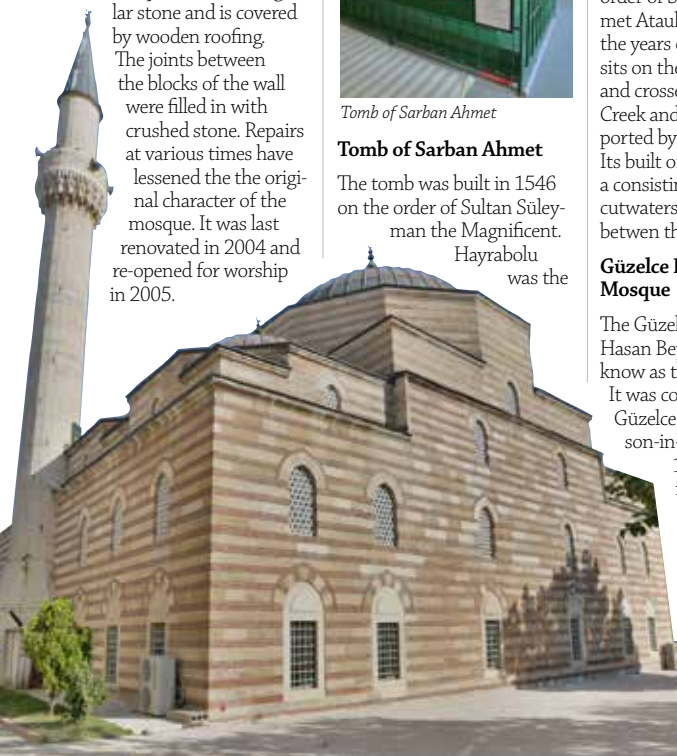
Haclar (Pilgrims) Bridge

This bridge was built on the order of State Governor Ahmet Ataulah Bey between the years of 1859-1862. It sits on the way to Tekirdağ and crosses the Hayrabolu Creek and consists of six round arches. It is built of cut stone with a consisting of triangular cutwaters and flood vents between the arches.

Güzelce Hasan Bey Mosque

The Güzelce (Beautiful) Hasan Bey Mosque is also known as the Great Mosque. It was constructed by Güzelce Hasan Bey, the son-in-law of Bayezid II in 1499. The mosque is constructed of cut stone and brick, has a square floor plan and is quite simple in appearance.

Güzelce Hasan Bey Mosque





The interior of Hasan Bey Mosque is noted for its beautiful ornamentation

The mosque is illuminated by 38 windows of various sizes. Inside is a rectangular courtyard surrounded by pointed arched porches. The courtyard gate is the main gate and is covered by a porch held up by two thin columns that give way to the courtyard. There is also a secondary gate that provides access to the courtyard. The doorway structure to the prayer hall is made up of differentiated colored stones



Çorumlu Mustafa Bey Mosque



Çelebi Sultan Mehmet Bey Mosque

stacked to give it an aesthetic striped appearance. The mosque minaret is joined to the narthex/prayer hall and is situated near the center of the western wall. The minaret has single balcony mounted upon a polygonal body of cut stone and doesn't fit in with the overall appearance of the mosque because of its relatively tall height and more recent renovation.

Çorumlu Mustafa Bey Mosque (Çarşı Cami)

Constructed was started by Mustafa Bey who was a native of Çorum and was complete by Mehmet Hasip Bey. Its also referred to as Mustafa Bey Mosque and

Kethüdazade Çorumlu Mustafa Bey mosque. The mosque is a single-story rectangular structure covered by a wooden roof. The current structure is quite different from the historic original due to significant alterations in the recent past. The round single balcony minaret is situated in a fluted and rounded square base.

The tomb where Çorumlu Mustafa Bey was re-patriated is located in a courtyard which was scaled down due to the road passing in front. The mosque is open for worship.

Visiting Marmara Ereğlisi

Marmara Ereğlisi is located 38 km. from Tekirdağ on the way from Istanbul to Ipsala. This town on the high peninsula is of interest for its historical monuments, lobster and fish, beaches, and deep sea convenient for water sports. The town is at the forefront of natural beauty and marine tourism in the district. It has two natural harbors and three piers. Numerous restaurants and entertainment venues are available along the coastline along with a selection of hotels and camping places for your stay in the area.

The Antique city of Perinthos

The first settlers arrived in what they first called Samoslu in 600 BC. The commerce of Thrace was established after its settlement with this city easily gained importance in all ages by having two natural harbors. In the third century BC, the area was called Herakleia and has hosted the Greeks, Romans and Byzantines who's works are a kind of open-air museum. Some of the works were uncovered during excavations carried out by the Archeological Museums of Istanbul and Tekirdağ.



Columns in the Open-Air Museum at the ancient city of Perinthos

Perinthos Open-Air Museum

The open-air exhibit is located in Şehit Ahmet Oral Street in the municipal park. It saw many civilizations come and go as is seen in the unearthed Stone Works of the Roman-Byzantine period.

Chateau Nuzun

Çeşmeli village, Marmara Ereğlisi
☎ +90 530 871 42 50 📍 🗺

Çeşmeli vineyard were established in 2005 on land structures with slopes of 8%, 11% and 18% at 130 m altitude. Organic methods are applied in the vineyard.

Visiting Çorlu

Çorlu is 37 km from Tekirdağ and is the region's most populous and industrial area. Some of the oldest historical settlements are located in Çorlu. During the Byzantine period, it was so famous for cheese that it was known as "Tribiton" meaning "Cheese Town." Çorlu is one of Turkey's most developed districts where cultural tourism is also important. There are a large number of accomodation options in the district.



The Çorlu Süleyman Mosque built by Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent

Süleymaniye Mosque

The Süleymaniye Mosque is located in the center of Çorlu and is one of the most significant historical sights of the city. It was built on the order of Süleyman the magnificent by the Persian architect Acem Isa in 1521. The mosque is also known as Cami Kebir and was constructed of cut stone. The north portico of the mosque has a three pointed archway, with the other two pointing to the east and west directions. The arched entrance door is niched and shallow. A



Çorlu Süleyman Mosque

thuluth (Islamic inscription) covers an epitaph. The main gathering section of the mosque is covered by a single dome with the other area covered by three domes. Column headings of the classical Ottoman period are used. The mihrab is located in a niche graced by maqarnas. The pulpit is made of marble.



Balkan Monument

The Balkan is located on Omurtak Street opposite of the Orion AVM. Work on the monument by Dr. Tan-kut Öktem began in 2004 and finished in 2007. The first part of the monument consists of four sections that depict: the Balkan War, the Gallipoli Campaign, The War of Independence and Modern Turkey.

The Balkan Monument located on Omurtak Street in Çorlu

Visiting Çerkezköy

Çerkezköy is located 56 km from Tekirdağ and is the second largest industrial center in the area. The district for Circassians was established after the Russian Ottoman war of 1877-1878. Although most of the district is relatively and has been redeveloped in its recent history, its still possible to find areas that have survived from the former period. Çerkezköy is renowned for its cuisine and there are many restaurants where you can sample the local flavors. There are plenty of hotels in the area for accommodation.





Visiting Saray

Saray is located around 77 km from Tekirdağ and is the only district with access to the Black Sea coast. Its built on flat terrain and is located in a large swath of the Ergene River basin. It's highest point is Karatepe in the Yıldız Mountains. The bay of Kastro is the only district of the region of Thrace to have a black pine forest. A combination of activities in and around Kastro can be found including boat rides, hunting, swimming and just sitting back to relax. The sea and natural beauties of the bay of Kastro are noteworthy and can be reached by minibus services from Tekirdağ.



Saray district square and Ayas Paşa Mosque

Ayas Paşa Mosque

It is located in the district center of Saray. It was built in 1531 by Ayas Paşa who was the Grand Vizier during the reign of Süleyman the Magnificent. It is a small structure covered with a dome with squinch following a three-domed narthex. The mosque has changed a lot until today. The only part that could protect the original beauty of the mosque is the door that is opened in a different-shaped arch. Minaret entry was made in the same style in a smaller form.

Kastro (Çamlıköy)

Located as the gateway to the Black Sea of Tekirdağ province is the area of Kastro located 27 km from the

center of Saray. It's where Bahçeköy Creek empties into a small bay of the Black Sea with a 2.5 km long sandy beach. The natural beauty of the Black Sea, Yıldız Mountains, quiet harbor, and place where the blue and green waters embrace make Kastro a wonderful spot for a visit.

Mountain houses situated on the way from Saray to

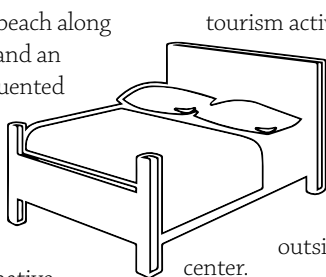
Kastro, the road passing through the Yıldız Mountains and excursion spots along the river are worth seeing. The Black Pine forest of 329 hectares in the Kastro region was declared a National Park in 1968. It's managed by the Forestry Authority and is a place for picnics and has some accommodation and recreation facilities available.



Watersports on the Bahçeköy creek

WHERE TO STAY?

Kilometers of sandy beach along the Sea of Marmara and an established spot frequented by paragliding enthusiasts in Uçmakdere created a number of appealing possibilities for alternative



tourism activities in Tekirdağ.

The city is host to 3, 4 and 5 star hotels as well as a number of boutique hotels, hostels and guesthouses in and outside the provincial

center.



TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to downtown hotels are provided by inner-city bus, minibus and other special vehicle services. Touristic and

central district areas have tours and services available which can be organized from Tekirdağ and Istanbul. Besides tours, buses are available from the city

center bus station to the district center and touristic areas.

RESERVATIONS

The density of seaside towns like Şarköy increases substantially during the summer months. For this reason, accommodation prices will differ significantly in the winter and summer. All hotels in question have an early booking discount. Some hotels accept reservations via telephone and internet and the vast majority of them accept valid credit cards.





Tekirdağ city center at night

ACCOMMODATION IN THE CITY CENTER

Ramada Tekirdağ Hotel

★★★★

Malkara road 3th km

☎ +90 282 229 29 29

🌐 ramadatekirdag.com

🏠129 🛏158 🕒150 🏠750

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Golden Yat Hotel ★★☆☆

Yalı Street, No: 21

☎ +90 282 261 10 54

🌐 goldenyat.com

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Yayoba Hotel ★★☆☆

Malkara road 4th km

☎ +90 282 229 22 22

🌐 hotelyayoba.com

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Hotel Karaevli ★★☆☆

Hükümet Street, No: 116

☎ +90 282 261 80 50

🌐 karaevliotel.com.tr

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Tekirdağ Teacher's House

İskele Street, No: 16

☎ +90 282 261 08 35

☎ +90 282 262 90 71

🌐 tekirdagogretmenevi.com.tr 🚗🚘🚙🚚🚛🚝🚞🚟🚠🚡🚢🚣🚤🚥🚦🚧🚨🚩🚪🚫🚬🚭🚮🚯🚰🚱🚲🚳🚴🚵🚶🚷🚸🚹🚺🚻🚼🚽🚾🚿🛖🛗🛘🛙🛚🛛🛜🛝🛞🛟🛠🛡🛢🛣🛤🛥🛦🛧🛨🛩🛪🛫🛬🛭🛮🛯🛰🛱🛲🛳🛴🛵🛶🛷🛸🛹🛺🛻🛼🛽🛾

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Rodosto Hotel

İskele Street, No: 34

☎ +90 282 263 37 01

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DISTRICT & RURAL ACCOMMODATION

Silverside Hotel ★★☆☆★

Opposite the airport, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 684 27 00

🌐 silverside.com.tr

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Hilton Garden Inn Çorlu

★★★★★

S. Omurtak Str. No: 2, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 684 84 84

🌐 corlu.hgi.com

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Divan Hotel ★★☆☆★

Salih Omurtak Street,

No: 38, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 684 12 00

🌐 divan.com

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Golden Palas Hotel

★★★★★

Atatürk Street, No: 121

Çerkezköy

☎ +90 282 726 47 77

🌐 goldenpalace.com

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Business Hotel (★★★★)

Bülent Ecevit Street,
33th Street, No: 3, Kapaklı

☎ +90 282 717 86 86

🌐 cerzekkoybusinesshotel.com

🏠 76 🚗 152 🍷 150 🍽️ 120

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Hotel Shilla (★★★)

Opposite of Velimeşe station,
1st Street, No: 1, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 674 43 43

🌐 shillaotel.com

🏠 52 🚗 128 🍷 350 🍽️ 200

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Hotel Paşa (★★★★)

Güveniş Street, B-S-H road
No: 80, Çerzekköy

☎ +90 282 725 21 00

🌐 cerzekkoyhotelPaşa.com

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City Hotel (★★★★)

Atatürk Street, No: 97
Çerzekköy

☎ +90 282 726 83 00

🌐 cityhotel.com.tr

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Hotel Sefa 1 (★★★★)

Salih Omurtak Str. İstanbul
side, No: 43, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 654 32 10

🌐 hotelsefa.com

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Gabralı Hotel (★★★★)

Atatürk Street, No: 45
Çerzekköy

☎ +90 282 726 32 70

🌐 gabralihotel.com

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Güneşler Hotel

Atatürk Street, Topçular Street,
No: 3, Çerkezköy

+90 282 726 91 91

guneslerotel.com

69 138 200 200

24 P

Coşkun Hotel

İstiklal Neighborhood, Faruk
Doğan Street, No: 27, Şarköy

+90 282 518 49 00

coskunotel.com

51 102 50

24 P

Beyaz Balina Hotel

17 Kasım Street, Şarköy

+90 282 518 43 24

beyazbalinaotel.com

36 70 170

24 P

Heraklia Hotel

Sahil Street, Marmara Ereğlisi

+90 282 613 44 23

30 80 100

24 P

Özdemir Hotel

Necati Çalışkan Street,

No: 14, Muratlı

+90 282 361 26 27

16 60 24 P

CUISINE OF TEKİRDAĞ

Tekirdağ is a Turkish city rich in cuisine. The secret to this delicious history is many different ethnic groups have lived and passed through Thrace and have cherished and protected their cultural wealth and handed it down from generation to generation. In Tekirdağ, you can find a num-



Ovmaç
Soup

ber of different vegetable and meat dishes but what really puts Tekirdağ on the gastronomic map is the region's trademarked Köfte. Some of the most recognizable flavors of the local area are cheese helva, Hayrabolu sweets, bulama soup, ovmaç soup, fig sweets, akitma and cizleme (two different types of pancake).



The local cuisine and köfte of Tekirdağ are known throughout Turkey

Tekirdağ Köftesi (Meatball)

When Tekirdağ is mentioned, Köfte – a type of Meatball of spiced mincemeat - is probably the first food that comes to mind. The attraction of savoring the flavor and presentation of Tekirdağ's köfte is not only celebrated in Thrace but to taste seekers all over Turkey.

Çiğer Sarma (Stuffed Lamb Liver)

Lamb's liver, lamb caul fat, rice, oil, parsley, salt, pepper mint and water are mixed together. This is a unique dish to the region of Thrace.

Ovmaç Çorbası (Soup)

Oil, tomato paste, flour, salt and mint are mixed together to make a traditional

soup of Tekirdağ.

Peynir Helvası (Cheese Halva)

Chees, semolina and eggs



Stuffed Liver, Çiğer Sarma

are carefully mixed together to make this delightful – and heavy – dessert unique to the region. It can also be topped off with ice cream upon request.

Hayrabolu Tatlısı (Hayrabolu Dessert)

The unique flavor of the traditional “Hayrabolu Dessert” is created by the combination of cream cheese and semolina which is then covered in syrup

Gaziler Halva

This dessert is made using margarine, flour, almonds, milk, sugar and salt.

Damat Paçası

This is made by combining chicken breast, butter, margerin, yogurt, garlic, egg yolks, flour, salt and vinegar which is then put into filo dough and baked.

If you're inclined to eating hot and spicy foods, an enhancing sauce of butter and red pepper flakes can be made by mixing them together over a flame and then pouring the mixture over the pastry.

Kandilli Manti (Pasty)

This manti (a type of ravioli) is made by combining flour,



Cheese Helva with Ice Cream

chicken, rice, liver, onion, pepper, eggs, salt and water which is covered with shredded chicken or drumsticks.

Dilber Dudağı

This is made by combining eggs, margarine, yogurt, oil, baking soda, walnuts, lemon and flour and is then put in the oven and covered with a sweet syrup.

Zerde

This delightful sweet is made with rice, sugar, turmeric, vanilla, currants and is topped off with walnuts.

Lutuka

Eggplants, green peppers, tomatoes, olive oil, vinegar, parsley and garlic are used.

The grilled vegetables give this important vegetable dish of Tekirdağ a wonderful fragrance.

Köbete

Chicken, onion, oil, flour, yogurt, eggs, salt, baking soda, black pepper, tomato paste are all combined in a filo pastry dough.

Bulama

This dessert is made of ingredients derived from grapes and very laborious to make needing special utensils and lots of time. The easiest part is garnishing it with walnuts.

*Hayrabolu
desserts*



WHERE TO EAT?

First class restaurants can be found within the vicinity of the city center and are mostly concentrated around Atatürk Boulevard, Vali Konağı Street, Hükümet Street, Eski İstanbul Street and Degirmenaltı Neighborhood.

You can also expect to



Tekirdağ Meatball

come across a number of restaurants that offer ev yemekleri, “home-cooked foods” which will give you a more authentic culinary experience. The city’s local cuisine and different tastes and styles allow you to find different options for various budget categories.



MEALS AND ORDERINGS

Almost every restaurant has a specialty of one kind or another. The menu given to customers usually shows the most unique and significant meals particular to the restaurant. There are a number of options in the area for restaurants that offer alcohol. The appointment system for reservations usually doesn’t work outside of the upscale restaurants. However, depending on the time of day and the density of people, a place may not be found and a reservation is recommended.

BUSINESS HOURS

Life starts early in the city

and continues late into the evening. The city’s bakeries, cafes, and restaurants start to open at 7 am and usually stay open until 12. Bars, night clubs and night venues remain open until 2 however, a number of them operate 24/7.

EATING IN OTHER LINE DISTRICT

There are many different dining options located within the district and sightseeing routes. The Tekirdağ – Şarköy route in particular has the most opportunity and variety for dining where you can eat fish and meat.

The only exception for this variety is large parts of

Çorlu that are committed to business and industry. In these areas, self service a la carte style cafeteria’s can be found.

PRICES

The overall cost of restaurants in the city are reasonable. Prices in the restaurants and cafes aren’t subject to negotiation unless for a large group. Service fees are not covered and may be added to the bill. Credit cards can be used at nearly every establishment. Appetizers and side dishes served with meat courses such as Kebab are not included in the price. It’s custom in the region for tips to be at the discretion of the customer.

WHERE TO EAT IN THE CITY CENTER?

Özcanlar Restaurant

Hüseyin Pehlivan Str. No: 5

☎ +90 282 261 29 76

🌐 ozcanlarkofte.com

🕒 07.00- 19.30

🍷150 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Etoba Restaurant

Yamanlar Square, Nasretin Hoca Street, No: 47

☎ +90 282 293 35 10

🌐 etoba.com.tr

🕒 09.00-21.00

🍷70/150 🍴🍷🍷🍷

İki Kardeşler Meat

Necif Fazıl Kısakürek Str. Mirador Park Business C.

☎ +90 282 264 24 40

🌐 ikikardesler.com

🕒 09.00-21.00

🍷100/200 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Big Mamma's Tekirdağ

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Blvd. Ali Nallar Business Center

☎ +90 282 264 55 55

🌐 bigmammastekirdag.com

🕒 08.00-02.00

🍷200 🍴🍷🍷🍷



Değirmenaltı Garden Restaurant

Değirmenaltı Neighborhood Narççeği Str. No: 5

☎ +90 282 293 29 41

🌐 bahcerrestaurant.com

🕒 11.00-01.00

🍷350 🍴🍷🍷

Cankardeş Restaurant

Hayrabolu road 5th km

☎ +90 282 226 60 36

☎ +90 532 216 60 12

🌐 cankardesrestaurant.com

🕒 12.00-00.00

🍷80 🍴🍷🍷

Bosphorus Meat

Hürriyet Neighborhood Büşra Street No: 2/1

☎ +90 282 293 44 59

🕒 08.00-01.00

🍷300 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Pikap Restaurant

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Boulevard, No: 12

☎ +90 282 260 33 55

🌐 pikaplounge.com

🕒 08.00-01.00

🍷250 🍴🍷

Alamatra Fish

Fatih Sultan Mehmet Blv. Ali Nallar B.C. No:14

☎ +90 282 263 33 54

🕒 11.00-01.00

🍷170 🍴🍷🍷🍷

Arda Cunda Fish and Appetizer Restaurant

Hürriyet Neighborhood Yapıncak Str. No: 24-1

☎ +90 282 262 42 11

☎ +90 282 264 11 66

🕒 10.30-01.00

🍷140/200 🍴🍷🍷🍷





Yiğiter Mavi Beyaz Fish Restaurant

Çandarlı İbrahimzade Str.

Çınar Street, No:22

☎ +90 542 260 05 54

☎ +90 545 260 05 54

☎ 08.00-00.00 ●140 🍷🍷🍷🍷🍷

Arabul Meat Restaurant

Hayrabolu road, No: 10

☎ +90 282 260 68 86

☎ 10.30-01.00

☎ 200+150 🍷🍷🍷

Valide Sultan (Mother Sultan) Kebab Hall

İhsaniye Str. No: 14

☎ +90 282 263 77 77

☎ 11.00- 22.00

☎ 100 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Meşhur Köfteci Kardeşler (Meatball)

İskele Str. No: 36 Tekirdağ

☎ +90 282 261 65 49

☎ Yazın 7/24 ●200 🍷🍷🍷🍷🍷

Köşk Restaurant

Malkara road 2nd km

☎ +90 282 229 22 69

☎ 10.00-23.00 ●200 🍷🍷🍷🍷🍷

İlhan Restaurant

Atatürk Boulevard, No: 41

☎ +90 282 261 15 07

🌐 ilhanrestaurant.com

☎ 12.00-01.00

☎ 60/60 🍷🍷🍷🍷🍷

Meşhur Köfteci Ali Usta (Meatball)

Atatürk Boulevard, No: 24

☎ +90 282 261 16 21

☎ 08.00-00.00 ●200 🍷🍷🍷🍷🍷

Şar Patisserie

Hükümet Street, No: 83/1

Hüseyin Pehlivan Str.No: 2

☎ +90 282 261 32 54

☎ +90 282 263 03 79

🌐 sarpatisserie.com.tr

☎ 06.00-00.00

☎ 40+20 🍷🍷

Tekirdağ Cheese Halva

Peştemalci Street, No: 11

Near of Çinili Baker

☎ +90 282 263 85 19

☎ 8.00-20.30 ●20 🍷🍷

Meşhur Köfteci Apti Özcan (Meatball)

Kolordu Street, No: 5

☎ +90 282 264 08 44

☎ 06.00-19.00

☎ 50 🍷🍷🍷

Faruk Abi Lahmacun

Değirmenaltı Str. No: 17

☎ +90 282 293 23 77

☎ 10.00-22.00 ●50 🍷🍷🍷

İki Kardeşler Meat Restaurant

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Str.

Mirador Park Business C.

☎ +90 282 264 24 40

☎ +90 282 264 24 43

☎ 08.30-23.00

☎ 100 🍷🍷🍷🍷



**Kehribar Cafe**

*Mimar Sinan Str, Rüstern
Paşa Bazaar, No: 11-1*

☎ +90 282 260 69 70

🕒 07.30-21.00 🍷50 🍷

Piknik Restaurant

İstanbul Str. No: 67/A, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 685 43 35

🌐 piknikpiknik.com

🕒 11.30-23.00 🍷200 🍷🍷

Gönlübol Restaurant

*Öztrak Str. Canbazlar
Street, No: 9, Çerkezköy*

☎ +90 282 726 85 53

🕒 06.00-21.00

🍷200 🍷🍷🍷🍷

EATING IN DISTRICTS AND RURAL AREAS

Ganohora Restaurant

*İğdebağları Neighborhood
road, Şarköy*

☎ +90 282 518 49 74

🕒 08.30-00.00

🍷200/500 🍷🍷🍷🍷

**Saydanlar Kanaat
Restaurant**

*Omurtak Str. Edirne side
No: 302, Çorlu*

☎ +90 282 654 91 91

🌐 saydanlarkanaat.com

🕒 07.00-21.30

🍷80/40 🍷🍷

Shilla Hotel - Restaurant

*Çorlu-Çerkezköy road,
opposite Velimeşe 1st
Street, Çorlu*

☎ +90 282 674 43 43

🕒 07.00-02.00

🍷300 🍷🍷🍷

Sans-Egal Restaurant

Uygurluk Str. No: 23, Çorlu

☎ +90 282 673 66 40

🌐 sans-egal.com.tr

🕒 10.30-24.00

🍷300 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Yalı Restaurant

*Veliköy Nbh. 68. Str. No
15/A, Çerkezköy*

☎ +90 282 747 69 04

🌐 yalirest.com

🕒 11.30-00.00

🍷400 🍷🍷🍷🍷

Onur Restaurant

*Yeni Neighborhood, Poyraz
Street, No:26, Saray*

☎ +90 282 768 36 46

🕒 09.00-02.00

🍷150 🍷🍷🍷



WHAT TO BUY?

Tekirdağ is limited in terms of non-food gift items in comparison to other provinces. If you do want to take something back for family or friends or just for yourself you can choose from Hayrabolu sweets and desserts, cheese,



Handicrafts

halva, and Tekirdağ rakı. For Şarköy you can buy wine as well as olive oil. Uçmakdere has a number of dried plant/herbal products such as thyme, linden, mint and chamomile for tea. Other items up for gifting are rugs, saddlebags, gloves, hand-woven mats and ornamental squash.



Where To Buy?

There are many options for shopping in the city center. There are a number of shops along Hükümet Street as well as the covered bazaar (Bedesten), Tekira AVM and Rüstem Paşa Bazaar. Those in Şarköy can drop by the İnönü Street to check out the decorative gourds and squash.

How To Buy?

All larger stores and supermarkets accept valid credit cards. The price of some – and especially multiple - purchases can be negotiated. The prices in large shopping centers are more or less fixed. Cash



purchase is always welcome, even in huge amounts. If a purchase, you can request an itemized receipt or invoice. Some products are deliverable by courier

SHOPPING IN CITY CENTER

Tekira AVM

Hükümet Street, No: 304
Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 260 11 22
🌐 tekira.com.tr

YSK Center AVM

Değirmenaltı Neighbourhood, Köseilyas road crossroad, Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 293 13 30



Anka AVM

Hükümet Street, Pazar Street, Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 293 13 30

Tekbaş Cheese Halva

Hükümet Street, No: 77 Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 536 692 99 82
🌐 tekbaspeynirhelvasi.com.tr

Japanese Market

Cengiz Topel Square, Bandırmalı Passage, Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 264 03 89

Kerim Souvenir

Hükümet Street, Direkleraltı, No: 75, Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 262 35 11

Aydınlı Souvenir

İhsaniye Str. No: 1A, S.Paşa
☎ +90 282 261 16 29

DRT Design

Hürriyet Nbh. Kar Street 10/21B, Süleymanpaşa
☎ +90 282 260 29 00

SHOPPING IN DISTRICT AREAS

Orion AVM

Salih Omurtak Str. Çorlu
☎ +90 282 673 33 14
🌐 orionavm.com.tr

Trend Arena AVM

Salih Omurtak Str. Çorlu
☎ +90 282 673 81 21
🌐 trendarenaavm.com

Avantaj Outlet Center

Velimeşe OSB, Nbh.

No: 12, Çerkezköy

☎ +90 282 676 43 93

Şarköy Park AVM

Atatürk Str. No: 33, Şarköy
☎ +90 282 518 33 00

Kutman Winery

Mürefte Neighborhood, Yalı Street, No: 67, Şarköy
☎ +90 282 528 85 85
🌐 kutmansaraplari.com

Aker Winery

Mürefte Nbh. Cumhuriyet Street, No: 15, Şarköy
☎ +90 282 528 71 51

Melen Winery

Hoşköy Neighborhood Salih Street, No: 6, Şarköy
☎ +90 282 538 60 05
🌐 melenwinery.com



TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION INFORMATION

Throughout history, Tekirdağ was located on the trading and migration routes and today it serves as a bridge between Europe and Anatolia. There are multiple options for transportation to Tekirdağ. You can reach the city by road, sea and air. Local bus companies provide an important option in districts and touristic towns. Tekirdağ is served by the E-80 (TEM), E-84 and D-100 highways. The district of Çorlu can also be reached by air.



HIGHWAY

Distances from Tekirdağ to the other districts are as follows: Çerkezkoy 61 km, 37 km from Çorlu, Hayrabolu 51 km, Mal-kara 58 km, 39 km from M.Ereğlisi Muratlı 24 km, Saray 81 km, 83 km from Şarköy. Tekirdağ is 120 km to Kırklareli, 140 to Edirne, 132 to İstanbul and 585 to Ankara.

AIRWAY

Çorlu Airport, which is 65 km away from Tekirdağ city center, was opened in 1998. There are reciprocal flights between Ankara and Çorlu by Anadolu Jet every day of the week. Pegasus also has a number of reciprocal flights to Ankara a few days a week. International charter flights from Çorlu Airport, which has international status, are also made.

SEAWAY

The ports of Akport and Asyaport in the district of Süleymanpaşa and the port of Martaş in Marmara Ereğli are the important maritime gates of Tekirdağ as an industrial and commercial center. Tekirdağ has a large number of small ports, piers and fishermen's shelters in its towns located along the coastline.

RAILWAY

Rail services in Turkey are carried out by the TCDD.

Of interest are the 84 kilometers of railway pass through the province on the Edirne-Istanbul line which connects Turkey to the rest of Europe. More information can be found on the TCDD website.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY

Public transport in Tekirdağ is carried out by the Tekirdağ Municipal Special Public Buses (Özel Halk Otobüsleri), minibuses and taxis. Renting a car is one of the major transportation





alternatives. The city center is served by public buses between 06:30 and 23:00. Tekirdağ has a discount card available which will save money if you plan on taking the bus more than once or twice.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE DISTRICTS

Transportation to the districts is provided by road. There are buses and minibuses to districts and neighborhoods from the city center. The buses depart from Tekirdağ bus station located in the Hürriyet neighborhood.

COMMUNICATION

Mail: Postal services in Turkey are run by PTT. From the PTT offices, you can mail letters, cards and

packages. They will be weighed and priced depending on the weight. If you want your mail delivered more quickly, you can choose to use the Express Postal Service (APS). There are alternative cargo companies with domestic and international shipments.

Telephone: There are many points for telephone service in the city center. You can make domestic and international calls with a phone card or a credit card at the phone booths. In addition, you can also receive telephone service from the Telecom offices located in certain points of the city center.

GSM Operators: There are three GSM operators in Turkey: TÜRK TELEKOM, TURKCELL and VODA-

FONE. You may experience network problems in some rural areas. You can purchase a prepaid SIM card and credits depending on your usage. You can contact these companies for detailed information.

Internet: Almost all the hotels provide internet rooms and remote connection services. For internet access, the internet cafes in the city center and districts are important alternatives. Internet cafes charge per hour.

Telephone Codes:

Telephone code of Turkey is +90. Tekirdağ's code is 282. When making domestic calls, 0 is added to the beginning of the code. European side of Istanbul is 212, Anatolian side 216. Ankara 312, Izmir 232 and Antalya 242.

Çorlu Airport

☎ +90 282 682 40 36

Anadolujet

☎ +90 444 2 538

Pegasus Airlines

☎ +90 888 228 1212

Tekirdağ Bus Station

☎ +90 282 264 05 00

İstanbul Seyahat

☎ +90 850 222 59 59

Çanakkale Truva

☎ +90 282 264 16 00

Nişikli Turizm

☎ +90 282 261 19 07

Şarköy Seyahat

☎ +90 282 261 15 77

Tekirdağ Port Authority

☎ +90 282 261 20 25

Akport Port

☎ +90 282 283 46 00

Asyaport Port

☎ +90 282 261 08 00

Martaş Port

☎ +90 282 613 14 22

Notes



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