

The Capital of Peace and Brotherhood



Mudanya City Guide



- MUDANYA**
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HAYRİ
TÜRKYILMAZ
MAYOR OF MUDANYA



MARMARA SEA



THE CAPITAL OF PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD





MUDANYA: A BLUE TOWN

Once upon a time, the Gods gathered at Mount Olympus and resolved on keeping bliss as a secret so that mankind appreciates it... One of Gods wanted to hide bliss at the summit of highest mountain... Another one suggested it to be buried deep down underground, whereas another recommended hiding it at the depths of ocean. In the end, one God argued that mankind has the wit to explore mountains, oceans and underground, but not to know himself: "Let's send the bliss into their heart," he said, "since they will never think of searching their own hearts". Mudanya is a voyage for exploring bliss... This town has articulated the highest feelings in the depth of human heart in search of happiness for centuries...

The journey began back in 670 BC in the then-called Myrleia, founded by colonists of Colophon, coming from Ionia... In the course of time, it was inspired by Apamaia... Then again, the civilizations, in pursuit of happiness, named it Montania, before it became Mudanya... Mudanya, the host of this endless exploration of happiness, is a heritage of civilization under turquoise sky, calling out to its lovers from depths of the sea...

"Blue, for me, is the innocence that protects white. To my knowledge, blue is the color that renders darkness visible. It is entailing and never-ending... I have to tell everything in terms of blue... Raise your head up to sky and tell me what you see, not what you want to! Blue is life itself. This may be the only reason why it is condemned to life, and not to death. Blue is not a color, but a temperament to me."

Centuries ago, Evliya Çelebi describes Mudanya as follows: "The locals are Rums. There are many beautiful Rum women thanks to grace of its waters and climate." In addition to its natural riches, Mudanya is a colorful town with various cultures due to migrations throughout history. The town bears traces of civilizations which left their glorious mark. These buildings and structures, still extant after all those years, constitute the historical and touristic identity of Mudanya today. Historical monuments and buildings in all neighborhoods of Mudanya take the guests through a time tunnel. As the Capital of Peace and Fraternity, Mudanya has hosted people from various religions and cultures throughout history. Even today, the city is a meeting point for cultures.

All cultures live together and in harmony in Mudanya, known for its endless blue, all green olive groves, historical mansions, peaceful north-east, calm and unhurried mood.

Welcome...



**Dear guests,
Welcome to Mudanya,
Capital of Peace and Brotherhood...**



Mudanya is one of the most beautiful cities on earth, thanks to historical, natural and cultural riches incorporating variety of values... Throughout history, Mudanya has hosted countless cultures in the most harmonious and peaceful manner. As for last century, the town left its mark on world history with Armistice of Mudanya signed on 11 October 1922. We are all aware of the importance of Mudanya as a milestone on the way to Treaty of Lausanne. When we took office as officials loyal to Atatürk's principles and traditions of Republic, our motto was "Peace at Home, Peace in the World", as Atatürk said.

Mudanya had to stand out in Turkey and on the globe with peace and fraternity; today, we have attained this objective. Calling Mudanya as the capital of peace and fraternity, we continue to establish this perception with related activities. Since our day one, we started enthusiastic celebrations and commemoration activities for October 11th that impressed entire Turkey. We continue to celebrate not only October 11 but all national holidays in our city of Republic and freedoms in order to convey the message of peace.

Mudanya is not an industrial town and never will be one; we want it become, as well as city of peace, a city of agriculture, tourism, education and culture. Our strategies are set in this way. Moreover, we try to establish this perspective through the project "Constitution of Mudanya" in order to hand it down to upcoming generations. We carry out projects that preserve traces of the past and highlight the identity of Mudanya.

Hereby booklet introduces you the long-lasting history, culture, historical and touristic riches, cultural assets and beauties of our town.

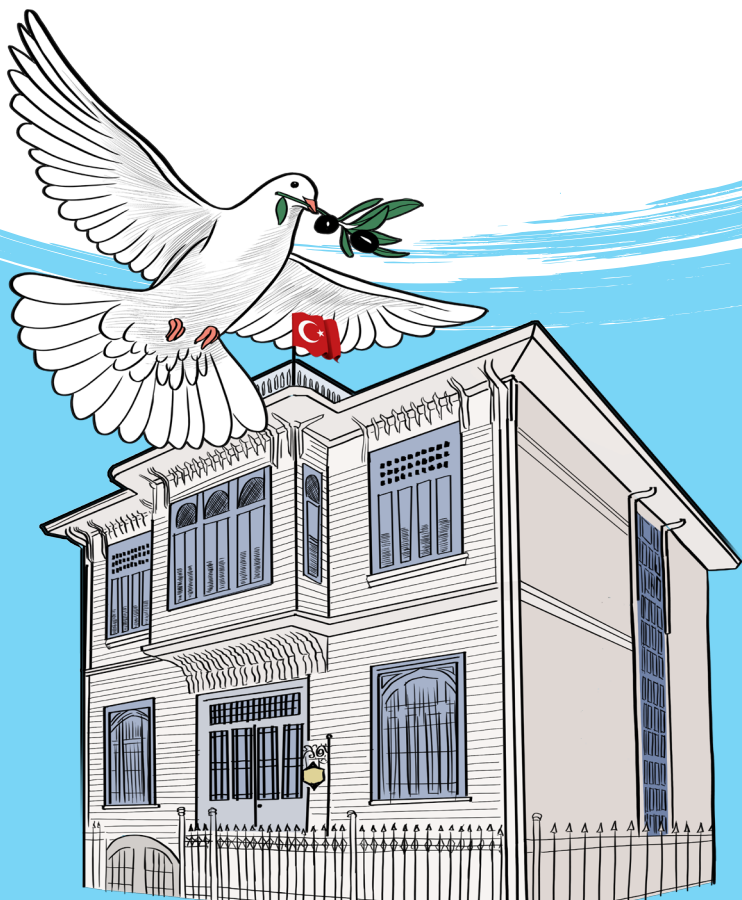
Welcome to Mudanya, the city where Republican values are enjoyed with enthusiasm and winds of peace, love, respect and happiness blow everywhere, in line with the identity of Capital of Peace and Brotherhood.

**All cultures
together in fraternity...**





Municipal History Of Mudanya

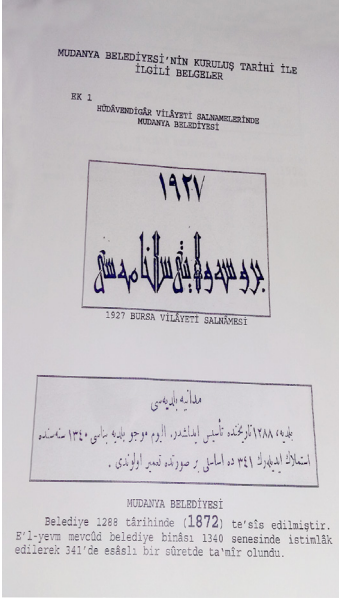




MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF MUDANYA

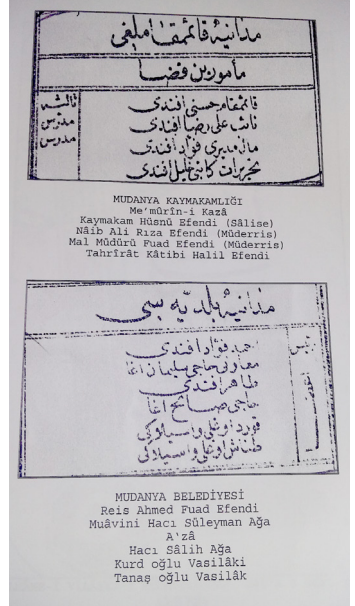
Ottoman provinces became municipalities back in 1864, by means of Regulation on Provinces. Provincial Annals are still the most important records on Turkish Administrative History. In this regard, Bursa Provincial Annals of 1927, the first of its kind in Republican era, indicate that the Municipality of Mudanya was established in 1872 (1288 AH). According to same yearbook, Tirilye Municipality of

Mudanya was founded in 1902. The annals of 1287 AH (1871) mention Municipal Organization in Mudanya, giving the names of mayor and councilmen. The following year, the annals inform the presence of Mayor of Mudanya, as well as city council. These records prove that Mudanya Municipality was established back in 1871, together with City Council.



1288 AH/1871

District Governor: Ahmet Bey
Mayor: Süleyman Bey
Councilmen: Ahmet Ağa, Ahmet Ağa, Hacı Ali Ağa, Ahmet Ağa,
Clerk Mehmet Efendi



1289 AH/1872

District Governor: Ali Muhlis Efendi
Mayor: Ahmet Fuad Efendi
Muavini: Hacı Süleyman Efendi
Councilmen: Tahir Efendi, Hacı Salih Ağa, Kürt oğlu Vasilaki Efendi, Tanas Oğlu Vasilaki Efendi



MUDANYA MUNICIPALITY HISTORY

1290 AH/1873

District Governor: Necat Bey
Mayor: Fuad Bey
Councilmen: Hacı Salih Ağa, Hacı
Dimitri Ağa, Yorgali Ağa, Hacı
Süleyman Ağa, Hacı Salih Efendi,
Dimitraki Efendi, Clerk Hasan
Efendi,
Clerk and Treasurer: Said Efendi

1294 AH/1877

District Governor: Nazif Bey
Mayor: Abdullah Efendi
Councilmen: Mehmet Ağa, Mustafa
Ağa, Vasilaki Ağa, Yuvakim Ağa
Clerk: Emin Efendi

1884

Mayor: Hacı Tahir Ağa

1303 AH/1886

District Governor: Haşmet
Beyefendi
Mayor: Hacı Tahir Ağa
Councilmen: İbrahim Ağa,
Telemakos Ağa, Vasilaki Ağa,
Kostaki Ağa
Clerk and Treasurer: Ahmet Efendi
Gasworks Clerk: Vasilaki Efendi

1888

Mayor: Mustafa Efendi

1297 AH/1890

District Governor: Ahmet Fuad Efendi
Mayor: Fuad Efendi
Councilmen: Mehmet Ağa, Mustafa
Efendi, Dimitraki Efendi, Zafiraki
Efendi, Nikolaki Efendi
Physician: Andonaki Efendi
Clerk: Emin Efendi

1307 AH/1891

District Governor: Hasan Fehmi Efendi
Mayor: Fuad Efendi
Councilmen: Mustafa Efendi,
Lutaki Efendi, İbrahim Ağa,
Dimitraki Efendi, Tanasaki Efendi,
Enes Efendi
Municipal Clerk: Konstantin Efendi
Clerk and Treasurer: Rahmi Efendi
Gasworks Clerk: Dimitraki Efendi

1310 AH/1892

District Governor: Hüseyin Fehmi
Efendi
Mayor: Hacı Halil Efendi
Councilmen: Fuat Efendi, Mehmet
Şefik Bey, Andonaki Efendi,
Tanaşaki Efendi
Local Clerk: Kalemkari Dimitraki
Efendi
Clerk and Treasurer: Rahmi Efendi
Gashouse Official: Dimitraki Efendi

1894

Mayor: Hacı Halil Efendi

1316 AH/1898

District Governor: Hüseyin Nuri Bey
Mayor: Çakır Oğlu Tanaşaki Efendi
Councilmen: Tütüni Zade Hüseyin
Efendi, Kostaki Vudaka Efendi,
Kayabey Zade İbrahim Efendi,
Cemil Bey
Clerk and Treasurer: İbrahim Efendi
Physician: Aristidi Mihalidi Efendi

1320 AH/1902

District Governor: Bedreddin Bey
Mayor: Gaytanu Yorgo Efendi
Councilmen: Hacı Cemil Bey, Tütüni
Zade Hüseyin Efendi, Kayabey
Zade İbrahim Ağa, Lazarakı Efendi,
Ligori Vaodiko Efendi
Municipal Physician: Mehmet Kemal
Efendi
Clerk and Treasurer: İbrahim Efendi
Municipal Foreman: Kaleanti Efendi

ORGANIZATION ACCORDING TO 1324 AH/1906 DATED ANNALS OF HÜDAVENDİGAR PROVINCE:

Mayor: Hüseyin Kami Efendi
Councilmen: Hüseyin Ağa, Stefano
Efendi, Nikolaki Efendi, Lazarakı
Efendi, Andriya Efendi



1325 AH/1907 DATED ANNALS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING LIST

District Governor: Musa Kazım Efendi

Mayor: Hüseyin Kami Bey

Councilmen: Hüseyin Efendi, Stefanos Efendi, Futaki Efendi

Accounting Clerk: Ahmet Muhtar Efendi,

Co-Clerk: Mehmet Mahzuni Efendi

Order Clerk: Eşref Bey

Receiver: İsmail Efendi

1327 AH/1909

District Governor: Fuad Bey

Mayor: Ali Saib Bey

Councilmen: Hafız Galip Efendi, Hafız Mustafa Efendi, İbrahim Vehbi Efendi, Ahmet Nafi Efendi, Sabri Niyazi Efendi

Accounting Official: Eşref Bey

Clerk and Treasurer: Talat Bey

Pier Entrance Official: Abdi Efendi

Receiver: Hasan Efendi

Physician: Ahmet İhsan Bey

Pharmacist: Halit Bey

Midwife: Hatice Fakia Hanım

Deputy Engineer: Feyzi Efendi

Mayors between 1913 and 1925 according to 1927 dated Bursa Provincial Annals

Mehmet Cemil Bey

Galip Bey (Acting)

Nurettin Bey

Emin Şerif Bey (Acting)

Osman Bey

Galip Bey

Osman Bey (2nd Term)

Ahmet Şerif Bey

Cemal Bilge

Hüseyin Kami Bey

Galip Bey (2nd Term)

Saib Bey (Çelikel)

MAYORS OF MUDANYA SINCE 1925

ACCORDING TO MUDANYA

MUNICIPAL RECORDS

Osman Bey	1926-1930
Saip Çelikel (2nd Term)	1930-1934
Adil Kolçak	1934-1935
Saip Çelikel (3rd Term)	1935-1938
Mustafa Hancıoğlu	1938-1940
Saip Çelikel (4th Term)	1940-1943
Dr. Şerafettin Arkan	1943-1944
Hıfzı Akgüç	1944-1950
Dr. Remzi Tulgar	1950-1954
Adnan Hancıoğlu	1954-1960
Mahir Küçüker	1960
Adnan Kantek	
Bayram Turan Çetin	
Mustafa Öner (Appointed)	1960-1963
Ali Nihat Argönül	1963-1968
Adnan Hancıoğlu (2nd Term)	1968-1973
Ali Narin Demirtaş	1973-1980
Hakkı Yerlikaya (Appointed)	1980-1984
Hasan Aktürk	1984-1989
Ali Narin Demirtaş(3rd Term)	1989-1994
Erol Demirhisar	1994-1999
Hasan Aktürk	1999-2004
Erol Demirhisar (2nd Term)	2004-2009
Hasan Aktürk (3rd Term)	2009-2014
Hayri Türkyılmaz	2014- Present...



Mudanya in History





MUDANYA IN ANCIENT TIMES

History of Mudanya dates back to 7th century BC. The first-ever name of the town was Myrleia and it was founded by Colophonians, one of the 12 Ionian city-states. According to scholar Prof. Dr. Bilge Umar, the name “Myrleai” dates back to period before Hellenistic migrations and means “strait/pass of great mother goddess”. According to another study, the name was derived from “Myrlius” a Colophon ruler.

In early 3rd century BC, Myrleia was seized and devastated by Prusias, King of Bithynia and King Philip of Macedon. Philip granted the region to his son-in-law Nisias, who founded a new city instead of Myrleia and named it “Apameia” after Philip’s daughter Apame. Apameia was the first-ever Roman colony in Anatolia during Roman era. Following the defeat of Mithridates of Pontus, the city remained in turmoil for a while, before being transformed into a military base by Roman Emperor Augustus, whereupon it became a Roman colony under the name of “Colonia Julia Concordia Augusta Apameia”. During the Fourth Crusade, Istanbul was invaded in 1204 and Latin Empire was established. Crusaders took control of Marmara coasts and surroundings of Mudanya. Crusader army, which consisted of French, came to Mudanya and around. For some unknown reason, they named the city “Montaneia”. It is argued that the name is derived from Latin “mons” for “mountain”, and signifies highlands, land of mountains. During the same era, the name had several versions, including “Moutagnac”. Apparently, the modern name of the town is derived from this version.



*Coin: Coin minted in Apamea (Mudanya)
during reign of Roman Emperor Elagabalus (218-222 AD)*

BYZANTINE PERIOD

During the divide of Roman Empire in 395, Apameia fell to share of Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. Until its conquest by Ottomans in 1321, it is unknown whether the town remained under Byzantine rule during Arabian and Seljukid eras. Seljuks defeated Byzantine army under command of Kamyrtzos. Upon the beginning of Crusaders, Apameia (Mudanya) gained importance, just as Kios (Gemlik). As Latin Empire was founded in Istanbul during Fourth Crusade, the French Crusader Army left Constantinople on board for Kios and Apameia. Two coastal towns provided Anatolian crusaders with logistic support.



OTTOMAN PERIOD

Mudanya was annexed by Ottoman Empire upon its conquest by Orhan Ghazi in 1321. For a while, the town lost its importance, whereupon Kurşunlu became the port of Bursa Province. Nevertheless, Mudanya recovered in the course of time. Particularly as of 19th century, Mudanya became the exportation port of raw silk in Bursa and surrounding region. This activity brought popularity to the town. In 1873-1874, a railway line was projected in order to ensure railway transport between Mudanya and Bursa; a French company undertook the task. During late Ottoman era, Mudanya came into prominence thanks to world-famous olive and olive oil, and also as a trade port. Apart from town center, settlements including Tirilye, Kumyaka, Dereköy, Burgaz, Güzelyalı and certain villages were home to many Christian Ottoman citizens. In the wake of Great War, British Army wanted to invade Mudanya, with their first attempt on 25 June 1920. Nevertheless, Sergeant Şükrü, a patriot of Turkish War of Independence, prevented this attempt. On July 6th, British navy and air forces opened fire and battered the town once again. In the end, Mudanya was invaded by the British. After a while, the British were replaced by Greeks. The town remained under Greek rule for more than two years, before being liberated by Kocaeli Troops commanded by Halit Pasha on 12 September 1922. Mudanya has an important part in our recent history, due to Armistice of Mudanya signed on 3-11 October 1922.





ARMISTICE OF MUDANYA - 11 OCTOBER 1922

Mudanya is the host of a treaty that ended hot war period, formed the basis for diplomatic proceedings and laid the foundation of Republic of Turkey... Armistice of Mudanya foresaw peace; accordingly, intense effort was displayed in order to ensure peace. The steps taken for peace in Mudanya back then solidify our present slogan for Mudanya as "Capital of Peace and Fraternity". Ernest Hemingway, who describes Mudanya as the coastal town where Westerners came to ask for peace, tells the historical negotiations as follows: "East and West came across in Mudanya, a hot town on the coast of Marmara Sea, with second-class crooked earth roads. Despite the gray, fatal masts of British flagship with Allied Generals onboard to meet Ismet Pasha, the Westerners came to ask for peace, not to demand it or not to dictate their conditions. (23 October 1922, The Toronto Daily Star -Mudanya – Turkey)"

On the night of 1 September 1922, Greek Government found out that the defeat at the front turned into a rout. As the Great Offensive ended with victory, Allies issued a call to Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) for armistice. Negotiations began in Mudanya on 3 October 1922. In the negotiations, TGNA Government, under presidency of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was represented by Ismet Pasha, the Commander of Western Front. Fevzi Pasha and Rafet Pasha were ever-present in Mudanya throughout the process. Britain was represented by General Harington, while General Charpy and General Mombelli were present for France and Italy, respectively. As a direct party to armistice, Greece appointed General Mazarakis and Colonel Sariyanis; nevertheless, Greek delegates did not participate in



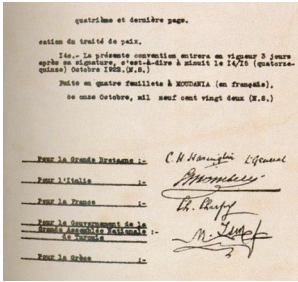
*Turkish flag at the entrance of the building where Armistice of Mudanya was signed
Mudanya - 1922*



MUDANYA IN HISTORY



General Harington
on steamboat on the
way to Mudanya
aboard HMS
Iron Duke



Signatures on the document of Armistice of Mudanya.
Signatures by Mombelli, Charpy, Harington and
Ismet Pasha are clearly visible.



Signing Generals of
Armistice of Mudanya
French General Charpy,
British General Harington,
Turkish General Ismet Pasha,
Italian General Mombelli,
"Generals signing the protocol"

Ayniyi Magazine - 18 October 1922



Representatives of Allies with Ismet Pasha in
Mudanya during Armistice negotiations...

negotiations in person and waited on the board of a British ship off Mudanya. Actually, Turkey fought against Britain. Indeed, the British policy for the region was to establish and improve British rule in East Mediterranean. This is why, through stimulation and incentives, Britain encouraged Greece to invade Anatolia and fight Turks. Negotiations, which began on October 3rd, were frequently interrupted because of issues such as clearing of East Thrace, Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and their return to Turkey. Occasionally rising tension brought along the risk of end of negotiations and Turkish army was preparing for campaign once again, when the parties found reconciliation on 11 October 1922. Armistice of Armistice of Mudanya was signed between Turkey and 3 Allied States at 6 a.m. on October 11. Armistice came into effect three days following signature. Ankara Government achieved its goal and got back Thrace without firing a shot. Meanwhile, TGNA appointed Rafet Pasha for reception of East Thrace and establishment of Turkish sovereignty in the region. The era of battles came to an end in War of Independence; after military victories, TGNA had won a political victory. According to Armistice, Turkey would take entire Thrace and Edirne without war.



Britain, which had not recognized TGNA Government until then, thus accepted the political existence of Turkey. Besides, Ottoman Empire became legally null and void as Bosphorus and Dardanelles were left to TGNA Government. Mudanya witnessed a milestone in the history of Republic of Turkey as the host of armistice negotiations. Proud host of peace, Mudanya commemorates the occasion every year on October 11th.

PHRASES THAT MADE HISTORY...

İsmet İnönü: At the end of war, it was Greeks who were beaten and sought armistice with us; however, it was Allies who fronted and negotiated with us... I was the chairman of conference. General Harington presided over negotiations on behalf of Allies. He was the greatest challenge, since he was apparently the most astute. General Harington often said to me he thought nothing but peace and tried to convince me. Indeed, we were in a state of mind where we believed in no word or act by the British. This is how the conference came to an end.

General Harington on İsmet Pasha:

He was apparently a small man. Besides, he was hard of hearing, though I don't know if this was a lack or advantage. He seemed very stubborn in his relations with us. He was a master of details. He read each line very carefully and reflected for a few minutes before expressing his opinion. He never revealed his excitement.

İsmet İnönü during his visit to Mudanya for 37th anniversary of Armistice in 1959: The most important aspect of Armistice of Mudanya is that a vast land like Thrace, as well as the Straits, was left to us without firing a shot. In last few centuries of our history, this is the only victory without firing a shot.



*Commanders of Armies of Occupation at Mudanya Ferry Port.
British Commander-in-Chief General Harington (sitting on the bollard, on the right) October-1922*



***We impressed
our seal of peace
on world history
in 1922***





Photographer: Aykut Güngör





Natural and Cultural Riches





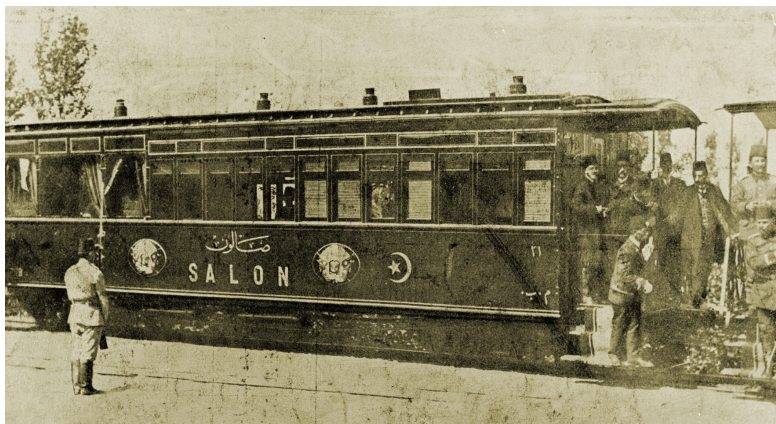
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

ANCIENT CITY OF MYRLEIA (no. 1 on map)

Myrleia is most probably founded by Colophonians from Ionia back in 7th century BC, on the broad and flat hill known today as Hisarlık at 1 km southeast of Mudanya. Today, we come across certain traces of this ancient city. In addition to active urban life between the city walls on the hill, there are occasional settlements northwards, as well as to remains of harbor on the north. The location of ancient city, unearthed during a construction excavation in 2012, is declared a protected archaeological area. Mudanya Municipality aims at introducing its long history to tourism.





FORMER TRAIN STATION OF MUDANYA (no. 2 on map)

A long building with sea view on the shore, Mudanya Train Station was built back in 1849 by the French as customs house. During the second half of 19th century, Ottoman administration began to attach greater importance to railway. Sultan Abdulaziz issued a directive on railroad in 1871. Ottoman project of Asian Railways began from Haydarpaşa, and the network passed through Mudanya, Bursa. A rail line of 42 km was built between Mudanya and Bursa, in order to facilitate exportation of raw silk yarn from Bursa to French city of Lyon. 185,000 Ottoman liras were spent for construction; the line, however, could never be put into service. Actual arrival of rail transport to Mudanya dates to 1892. Reparations on former line began on 8 June 1891, and it was inaugurated on 17 June 1892. After 18 years, silk fabricated in factories in Bursa were carried to Mudanya by rail. The building, once serving as bonded warehouse, became Mudanya Train Station. Mudanya-Bursa Rail Line, which ensured transport between two cities for long years and had an important part in transport of Bursa productions to the world, was closed on 10 July 1953 pursuant to a law enacted by TGNA on the ground of losing money. The glorious station remained functionless upon annihilation of the line and removal of the rails. In late 1980s, the building was restored and transformed into a hotel.





MUSEUM VENUE OF ARMISTICE OF MUDANYA (no. 3 on map)

Armistice of Mudanya, the first-ever concrete political achievement of Government of Turkish Grand National Assembly, was signed in this house. The venue, which hosted rising tensions, nervous debates and eventual victorious negotiations, became a symbol of peace. As you reach at Armistice Square, you come across a white, stupendous building among other beauties of Mudanya... This is a building where a great war was ended and which conceals another memory at every corner... Museum Venue of Armistice of Mudanya was initially owned by Russian Alexander Ganyanof. Then Hayri İpar, “Sugar Tycoon” from Mudanya, purchased and restored the building. The house served as a Museum under Mudanya Municipality between 1937 and 1959. In 1959, it was handed over to General Directorate of Ancient Arts and Museums. As a symbol of peace, the house is venue of armistice at the end of Greco-Turkish War; moreover, it is the first-ever place





where Ankara Government, led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, is recognized as the exclusive representative of Turkish nation. The museum displays features of 19th century architecture. It comprises two floors, two great halls and 13 rooms. Once you are in, you begin to discover history. Office of Ismet Pasha includes, among others, the marble table broken by the fist of Pasha as he yelled “We’ll fight if need be!” when he learnt the conditions of treaty were not accepted. The room, which hosted peace negotiations upon the request of Allied Powers, now hosts wax sculptures of Ismet Pasha, British General Harington, French General Charpy and Italian General Mombelli. Museum Venue of Armistice of Mudanya continues telling us the past. The Museum narrates its guests the struggle for peace and freedom it once witnessed.



**MUSEUM OF TAHİR PASHA MANSION** (no. 4 on map)

Tahir Pasha Mansion in Şükrü Çavuş Neighborhood is one of the most outstanding examples of 18th century Ottoman architecture... Built back in 1724, the mansion was nationalized by Ministry of Culture in 1985. It was restored thanks to support of Ağâh Bursalı. Six floors served as public library for a long while, before being handed over to Municipality of Mudanya in 2012. The mansion now serves as a museum under custody of Mudanya Municipality, and is one of rare buildings from Tulip Period. Inner walls and ceilings are adorned with engraved flowers. The mansion comprises 18 rooms, as well as an exhibition of belongings of Tahir Pasha. The belongings were brought back from France and preserved in Bursa, before they were approved by his grandson Ağâh Bursalı for exposition. Memduh Gökçen, another grandson of Tahir Pasha, enabled use of the building as museum and social/cultural center, whereupon it was put into service for locals of Mudanya on 5 July 2013. 18th century French chandelier in form of duck, handmade clock with beaten silver dial, four armchairs and chairs made of rose and ebony, daily garments of Tahir Pasha, his ceremonial uniforms, sword and yamchi (woolen vest) of Imam Shamil given to Pasha as a gift, objects used by family in recent past, lute of Emin Bey, the owner of mansion in 20th century, made by Russian craftsman Monol, photographs of Mudanya from archive of Cüneyt Pekman, Cretan rooms and Mudanya Band corner are exhibited for guests.





TAHİR AĞA BATHHOUSE (no. 5 on map)

Tahir Ağa Bathhouse, built in Mudanya in 1800s, stands before us in the most glorious manner as a cultural treasure. Constructed in line with double-bathhouse typology, the building serves today, never moving away from its genuine identity.



HASAN BEY CULTURE CENTER (no. 6 on map)

The bathhouse, built by Hasan Bey back in 1652, was restored thanks to contributions of benefactor businessman Agah Bursalı. Locals call the building as “Upper Bathhouse” (“Yukarı Hamam”) or “Old Bathhouse” (“Eski Hamam”) as well. It was built by Hasan Pasha, Brigadier of Egypt in 1653. Its revenues were allocated as income for the nearby mosque and other foundations constructed in the same era. Tomb of Hasan Pasha is located in the yard of mosque. The bathhouse consists of two major spaces with square plan, in addition to supplementary spaces. In the course of time, the building had become unserviceable and was used as storehouse and carpenter’s shop. Eventually, it was appropriately restored and introduced to Mudanya as culture center.





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

GİRİT NEIGHBORHOOD (no. 7 on map)

People, who were detached from their past, feel a deep longing for Anatolia where they once lived. Mudanya is one of these places... It is the obligatory address of many. Mudanya bears traces of migration all around... Mudanya hosts stories of people who sweated in the same plays, who got dirty in the same streets and drank water from the same fountain... Halit Paşa Neighborhood, aka Girit (Crete) Neighborhood, was planned by Italian engineer Piciretu. Today, the neighborhood provides guests with a bunch of memories. This street is the venue of great expectations in the wake of hard farewells. It is a living history... The exquisite planning by Picirute enables a sea view for every single house on the street. Back in the past, non-Muslims lived on the north of Eski Mosque, while Turks settled on its south. Following the Armistice, Anatolian Greeks (Rums) left for Greece, whereupon Turks from Crete settled herein. According to Land Registry Books, total of 1060 Christian Rums and 815 Muslim Turks lived in Ürünlü district. Later on, Rums left for Greece and Cretan Muslim immigrants moved instead. Streets extend on northeast-southwest axis down to shore with marvelous houses. The neighborhood boasts 18th century mansions rare for their leaded windows, plant and geometric ceiling adornments, hand-carvings and wooden textures...



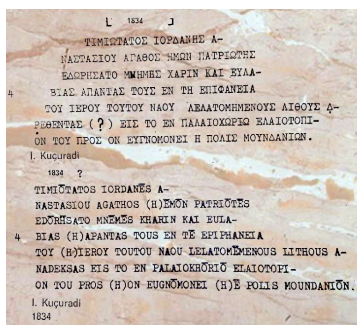


MUDANYA ORTHODOX CHURCH (UĞUR MUMCU CULTURE CENTER)

(no. 8 on map)

This stupendous monument is the most important and greatest church of Orthodox Greeks in Mudanya. Today, it serves as Uğur Mumcu Culture Center. The exact date of construction and name of builder are unknown. The Orthodox Church in downtown Mudanya has a seven-line epitaph dated to 1834 on one of windows on northern façade. The epitaph reads as follows: “In order to be commemorated and due to his piousness, Iordines, son of Anastasiou and our good fellow-citizen,

has donated all sculpted stones on the façades of this holy church from his olive grove in Palaikhorio. Mudanya (Moundanion) expresses gratitude for him.” In the past, the house of one of the priests was known as “Priest’s Home”. The building was restored in 2007 pursuant to its original form and reached our day. The church lost its function as place of worship following the departure of Rums from Mudanya according to exchange agreement. It served as movie theater for a long time, before being repaired by Mudanya Municipality in 1993. Since then, the monument became Uğur Mumcu Culture Centre. Today, the former church hosts social and cultural activities, meetings, conferences, music and theater shows.





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

HALİL AĞA MOSQUE (no. 9 on map)

According to two-line epitaph on the entrance door of Halil Ağa Mosque, this monument in downtown Mudanya was built by Chamberlain Halil Ağa in 1053 AH (1643/44). Locals call it “Old Mosque,” since it is the oldest mosque built in Mudanya. The marble plate on the wall indicates 1500 as the year of construction.

KUMYAKA (SİĞİ) (no. 10 on map)

Kumyaka (Siği) is another site full of history in Mudanya... This historical neighborhood hosts the third-oldest church on the world, as well as intact natural beauty and old Greek houses. Siği is thought to signify “silence” after Patriarch Barthememaus. The name was “Siguino” during Byzantine era. 36.4 hectares in Siği were declared urban archaeological site on 25 July 1990. The district lives on olive cultivation, fishing and tourism. It hosts old Greek houses some of which are restored.



Deep blue sea and green nature adds up to one of the most important cultural heritages on the world. The village enchants guests with alleys from cut-stone and colorful gardens. Beautiful houses stand out with orchards of mandarin, orange and lemon. These trees bloom in July and August, before bearing in September and October. They are proof of fertility of soil in Mudanya.





MUDANYA THE CAPITAL OF PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

THE SHORE WITH RECORD OF PEACE

If you are in Kumyaka, you can see Kumyaka shore that stepped on world stage thanks to project called “Mudanya: Capital of Peace and Fraternity”... Announcing the town as “Town of World Peace” to the entire globe, Mudanya Municipality formed “Peace Forever” symbol on the sea with 460 volunteers within the scope of August 30 Victory Day in 2015. The activity put Mudanya into Guinness Book of World Records.



MUDANYA, HOLDER OF RECORD FOR PEACE

Mudanya Municipality, thanks to contribution of 460 volunteers, formed the greatest ever symbol of peace on August 30, Victory Day, putting itself into Guinness Book of World Records.





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

CHURCH OF ARCHANGELS

HAGIOS TAXIARCHOI CHURCH/TAKSIYARHON CHURCH (no. 11 on map)

Church of Archangels is one the most notable monuments in Mudanya... Located in Kumyaka Neighborhood, it is known as the third-oldest standing church on the world. Built in 780, the church, aka Taksiyarhon, is now 1234 years old. Built by Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogennetus IV between 780 and 797, the Church of Archangels is a private property.

A while ago, it was sold to Elpidophoros Lambriniadis, who is appointed as Metropolitan Bishop of Bursa by Ecumenical Patriarchate in Fener, Istanbul. The church was purchased from a businessman from Istanbul; and its key is entrusted to neighborhood headman. In the past, the Church also served as an asylum, and underwent two restorations in 1448 and 1819. The Church preserved its status until 1922.

Once the present restoration is accomplished, it will be put into service for worshipping and visit as a heritage of mankind.





TİRİLYE (no. 12 on map)



Endless blue of Marmara Sea on one side, olive trees on the other. Tirilye, the pearl of Mudanya, is a witness to history with its cultural riches... Tirilye was founded on two sides of a valley known for its olive. Today, this historical settlement opens up to the world with its cultural properties. Tirilye is 40 km away from Bursa and 11 km from Mudanya. It is a historical settlement founded on two sides of a valley surrounded by olive groves, on the southeast of Marmara Sea... Tirilye brings together all natural beauties in a single destination; its importance, however, exceeds far beyond natural beauty.



Tirilye in Mudanya, Bursa, is a former Greek settlement. It is one of the rare neighborhoods where historical buildings are considerably preserved. Once you arrive in Tirilye, you are greeted by enchanting historical atmosphere. Old Greek houses, churches, mosques, fountains and old plane trees call out to you from the past. The First Ecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325 discusses issues about Bible. There are dissidences between participants. Three dissenter priests, Aya Yani, Aya Yorgi and Aya Sorti are excommunicated by archbishop. The priests come to Tirilye together with their followers, and found monasteries and churches in the town. Legend has it that the name "Tirilye" comes from this "trio" of priests who occasionally secluded at



NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES



Papazini cavern near Mirzaoba Neighborhood. Following the defeat of Greek army in Turkish War of Independence, most Rums who helped Greek army during invasions left for Greece on ships. Pursuant to Treaty of Exchange, the few remaining Rums were exchanged with Turks living in various Greek cities and settlements including Crete, Thessaloniki, Kavala and Drama. Throughout history, Tirilye underwent rule of Mysians, Thracians, Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans. According to ancient records, the district is named "Bryllion", "Trigleia" and "Trilye/Tirilye". In early 1900s, it was renamed as Mahmut Şevket Paşa town; nevertheless, Tirilye stuck as the name of settlement. In 1963, it became Zeytinbağı, before regaining its historical name today. Throughout history, Tirilye has been famous for its wine and olive; besides, it boasts plenty of cultural assets.





*A relief from Yuannes Church,
aka Dünder House*



Century-old mansions, three Rum monasteries, seven churches, three holy springs and Orthodox-Greek Cemetery of Tirilye provide Mudanya with important touristic value. Such abundance of religious monuments in a tiny settlement reveals the importance of Tirilye. İskele Avenue, which hosts about fifteen old plane trees, constitutes the spine of the district, also comprising public spaces such as shops, coffeehouses and parks.



Vaulted Church

*(One of the oldest churches with murals
on the world)*







STONE SCHOOL (TAŞ MEKTEP) (no. 13 on map)



Upon Alphabet Reform, women of Tirilye set out to learn how to read and write at Stone School.



Stone School was built between 1904 and 1909 by Chirisostomos, who was born in Tirilye and returned to Turkey as metropolitan bishop after his education in Greece. Today, it is handed down to future as a notable historical asset. According to rumors, Cypriot Greek Archbishop Makarios also attended this school. The principal Chirisostomos eventually became metropolitan bishop of Izmir. Stone School is a neo-classical structure that reflects the western architecture of the time. Due to diminution of Greek population in Tirilye, it was transformed into an orphanage in 1924.



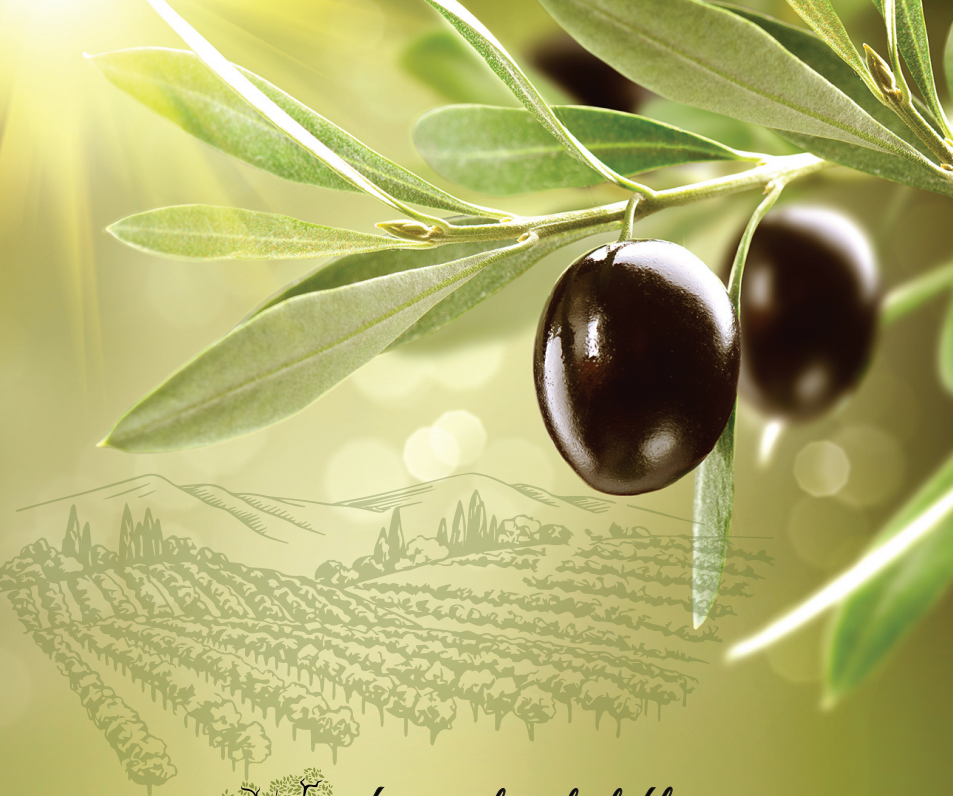
**NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES**

The building served as primary and secondary school until 1986, before being discharged in 1989. Stone School is one of the most important buildings not only in Turkey but all around the globe. Carpentry and forging were among the crafts taught therein. After 1928, the building served as a boarding primary school, before becoming a day school. Back in 1986, school protection association applied to Provincial Directorate of Public Works, whereupon some structural wear and tear was detected on



the roof, walls and floorings. Accordingly, Stone School was evacuated in 1989 in order to prevent safety problems. According to indication "M. MYPIDHS APXITEKTWN 1909" on western façade of the school, built on a land of 965 m², the architect M. Myrides completed the construction in 1909. Following a ceremony on 10 June 2017, Mudanya Municipality started restoration works at Stone School. After being abandoned for 28 years, Stone School is about to return to Bursa with all its glory.





from nature to table,

Olive of Tirilye 





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

HAGIOS STEPHANOS CHURCH (FATİH MOSQUE) (no. 14 on map)

Hagios Stephanos Church in Tirilye serves as a mosque today. The monument is one of the oldest and genuine Byzantine churches in Southern Marmara. It is a rare building that dates back to 610-850. The church, transformed now into mosque, was initially known as Aya Todori. With an inscription "968 AH" (1560) on the door, the church was later converted to Fatih

Mosque. It is also called Kenolakkus Abbey. The building, which has Byzantine capitals at the entrance, has a dome of 19 meters high. The conical dome sat on two-grade drum is the most outstanding part of the building. In 16th century, it was purchased during Ottoman era and turned into a mosque. There are two documents in Ottoman with Arabic alphabet. One is placed on western façade of church, while the other is located on the epitaph under eaves level with the entrance door. A person called Hasan Ibn Ali had built a fountain on the yard wall to the west of mosque. The great earthquake in 1855 damaged the minaret, dome and southern wall; nevertheless, they were eventually repaired. During Greek invasion in July 1920, it was temporarily transformed back into church by local Rums; nevertheless, it was turned into a mosque once again at the behest of King Konstantinos who visited the site in September 1921.

TİRİLYE- SAINT VASIL CHURCH (no. 15 map)

Built in 19th century as a church, the building now serves as a hall for various meetings. The building comprises two floors in addition to ground floor; the eastern façade includes apse together with a door that is reached by semicircular staircase of seven stairs. On the apse, there are three windows: a wider one, another

fillet of cut-stone, and the third with triangular edges. Brick arches are placed near the windows on northern and southern façades. The building was used as dining hall; besides, it was employed for activities such as engagement, wedding, circumcision ceremonies and memorial services thanks to its vast and refreshing interior. After the exchange, the building was used as dining hall for students at Stone School. Eventually, it served as movie theater and wedding-ceremony hall, before being turned into a culture center following the restoration in 2009.



VAULTED CHURCH-TİRİLYE PANAGIA PANTOBASILISSA CHURCH (no. 16 on map)

A significant center during early Christian era, Tirilye hosted many stupendous churches and monasteries, including the Vaulted Church. The church bears utmost importance for Orthodoxy. Its columns were important from Alexandria, Egypt, and the building was completed in late 13th century. According to a manuscript by Dr. J. Covell in 1676, the church is devoted to Panagia Pantobasilissa (Virgin Mary). This monument is unique as the first-ever church with murals on the world. Vaulted Church is also known as Panagia Pantobasilissa Church and Trigleia Abbey. It actually consists of vaults on buttresses. Vaults and dome are placed on four columns; adorned capitals are put on the columns bearing the dome. Locals also call it Little Ayasofya. The dome is high. Lack of any epitaph to indicate the exact date and patron of construction has brought along many different names for the church. The interior is more pompous than exterior thanks to motifs, drawings and adornments. The walls comprise traces of human frescoes, including a soldier with a sword, a spearman with a well-defined face, Archangel Michael with wings and scenes from life of Virgin Mary. The

church was seriously damaged at the earthquake in 1855; the belfry and dome collapsed. Following the Exchange, the church was used as a storehouse under private property. It remained derelict for years, before being recently purchased by Elpidophoros Lambriniadis, who is appointed as Metropolitan Bishop of



Bursa by Fener Greek Patriarchate in Istanbul. Following restoration, the church will regain its former glory and serve as a shrine once again.



NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

TİRİLYE BATHHOUSE – BATHHOUSE WITH YARD (no. 17 on map)

During Ottoman era, Sultan Selim I wanted to enhance Turkish population in the region against the Greeks. Accordingly, Turkish families were brought from Kastamonu, Kütahya and Tokat, and were lodged in Bursa. This bathhouse was constructed for the mentioned incoming families. The building is made of rubble and crushed stone, with brick on eaves. Besides, the bathhouse incorporates a small rectangular pool.

DÜNDAR HOUSE CHURCH (no. 18 on map)

Dündar House, aka Hagios Ioannes Greek Church (Yuannes Church) in Tirilye, became a private property following the departure of Greeks. Built in 19th century, the three-storey western façade is today employed as dwelling. Main entrance displays a vaulted stone gate, as well as stone carving adornments, peculiar to Byzantine architecture. The prayer hall consists of one storey. A Roman tomb stele displays a one-line Latin inscription, with figures of a man, woman and fruit-serving attendant on the sides.



MARINA AND VILLAGERS' BAZAAR (no. 19 on map)

Tirilye shore comprises a tiny walkway and marina. You can have a swim at the beach next to Atatürk Square. There are many seafood restaurants along the shore, as well as small handmade souvenir benches near the port. At Villagers' Bazaar, the villagers sell their handmade olives, pickles, orange and quince jams, chilly sauces etc. The bazaar consists of organic products; olive, olive oil, pickle, gravy and jams are very popular among domestic and foreign tourists. We recommend you to get some Tirilye olive, soap or olive oil.





ΤΕΙΜΟΚΛΕΑΔΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ
ΕΥΝΗΔΕΜΕΝΙΟΥ ΧΑΙΡΕ





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

OLD COFFEEHOUSE WITH PINE (no. 20 on map)

Also known as balcony of Tirilye, the Old Coffeehouse with Pine offers scenery of sea and olive groves under pines and planes. Here, you can meet the famous northeaster of Mudanya and sip timeless Turkish coffee with your friends.



Take the table nearest to the sea and contemplate historical frame mansions and all-green orchards and groves...

OLD OLIVE OIL PLANT (no. 21 on map)

At the time of olive harvest, streets of Tirilye are full of odor of squeezed olive. Identified with its olive famous as far as in USA during Ottoman era, Tirilye boasts a historical olive oil plant that defies years. During Ottoman period, grand viziers asked ambassadors to submit a menu for the banquet for foreign embassies. Tirilye olive was the indispensable item on the menu of every ambassador... According to annals from 1906, "The principal products are olive, cocoon and home textile, particularly woven furnishings. Olive is sent to East Rumelia and Black Sea coasts, as well as near Alexandria."





AYA YANI MONASTERY (no. 22 on map)

Resembling a small fortress, Aya Yani Monastery is still extant on a private land, albeit looking for its past glory... Located 5 km away from Tirilye, you can reach the monastery by an earth road through olive groves and sunflower fields... The church is named after Aya Yani, one in trio of priests after whom Tirilye is named. The building, located one kilometer to the east of ancient port of Kapanca, is known as Orthodox site of pilgrimage. Today, only a small part is extant because of years of degradation and devastation. As the church within Aya Yani Monastery was devastated, it was rebuilt by Hagios Ioannes Theologos in 709. During Byzantine period, it was set to flames at the behest of Emperor Constantine V, and the abbot was taken to the capital. In 755, the church was restored once again, this time by Leon Pelekiti IV. A document prepared by Bursa Archbishop Klemendos in 1652 includes a resolution about the church. According to another record from 1794, the rights of church were under protection. The church partially burned in 1880, before being repaired and put into service. It remained active until 1922, the year Rums left for Greece. Due to neglect, it became derelict and ruinous.



HAGIOS SERGIOS MONASTERY (no. 23 on map)



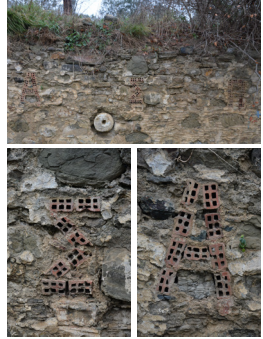
Hagios Sergios Monastery, also known as Medikion Monastery, is located on the road to Eşkel Port in Tirilye. There is a Greek cemetery on the northwest of monastery. Devoted initially to Hagios Sergios, the name was changed and became Medikion Monastery in 11th century. Established in 8th century and used as a farmhouse, the monastery today stands out only with its walls and glorious gates of 200 kg. The

exact construction date is unknown; nevertheless, it must be built between 780 and 810. The abbot Nikita, who passed away in 824, was interred in the monastery. Only small remnants are present today from this monastery near the southern main road, within olive grove next to the town. There are two epitaphs on the gate. According to figured and adorned epitaph, it was built in 1801. However, it is mentioned in a letter by Abbot Mikhael Psellos back in 1054. It burned in a huge fire in 1800; therefore, the epitaph must be informing the year of restoration. According to a document from 1889, "the rectangular building has no roof or columns; it is like an abandoned inn".



TRIGLEIA GREEK CEMETERY (no.24 on map)

It is located on Tirilye exit of main road to old Eşkel port, within walking distance of 15 minutes. Most of the walls have collapsed. The Greek inscription on a brick in the wall reads “txein”. The inscription is thought to signify Trigla. The marble frame of main gate is in place; nevertheless, grave-stones are extinct.



ANCIENT PORT OF KAPANCA (no. 25 on map)

Kapanca is an ancient port in Mudanya, the heavenly town of Bursa, a cradle of civilizations... Kapanca was once called Germenicopolis... This ancient port keeps trade secrets of history and is a unique destination for lovers of nature today... Kapanca is the peaceful port of Mudanya, the town with civilization rising on green vegetation. Kapanca welcomes its guests with all beauties of yesterday. Ancient port covers the area of ruins between Tirilye Neighborhood and Eşkel on the west of Mudanya. In Ancient times, the port was within borders of Bithynia, before being employed by Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans. In Ancient periods, it was used for shipment of local crops and salt by the Genoese. During early years of Republic of Turkey, the port served as a link of transport between Istanbul and Bursa. The crops cultivated on and

around Bursa Plain were shipped to Istanbul and other cities via Kapanca. Keeping tricks of trade deep down blue sea under the blue sky, Kapanca gives today warmest of welcomes to lovers of nature. Archeological researches about the ancient port were carried out back in 1911 by archeologists and scientists such as Jon Sölch, Plinius and Corsten. During Antiquity, there was an ancient caravan route from Kapanca



Port to Nilüfer. Ketendere Stream, on the other side of Kapanca, is another witness of this long history. Small vessels and boats took refuge in this natural harbor at the junction of stream and the sea, in order to avoid waves and violence of the sea in rough weather.



AYDINPINAR CHURCH (no. 26 on map)



A beautiful district in olive groves, Aydınpınar adds up to cultural mosaic of Mudanya with Hagios Apostoloi Church... The church was



reportedly constructed in the time of Bursa Metropolitan Bishop Konstantios between 1846 and 1870, is still standing after two centuries. Aydınpınar was actually a Greek settlement called Misebolu. After 1922, the church was transformed into a mosque and belfry was employed as minaret. This historical monument underwent several reparations in various periods. Eventually, the belfry was demolished and a minaret was erected instead between 1952 and 1956. Upon the construction of a new mosque in 1980, the old building was abandoned. 1901 dated epitaph on the gate indicates the year of reparation. The church is still an important asset for Mudanya. The walls of this church with big rectangular plan are still intact despite all devastation... There is a cross on the stone at top right corner of the gate. Wooden carvings are still wonderful in spite of degradations. Engravings, motifs and original leaded glasses offer a visual feast; while some walls display hand-carved prayers and verses. On the main gate, the Greek marble epitaph written in Latin alphabet stands out with the following words: "Oh Lord! How beloved are your homes."





NATURAL AND CULTURAL RICHES

DEREKÖY CHURCH (no. 27 on map)

Ancient church in Dereköy holds on to the life, defying time in Mudanya. Named after “Potamia,” which means “creek” in Greek, Dereköy (“Creek Village”) hosts this stupendous and timeless church. Remains of Greek Orthodox Church, the most important and still-extant monument in the neighborhood, takes the guests to a long journey within history. Built back in 1857, Dereköy Church stands out with its architecture and characteristics of ritual elements within. The local Rums left for Greece in 1922; nevertheless, it was employed by Muslim Turks coming from Thessaloniki and nearby Drama, Kavala, Yanya, Karacaova, Langaza and Crete as of 1924. Muslim Turks used the building as mosque until 1972. From then on, it was devastated due to natural wear and tear, as well as careless use. The church is now under protection of General Directorate of Foundations. The pulpit was taken to the warehouse of Bursa Museum of Archeology because of degradation. The church stands out with plaster and wooden ornaments; there are embossed cherubim of plaster in circular medallions on the windows on north and south walls of the naos. Reliefs are painted in green, claret red, red and gold bronze; some of the reliefs were removed and devastated by visiting Greek

tourists. According to volume 4 of Foundation Monuments and Ancient Works in Turkey (Türkiye’de Vakıf Abideler ve Eski Eserler) by General Directorate of Foundations, “we hope this iconostasis, unique among Anatolian examples with its technical and artistic value, is preserved as necessary.”





CAVERN OF PRIESTS (PAPAZ İNİ) (no. 28 on map)

According to legend, three priests called Aya Yani, Aya Yorgi and Aya Sotiri attended Council of Nicaea. As they had adversary views, the priests were anathematized and banished. Thereupon, they walk westwards, looking for a place to stay. They finally stop at the site of Tirilye, which they find available for settlement. During their sojourn, three priests occasionally retreat to the cavern near Mirzaoba village, for abstinence and fasting. Cavern of Priests is located above the village in Mirzaoba district, 17 km away from Mudanya downtown. It is a small cavern, used as place of reclusion by old hermits. According to locals, the name Mirzaoba may be related by one Sergeant Mirza. A book on people of Karakeçe in 1848 indicates that there are 40 Yuruk households in the village. In the village,



Ahmedağa Mosque was built in 1812 and collapsed 20 years ago. Nevertheless, its minaret is still extant, standing on village square.

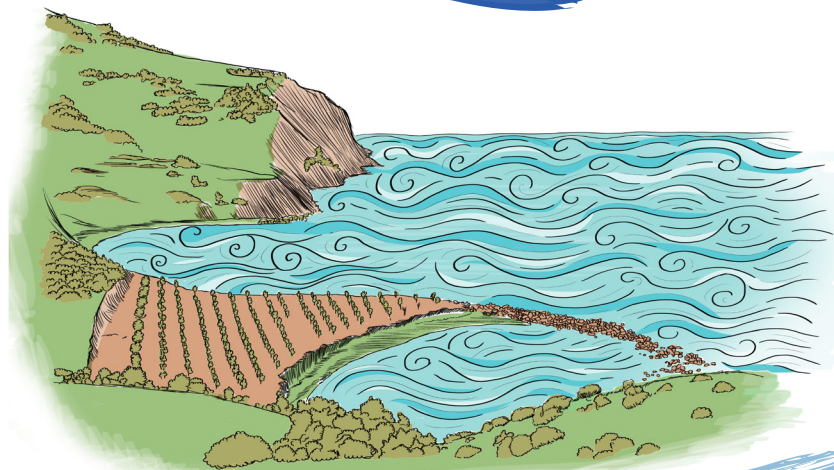
HANÇERLİ DEDE (no. 29 on map)

Hançerli Neighborhood, once known as Bataklığöl, hosts the tomb of its founded Hançerli Ali Dede. Hançerli Ali Dede was son-in-law and a commander of Orhan Ghazi. He was also state treasurer. This is why locals believe there is a great treasure somewhere in the village. Every year, “Hançerli Dede Commemorations” are held in the district on May 10, in the memory of Hançerli Dede.





Mudanya Shores





ALTINTAŞ (no. 1 on map)

Located about 12 km from Mudanya downtown, Altıntaş is located on Mudanya-Gemlik road covered by all-green trees. In recent years, it is famous for tourism, fishing and the nearby camp owned by Red Crescent...



GÜZELYALI (BURGAZ-BERGOS- YENİCE KARYESİ) (no. 2 on map)

Güzelyalı neighborhood was once called Burgaz, derived from Greek word of “Pyrgos” (“citadel”). According to Ottoman cadastral record books, Burgaz was also known as Bergos and Sarıca Bergos. Here are unearthed remains of Roman gymnasium; according to a record from 1895, there was once a theater on the shore. The Greek Church of Saint Taxiarchoi, originally a chapel, was employed as a mosque until 2000, before its demolition. Even though Bursa Annals mention an antique theater on the shore, there are no remains of such building today. A baptismal font is unearthed at a construction in the settlement. There are many restaurants and cafeterias alongside Güzelyalı coast... Burgaz Altinkum Public Beach and Güzelyalı Burgaz Public Beach are favorite destinations for those who want to take a swim at the weekend...





MUDANYA SHORES

ARNAVUTKÖY (no. 3 on map)

Prior to 1922, Arnavutköy was a tiny settlement inhabited by Christian citizens. It was famous for beaches and seafood restaurants. Today, Arnavutköy serves as a marina.



KUMYAKA and TİRİLYE PUBLIC BEACHES (no. 4 on map)

Coastline in Tirilye and Kumyaka neighborhoods welcomes locals, as well as domestic and foreign guests with its unique beauty and comfort.



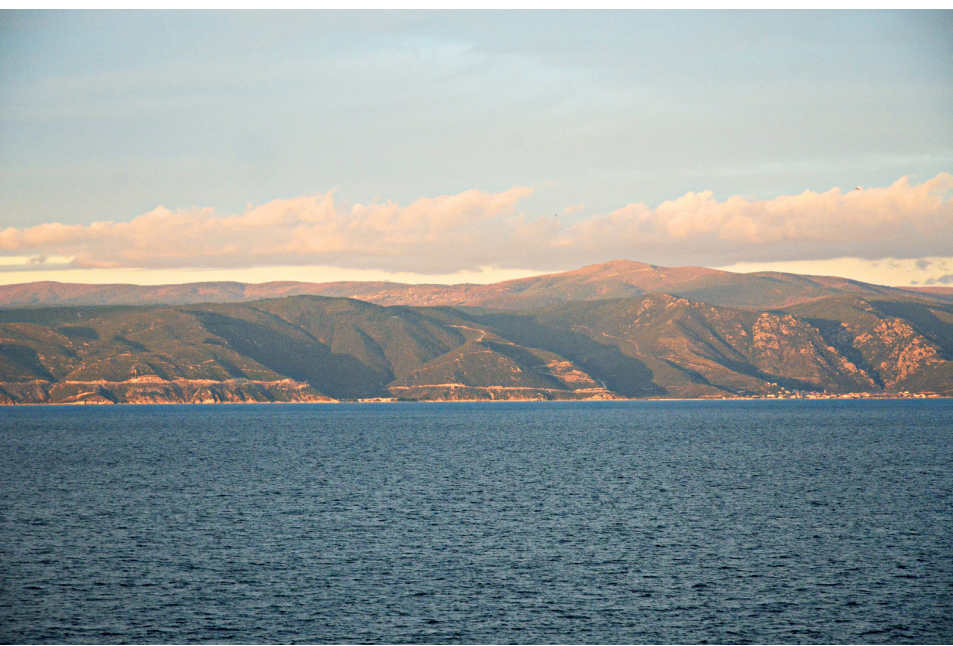


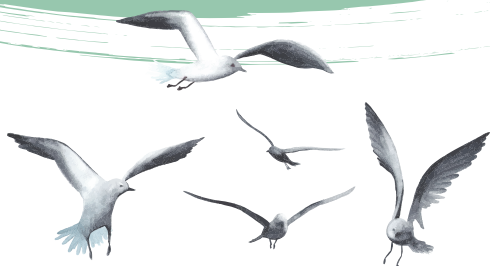
YALIÇİFTLİK (Ketendere) (no. 5 on map)

Located on the cove in face of Imralı Island, Ketendere is a popular destination among locals of Mudanya for daily recreation and camping...

EŞKEL, EĞERCE and AYAZMA SHORES (no. 6 on map)

Eşkel is a beautiful coastal town living on agriculture, olive cultivation, fishing and tourism. Eşkel comprises motels, pensions and huts for accommodation, as well as suitable camping areas. The wonderful strand in Eğerce is a gathering place for locals of Bursa in summer, with its windy weather...





Agricultural Production





AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In the past, the majority of lands in Mudanya consisted of mulberry groves due to high demand for cocoons from Europe in the wake of Industrial Revolution. Today, however, olive cultivation is the principal agricultural activity. The region yields the best table black olive in Turkey. Olive oil is among common products in Mudanya, as well as black fig and black grape. Mudanya Municipality organizes fig festival in villages known for fig cultivation, vintage festivals in Çağrısan and olive festival in Tirilye, in order to introduce local crops to the world and encourage cultivation. Mediterranean climate provides Mudanya with rich vegetation, including various herbs.



MUDANYA THE CAPITAL OF PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

TIRİLYE
Olive FESTIVAL



MUDANYA
Black Fig FESTIVAL



ÇAĞRIŞAN
Vintage FESTIVAL





Cretan Cuisine





CRETAN CUISINE

CRETAN CUISINE

Mudanya bears cultural traces of Greeks who lived in the town for long years. Eventually, Turks from Crete settled in Mudanya through Lausanne Exchange. Upon arrival of Cretan Turks, certain herbs and plants became a part of cuisine culture under Cretan influence. Olive oil is used in almost every dish and salad. Many restaurants on Mudanya shores introduce examples of Cretan cuisine. Mudanya yields the following herbs and plants that are frequently used in cooking, under influence of Cretan cuisine: Mustard, dandelion, fennel, baby's tears, asparagus, gentian, lady's thistle, wild onion, sea milkwort, patience, mallow, field poppy, struphina, sorrel, wild leek, wild purslane, yellow rattle, asteriscus, nettle, mushroom, marjoram, sage, mint, thyme, common basil, artichoke...

Ladurili, artichokes with meat, stuffed artichoke, rice with artichoke, artichoke with peas, zucchini, stew meat, zucchini with cheese, cretan fried zucchini, zucchini with broiler, cheese and garlic, roasted spinach with egg, mixed stuffing with olive oil, fresh broad bean salad, hindiba salad, bread with olive, fried paste with curd cheese, Çullama burek, Kuluraça, Fig jam



Fave



İmambayıldı



Green beans



Fresh cowpea



Stuffed zucchini flowers



Yaprak sarma



Mücver



Papules Salad



Crete pote



Şevketi bostan



Zahter salad



Ebegümeçi



Shrimp ravioli



Turp otu salad



Artichokes



*Marine cornice
salad*



Hodan



Cibes otu



Sea bass simit



Shrimp



Octopus grill



Fishing





FISHING

Mudanya has a coastline of 55 kilometers to Marmara Sea; accordingly, fishing has always been one of the major sources of income. Fish has a unique place in Mudanya as a coastal town. Seafood restaurants along the shore offer any kind of fish. Fish are sold at fishmongers in the town.





Assets of Mudanya





MUDANYA BAND



The history of first civil band in Turkey dates back to years of Exchange during early Republican era. In 1923-1924, as Greeks in Bursa had to leave Turkey due to Exchange, they left behind the musical instruments used in religious ceremonies in the hope of returning. Instruments kept in a cistern in front of a school enabled foundation of the first-ever civil band in Turkey. It was established in 1924 as “Historical Civil Band of Mudanya Municipality”. Instruments were initially granted to “Mudanya Sports Club Band”. Mudanya Sports Club Band, whose name would eventually change, keeps playing the tunes without a break. The band vivifies hundreds of pieces from Turkish Music, in addition to classics such as Izmir March and 10th Anniversary March. Mudanya Municipality Band consists of members from various professions, including retired noncommissioned officers, workers, students, skippers, farmers and tradesmen. The bandmaster Fehmettin Bahçuvancı joined the band at the age of 12 and trains new talents today.



A CHAMPION FROM 2000 YEARS AGO

Tatianos, the first-ever champion athlete from Bursa, is commemorated in Yaylacık neighborhood in Mudanya. The surveys unearthed a marble pedestal with an epitaph in the yard of Yaylacık Coffeeshouse in Mudanya. According to the epitaph, an athlete from Bursa participated in international tournaments in various cities 2000 years ago and represented the city with great success. Epitaph provides information about "Tatianos, son of Metrophanes", the earliest known athlete raised in Bursa.



According to legible sections of the inscription, "Tatianos, son of Metrophanes", who is a citizen of Caesarea, participated in the races in various cities and had great success. The athlete, who probably lived circa 1st to 3rd centuries, was granted honorary citizenship of notable ancient cities such as Ephesus (Efes), Pergamon (Bergama), Kyzikos (Erdek), Nikomedia (Izmit), Tralleis (Aydın) and Neapolis (Yenişehir).

**EARLIEST MONUMENT BY A TURKISH WOMAN SCULPTOR**

Sabiha Bengütaş, the first-ever woman sculptor of Turkey, is still commemorated thanks to her Statue of Armistice of Mudanya. The monument, which shows İnönü as Commander of Western Front, was erected at İskele Square until 1981, before being moved to the site of House of Armistice. The pedestal was made of stones brought from Armutlu. İnönü Memorial in Mudanya is the first-ever monument of its kind sculpted by a woman. Sabiha Bengütaş won the contest for sculpture of İnönü, an organization attempted by Hayri İpar in the memory of Armistice of Mudanya. The artist prepared the model for her sculpture in Ankara, before leaving for Rome and starting the process.





MUASSETS OF MUDANYA

HAYRİ İPAR

İpars, the most important family of Republic, have a rooted history... Their bloodline goes to Mudanya, Bursa of 1860s. Ahmet Rüştü, the first known member of the family, was the director of Ottoman Telegraph Office in Mudanya. As a member of a beloved family, Ahmet Rüştü Bey married Şaziye, daughter of Sûmbûlzade family of merchants. Their son Mehmet Hayri was born in February 1882. In those days, Ahmet Rüştü Bey and his family were tenants at the house where Armistice of Mudanya would eventually be signed. In later years, the building, including all belongings within, was purchased by İpar family and presented to Mudanya Municipality for the purpose of transformation into a museum. Mehmet Hayri Rüştü completed primary and secondary education in Mudanya, before leaving for Istanbul at the behest of his father. He started his business life with a modest capital, but achieved great success thanks to various partnerships. In the course of time, Mehmet Hayri Rüştü became one of the select Turkish businessmen. In those days, there was a huge need for entrepreneurial spirit and ideas. Atatürk relied on these powerful entrepreneurs, including Mehmet Hayri Rüştü, on the way to economic development. Faith of Atatürk in such personalities was concretized when they were appointed for building roads, factories and bridges on behalf of government. In the process, Mehmet Hayri Rüştü began to be dubbed "Atatürk's Builder". In those days, certain members of parliament and merchants made an attempt to establish a sugar mill in Thrace. Hayri Rüştü made history as one of founders of the first Sugar Mill to be established in Alpullu... Upon the Surname Act in 1934, the family chose the surname "İpar" instead of using the first name of father. From then on, Mehmet Hayri Rüştü was known as Mehmet Hayri İpar. İpar never forgot or abandoned Mudanya, where he was born and raised. In 1936, he built Ahmet Rüştü Children's Home in the memory of his father, followed by Şaziye Rüştü Nursing Home in the memory of his mother the next year. Children's Home was eventually turned into secondary school. Nursing Home provided free treatment for patients, before becoming Mudanya State Hospital. Hayri İpar supported Mudanya in every possible manner for long years. Today, his bust is located at the departure gate of former State Hospital in Mudanya.



*in 1930's Emine Tevhide Hanım, Mehmet Hayri Bey and children
(source: Chronicle Magazine)*



GALLANT SERGEANT ŞÜKRÜ AND COMRADES

The gallant Sergeant Şükrü fell a martyr during his lonely defense against the first British Landings on Mudanya; today, his name is commemorated in the town. Sergeant Şükrü was son of Shoemaker Canif Efendi. He was a sergeant in Squadron 5, Battalion 2, Regiment 173 of Division 56 that was brought onboard from Izmir to Mudanya under command of Ali Nadir Pasha on 15 May 1919.

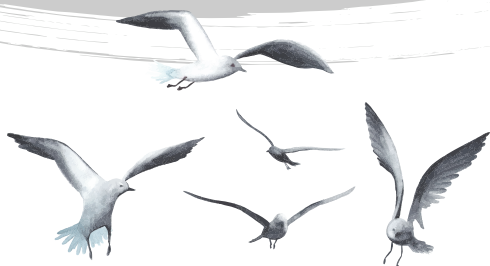
About 7 a.m. in the morning of 25 June 1920, British Navy started a landing on Mudanya, whereupon Sergeant Şükrü decided to resist. He set fire upon British troop advancing towards Kadıçeşmesi. The commanding major of troop was shot to death, while a captain and a noncommissioned officer were injured. Nevertheless, Sergeant Şükrü was also shot in counter fire and fell a martyr. The British, on the other hand, could not run the risk of staying in Mudanya and retreated. This gallant soldier and his comrade Kurd Hasan, who defied attacking British troops without any command, are proudly commemorated by locals of Mudanya even today. Sergeant Şükrü greets us with his monument on İskele Square...

The memorial reads names of following martyrs who died for the homeland: Sergeant Şükrü, Ali son of Tahir, Talat, Osman son of Mestan, Mehmet son of Aziz, Mehmet son of Hasan, Kurd Hasan, Ibrahim son of Kamber, and Mehmet son of Halil.

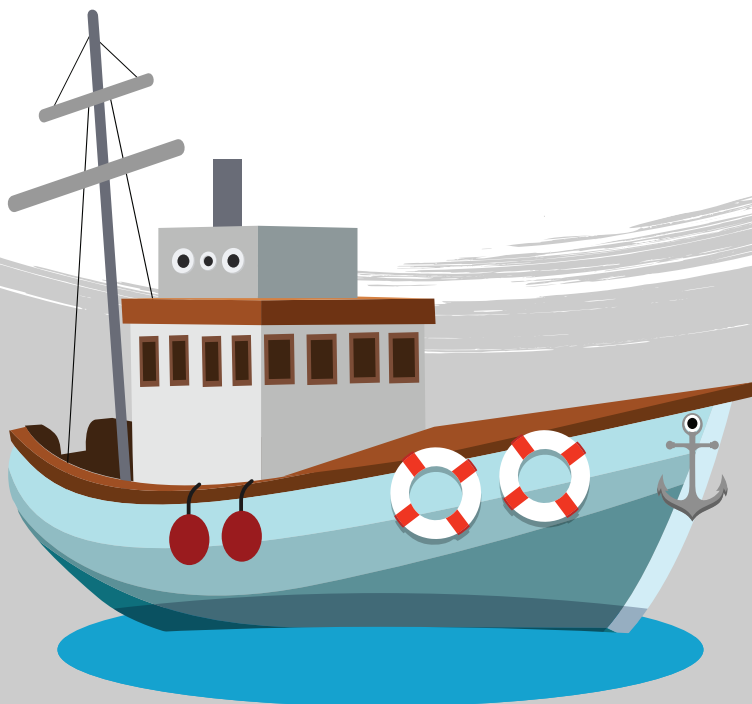




Şükrü Cavuş Monument



How to go to Mudanya





HOW TO GO TO MUDANYA

HOW TO GO TO MUDANYA

From Bursa to Mudanya

Mudanya, Esentepe Kavşağı, with Organize Sanayi minibuses

1/M Mudanya, Emek Station
 2/GM Mudanya, Güzelyalı
 2/M Mudanya, Mudanya State Hospital
 104 Mudanya Ferry Port, Güzelyalı, Kurşunlu, Gemlik
 2/U Mudanya Ferry Port, Uludağ University
 F/1 Mudanya Ferry Port, Bursa Terminal
 F/3 Mudanya Ferry Port, Çekirge, Heykel, Teleferik
 Via coach routes,

From Istanbul to Mudanya

From Istanbul (Eminönü) via BUDO,
 By İDO from Istanbul (Beşiktaş, Kadıköy and Yenikapı) to Güzelyalı and then
 on 2/GM coaches and Mudanya minibuses.

EMERGENCY & GOVERNMENT AGENCY PHONEBOOK

Search & Rescue Association	911-0224 544 49 46
District Governor Office	0224 544 10 01
Garrison Command	0224 544 15 80 - 0224 554 41 11
Mudanya Mayor's Office	0224 444 8 922
Chief Public Prosecutor's Office	0224 544 50 50
District Gendarmerie Command	0224 544 15 78
District Police Department	0224 544 19 13
Land Registry Office	0224 544 11 96
Electricity Distribution Office	0224 554 30 00
Mufti's Office	0224 544 12 10
Port Authority	0224 544 11 26
Dir. Gen. of Youth Services & Sport	0224 544 16 64
Civil Registry	0224 544 05 70
Revenue Department	0224 544 13 35
Tax Office	0224 544 23 64
Directorate of National Education	0224 544 65 80
Directorate of Health	0224 545 01 16
Social Security Institution	0224 544 85 90
Directorate of PTT	0244 544 16 00
Türk Telekom Office	0224 544 30 07
Mudanya State Hospital	0224 544 10 91
Fire Station	0224 544 10 10
Forestry Office	0224 544 10 60
Mudanya BUSKİ (Water & Sewage Administration of Bursa)	0224 544 13 19



MUNICIPAL PHONEBOOK

Exchange (Central)	444 8 922
Public Desk	0224 544 08 88
Cemetery Office	0224 544 54 44
Arnavutköy Port	0224 544 16 15
Tahir Pasha Mansion	0224 544 13 46 - 47
Uğur Mumcu Culture Center	0224 544 09 48
Veterinary Services	0224 544 00 52
Registry Office	0224 544 16 90
Güzelyalı Additional Service Building	0224 544 60 77
Search & Rescue Unit	0224 554 51 01
Income Monitoring Unit	0224 544 05 00
Zeytin Dalı (Aid Organization)	0224 544 16 20

DIRECTORATES PHONEBOOK

Directorate of Financial Services	444 8 922-209
Directorate of Support Services	444 8 922-309
Directorate of Cultural & Social Affairs	444 8 922-534
Directorate of Businesses & Enterprises	444 8 922-229
Directorate of HR & Training	444 8 922-299
Directorate of R & D	444 8 922-590
Directorate of Information Processing	444 8 922-114
Directorate of Registry	444 8 922-205
Directorate of Zoning & Urban Planning	444 8 922-302
Directorate of Archives	444 8 922-317
Legal Services	444 8 922-524
Directorate of Municipal Police	0224 544 16 51
Directorate of Transport Services	0224 544 16 02
Directorate of Civil Works	0224 554 96 96
Directorate of Cleaning Services	0224 544 37 00

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**MUDANYA
BELEDİYESİ**



Mudanya Municipality Culture is the service.



MudanyaBelediyesi



MudanyaBel