

SARAY

INTRODUCTION

Saray is one of the district of Tekirdag and within the boundaries of Çerkezköy Chamber of Commerce and Industry. We have 377 members operating in Saray.

Due to its proximity to industrialized cities such as Çorlu and Çerkezköy, it has not developed much due to the proximity of these two districts and the distance to major cities. The district is public market days on Wednesdays. In Saray you can find fruit and wine varieties from various regions of Thrace and various vegetables brought from Bulgaria.



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HISTORY

Before the Ottoman Empire; It is understood from the historical remains of Güneşkaya (Güneşli) that the Saray is an old settlement center. The Chalcolithic Age (5000-3000 BC) was found in Güneşkaya and Güngörmez caves. If excavations are carried out in these caverns, it is possible that the finds belonging to the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) era are found. It can be said that Saray is one of the oldest settlements in the province of Tekirdag.

The history of the Saray is an integral part of Thracian history. When we look at the history of Thrace, it is known that the Thracian people lived as the first people settled in the region. Thracians, Indian - are a people of European descent. B.C. Between 4000 and 2000, the Thracians from Anatolia brought stone and metal cultures to Thrace. Tracks are seen as a collection of primitive tribes in the first period, once fused together to create stronger communities they bring about their own culture. Greeks wanted to establish sovereignty in the Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea, as well as to the shores, and the "Dormitory" concept was formed in Traklia, which resulted in violent clashes with the Greek colonies.

B.C. In 525, Keykusus (Kambiz), son of Keyhusrev from the Persian rulers, sent his army to Trakya under the command of Bakak Soyhan. Bakak Soyhan settled in Bahcekoy near the Saray with his army. Sunolar near the village has built a town named. According to legend, he built a palace on the outskirts of Strandzha for his son Mirza DEMIRHAN. It is believed that the name of the prosecutor also comes from this palace.

B.C. In 514-513, following the Scythian expedition of Persian King Darius, Thracia entered Persian rule. This domination is in BC. In 478-477, Attica-Delos, which Athens set up against Persian danger, continued until the Persians of the sea union were cleared from Thrace. B.C. In 342, King of Macedonia II. Philip linked Trakya to his land and bounded the kingdom of Odryus to himself, and after the death of Alexander Thracia entered the dominion of Lysimakhos. A.D. The developments that started with the sending of a governor to the Thracian emperor Tiberius in 19th century, A.D. In 46 BC Emperor Claudius founded the Roman province of Trakia, and Trakia remained Roman dominant for many years.

It is thought that the present settlement unit of the Saray District was founded during the Byzantine period. The district was a small settlement unit during the Byzantine period.

During The Ottoman Empire Period: Saray, after a long period of Byzantine rule, joined the Ottoman lands in 1362. During the Ottoman period, it became important because of its location on the road connecting the two capitals, Edirne, to the Istanbul, following the southern skirts of the Istrunas.

The Crimean Khans from the line of Genghis Khan lived exile in this region, particularly around the Saray, in the 18th century. The Crimean Khans who passed away in the province while they were in the limelight and who were moored in the court of Saray Ayazpaşa Mosque are:

II. Devlet Giray Han (D. 1725), II. Fetih Giray Han (D. 1746), İslam Giray Sultan (D. 1742), Arslan Giray Han (D. 1767), III. Selim Giray Han (D. 1785), IV. Devlet Giray Han (D. 1780) ve Şahbaz Giray Han (D. 1792)

Saray, from the Fatih period until the end of the 19th Century Edirne region of Sanjak Kırkkilis (Kırklareli) has been managed as a township depending on the Vize district, has been the center of an district depends on the starboard Kırkkilis in 1916.

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During the national struggle, the Greek invaded with the whole region. This occupation, which started in 1920, ended in the ending October 30, 1922, when the Mudanya Armistice and the Palace were delivered to the Italians on 15 October 1922.

Republican Period: Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk honored our district during the Thrace Maneuvers on 18 August 1937. In memory of the visit, a monument was built in 1981. Saray, which was connected to Tekirdağ in the Republican period, has become an exceptional region of our beautiful place, which has both found peace and tranquility in this period as well as receiving internal migration through developmental movements.



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CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES

Saray is an old settlement center and the importance of the county has increased as it is located on the old Edirne-Istanbul road. Saray is in the presence of historical and cultural values in the town attract attention.

Saray town is on the hiking route used by Kanuni Sultan Süleyman during the 1st Vienna Expedition. This route was rediscovered today and opened to the use of those who love nature, culture and history under the name of "Road of the Sultans". Road of the Sultans markings were made by Sedat Çakır, who rediscovered the way to Sultans within and around the Saray. Sultans Way is a road of 2133 km from Vienna-Simmering to Istanbul Suleymaniye Mosque and Topkapi Palace. Also some of the historic and tourist places in the city are:

Güneşkaya: It is 2 km west of the Saray district. This area is an old settlement and there are caves and historical remains. This is the oldest settlement center of our county. The surveys conducted in 5000- 3000 BC were found on chalcolithic finds.



Güngörmez Caves: On the third km of Güngörmez highway, they are located on the steep slopes of the Galata road passing through the south of the palace and were found in 5000 to 3000 chalcolithic epochs.



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Byzantine Waterways: Arriving from the Vize, the Ergene river is fed from the water sources and the arched water bridges are built in the valleys and the ancient waterways going up to Istanbul pass around the Saray.

Ayas Pasha Mosque: It was built in 1539 by the Grand Vizier Ayas Mehmet Pasha (1536-1539) It was made of cut stone. There is a minaret with a single balustrade and cylindrical body. The structure consists of a single domed main hall and the last community hall.



Ayas Pasha Bath: It is the bathhouse of the mausoleum built by Ayas Mehmet Pasha. It is next to the Ayas Pasha Mosque. The mosque and hamam are the only Ottoman period architectural monuments in the city.

Bahçeköy Mosque: In 1905, a Christian architect named Loka ALOKA was built by the people of the village and it was repaired more than once. Not the original altar and pulpit, the congregation has a capacity of 200 people.



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Kurtdere Mosque: In 1893, during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamit, when the mosque was not used and the time was idle with its effects, Restoration works were initiated in 2013 by registering the result of the initiative of the governor Hüseyin ÖNER as "Monument Works".



Arch Bridge: Another historical value of the district is the historical arch bridge between Edirköy and Karabürçek. In order for the bridge to be kept alive and transferred to future generations, Relief and Restoration project tenders were made in 2013 after the initiatives of governer Hüseyin ÖNER.



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TUORISM

Saray, a county worth visiting for tourism, is Tekirdağ's only gateway to the Black Sea. In addition, some of the Strandja Mountains are within the boundaries of this district.

Çamlıkoy-Kastro: Formerly Kastro, this small bay is now called Thrace Çamlıköy Bahçeköy streams with 2.5 km into the Black Sea beach, the palace is a rare beautiful coastline. Çamlıkoy, which embraces the forests of Star Mountains and the beauties of the Black Sea and embraces the green and the blue, is one of the rare tourism centers in our country. The road route from Saray to Çamlıkoy passes through the Star Mountains (forests). The mountain houses on the route and the promenade locations along the river are worth seeing. In Thrace, when the only black pine forest was found in the Saray-Kastro region, the 329-hectare larch forest was separated as the Nature Preservation Area (National Park) on 18 April 1988.

Organized by the Forest Service as a picnic and recreation area, this area has some service facilities and accommodation. Same place to relax, to make possible to enter the sea and boat rides. This natural beach is 27 km from the town.



Laladere: Laladere is one of the most popular places for barbecues and picnickers. It is 15 km from the town and is beautiful every season.



Sultanbahçedere Barrage: The barrage, which is about 20 km from the town, is the favorite resting area of all seasons with its beautiful water resources and natural beauty.



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ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

There are 25 industrial facilities in the district. 14 of them are textiles, 4 are water producers, 2 are dairy products, 2 are construction and insulation materials, 1 is electrical components and 1 is flour mill. The regular monthly income generated by the plants stimulated social and commercial life and increased the share of commercial income in the district economy. Also, most of the workers working in the factories established in Çerkezköy and Çorlu come from the Center of Saray and its neighborhoods.

The people of the district generally deal with agriculture and animal husbandry. The vast majority of the population is engaged in animal husbandry and farming, while the other part works in factories. Main crops grown in the soil used as agriculture and pasture area; Wheat, corn and sunflower. In addition, there is vegetable growing in the neighborhoods and local people perform their own sales in the markets established both in Saray and surrounding districts.

Livestock is also concentrated in the district. The district where both cattle and sheep are raised is also the district where the most buffalo breeding is done in the province of Tekirdag. The mushrooms provided by the fertile Istrian Forests are among the important livelihoods for the local people especially in spring periods. More than 10 varieties of mushrooms are being exported to more than 30 countries, mainly European countries.

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POPULATION

The first census was conducted in 1927 in our district. When compared to the population census made in 2008 and the 2000 census, annual population growth rate is 3.6%, annual population growth rate is 1.02% in recent years (post 2008) and annual population growth is decreasing by 2016. According to the population census of 2016; the population of the county is 48,834. 25,846 of them live in the central districts and 22,988 in the neighborhoods.

GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE

Saray is a region in Thrace at the intersection of Istanbul, Kırklareli and Tekirdag. Saray is 82 km away from Tekirdag. The district center is located on a flat land and is on the old Istanbul Kırklareli highway. At the same time, Saray is the only district of Tekirdag that has coasted to the Black Sea. The surface area is 612 km². The altitude of the public is 142 meters. Vize District of Blacksea and Kırklareli in the north, Lüleburgaz District of Çorlu and Kırklareli in the north, Çatalca District of Istanbul Province in the east and Çorlu and Çerkezköy Districts of Tekirdağ in the south. Saray is at 41 ° 28 'latitude and 27 ° 44' longitude. It is 81 km from Çorlu-Çerkezköy districts and 78 km from Muratlı district-Vakıflar junction.

The three important springs of the Ergene River come from the Saray. The most important of these is the Ergene River, which is born from the Ergene Corus memorabilia on the border of Kavacık Village, which is the intersection of the Tekirdağ-Kırklareli border. The other two streams are Vize water and Galata. While the Vize water mixes with the Ergene River outside the district, Galata River passes through the east of the Saray district and reaches the Ergene river in Çerkezköy district.

Saray district center is an interesting point from a geographical of view. A large part of the district lands established on a flat area is located in the Ergene Basin. The part from the town center to the Black Sea is mountainous and forested. The land stretches to the north (Strandja) mountains in the north. The highest point of the province is Karatepe, which is 480 m above the Star Mountains. The part extending to the south and west from the center of the district is covered with flat agricultural land. This is more evident in the satellite picture. While 329 km² of the lands owned by the county constitute agricultural areas, forests and shrubbery areas are 256 km². Star Mountain (Strandja) is forested. In these forests are broad-leaved trees, oak and larch dominant. "Bahçeköy" is one of the important forest enterprises of the region.

The continental climate is dominant mainly in the county and its immediate vicinity, with the Black Sea being bordered and having the indications of the Black Sea climate. Winter months are cold and rainy, summer months are hot and dry.

Saray district center consists of 25 districts in administrative direction (Ayaspaşa, Ayyacık, Bahçedere, Bahçeköy, Beyazköy, Büyükyoncalı, Çayla, Çukuryurt, Demirler, Edirköy, Göçerler, Güngörmez, Kadıköy, Karabürçek, Kavacık, Kemalpaşa, Kurtere, Kucukyonca, Osmanlı, Pazarcık, Sefaaan, Sofular, Sinanlı and Yuvalı Neighborhoods)

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TRANSPORTATION

It is 81 km from the Çorlu-Çerkezköy districts of Tekirdağ province center and 78 km from Muratlı district-Vakıflar junction. 130 in the province of Istanbul, 19 in the province of Çerkezköy, 18 in the province of Vize, 75 km from the province of Çatalca. It also has highway connections to the town Kiyiköy connected to Vize. Transportation from Istanbul to the Saray can be via the Çerkezköy-Kapaklı route, or through the Çatalca road with a forest view. The connection to the maritime route in the district is related to the port of Tekirdağ.

EDUCATION

Depending on the Ministry of Education in the Palace 1 Preschool (Kemalpaşa Kindergarten), 14 Primary Schools (Cengiz Topel Primary School, Güngörmez Primary School, Çukuryurt Turkish Ytong Primary School, Büyükyoncalı Elementary, Mehmet Uygun Primary School, Cumhuriyet Primary School, 75th Year Elementary School, Beyazköy Primary School, they Migration Primary School, Büyükyoncalı November 1 Primary School, Safaal the 75th Year Mehmet Uygun Primary School, Büyükyoncalı Yenimahalle Primary School, Küçükyoncal Elementary School), 10 Secondary Schools (Çukuryurt Turkish Ytong Secondary School, Safaal the 75th Year Mehmet Uygun Secondary School, Büyükyoncalı Ataturk Middle School, Ihsan Long Middle School, Beyazköy Secondary School, Kurtderesi Middle School, Güngörmez Secondary School, Büyükyoncalı Yenimahalle School, Ataturk Middle School, Küçükyoncal Secondary School), first Imam and Preacher Secondary School (Palace of Imam Secondary School), 2 Anatolian High School (Ali Naki Erenyol Anatolian High School, Mustafa Diamond Beekeepers High School), 1 Anadolu Imam Hatip High School (Anadolu Imam Hatip High School Palace), 2 Vocational and Technical High School (Kemi ALPAS Vocational and Technical High School, Palace Vocational and Technical High School), 1 Multi-Program High School (Büyükyoncalı Multi-Program High School), 1 Adult Education Center (Palace of Public Education Center) and Namık Kemal University, at section 5 (Foreign Trade, Business Management, Land Registry, Accounting and Taxation, Property Protection and Security and Graphic Design) is 1 Vocational School (Vocational School House) is located.

OUR STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT THE SARAY:

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