

Çorlu

● Sun of Thrace...

CITY GUIDE

Çorlu is a district of Tekirdağ.

But its potential is far beyond a district.

Many provinces with a population exceeding 280 thousand and the district is left behind Çorlu, Turkey is the 4th largest industrial city.

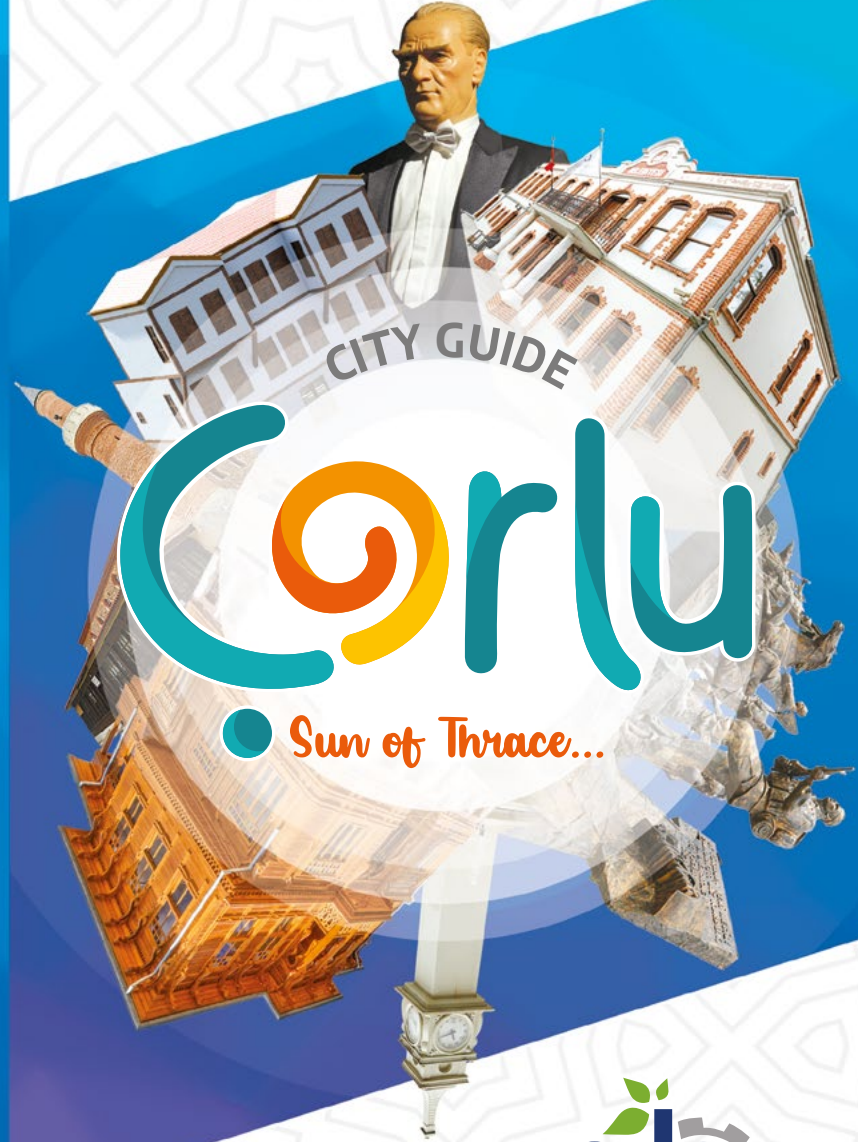
This city, known for its industry and employment power; It has an important presence in many areas from agriculture to transportation, from education to military presence.

In this guide you have, the story of Çorlu from antiquity to Byzantium, from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic and today is told, and the city's riches and vision are revealed.

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ÇORLU BELEDİYESİ



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ÇORLU CITY GUIDE

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Director of Project

Ahmet Sarıkurt
Mayor of Çorlu

The Name of the Book

ÇORLU CITY GUIDE

Editor of Chief

Süreyya Atilla SAĞLAMÇUBUKCU
Hakan ÖZTÜRK

Editors

M. Taner KOLTUK
Cansu BALKAN
Neval ERBAK

Continuity Writer

Ertuğrul SELEK

Photos

Ertuğrul SELEK, Çorlu Municipality Archive
Serdar ERGÜN

Graphic Design

Tuğba ÖZAK
Mehmet Faik ÖZTEKİN

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ÇORLU MUNICIPALITY

REŞADİYE MAHALLESİ SALİH OMURTAK CADDESİ NO: 139

ÇORLU / TEKİRDAĞ

Phone: 444 99 59 Fax: 0 282 684 75 63

E-Mail: info@corlu.bel.tr

PREFACE

A city that is rooted with its quarters experienced with the same name for at least five centuries...

A city which directs not only its region but also national industry with its industry...

A city which suits to our Republic and the vision drawn by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Republic of Turkey, with its roads, park and gardens, social equipment...

A city where people from every corner of Turkey come and live and that is dynamic with its population above 250 thousand...

A green and prosperous city with its rich agricultural products, rivers, dams and lakes...

A city which is insurance of the region security strategically and geopolitically... You see Çorlu is such a place.. At the heart of Thrace, one hour away from Istanbul...

Çorlu that is bigger than our many provinces champs at the bit. It is growing and developing with new investments for every passing year. Our city has important assets in any field from agriculture to industry, from education to culture and art, from transportation to architecture, from history to tourism.

As the executives of the city, we know and recognize these and strive to transfer these to the next generations by developing.

We think that zoning of the cities is not only consisted of constructing road, building and investment. Within this framework, we are continuing to shed light on the roots of our Çorlu and give works of art which reveal the treasures.

Here, the guide at your hand is one these works.

We want to present the potential of Çorlu to the attention of those who live in the city, to introduce to our guests and make a note to the history and such a work has come out.

We hope that it will be beneficial. We wish you enjoy in reading...



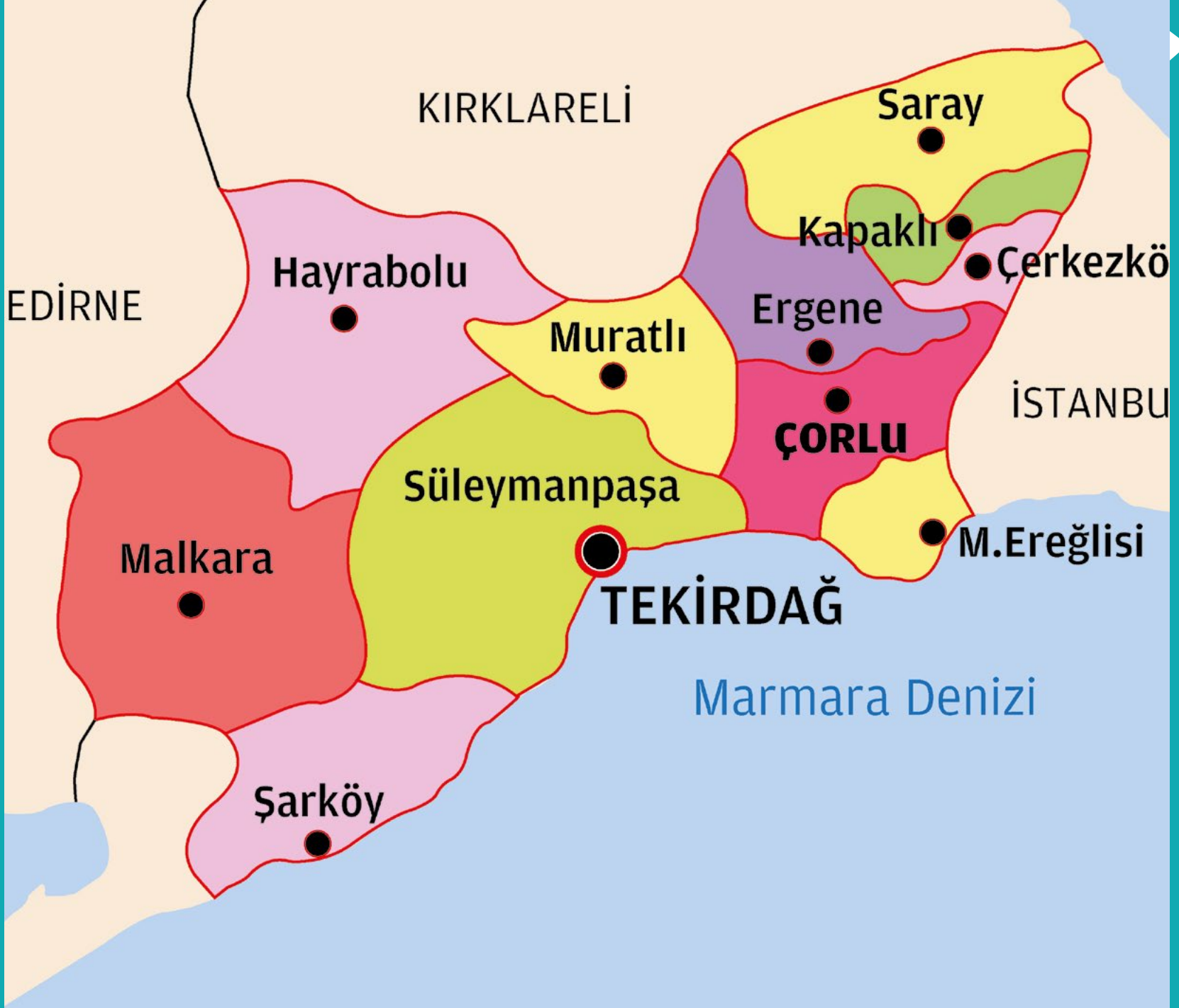

AHMET SARIKURT
MAYOR OF ÇORLU

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ÇORLU FROM THRACIANS TO BYZANTINE, FROM OTTOMAN TO TURKEY

► Thrace takes its name from “Thracians”. Thracians come to the terrains for which they give their name as from 4000 B.C. in large masses. Afterwards, the Phrygians then Greek colonies settle down in the region. Thrace which falls into the administration of the Persians in 546 B.C. is conquered by Odrys Kingdom, Macedonia Kingdom, the Celts (Galatians) and Roman Empire. A Thrace Kingdom is established under the roof of the Romans. Subsequently, the Greek colonies at coasts settle down in inne regions and create new villages and towns. Here, Çorlu becomes one of the important settlement places established by the Hellenic colonies.

Çorlu remains within the borders of the Byzantine Empire (East Rome) after division of the Roman Empire in the year 395. The Byzantine creates military regions (thema) at the level of army corps in order to control the nearby and remote geography. One of them is Thrace Thema. It is known that there is a military unit bearing the name of Cohors Lucensum III and this unit is completely consisted of Trac warriors. The possibility regarding that name of Çorlu may have been originated from the word “Cohors” here is emphasized.



Town of Cheese



► How Çorlu is a strategic region in the military sense for Turkey today, it undertakes the same task in the past. It becomes one of the important castles of Byzantine in the nearby geography. In the old atlas, the name of the city is called as “Tzarylus”, “Tzurulum”, “Tzurulus”, “Tzurule”, “Tschurla and “Tziraltum”. Since its cheese is famous in the Byzantine period, “Tribiton” name is given in the meaning of Town of Cheese. In some works, records are encountered such that “Sirello”. Çorlu that remains in the Latin invasion at any period becomes one of the important conquest steps of the Ottoman in the establishment years. The first Ottoman conquest movements in Thrace are commended by Suleyman Pasha, son of Orhan Gazi. Çorlu is also included into the Ottoman administration together with Gallipoli, Konur, Bolayır, Malkara ve Tekirdağ in 1357. However, it enters into the Byzantine administration again when Suleyman Pasha dies during hunting in 1359.



The Ottomans who seize Çorlu pull down the castle. The Byzantine rebuilds it. Çorlu and its surrounding are conquered by Murad Hüdavendigâr in 1361. An absolute Turkish domination is founded in the period of Yıldırım Bayezid.

An old place whose weather is nice



► Well, does Çorlu have a meaning in Ottoman? It is expressed among the public that the name of Çorlu is originated from “Çor” or “Çur” meaning “barren, useless”, since the Turks have difficulties while conquering the city, it comes from “Çor” by making a metaphor to the word “difficult”. Thus, Evliya Çelebi writes such lines supporting this opinion in his work named Seyahatname: “Since the Big Gazi Hüdavendigar has difficulty in conquering this castle, he says ‘That Çorlu is not even conquered’. When it is conquered, they give the name of çorlu (unhealthy, distressed). Notwithstanding, its weather is nice in the upland, but, generally Çorlu people are Çorlu, but when

there are Sultan excursion, every hometown people have a name (they call it shout). They call each other with that name and find their tents, dependents and men. Name of the Haleb region is “Ya ahad”. Diyarbakır’s name is “Amid”. ‘Bey’ that is the name of this Çorlu is called, but Çorlu is not called. It is an ancient city. There was a text in it at time of Non-Muslims. While Sarı Saltuk was settling there, this city was quite wellkept and festival in honor of him. Still, the building ruins are explicitly clear in many places, but, now, all of them are 3.000 tiled block massive prosperous buildings owned by Ottoman. Totally, 15 Muslim quarters and 15 Non-Muslim quarter are counted”.

Between two capitals

► According to what Evliya Çelebi told, Çorlu was famous with its cheese in Ottoman Period as was in the Byzantine Period. Cheese produced from sheep cropping in Çorlu lowland is sent as a gift to sultans and all regions. There are a great number of herds on the land. Çorlu is located between two capitals of Ottoman. It protects its importance since it is nearby to both Edirne and Istanbul. Here, foundations yielding money for the mosques of Istanbul are founded. For example, some lands are dedicated for covering the costs of Fatih Mosque and Social Complex completed in 1470. Mehmet the Conqueror gets a mosque built which bears its name in the district. After the death of Mehmet the Conqueror in 1481, it is a period when important developments are experienced for Çorlu while the time of Sultan II Bayezid passes relatively calm. Yavuz Sultan Selim rising against his father lost the war (1511) in Ugradre location that is nearby Çorlu. Nevertheless, his way going to the sultanate opened here. Bayezid remained under intense pressure was obliged to abdicate the throne to his son. Yavuz who enlarges the empire geography two times more in eight years lost his life as a result of serious disease he becomes infected in Çorlu. He is treated in Çorlu for about 40 days due to tumor at his back. However, efforts are insufficient for rescuing him (1520).



According to the statement of the Great historian Ismail Hakki Uzunçarşılı, another statesman who died in Çorlu was Köprülü Fazil Ahmet Pasha. Pasha died in Karabiber Farm nearby Çorlu in 1676. Suleyman the magnificent succeeding Yavuz coddles Çorlu. He has mosque, imaret, school, Turkish bath, soup kitchen and water courses built here. He gets a bridge built onto Çorlu river.



Hunting place of Sultans

►Hunting extremely develops in the Ottoman. Çorlu is also one of the hunting lands which sultans frequently use. Selim II goes hunting in Çorlu and its surrounding. The land is full of farms owned by cavalryman and Janissary landlords. One of the sultans who are closely interested in Çorlu is Sultan II Abdulhamid. Mosque are constructed in villages of Çorlu at his time. The following mosques are constructed and loyalty example is exhibited to ancestries; Sultan III Mehmed Mosque in Velimeşe Village, Sultan Mustafa Mosque in Türbedere village, Sultan III Murad Mosque in Ferecik village, Sultan II Bayezid Mosque in Sarbdere village, Sultan II Osman Mosque in Kızılıpınar village, Suleyman the Magnificent Mosque in Bodime (Podima) village, Yavuz Sultan Selim Mosque in Koyuntepe village, Sultan II Selim Mosque in Selimiye village, Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Veli village.



Migration place



►Ottoman Empire follows an extraverted housing policy in the establishment and rise periods. The conquest soul is lost with starting of collapse in XIX century and an introverted housing policy starts. Muslim people coming from the terrains which state lost fall on towards Anatolia after the annexation of Crimea by Russians in 1783. Then, it peaks with 1828-1829 Ottoman-Russo War, 1853-1856 Crimean War and 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russo War. For this reason, Ottoman being obliged to take many measures founded Refugee Commission. Çorlu also becomes one of the first stamping grounds of Muslims. For example, Velimeşe is founded with the settlement of those who

come from the Balkans after the 1877 Ottoman-Russo warfare. Big sorrows are experienced in the migration routes in the Balkan War and First World War. Pursuant to the Treaty of Lausanne, population exchange is made. 200 households come from Selanik to Çorlu in 1924, 200 from Drama Serez in 1925, 180 from Bulgaria Eski Cuma in 1930, 900 from Romania Papazcık in 1935, 300 from Bulgaria Burgaz in 1951, 37 from Yugoslavia in 1955. Those who come bring their cultures. Sergeant Uzeyir, one of them, is a master of Boza. He becomes famous in Velimeşe, a town based on Çorlu until 2014 and trains many apprentices. That tradition is sustained by his grandkids today.

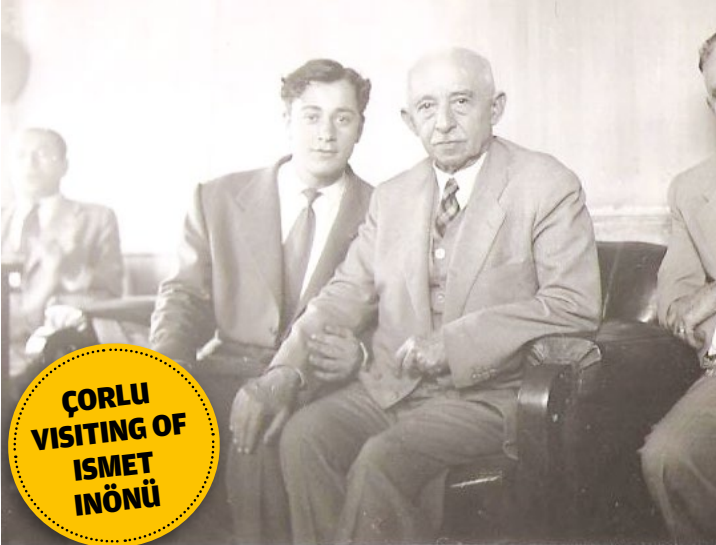
**ATATÜRK IN
ÇORLU**



**ÇORLU TRIP
OF ADNAN
MENDERES**



**ÇORLU
VISITING OF
İSMET
İNÖNÜ**



**BÜLENT
ECEVİT IN THE
CITY**





ÇORLU
VISITING OF
SÜLEYMAN
DEMİREL



TURGUT
ÖZAL
IN ÇORLU



ÇORLU
TRIP OF
ALPARSLAN
TÜRKES

DENİZ
BAYKAL
IN ÇORLU



Leaders in Çorlu

► Çorlu becomes the second station of the leaders going on an excursion from Istanbul to Thrace, following Silivri. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, İsmet İnönü, Adnan Menderes, Alparslan Türkeş, Turgut Özal, Süleyman Demirel, Bülent Ecevit, Tansu Çiller, Deniz Baykal and Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu visited the district. Turgut Özal who comes to Çorlu in 1987 laid the foundations of the municipality building together with Ahmet Karaveli, one of ministries of that period and drove tractor loaded with wheat at the street. Erdal İnönü, SHP Leader, started 1987 election demonstration from Çorlu. Süleyman Demirel, DYP Leader, promised Çorlu to become 78th province. However, that lucky province is Karabük. Demirel came to the district after two years as President and delivered the residences built for cognates.

Çorlu hosted Demirel and DYP leader Prime Minister Tansu Çiller in the opening of the airport in 1998. A painful plant accident was experienced in Çorlu in 1992 and our 31 workers lost their life. The incident occupied the agenda of Ankara for long time, the leader visited the district for this reason. Bülent Ecevit also visited Çorlu two years before his death in 2004. Deniz Baykal, the chairman of the CHP and Antalya Deputy of the period, spoke to a crowd of thousands at a mass meeting held in 2006 in Atatürk Square. The President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan participated into public opening ceremony in Çorlu in 2013, CHP leader Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu came to the district for the groundbreaking ceremony of Thrace Performance and Congress Centre in 2017.

Post-eighties jumping



Bulgarian intruders

► Çorlu became one of the deportation places of Hanzade's and giray's who were moved away from Crimea in 18th century. When Rumelia Governorate was removed and Edirne province was founded in 1830, Çorlu was made a township of this province based on Tekirdağ district. It temporarily fell into the hands of Russians in 1876. In the first term of 1912-1913 Balkan Wars, Ottoman Eastern Army Commandery Quarter was located in Çorlu. Following 5-6th December 1912 wars,

it was seized by the Bulgarians. In the second term of the Balkan Wars, it was recovered by Turkish Army going towards Edirne on 15th July 1913. Çorlu underwent an invasion of Greeks on 25th July 1920 in National Struggle years. It was recovered from the enemy invasion on 15th October 1922.



► Çorlu was a small agricultural city. It had no serious change in its life until 1980s. However, it turned into an industrial city after 1980s. Once it came to 2000s, it became one of the biggest districts of Turkey with its population which leaves many districts behind.





CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

►Çorlu is certainly an industrial city. However, the district has a remarkable agricultural asset. According to the data of Çorlu Chamber of Commerce and Industry, total land of the district is 101 thousand hectares. 51 thousand of which serves to the agriculture. 50 thousand hectares of the terrain are used for non-agricultural purposes.

Annual wheat production is 81 thousand 125 tons, barley production is 25 thousand tons, sunflower production is 22 thousand tones and canola production is approximately 10 thousand 500 tons.

300 thousand decares of sunflower and 350 thousand decares of wheat are cultivated yearly.

Apart from these, watermelon, trefoil, vicia sativa, corn, beet and soybean are also grown in the district.

The product range is rich. Farmer is conscious. The district terrains are approximately 2 thousand 3000 and are processed by tractor. The biggest outdoor agriculture exhibition of Turkey is organized in Çorlu. Even for twelve years.

In Çorlu, there are Commodity Exchange, Chamber of Agriculture, Soil Products Office and affiliated (5) agencies, 9 departments of farmer products protection, 9 fertilizer dealers, 15 medication dealers, 101 feed dealers, 5 village development cooperatives, 5 soil water cooperates, one beet

cooperative, 5 agricultural credit cooperatives and Oil Seeds Agricultural Sales Cooperatives.

Çorlu Chamber of Agriculture has 7 thousand of members. Integrated plants of “Oil Seeds Agricultural Sales Cooperatives” which bring important brands to Trachea whose short name is “Thrace Union” are located in Çorlu.

Thrace Union which was founded with merging of farmers in Babaeski, Edirne and Luleburgaz in 1966 champed at the bit and exceeded to Marmara, Aegean and Central Anatolia over time. The number of cooperatives that was 3 before 50 years reached to 48 today. The number of partners is 40 thousand. Thrace Union purchases 30%-50% of the sunflower produced in our country in average yearly.

Çorlu Oil Seeds Agricultural Sales Cooperative was founded by merging of 27 partners in 1966.

The number of partners increased to 1579 over time. The Cooperative has grown by opening 6 purchasing centers and 3 warehouses in Çorlu Merkez, Ulaş and Misinli and has become the biggest purchaser in regard of sunflower for oil in the region by purchasing 15 thousand - 20 thousand of sunflowers in average yearly.

Besides agriculture, the livestock is one of the activity fields of Çorlu. According to the report prepared by Çorlu Chamber of Commerce and Industry two years ago, the number of cattle in the district is approximately 3 thousand and the number of ovine is approximately 12 thousand.





CULTURAL MOSAIC ÇORLU

► Çorlu which was founded on migration routes has become the venue of people from different cultures throughout the history. Today, it is a place where people from every region come and live. About 10 thousand of new people are included into Çorlu population every year. For this reason, it is very rich culturally. Turk, Kurd, Romany, Laz, Alevi and Sunni live together. There is a Cemevi in the district. The Cemevi opened in 2012 attracts attention with its modern structure. The Romany living largely in Hıdırağa Quarter adds a color to Çorlu culture. The Jewish was an important part of this mosaic in the past century. Even, there was a Jewish quarter in the district. With the establishment of the Israel, many of which migrated here. Some of which went to the European countries. Only a mosque and Jewish cemetery transformed by them from synagogue survived today. The historical sources point out that there were Rum and Armenian quarters in Çorlu at the past period.

The cultural wealth in Çorlu also reflected on the oral literature. Today, one of the first thing that comes to the mind when it comes to Thrace Folk Song is a Çorlu work “Bahçalarda Börülce/ Oynar gelin görünce”.



AN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCE CITY ÇORLU



► Tekirdag is a quite dynamic province with its 151 thousand of employees, 13 organized industrial sites and a European Free Zone. Çorlu has a big share in this dynamism. Çorlu is the 4th largest industrial town of Turkey. The first industrial enterprises of the district were flour, sunflower plants, stone and brick quarries and leather businesses. There were 17 industrial plants in the district at 1950s. The agriculture and livestock farming were on the foreground in those years. Internal migrations started together with the industrial stroke in Turkey in 1970s. This condition opened new business fields. Çorlu also got its share from the migration and mobility. The industry boomed. Textile, paint and big leather industry were included into flour, sunflower and brick plants in 90s. Machinery manufacturing, ice-cream, beverage and boiler plants

were founded. Total plant number increased to 115 and the number of employees to 17 thousand.

Çorlu Chamber of Commerce and Industry is one of the oldest chambers of Turkey. In the historical records, the existence of a chamber of agriculture located in Çorlu in 1870s is mentioned. The establishment date of the current chamber is 1958. The number of members registered in Çorlu Chamber of Commerce and Industry is 7 thousand 396. Among the records of the chamber, there are 843 industrial enterprises and 96 plants. For this reason, the banking is at an advanced level in the district. About 45 banks are operating in the Çorlu. There are 1080 places of work in Çorlu Coordinated Small Industrial Site. The trade volume of European Free Zone founded in Çorlu is 2 billion 300 million dollars.





► 30 companies that are operating in Çorlu and member of Çorlu Chamber of Commerce and Industry were included into “the first 500 industrial enterprises of Turkey for the year 2019” prepared by Istanbul Chamber of Industry. This number was 19 in 2016. Here is the board of pride of Çorlu:

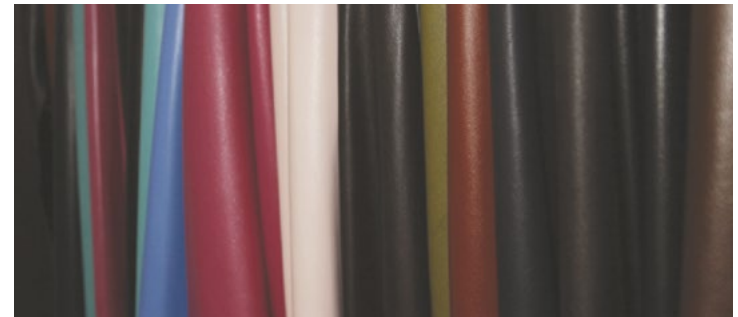
30 COMPANIES FROM ÇORLU IN THE FIRST 500

- 25- Unilever San. ve Tic. Türk A.Ş.
- 45- Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş.
- 57- SÜTAŞ Süt Ürünleri A.Ş.
- 71- Kaptan Demir Çelik Endüstrisi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (4 ŞUBE)
- 76- Modern Karton San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 102- Sarten Ambalaj San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 106- Indorama Ventures Corlu Pet Sanayi A.Ş.
- 110- Modern Oluklu Mukavva Ambalaj San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 112- Pro Yem San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 127- Akçansa Çimento San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 137- S.S. Trakya Yağlı Tohumlar Tarım Satış Koop. Birliği
- 138- Sofra Yemek Üretim ve Hizmet A.Ş.
- 160- Koroza Ambalaj San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 165- Betek Boya ve Kimya Sanayi A.Ş.
- 251- Lila Kağıt San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 268- Koruma Klor Alkali San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 276- Şık Makas Giyim San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 305- Medcem Madencilik ve Yapı Malzemeleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 320- Sistem Alüminyum San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 335- Tayeks Dış Ticaret ve Tekstil Sanayi A.Ş.
- 380- Ulusoy Un San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 385- Termo Teknik Tic. ve San. A.Ş.
- 390- Işıl Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.
- 397- Frimpeks Kimya ve Etiket San. Tic. A.Ş.
- 454- ATT Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 466- Bekaert Kartepe Çelik Kord San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 473- Teksan Jeneratör Elektrik San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 477- Kasar ve Dual Tekstil Sanayii A.Ş.
- 488- Öztiryakiler Madeni Eşya San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- 492- Eroğlu Giyim San. Tic. A.Ş.

Çorlu Leather Industry



► In 1950s, it was engaged in leather trade in the site of tawery in Çorlu. The center of leather trade was Istanbul Kızılçeşme. When the mega town grew out of its borders and it was started to make room for settlements, the sector shifted to Çorlu region. The leather Organized Industrial Site was established in 1997. Today, the leather plants located in Çorlu cover 37 percent of the leather production of Turkey with its 10 thousand employees by itself. There are 118 leather plants in Çorlu Leather Organized Industrial Site. Products produced here such as fur, shoes, bag, suede leather are exported to the different regions of the world from USA to Russia, from Spain to Germany, from Balkans to Far East. Leather of 25 million ovine and 50 thousand tons cattle are processed yearly in Çorlu. An exportation amounting to 350 million dollars is realized from this region founded on an area of 130 hectares. Direct and indirect contribution of leather sector into the national economy is 1 billion dollars in Çorlu. The leather industry remains within the boundaries of Ergene today.





CULTURE AND ART LIFE, FESTIVALS, FAIRS AND LOCAL EVENTS

► Many fairs appealing to trade, industry and economic life are organized in Çorlu.

Among these are Agricultural and Livestock Fairs, Auto Show Automobile Commercial Vehicles Motorcycle Bicycle and Accessories Fair, Çorlu Tarımtech Fair, Fair of Turkey's, Çorlu Botanic Fest, Çorlu Shopping Fest.

Panels, concerts, music auditions, exhibitions make Çorlu public to experience unforgettable moments in Festivals.



“Harvest Festival” which Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality has organized for four years for the purpose of supporting farmers also adds a different color to the city.



► Çorlu is a dynamic town not only in industrial sense but also culturally. Culture, art and fair activities are organized throughout the year. Çorlu Cultural Center is the place where cultural events such as concert, theatre are performed. International Children Festival has been organized in April for 10 years. Exhibitions are being organized in the former municipality building that is used as culture center. Booklovers meet in Çorlu Book Fair in January every year. The seventh of the event in which famous authors gathered with Çorlu people was held in Orion Shopping Mall this year.

Theatre plays are exhibited in Çorlu Municipality Memduh Şevket Esenal Stage.



FACES OF ÇORLU

► Many important people who direct our political, artistic, literature, press, cinema and health life arose from Çorlu. Ali Pasha from Çorlu is the leading one among them. Today, Sadrazam Ali Pasha whom particularly Istanbul people know well by name left his mark in 1700s. Another famous name of Çorlu is Memduh Şevket Esendal, one of the strong authors of our literature. Not only there are many people raising in Çorlu, but also there are many people who passed by Çorlu. For example, the former technical director Turgay Şeren who is one of the flag names of Turkish football had lived in Çorlu at a period together with his teacher family. The journalist Hasan Cemal started elementary school in Çorlu. The famous presenter Ece Erken opened her eyes to the world in Çorlu. The famous scriptwriter Meral Okay took education in Çorlu due to the duty of her father who was a judge officer. Now, let's look at the important names who were trained by Çorlu:

Ahmet Sarıkurt Mayor of Çorlu

► He was born in Ereğli, Black Sea in 1979. He entered into the Department of Civil Engineering, Istanbul Technical University in 1997 and was graduated in 2001. He started the business life in Çorlu. After he was working in a private company as control engineer between the years of 2001-2006, he undertook the manager position of the company for which he was partner between the years of 2006-2009. He did his master degree in "Steel Structures" subject in Namık Kemal University between the years of 2007-2009. He entered into Çorlu Municipality Council as a candidate of CHP in 2009 Local Government Election. He served as Deputy Mayor between the years of 2009-2014. He was re-elected for this position in the Local Election held on 30 March 2014. He was elected as Chairman in the council voting held on 3rd May 2018. The Mayor Sarıkurt who was shown as candidate in Local Elections held on 31st March 2019 won the election and became the Mayor of Çorlu. He served in management of Chamber of Civil Engineers. He is member of different non-governmental organizations such as Atatürkist Ideology Association, Association of Hunters. He is married with Emel Sarıkurt. He is the father of Kaan and Sarp.



Ali Pasha from Çorlu



Ali Pasha Madrasah

► We can say that it is the most famous name of Çorlu history. He was born in Çorlu in 1670. He was the son of a farmer family. He became a palace officer in the period of Sultan II Ahmed. He attracted the attention of grand vizier and shaykh al-islam with his successes. He serves as governor, vizier. He got married with Emine Sultan, daughter of Sultan II Mustafa with whom he was engaged for seven years in 1708. He serves as grand vizier for four years eighteen days. He was interested in the financial affairs of the state during his position. He wanted to control the palace costs. He gave importance to the shipyard and navy. He made the field guns laid and made arrangements in military organizations. Ahmed III dismissed Ali Pasha from his position on 15th June 1710. One day later, he was sent to Kefe as exile. The Pasha was executed in Lesbos. He left many foundations and Islamic social complexes behind. Ali Pasha Madrasah located in Istanbul Cemberlitas that is used as hookah space is the most famous one among these. The body of Ali Pasha was buried in Lesbos, his head was buried here.



Memduh Şevket Esendal Author, diplomat, politician



► He was born in Çorlu in 1883. He comes from a farmer family. He could not go to school due to Balkan War. He trained himself well. He learned several languages. He became one of the famous story writers of Turkish literature. He served as ambassador in Tehran, Baku and Kabil, member of parliament in Turkish Grand National Assembly for four years and General Secretary of CHP between the years of 1941-1945. His most known work is the novel called “Ayaşlı ile Kiracıları” published in 1934. He died in Ankara in 1952.

Salih Omurtak / Soldier



► Full General Salih Omurtak who named after the biggest street of Çorlu is the 4th Chief of Defense Staff of Turkey. Omurtak was born in Selanik in 1889. He was graduated from the Military Academy. He served at the eastern front in the First World War. He participated into National Struggle by staying in Ankara in 1920. He served as Turkish General Staff Operation Branch Director in the headquarter of Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. He served as 61st Infantry Division Commander in Supreme Military Command Pitched Battle. He showed success in attack to Greek assaults. He was promoted to lieutenant general in 1930 and full general in 1940. He was appointed to Chief of Defense Staff in 1946. After serving for four years in this position, he retired in 1950. He lost his life on 23rd June 1954.

Doğan Kantarcı / Professor Doctor

► He was born in Çorlu in 1939. He completed Çorlu Secondary School, Haydarpaşa High School and Istanbul University Faculty of Forestry. He serves as “Head of Soil Science and Ecology Department” in the same faculty for 11 years. He conducted research in regard to the effects of air pollution on our forests. He is one of the best scientists trained in his field.



Yalçın Bayer / Journalist, author

► He was born in Çorlu in 1944. He was graduated from Şişli Administrative and Business Sciences College. He started his business life in Çorlu Cumhuriyet Gazetesi/ Newspaper in 1962. He worked in Cumhuriyet and Hürriyet Gazetesi/Newspaper. He is still continuing to serve as journalist in Hürriyet Gazetesi. He took charge in TGC Board of Directors at any time. He published the book called “Rüşvetin Belgesi”.

Saffet Emre Tonguç Travel writer, presented



► He was born in Çorlu in 1966. He completed Şişli Terakki High School and Boğaziçi University Department of Political Science and International Relations in 1987. He was elected as “Mostly Travelling Guide of Turkey” by Turkish Union of Tourist Guides in 2005. He was awarded as “Travel Writer of the Year” in 2006. He made travelling programs in NTV television channel. He wrote out in Hürriyet.

Gürcan Mavili / Bookbinder, academic

► He was born in Çorlu in 1965. He went to elementary school here. He completed Mimar Sinan University. He is one of the representatives of binding art included among Turkish Islamic arts today. He is accepted as one of the culture treasures living in his field. He put his signature under many books and exhibitions.

Çorlulu Zarîfî / Poetrist

► According to very limited information about the life of Zarîfî of Çorlulu, who is known as a poet; he completed his madrasah education in Istanbul. He became a student of Bihiştî Ramazan Efendi, who settled in Çorlu and turned his house into a center where young students receive lessons. Zarîfî wrote Mihr ü Mâh, which he said he intended to write with the encouragement of his father, in his early twenties. The book Mihr ü Mâh, which he wrote to present to III. Murad, was Zarîfî's first work. It is understood that Zarîfî, who also presented poems to Şemsi Ahmed Pasha, entered the civil service in a certain period.

Erdal Küçükyağın Author and academician

► He was born in Çorlu in 1969. He is a researcher in Boğaziçi University Center of Asian Studies. He completed his doctorate degree in religion-state relations in the modern Japan. He has many academic and literary works about the Japan history and early period Ottoman history. He has books called Samuraylar Çağı, Türkiye'de Japonya Çalışmaları, Yedi Kule, Tuna'nın Kalbi.

Kerem Topuz Director

► He was born in Çorlu in 1978. He was awarded with "The Best Foreign Movie" in 8th Atlanta Underground Film Festival and "The Best Improvisation Movie" in Improvised Film Festival organized in Australia in 2012 with his work called "Film".

Fırat Doğu Parlak Director

► He was born in Çorlu in 1975. He completed elementary, secondary and high school in Çorlu. He went to conservatory in Istanbul and became director. He serves as director in Komedi Dükkanı in which Tolga Çevik played. Patent of this broadcast belongs to him. He was the director of TV series broadcasted in TRT1 TV channels named "Mert ile Gert" and "Cümbür Cemaat Aile". He is married with the actress Burcu Kara.

İsak Pinhas Businessman

► He was born in Çorlu in 1930. He was a poor child. He left the school unfinished and began to work. He was married and moved to Israel. He became a rich businessman. He had a school with 32 classrooms amounting to 3 million TRY built in Çorlu in 2010.

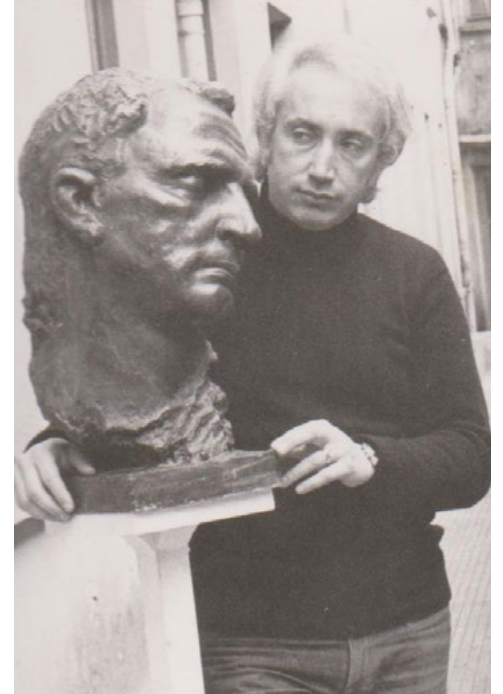
Celal Tutant Painter

► 1910'da Çorlu'da doğdu. Gazi Eğitim Enstitüsü Edebiyat Bölümü'nü bitirdi. İlk resim bilgilerini Konya İlköğretmen Okulu'nda resim öğretmeninden aldı. 1946'dan itibaren devlet sergilerine resimler verdi. 1973'te Cumhuriyet'in 50. yılı nedeniyle düzenlenen sergide, "Köy Düğünü" tablosuyla başarı ödülü kazandı. Nü çalışmalarıyla tanınıyor.

Haluk Tezozar Sculptor

► He was born in Çorlu in 1942. He took ceramic training in Istanbul State Applied College. He was appointed as the Head of Department of Sculpture in Marmara University Faculty of Fine Arts I 1985. He lost his life in 1995. He was one of the sculptors who sculpture Atatürk. The following sculptures bear his signature;

Statue of Algerian Hasan Pasha in front of Çeşme Castle, Statue of War of Independence located in Dumlupınar Martyrdom, Atatürk Statue located in Yalova Cumhuriyet Square, Atatürk Statue located in Kayseri Cumhuriyet Square, Statue of Sakarya Martyrs located in Ankara Polatlı Şehitler Kaşı Tepesi and Statue of Fuzuli in Istanbul Bebek.





EDUCATIONAL LIFE IN ÇORLU

► There are about 50 thousand students and 2 thousand 760 teachers in Çorlu. 215 schools provide education service in the district.

The rate of literate is 97 percent above 15 years old.

The number of students per teacher is 33 in the elementary-secondary school, 25 in general secondary education and 31 in vocational and technical high school.

There are schools that are almost of the same age with Republic in the town.

Çorlu Secondary School, one of which, started educational life with 37 students in 1936. It was turned into high school in 1959. High school and secondary school gave service in the same campus until 1996. Approximately 13 thousand students were graduated from the high school as from 2009. The building was left to Çorlu Elementary School in 2009 and it was moved to its new building in Nusratiye Quarter.

Şücaettin Elementary School was founded in 1914.

Another school is Mehmetçik Elementary School.

The foundation of the school was laid in 1963. It started the educational life with 4 teachers and 150 students. With the support of 5th Corps Command and people, its main building was completed. It was named as Mehmetçik Elementary School for cherishing the memory of gallant soldiers.

Çorlu Alipaşa Elementary School was the mansion of a rich Armenian Lawyer called Cabbaryan. After the Greeks went from here, the building was transferred to National Estate. The wooden building with three-floor was respectively used as ivision in 1934 and corps headquarter until 1936. Afterwards, it was allocated to generals. It served as guesthouse of the high-ranking officers for a while. It became a school in 1950. While the first name was Istiklal School, it was turned into Alipasa with decision of committee. It was moved to its current building in 1962.





NAMIK KEMAL UNIVERSITY ÇORLU FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ÇORLU VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

► Çorlu Faculty of Engineering was founded on an area of 100 decares on Çerkezköy highway in 1992. It started with Environmental and Civil Engineering. It is still providing education in Computer Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Electronic and Communication Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering. In some programs, master's degree and doctorate programs are offered. More than 3 thousand 500 bachelor's degree students and about 300 master's degree students are studying. Students studying at the faculty may conduct their practical educations in the plants located in Çorlu within the framework of cooperation with sector.

Çorlu Vocational High School was founded on Istanbul highway in 1987. Students are studying at department of Leather Technology, Electronic Technology, Industrial Products Design, Traditional Handicrafts, Food Technology, Business Management, Cooperative System, Machinery, Accounting and Tax Practices, Auto Painting and Vehicle Body, Automotive Technology, Marketing, Textile Technology. There are approximately 2 thousand 500 students in the campus.



THE ATATÜRK STATUE



► It is located in the town square which gives its name. It was built by an association which was founded on behalf of Association of Sculpturing Atatürk Statue. The biggest support was given by Çorlu Municipality. It was opened with a ceremony held on 19th May 1962.







IMPORTANT HISTORICAL ASSETS

Fatih Mosque

► The Ottoman Empire has historical spaces which affix seal in Thrace region. Fatih Mosque, the first mosque of Çorlu, is one of these. It is located near the former municipality building. It is located in front of the 5th Corps and District Governorate buildings. It is a place which those who pass by Çorlu should see. Although nevertheless its external architecture gives clues about its past, its inner is similar with today's structures. The

Mosque was built by Daye Hatun who was the milk-mother of Mehmet the Conqueror in

1453. It was designed as a base Islamic social complex since it was established on the road of those who want to go to Mecca from Edirne and Balkans.



There were a madrasah and Turkish bath near the mosque about which Evliya Çelebi mentioned as “Ebü'lfeth” in his Seyahatname/Travel Book. Since the Madrasah was wooden, it burned in 17th Century. There is an office of mufti in place of madrasah today. Its burial area and foundation have survived. Fatih Mosque Fountain is still active. An inscription which was written by Pertev Pasha is standing out while entering from the narthex to the mosque above the door. In the inscription, it was noted that the mosque was repaired by Benderli Mehmet Selim Pasha who was the grand vizier of Mahmud II in 1824. There are 59 graves in its burial area in which Giray Khan is also present among the Crimea Khans dated 1804.



Süleymaniye Mosque and Social-Complex

► A mosque which is located on Salih Omurtak Street, just near Çorlu Municipality Building is standing out in Çorlu. Here is Süleymaniye Mosque. It is a small, modest house of prayer for which it is understood at first glance that it is an Ottoman work. It was built in the period of Suleyman the Magnificent. When it comes to Süleymaniye Mosque, a mosque which gives its name to a town in Istanbul... Here, this mosque was constructed 36 years before the Süleymaniye Mosque located in Istanbul. Its construction date is 1521. That is, one year later the accession of Suleyman the Magnificent to the throne. There was a madrasah with 22 rooms and a fountain once it was first built. However, they could not survive. The garden of the house of prayer bearing the signature of Architect Acem Ali is one of the important meeting spaces of the city...

Yeni Mosque (Havra Mosque)

► It is located at Hıdırağa Quarter. Its construction date is not clear. There was a Jewish Quarter in Çorlu at the beginning of the past century. Here, there were 884 Hebrew people. Once the community was not available, it fell into idle condition. Then, it was turned into mosque. It is at the outside of the city. However, it is a worth-seeing place with its ceiling ornament that is just a work of art.



Süleymaniye Mosque located in Çorlu was built 38 years before the construction of Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul.





Yeni Mosque



Hacı Bekir Kılıç Mosque

Çorlu Kırklar Cemevi

► Çorlu Kırklar Cemevi, located in Hürriyet Quarter in Çorlu; the only one in Çorlu and the largest cemevi in the region. Çorlu Kırklar Cemevi, affiliated to the Çorlu Branch of the Cem Foundation, which is an important place of worship due to its proximity to the Balkans, has been in service since 2012.



Jewish Cemetery

► After the Jewish people abandoned Çorlu, the cemetery located at Hıdırağa Quarter became neglected. Çorlu Municipality carried out its maintenance in 2015. A wall was bonded in its surrounding. The grave stones were washed and cleaned one by one. The cemetery resembles an open-air museum today.



Fountains



► There were many historical fountains in Çorlu. Çobançeşme, Yeni Fountain, Paşa Fountain, Fatih Fountain, Kumlu Fountain are still being used.

Hastane Fountain, Tavanlı Fountain, Mustafa Ağa Fountain, Acı Fountain, Padişah Fountain, Yılanlı Fountain, Meydan Fountain, Dikilikaya Fountain, Kethüda Süleyman Fountain, Suleymaniye Fountain could not survive.

Today, one of the assets which remained in street alleys is Çukur Fountain. It is a small structure located on Kumyol Street. The architect is not known. Because there is no date. However, it was stated in its inscription that the repairer was Idris Agha. Water still runs down from the fountain.

Another important water resource for Çorlu is Paşa Fountain. The fountain which Çorlulu Hacı Süleyman Agha had constructed in 1805 has a small inscription.

Third important structure is Çoban Dede Fountain. The construction date of the fountain located in Reşadiye Quarter is 1850. The constructor was Çoban Dede.



► The fourth fountain is located in front of Fatih Mosque. The fountain constructed in 1453 is still active today. The location of Eyüp Ağa Fountain constructed in 1662 was changed in 1950s.

The construction date of Sinan Dede Fountain located in front of Çorlu Faculty of Engineering is not clear. Yılanlı Fountain constructed in 1871 was ruined.

Padişah Fountain built in period of Mahmut II was located on the square. It was pulled down during the Greek invasion in 1922.

Çorlu Castle

► If it is asked that “where is the most breathable place of Çorlu?”, it can be replied without any doubt that it is Çorlu Castle. In fact, there is no an obvious castle. There are castle ruins coming from the Middle Age. Since the town was frequently under siege in the period of Byzantine, a castle was built on a sheltered hill. The Byzantines hammered the Patzinaks by making use of the fortification power of the castle. Once the town was included into the Ottoman terrains at the time of Murat Hüdavendigâr, the sultan pulled down the castle. He brought immigrants from Anatolia and settled them here. Once Murad I was martyred in Kosovo, Byzantines re-conquered and repaired the castle. Yıldırım Bayezid who conquered the town had the walls pulled down in such a way which could not be repaired. When Timur captured Yıldırım in Ankara war, the Ottoman Empire came to a breakup point. Mehmet I raised the state again. In the interregnum period, Çorlu was rec-conquered by Byzantines. Ottoman forces did not have any difficulty in receiving the town again since there was no castle this time. The wall ruins are standing out as one of the important spaces which shed light on the past of the town today.









► **Mimar Sinan Bridge** which was built on Çorlu Stream and located in Çorlu Leather Organized Industrial Zone is one of the cultural assets of the city.



Historical Municipality Building

► One of the must-see places in Çorlu is the old Çorlu Municipality Building. Çorlu which became a municipality in 1877 started to provide service in this building in the period of Hacı Süleyman Agha. It was used as municipality building for long years. Later, it was restored faithfully and opened to service as an art center in 2015. The building serves as The Çorlu Yılmaz Büyükerşen Wax Sculpture Museum as of September 9, 2020.

The mayors are as follows: Reşat Akın (1876-1934), Rafet Şanbay (1934-1939), Ramis Baykal (1939-1949), Hakkı Özdemir (1947-1948), A.Osman Ersöz (1949-1950), Necmi Arman (1954-1954), Mergup Şinik (1954-1955), Ahmet Paker (1955-1957), Seyfi Atınç (1957-1960), Kani Yılmaz (1960- 1960), İzzet Tan (1960-1961), Hacı Yüzbaşıoğlu (1961-1963), Sait Güngör (1963-1968), A.Cevdet Sözeri (1968-1970), Şinasi Kurşun (1970-1977), A.Zeki Çubuklu (1982-1984), Seyfettin Meriç (1984-1989), Ünal Baysan (1989-1999), Rauf Çetiner (1999-2004), Altan Ersin 82004-2007), Mehmet Bulut (2007- 2009), Ünal Baysan (2009-2018), Ahmet Sarıkurt (2018-...).



Çorlu Yılmaz Büyükerşen Wax Sculptures Museum

► The Çorlu Yılmaz Büyükerşen Wax Sculpture Museum, located inside the Çorlu Historical Municipality Building, stands out as the first art museum of Çorlu.

The wax sculptures of 110 local and foreign famous people are exhibited in the museum. Republic of Turkey founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his family as well as domestic and foreign statesmen, artists, media members were alive almost a feeling that inspires awe in visitors waxworks.

Republic of Turkey founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his family, statesmen and artists's wax sculptures standing like alive is evoking admiration among the visitors.



ERGENE BASIN

► Ergene River is one of the life bloods of Thrace. It is feeding from numerous streams and streamlets and directly joins into Evros River. The drainage basin is 1.100 km² and its length is 200 km. 8 streams as Çorlu, Paşaköy, Sulucak, Lüleburgaz, Babaeski, Teker, Ova and Beşiktepe are connected to the Ergene River. However, since Ergene is located within the industrial plants, this brings along the pollution. The discharge point of 56 plants in textile, 85 in leather, 6 in paper, 12 in chemistry, 28 in food, 27 in metal, 41 in mixed plants is Çorlu Stream. Industrial quality waste waters and domestic quality waste waters arising from the use of personnel flow into the stream. No living animal lives due to the industrial wastes. Water flowing from Çorlu Stream flows into Ergene River originating from Yıldız Mountains in the coast of Black sea and discharges into Saroz Guld after having passed Pehlivanköy, Babaeski, Lüleburgaz and Uzunköprü. 12 municipality waste water treatment plants completed their study. “Ergene Deep Sea Discharge Project” was developed for the purpose of providing the discharge of waste waters treated in Ergene Basin Organized Industrial Site Joint Waste Water Treatment Plants into Marmara Sea. 2200 mm of steel pipes were laid under ground in the project planned to cost 4 billion liras. In the project, the last pipe was brought into the sea in April 2019. With the completion of the project, about 650.000 m³/day of treated waste water will have been discharged.



TRANSPORTATION

► It was founded in Thrace part in Marmara Region. It is located on D-100 Edirne-Istanbul Highway. Silivri and Marmara Ereğlisi are located in the East; Çerkezköy and Saray are located in the North; Muratlı districts are located in the west. It is located 39 km away from Tekirdağ Merkez through highway, 120 km away from Istanbul Historical Peninsula, 140 km away from Edirne. It is possible to transport to Çorlu by land, air and seaway.



105 km
away from
Istanbul

131 km
away from
Edirne

► It is possible to transport to Çorlu by land, air and even seaway. It can be reached to all geography of Turkey from Çorlu bus terminal by a single vehicle. Çorlu bus terminal is a modest place. But it is too busy. It is possible to transport to many cities from Tekirdağ to Istanbul, from Kırklareli to Ankara, from Balıkesir to Konya, from Samsun to Erzurum.

Apart from this, there are bus companies providing service to the old Turkish towns located within Bulgaria like Sofia, Silistre, Kircaali over Kapıkule. Hourly bus is available to Edirne Uzunköprü, Istanbul Silivri and Beylikdüzü.

TEM highway completed in 1993

and provided connection on Çerkezköy route in 1994 offers an incredible comfort for those who will come by private automobile. Those who have time may go from Istanbul Halkalı to Kapıkule over Çorlu by train.



Çorlu Atatürk Airport

► Çorlu Atatürk Airport opened on 8 August 1998 and being open to international flight traffic connects Trachea to Anatolia. The Airport is located in Seymen location on Çorlu-Istanbul route. It is 15 km away from the city center. There have been flights from Çorlu Atatürk Airport to Ankara as from 2009. Passengers may reach to cities in four corners of Turkey by transferring from Ankara.

Pegasus Airports transport passenger from Çorlu to Esenboğa Airport at certain days of the week as from 2017.

Istanbul Atatürk Airport was moved to the recently constructed Istanbul Airport. Then, Çorlu Airport is named as Atatürk.

The passenger capacity of Çorlu Atatürk Airport is yearly 600 thousand. There are 7 check-in counters, 6 passport counters, 3 rotating luggage conveyors in the building.

Flight schools

► Çorlu Atatürk Airport included into the inventory of Ministry of National Defense is being used as both civil and military flights. Since Çorlu's air-traffic is not busy, it also hosts flight schools. Aviation companies such as Turkish Airlines, Turkish Aviation Association, TARKIM, Ayjet, Top Air give theoretical trainings of flight schools in Istanbul and practical trainings in Çorlu Atatürk Airport.





Geographical structure

► Surface area of Çorlu is about 409 km². Its altitude above sea level is 183 meters. Large part of its land is flat and is located in Ergene Basin. Extensions of Yıldız Mountains create elevations from place to place. Çorlu is a place of Trachea which least receives rain. There are important water resources such as Ergene Stream, Çorlu Stream. Some of these resources in continuously flowing condition provide opportunity for the agriculture. Çorlu Stream coming from Istranca Mountains comes by collecting many small streams.





Population

► Çorlu is ranked as 81st district among the biggest districts of Turkey with its population 273.362. Its population is more crowded than 16 provinces of Turkey. It has developed for its proximity to Istanbul. There were only 9 provinces whose central population was above 100 thousand in 1960. Population of Tekirdağ was 274 thousand and Çorlu's population was approximately 52 thousand. 22 thousand people were living only in the city center of Çorlu. Çorlu dealt with internal and external migrations due to industrialization and instabilities in the nearby geography.

Its population snowballed after 1980s. The population which was 77 thousand 921 in 1980 increased to 225 thousand 244 individuals by growing at 280% in 2007. This figure climbed above 250 thousand in 2017. People from every city of Turkey are living in Çorlu. According to 2018 research of Turkish Statistical Institute, 14 thousand 26 of those who are registered in Edirne population, 14 thousand 206 of those who are registered in Sinop population, 13 thousand 823 of those who are registered in Istanbul, 11 thousand 593 of those who are registered in Kırklareli are maintaining their life in Çorlu.



Soil Structure and precipitation

► 26 percent of Thrace lands is forestry. There is no plenty of forest in Çorlu. About 80 percent of the lands is meadow forage. There are about 750 thousand decares of agricultural and forest land. 43.250 decares of which can be irrigated. Its soil is red brown soil whose thickness is about 30-40 cm and it is highly productive. Since Çorlu is located between cold air masses and humid-warm air flows, it is under the impacts of Black Sea and Mediterranean climate regions. It receives minimum precipitation in August and maximum precipitation in December. One third of precipitation occurs in fall. Mostly wheat, corn, sunflower and barley are planted in Çorlu.



Irrigable land

43.000 decares



Çorlu's Quarters



► Çorlu is a town which is positioned in parallel with E-80 Highway connecting Istanbul to Europe. The street bearing the name of Salih Omurtak who is the fourth Chief of Defense divides the town into two. There are old quarters in the section of the street remaining in the north. Some quarters of Çorlu have full five centuries of past. Quarters remaining in the south show the face of Çorlu as a success of modern municipality system.

According to Evliya Çelebi, there were Arabacıbaşı Quarter, Muslihiddin Efendi Quarter, Keçecizade Quarter, Abbaszade Quarter, Karacaahmed Sultan Quarter, Burhanzade Quarter, Hisar Quarter, Hacı Gani Quarter, Mustafa Efendi Quarter, Odunpazarı Quarter in Çorlu in his period.

Only Muhittin Quarter has survived from those days with the same name. Today, the past of Alipaşa, Cemaliye, Hatip, Hıdırağa, Kemalettin, Reşadiye, Şeyhsinan, Muhittin Quarters are also based on the old days. In the beginning of 2010s, there were 5 towns (Ulaş, Velimeşe, Marmaracık, Misinli, Yenice) and 17 villages (Ahimehmet, Bakırca, Deregündüzlü, Esenler, İğneler, Karamehmet, Kırkgöz, Maksutlu, Önerler, Paşaköy, Pınarbaşı, Sarılar, Seymen, Şahpaz, Türkgücü, Vakıflar, Yulafli) based on Çorlu. Once Tekirdağ became metropolitan city in 2014, villages of Çorlu became quarter. Çorlu has large and small 26 quarters today.

QUARTERS AND MUKHTARS

Alipaşa:	Yılmaz Şenol
Cemaliye	Soner Uğur
Cumhuriyet:	Fatma Ayaz
Çobançeşme:	Lütfiye Arda
Deregündüzlü	Sedat Er
Esentepe:	Fatma Dağtekin
Hatip:	Cemal Akın
Havuzlar:	Ahmet Özgür
Hıdırağa:	Fatma Özel
Hürriyet:	Neşe Benek
Kazimiye:	Yıldız Çelik
Kemalettin:	Aydemir Taşdemir
Maksutlu:	Mustafa Topuz
Muhittin:	Zührecan Gözaydın
Nusratiye:	Cemile Doğru
Önerler:	Yusuf Yıldırım
Reşadiye:	Yelda Tuncer
Rumeli:	Habibe Kılıç Şengül
Sarılar:	Fuat Döner
Silahtarağa:	Adem Zenbil
Seymen:	Aydın Dinler
Şeyhsinan:	Salim Sarıer
Şahpaz:	İlker Soydan
Türkgücü:	Nadir Uğur
Yenice:	Ruşi Öztürk
Zafer:	Ahmet Arcan

WHERE SHALL WE GO?

SHOPPING MALLS

Orion Shopping Mall

► It was founded by Mono Mimarlık in 1999. As will be predicted from its date, it features the first shopping mall of Thrace. It is located in Alipaşa Quarter on Istanbul highway. It is one of the popular spaces of the city. It hosts important brands of the country. It provides opportunities not only for those who want to shop but also those who come for entertaining. It hosts exhibitions at certain intervals within the year. It has 9 cinemas. It is open between 10.00-22.00. According to information given by representatives, the average monthly visitor number is 400 thousand. That is, Çorlu people visit here at least one time in a month. (Contact: 0282 673 33 14, <http://www.orionavm.com.tr>)



Trend Arena Shopping Mall



► Trend Arena Shopping and Life Center constructed with an investment of 55 million dollars by Danış İnşaat was opened to service in 2016. It has a shopping space of about 13 thousand square meters. It is a five-storey building. It has a parking lot having a capacity of 500 vehicles. It involves everything required to have in a shopping mall with clothing, restaurant, cafeteria, cinema and entertainment spaces. Popular brands of Turkey like Özdilek, Teknosa, Carrefoursa and popular chain brands not present in Thrace like Starbucks, Gloria Jean's, Decathlon, E-Bebek, Deichmann, Flo, D&R, YvesRocher, Lufian, provide service here.

(Contact: 0282 673 81 21, <http://www.trendarenaavm.com>)

Avantaj Outlet Center

► It was opened on Çorlu Çerkezköy highway in 1997. It is one of the oldest shopping malls of Turkey. There are outlet stores of many well-known brands and café, restaurant and playground in the center.

(Contact: 0282 676 43 93)



ÇORLU RAILWAY STATION



► It is a small building on which it writes “Çorlu” onto the rails going through. And, a plane tree which makes an impression that it was planted at least one hundred years ago onto the building. Here is Çorlu Railway Station. Organized Leather Industrial Site in one side, Soil Products Office on the other side and Çorlu stream are located. Humankind thinks that if only Çorlu Railway Station defying the years spoke and told us the migration, scarcity, war years and fall of an empire... Because this small building witnesses all of them. The first train extending from Istanbul to Balkans, the first telegraph line passed here.

We are so lucky that it is still providing service to the public. There are morning and evening train services from Istanbul Halkalı to Edirne Kapıkule. In the past, there were two round-trip services. Now, it is operated in only one service. Uzunköprü train service has not been given for 5 years.



Train departs to the directions of Istanbul and Kapıkule every day from Çorlu station. Trains are highly comfortable. There is no delay as before. You can go to Halkalı in 2 hours.

Atatürk' s House

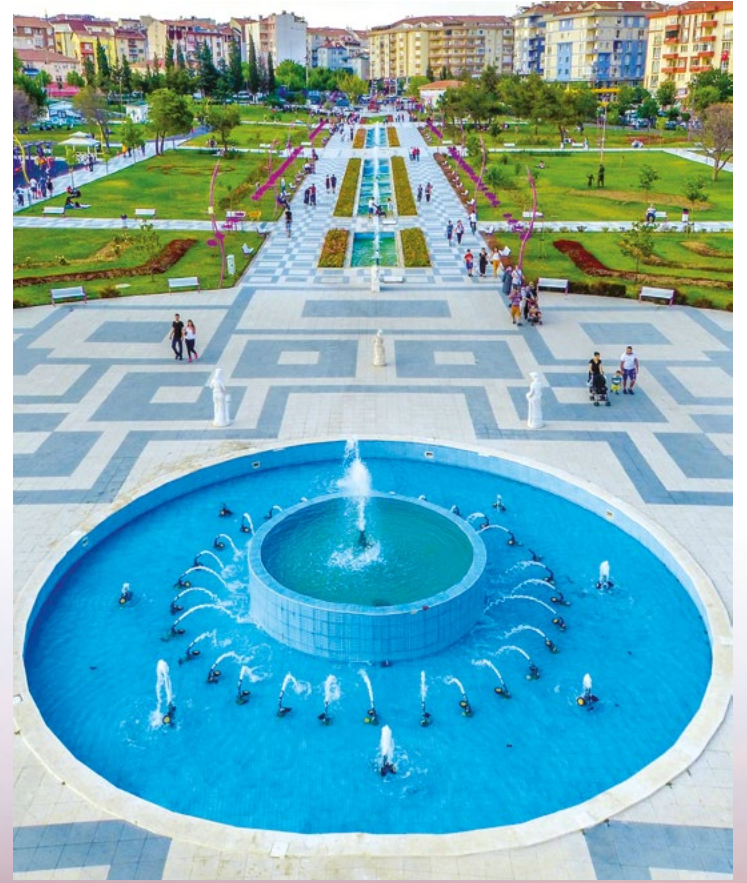
► Atatürk's House, one of the most important symbols of the city, was built similar to the house where our Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in Thessaloniki. Atatürk's House, whose construction started in 2019, was completed within a year and opened to visitors. Çorlu Municipality, which aims to reconstruct the urban identity with projects that will preserve the historical texture of Çorlu and to keep the memory of the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, brought the Atatürk's House to Çorlu with the financial and moral with the people of Çorlu. Atatürk's House, which will be inherited to future generations, is a magnificent museum that should be seen for tourists coming to the city.





Cumhuriyet Park

► Çorlu Cumhuriyet Park is the place where you find answer to the question “How should be a park?”. It was opened to service in Reşadiye Quarter on 29th September 2012. It is a huge place. Everything was considered for the people in the park founded on an area of 174 decares. It makes a strong impression with 12 thousand square meters of a concert area, 2 thousand 455 square meters of playground, 882 square meters of pond, 3 tennis courts with tribune, 2 basketball courts, 700 meters of racetrack and cycle path, a disabled sports instruments in set of 11 instruments, 2 children sports instruments in set of 5 instruments, funfair area, picnic areas, walking trails, 6 rectangle pools with water jet, a circular pool, zoo for poultry, flower pits, cinema having a capacity of 280 individuals and parking lot with a capacity of 410 vehicles. Concerts and festivals are held here every year.



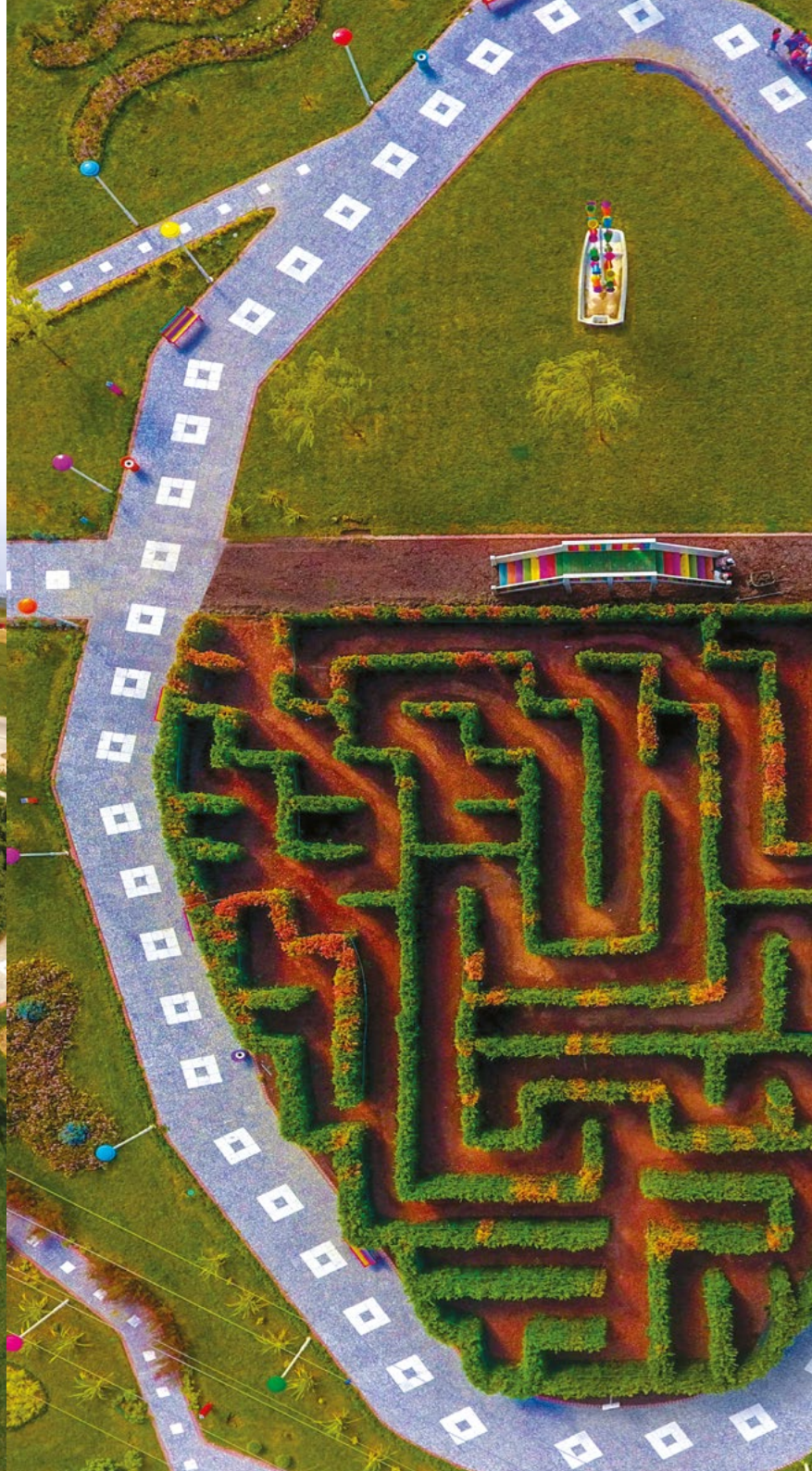


► Names and plate number of 81 provinces placed into Turkey map in Cumhuriyet Park that is one of the favorite services of Çorlu Municipality. Thus, a message saying that “We are Turkey together” is given.

Nefes Park

► Nefes Park, which has been actualized with a different park concept, is a social facility where children can have a good time with its educational and entertaining design and modern appearance in order to enable them to be in touch with the green.

There are 70 kinds of plants in the park and information about these plants. There is also a fun labyrinth with walls made of plants and colorful water mills in the park. Because of this park, citizens living in Çorlu find the opportunity to meet nature in city life. In addition, they have a natural and green environment away from the stress and noise of the city.



Tennis Complex and Tennis Café

► It is a place opened by Çorlu Municipality and reflecting the vision of modern Çorlu. It was opened to service in Alipaşa Quarter in May 2017. The complex having totally 4 tennis courts, one of which is indoor court, costed 850 thousand liras. In tennis complex established on an area of 12 decares and where national contests may be held, fitness hall, changing rooms, administrative offices and tennis café are located. 272 square meters of building have, audience seating area with reinforced concrete in a capacity of 300 individuals and steel construction in a capacity of 280 individuals, 190 square meters of terrace cafeteria with folding canvas, children playgrounds, condition instruments, walking areas and car parks.



Çorlu has totally 4 tennis courts, one of which is indoor court.



Book Café

► Book Café which was commissioned and operated by Çorlu Municipality is located in Kazımiye Quarter. A Library Park installed on an area of about 2 thousand 500 square meters is the first library park in Çorlu. 90 square meters of library and 100 square meters of café are located as well as 788 square meters of green field in the park. 6 music, illuminated and speaking park benches which are modelled in book and vocalize poets, fairy tales are installed into the park. There is an instructive and entertaining modern playground in the children playground consisting of swing, zipzip and horizontal bar.



Historical Çorlu House

► House that is a wonder of a civil architecture is located in Cemaliye Quarter Hastane Çeşme Street. It is assumed that it has 150 years of history. The house was owned by a Greek origin doctor. It was expropriated by Çorlu Municipality in 2013 and decided to be restored.

The restoration was undertaken by Tekirdağ Metropolitan Municipality. It has completed in 2019. Historical Çorlu House, is being used as city museum.

Atatürk Park ve Park Café

► Atatürk Park, which is one of the most frequented places in the heart of Çorlu, gives Atatürk Square its green appearance, and is at the top of the green areas where Çorlu residents breathe, was renewed and opened again.

Ataturk Park, which has a different appearance with the use of decorative parquet stones, planting flowers, placing an ornamental pool and placing benches in various points within the scope of landscape arrangement, also includes a large playground where children can have fun.

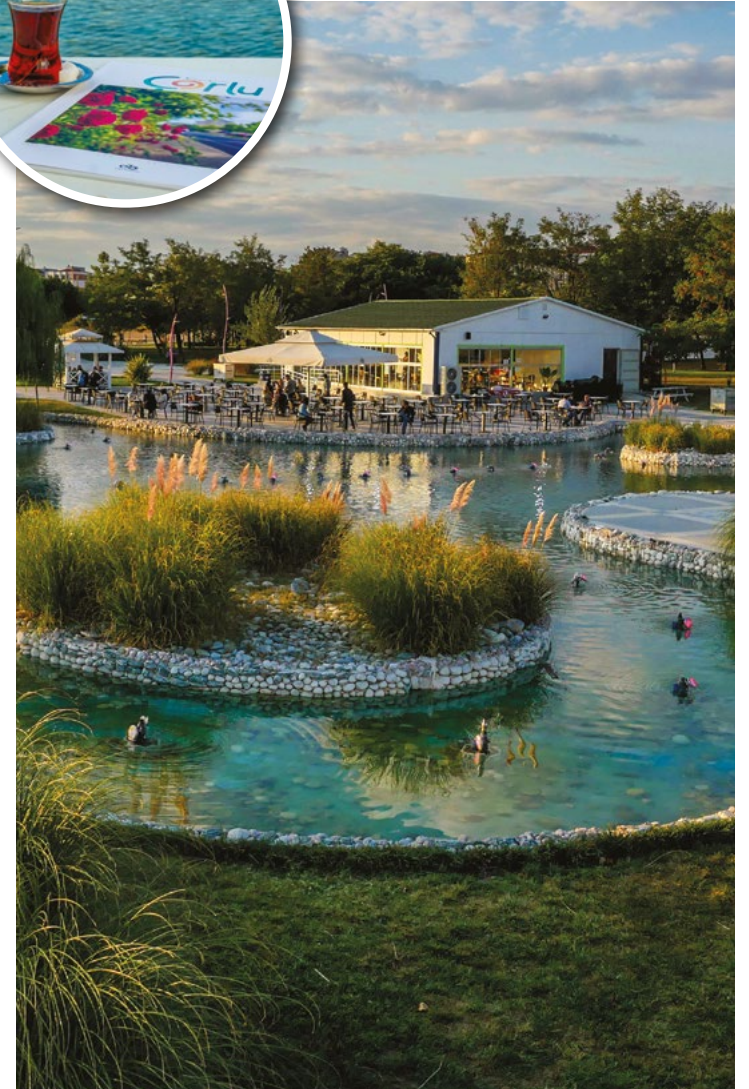
Park Café, which was built in the park and started to be operated by Çorlu Municipality, continues to provide quality and affordable services to our citizens, just like Book Café and Tennis Café.



Café 1923

► Café 1923, located in Cumhuriyet Park, is operated by Çorlu Municipality and takes its name from the foundation year of the Republic. The cafe has been designed in such a way that citizens coming to Cumhuriyet Park can meet all their food and beverage needs.

Café 1923 is a quality establishment where the people of Çorlu can breathe comfortably and get good service with its pool view, surrounded by lush trees.



Esetçe Picnic Area

► It is located 15 km far away from the city center nearby Çorlu Airport on Istanbul highway. It is a hidden paradise among the lands. It is a spacious and decent place. You can ride horses and enjoy in barbecue and breakfast. It may be a reason for preference for circumcision feast and countryside wedding.







Gölbashi Youth Park

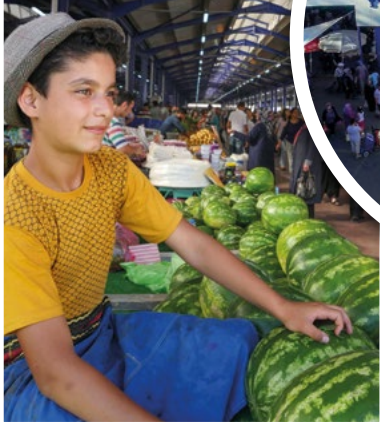
► It is one of the picnic areas which is the first thing that comes to mind about Çorlu. It stays at the left side before arriving to airport while going to Istanbul. You can arrive after going about 200 meters. A lake among the lands... It is an ideal space for picnic and sports. It is flooded with visitors of Çorlu people in hot summer days. Pergolas, sports areas and wooden piers make here different...



Çorlu Covered Market

► Çorlu Covered Market is a good shopping point for those who love market culture. The marketplace, which allows citizens to shop more comfortably and economically, has a strategic location with its proximity to many neighborhoods.

The market place, which is located on an area of 10 thousand square meters, brings together the exquisite products grown in the Thracian fields and all over our country on the counters on Thursdays and Fridays. There are 660 counters, a 51-vehicle car park, men's and women's toilets and a police office in the covered market.



Atakent Covered Market

► Atakent Covered Market is one of the most important facilities both in Çorlu and in the region with its modern architecture and multi-purpose usage features.

The covered market, which is the largest shopping point in the region, has a capacity of 272 counters. In addition, it is a large-scale living complex with sections such as 112 emergency and patient rooms, baby care rooms, children's playgrounds and resting areas.

The covered market opens on Tuesdays. In addition, Hanımeli Bazaar is established in this area on Saturdays and housewives from Çorlulu sell their handcrafted products. In addition, Hanımeli Bazaar opens in this area on Saturdays and housewives sell their handmade products.



Çorlu Martyrdom

► It is located on Salih Omurtak Street in Kazımiye Quarter. It was designed as air martyrdom in 1941. It was restored in 1999. The statue was also opened in that year. Our 29 soldiers were buried here, Garrison martyrdom.

The Statue of Heroes near the martyrdom is worth seeing. On the statue, our martyrs and name of places where they fell a martyr are written.



Names and martyrdom dates of our soldiers buried here are as follows:

Pilot First Lieutenant Nail Kemal Atım (1941), Airman Haşim Ünlü (1944), Pilot Second Lieutenant Gürsoy Gökkuşu (1958), Infantry Şerif Kalas (1958), Infantry İbrahim Kaya (1958), Sergeant First Class İbrahim teke (1959), Infantry Lieutenant M. Nuri Sağ (1959), Transportation Solider Hüseyin Akın (1959), Pilot Second Lieutenant Galip Yavuzer (1969), Pilot Second Lieutenant İzzettin Alpugay (1970), Bombardier Staff Colonel Sabri Güneri (1973), Infantry Lieutenant Turhan Günday (1973), Air Pilot Staff Major İhsan Aksoy (1984), Air Pilot Second Lieutenant Recep Eroğlu (1984), Commando Soldier Seyhan Yılmaz (1987), Gendarme Corporal hamza Çavuş 81992), Commando Corporal İdric Özgür (1994), Commando Corporal

Arman Galata (1994), Soldier Ahmet Çelekoğlu (1994), Gendarme Corporal İsmail Güler (1995), Transportation Soldier İrfan Atasayar (1996), Gendarme Commando Sergeant Çağatay Şimşek (1996), Pilot Second Lieutenant Şevket Özmen (1997), Sergeant Arif Çekiçioğlu (1997), A-Gendarme Soldier Mehmet Zeki Erden (2004), Pilot Lieutenant Ulaş Türk (2006), Infantry Sergeant Çağlar İnan (2015), Gendarme Soldier Adem Gül (2016), Specialized Sergeant Akın Acar (2016), Infantry Specialized Sergeant Birhan Er (2020).

Names of martyrs Galip Yavuzer, Çağatay Şimiek, Yücel Kenter, Seyhan Yılmaz and İrfan Atasayar are cherished on streets. Names of Akın Acar and Arman Galata are cherished in school, name of Martyr Police Münür Alkan in state hospital, name of Sedat Uysalcan in park.



STATUE OF INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY

► There is a magnificent work of Tankut Öktem in front of New Industry at the Istanbul entrance of the town. It is a statue which those who passed by Çorlu must see. The statue opened in 2005 is consisted of 18 separate sculptures. Its height is 4 meters. Its width is 24 meters. It consists of 5 blocks. It tells the sorrows of our nation after Balkan War. Atatürk's Address to Youth is placed in one side and verses of Mehmet Akif on the other side.

In the work where War of Independence, Gallipoli and Balkan Wars are told on both sides and there is will of Edirne Counsel Şükrü Pasha, that note was written down: "This a not a hostility statue. It is a respect statue to those who lost their places, homeland and life in one of the biggest dramas which the humankind experienced. This was constructed in order not to experience similar sorrows one more time in these territories".





WHERE AND WHAT SHOULD YOU EAT?

► There are important eating brands of the city in two biggest shopping malls in Çorlu. Besides this, there are decent restaurants in the old streets of the city center for those who want to eat other choices. Well, what should you eat? Of course, the first thing which comes to our mind is Tekirdağ Meatball....

Istanbul Kebab meets the need. Istanbul Çorba may be a good preference for those who like soup.

What about the restaurants?

Saydanlar Kanaat Lokantası, founded in 1963, is an internationally awarded restaurant. Sheep's head and tripe soup are famous. Minced liver wrapped in lamb's fat that is famous meal of the town may be particularly preferable.



Rice prepared with lamb liver, blackcurrant, peanut, onion and spice is wrapped into shirt of lamb liver. Then, these are placed onto a tray and yoghurt is mixed with egg and poured onto it. Tray is put into oven. When it is baked, it is eaten with real pleasure.

Another taste station of Çorlu is Özcanlar Köfte. The restaurant located on Istanbul highway has a history of 70 years. The owners set out with a small restaurant in Tekirdağ in 1950s. Meatballs prepared with the techniques specific to the town spread the reputation of Tekirdağ to the whole country. Özcanlar has 6 restaurants, 2 meat groceries and a breeding farm with a capacity of 500 cattle feeding these. Of course, there is not only meatball in the restaurant. It attracts attention with its rich products from meat grill varieties to diced lamb, grilled Turkish style fermented sausage, cheese halva.

Divan Ocakbaşı, Piknik Restaurant, Leb-i Derya, Hismar Garden Et Lokantası, Yerciler, Panet, Kekik Steakhouse, Arda Cunda, Kaçan Balık, Kovboy, Boss Burger, Chef Burger, İstanbul Çorba, Konya Meram, 01 ÖzAdana Ocakbaşı, Özcan Restoran, Cihan Et Lokantası, Bizim Bahçe are the other spaces of Çorlu which offer tastes of Çorlu to their guests.

CAFÉS

Trend Arena'da Starbucks, Gloria Jean's, Tchibo, Alaçatı Muhallebicisi, Orion AVM'de Coffee Mania, Ti Cafe, Kahve Dünyası, Mado... Badem ile Vişne, Chocolate Station, Maya Cafe, Jonathan Cafe, Durak Alaçatı, Cevizaltı, Leyla, Özsüt, The Fabrik, Sherbet, The Port Cafe, Pikap, Zest Bistro, Kahve Deryası ve Jimmy Joker are important cafés of Çorlu.

ENTERTAINMENT SPACES

Divan Sphere
Leman Kültür
Public Sahne
Pikap Sahne
Demhane Ocakbaşı
Alaturka Meyhanesi
are spaces which
respond to those who
want to entertain.

ÇORLUSPOR AND SPORTS IN ÇORLU

► Çorlu has a rooted tradition in sense of sports. Çorluspor which was founded in 1947 is one of the oldest sports clubs of Turkey. Before it, Gençlikspor was founded in 1933. Team with red and yellow strived in the amateur group for long years. Şimşekler became provincial champion in the provincial matches and ranked in the first place in Thrace and Marmara and won 3rd League Championship for four times. It climbed to 2nd League in 1985-1986. However, it stayed here only one season. It climbed to 2nd League in 1997-1998 season and strived here for three seasons. Today, it is one of the 12th Group teams of Regional Amateur League (BAL). The club is playing the infield matches in General Basri Saran Stadium with the capacity of 5 thousand 300 audiences. Stadium was constructed in 1952.

Çorlu Kültürspor and Çorlu Gençlerbirliği playing in Tekirdağ Super Amateur League and Çorlu Trakya Balkanspor playing in Tekirdağ 1st Amateur B Group are the teams representing the district.

Çorlu Municipality Sports Club Male Basketball Team also plays in Turkish Basketball 2nd League. Basketball teams in categories of Young Male, Star Male, Junior Male, Mini Male, Mini (Junior), Young Female and Star Female exhibit successes in their own leagues within the body of Çorlu Municipality Youth and Sports Club.

ÇORLU CITY STADIUM



► City Stadium constructed on Tekirdağ road has been giving service as from 2013. Stadium is one of the biggest investments made in Çorlu. The facility hosts important sports activities.





Mustafa Kemal Atatürk Semi-Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool

► One of the important sports centers of Çorlu is Mustafa Kemal Atatürk Semi-Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool. The pool constructed on a land having 22 thousand 363 square meters surface area has a construction site of 5 thousand 154 square meters. The facility having a semi-Olympic swimming pool in size of 25mx16m and children pool in size of 4mx16m costed 5 million liras.



Also, fitness hall, man-woman massage rooms, man-woman resting rooms, lobby, man-woman toilets and showers, sauna, vitamin bar, sanctuary and water reservoirs, foyer, material warehouse, voice recording room, rock cabinet, manager room of facility, man-woman referee rooms, man-woman coach rooms, information desk, first aid room, service room, changing rooms, audience foyer area and billiard and table tennis halls are providing service in the facility that consists of 4 sections as basement, ground, first and elevator floor. Modern and complicated facility has a capacity of 540 audiences.

The semi-olympic pool has a surface area of 22 thousand 363 square meters.



ÇORLU ZOO

► It was founded in Havuzlar Quarter by Çorlu Municipality Park and Gardens Directorate. There are peacock, pony, British horse, Arab horse, dog, pheasant, wild duck, goose, chicken, quail, pigeon, dove, turkey, rabbit, turtle, tortoise and freshwater fishes in the zoo.

The zoo is open from 09.00 in morning to 23.00 at night and entrances are free of charge.



OLIMPOS RIDING CENTER

► It is located in Esetçe district nearby Çorlu Atatürk Airport. In Olimpos Riding Center providing service for 14 years, countryside garden, restaurant, café, winter restaurant and riding training center are available. The meal varieties are quite rich. Total land width is 101 decares. Here, British race horses are raised. Restaurant and countryside wedding services are provided in indoor and outdoor spaces near the farm.

(Contact: 0282 606 04 90)



CEMILOĞLU STUD FARM



► There is an excellent facility on the road of Çorlu Sarılar Village. Here is Cemiloğlu Stud Farm. The construction of the stud farm constructed on an area of 240 thousand square meters was started in 2000 and there are 15 grass paddocks, 3 sand paddocks, swimming pool for horses, solarium room, 2 delivery rooms, examination room, lodging for grooms with a capacity of 20 individuals. Horses in the stud farm are serving to the development of Turkish horse breeding. Thoroughbred horses are cared in the hotel comfort.

Baran Cemiloğlu, owner of the stud farm says that this is a unique in Turkey and tells: "I developed a passion for horserace in my student years in UK. After I returned Turkey, I and my friend purchased a horse from UK and participated into races. Over time, the number of horses increased and needed to construct a place for them. Finally, we made investment by building this farm. Farms in this standard are available in Ireland and USA. They are also installed on an area of 10 thousand and 15 thousand decares. We also installed on a land of 250 decares. Here, there are horses of 5-10 million dollars. We are getting about 22 thousand foals from these horses every year. We sell half of them. We are sending the remaining ones to races. There is a museum within the stud farm. In the museum, cups and platelets that our horses won which run under the stablemate of Cemiloğlu are exhibited. Among these, there are important cups such as Cumhuriyet Koşusu/Republic Race (İzbatur, 2007), War of Independence (İzbatur, 2007), International II Queen Elizabeth Race (Sarılar Runner 2012, Es Es Runner 2013, Bici Bici 2014), Çaldıran Cup (Bici Bici, 2014), Filly Trial (Bici Bici, 2015). (Contact: 0 282 661 10 16)



WHERE SHOULD YOU STAY?



► **Hilton GardenInn Çorlu** is located just near Orion Shopping Mall on Istanbul highway. It is close to the city center. It is 10 km away from Çorlu Airport, 113 km away from Istanbul Atatürk Airport. Hilton GardenInn that is 33rd hotel of Hilton Worldwide and 8th hotel of GardenInn brand was commissioned in 2015. It is a facility with 130 rooms and is open for 7/24. (Contact: 0282 684 84 84)

► **Hotel Sefa**, Hotel Sefa is at the entrance of Istanbul road on the E-5 highway. It serves in 3-star status subject to tourism control and has a total capacity of 33 rooms and 51 beds. (Contact: 0282 673 57 57)



► **Grand Park Hotel Çorlu**, Providing a great ease of transportation with its proximity to central areas and ring roads, Grand Park Hotel Çorlu serves citizens with its 54 rooms. The hotel is located 15 km from Çorlu Atatürk Airport and 300 m from Cumhuriyet Square, which is also the largest square in the city. (Contact: 0282 650 52 52)



► **Divan Çorlu** that is located on Omurtak Street was opened in 2009. It is 10 km away from Çorlu Industrial Site. It is consisted of totally 120 rooms, 112 of which are deluxe, 7 are single and 1 suit. It hosts events such as business dinners, wedding, engagement parties. (Contact: 0282 684 12 00)



► **Royal Park Hotel Çorlu**, Located close to the city center, airport and shopping centers, the hotel serves citizens traveling for both business and

leisure purposes with 20 standard rooms, 1 restaurant and 2 multi-purpose meeting rooms. (Contact: 0282 758 36 46)

► **END Glory Otel**: It is located on Salih Omurtak Street in Istanbul Highway. It was founded in 2016. (Contact: 0282 651 15 00)

► **Burç Best Otel**: It was commissioned in 1994. It has 35 rooms and a capacity of 70 beds. It is 25 km away from Çerkezköy and 35 away from Tekirdağ. (Contact: 0282 673 26 96 - 97)



WATER RESOURCES OF ÇORLU

► Surrounding of Çorlu are very rich in terms of water resources. However, there has been a decrease in water resources with the industrialization. Scientists tell that the underground water decreased 25 meters in recent periods as from 1990 near Marmaracık. But freshwater resources particularly meet the need of fish lovers.

Çorlu Sağlık Quarter Dam is the important water resource of the town.

Seabass, carp and catfish may be hunted in Sarılar Pond. Carp and roach attract the attention of fish lovers in Yeniçiftlik Pond. Değirmenköy Pond may be an ideal place for lovers of carp and Thrace seabass...

Freshwater resources in Çorlu particularly attract fish lovers to itself.





ÇORLU BELEDİYESİ

0 (282)

ÇORLU MUNICIPALITY

Phone Central	444 99 59
Mayoralty	684 75 70
Fax	684 75 63
Municipal Police Directorate	684 75 88
Directorate of Science Affairs	684 77 03
Cleaning Services Directorate	684 75 97
Cultural and Social Affairs Directorate	684 76 71
Marriage Office	684 76 90
Soup Kitchen	684 77 57
Temporary Animal Shelter	684 77 63

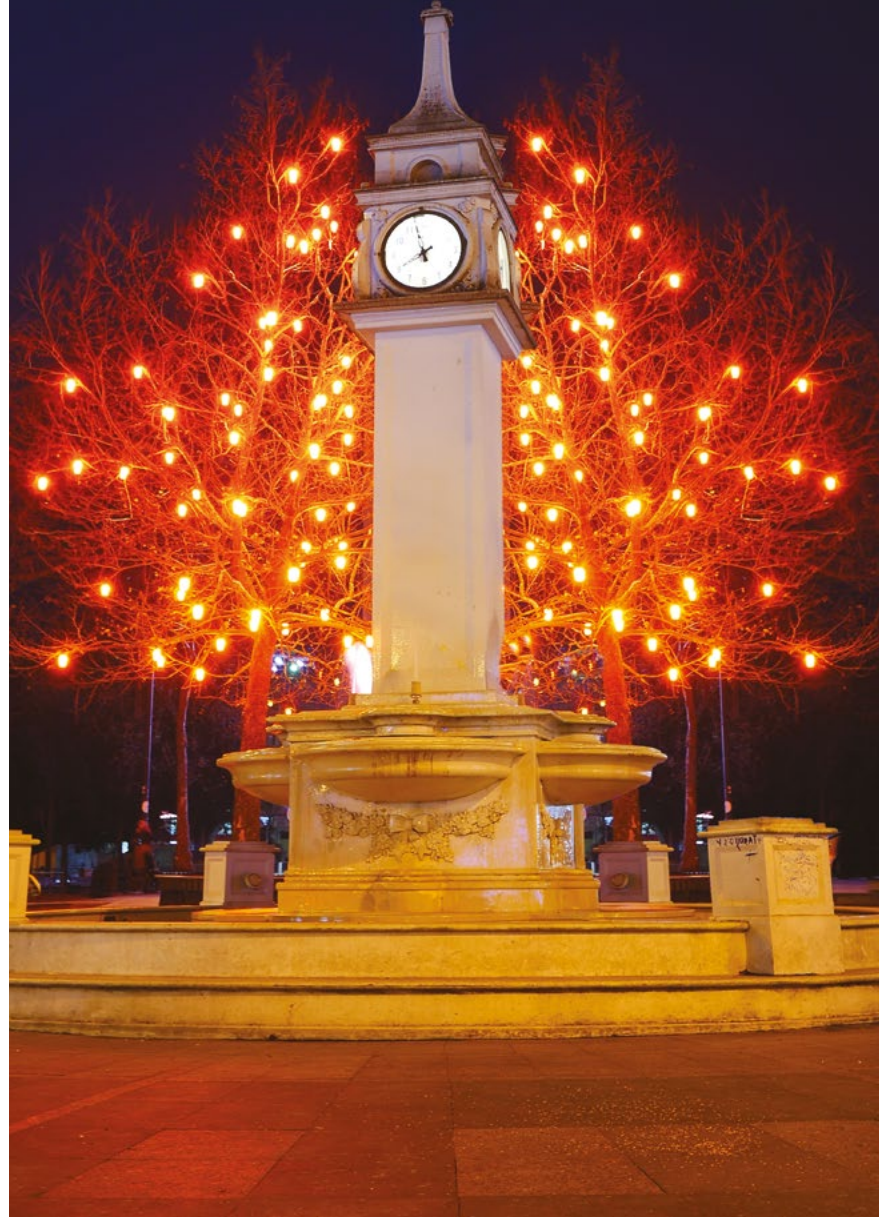
TEKİRDAĞ METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Phone Central	0 850 459 59 59
Tekirdağ Water and Sewerage	
Administration General Directorate (TESKİ)	185
Tekirdağ Communication Center (TEKİM)	153



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Çorlu
● Trakya'nın güneşi...





ÇORLU

Yılmaz Büyükerşen

BALMUMU HEYKELLER MÜZESİ



ÇORLU BELEDİYESİ



Visiting Time

Opening: 10.00

Closing: 18.00

(Closed on Mondays.)



*You can use this QR
Code for directions.*

Entrance Fee

Student: 7,50 TL

Adult: 12,50 TL

Adres: Cemaliye Mah. Salih Omurtak Cd.
Çorlu Tarihi Belediye Binası