

KÜTAHYA

GENERAL INFORMATION



2017

Academic Adviser Asst. Prof. İçlem ER
KÜTAHYA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
75. Yıl Dist. Bekir Sıtkı Paşa Str. No: 37 Merkez / KÜTAHYA
Tel: +90 274 228 32 32 Fax: +90 274 228 04 40
e-mail: kutso@kutso.org.tr

WHERE IS?

Kutahya is located in the Aegean region of mid-west part of Turkey. It has neighbour cities from the North part with Bursa and Bilecik, from the South part with Uşak and Manisa, from the east part with Eskişehir and Afyon also from the west part with Balıkesir.

The region of Kütahya has large areas of gentle slopes with agricultural land culminating in high mountain ridges to the north and west.

POPULATION AND DISTRICTS

Kütahya is a city in western Turkey with 237,804 inhabitants (2016, Turkish Statistical Institute), lying on the Porsuk river, at 969 metres above sea level. It is the capital of Kütahya Province, inhabited by some 573 642 people (2016, Turkish Statistical Institute).

Kütahya is a province of Turkey. It is 11,889 km² in size

Kütahya province is divided into 13 districts

- Altıntaş
- Aslanapa
- Çavdarhisar
- Domaniç
- Dumlupınar
- Emet
- Gediz
- Hisarcık
- Kütahya
- Pazarlar

Kutahya represents a potentiality for tourism with its developing industry, underground sources, university, thermal sources, hand crafts and history. While visiting Kutahya,

It is not being omitted;

The first gold exchange market in the history had been established in Aizanoi, (Kutahya)

The first porcelain museum in the world is in Kutahya,

The most effectively and successfully protected antic city of Anatolia is Aizanoi,

Evliya Celebi was from Kutahya

The first collective labor agreement had been signed in Kutahya,

The thermal sources of Kutahya are cure for thousands of illnesses.

HISTORY

The city's Roman name was Cotyaemum, a name it retains as a titular Catholic see.

Kütahya is remembered as Cotyaeum during classical times. It later became part of the Roman province of Phrygia Salutaris, but in about 820 became the capital of the new province of Phrygia Salutaris III. Its bishopric thus changed from being a suffragan of Synnada to a metropolitan see, although with only three suffragan sees according to the *Notitia Episcopatum* of Byzantine Emperor Leo VI the Wise (886-912), which is dated to around 901-902. According to the 6th-century historian John Malalas, Cyrus of Panopolis, who had been prefect of the city of Constantinople, was sent there as bishop by Emperor Theodosius II (408-50), after four bishops of the city had been killed. Two other sources makes Cyrus bishop of Smyrna instead. The bishopric of Cotyaeum was headed in 431 by Domnius, who was at the Council of Ephesus, and in 451 by Marcianus, who was at the Council of Chalcedon. A source cited by Lequien says that a bishop of Cotyaeum named Eusebius was at the Second Council of Constantinople in 553. Cosmas was at the Third Council of Constantinople in 680-681. Ioannes, a deacon, represented an unnamed bishop of Cotyaeum at the Trullan Council in 692. Bishop Constantinus was at the Second Council of Nicaea in 692, and Bishop Anthimus at the Photian Council of Constantinople (879). No longer a residential bishopric, Cotyaeum is today listed by the Catholic Church as a titular see

Under the reign of Byzantine Emperor Justinian I the town was fortified with a double-line of walls and citadel. In 1071 Cotyaeum (or Kotyaion) fell to the Seljuk Turks and later switched hands, falling successively to the Crusaders, Germiyanids, Timur-Leng (Tamerlane), until finally being incorporated into the Ottoman Empire in 1428. During this time a large number of Christian Armenians settled in Kotyaion/Kütahya, where they came to dominate the tile-making and ceramic ware production. With this, Kütahya emerged as a renowned center for the Ottoman ceramic industry, producing tiles and faience for mosques, churches, and official buildings in places all over the Middle East. It was initially center of Anatolia Eyalet till 1827, when Hüdavendigâr Eyalet was formed. It was later sanjak centre in Hüdavendigâr Vilayet in 1867. It was briefly occupied by troops of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt in 1833.

ECONOMY

The industries of Kütahya have long traditions, going back to ancient times. Kütahya is famous for its kiln products, such as tiles and pottery, which are glazed and multicoloured. Modern industries are sugar refining, tanning, nitrate processing and different products of meerschaum, which is extracted nearby. The local agricultural industry produces cereals, fruits and sugar beet. In addition stock raising is of much importance. Not far from Kütahya there are important mines extracting lignite.

While the workforce participation rate of Kutahya is 52.5 %, employment rate is 49,3 % and unemployment rate is 6 % (2017, Turkish Statistical Institute).

According to the 2014 data, Gross National Product of Kütahya was 11.321.384K. While 1.349.427K TL was coming from agricultural sector, 3.457.476K TL was coming from industrial sector; 5.206.086K TL was coming from service sector and 1.308.396K TL was coming from taxes and subsidies.

Consumer Price Index

CPI Index increased 0.45 % on May 2017, with respect to the previous month, 6.18 % with respect to the last December and 11.72 % with respect to the May 2016. If we look at the average value per month, the value was 9.09 %.

If we compare with this value with our region (Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Uşak cities) CPI Index increased 0.28 % per month (2017, Turkish Statistical Institute).

Motor Vehicle Statistics

The number vehicles registered in traffic reached 21.454.288 in Turkey on April 2017. When we look at our region on April 2017, The number vehicles registered in traffic reached 557.778 in Manisa, 210.444 in Afyon, 203.277 in Kutahya and 129.609 in Uşak Cities (2017, Turkish Statistical Institute).

Residential Sales Statistics

Residential Sales ratio increased 1.5 % in Turkey on May 2017 with respect to the previous May and reached 116.558. When we look at our region on May 2017, 2.114 residential has been sold in Manisa, 676 in Afyonkarahisar, 773 in Kütahya and 487 in Uşak (2017, Turkish Statistical Institute).

Kütahya Foreign Trade Statistics

While 131 million usd goods imported in Kütahya in 2016, 181 million usd goods exported to foreign countries (2017, Turkish Statistical Institute) .

In addition of that, the last 4 month of 2017 years, the record was registered for export in Kutahya. If we look at the statistics, the specialists guest the export amount will reach to 240 million usd at the end of year 2017. If we compare it with previous year, Kutahya will increase the export amount 27 % (Kütahya Postası, 11.09.2017).

While Kütahya was ranked as 32nd in Turkey in terms of export amount on August 2017 as 22.600.000 usd. Uşak exported 22.372.000 usd and ranked 33th. Afyonkarahisar exported 28.959.000 usd and ranked 29th and Eskişehir exported 78.606.000 usd and ranked 19 th (Kütahya Postası, 11.09.2017).

While Kutahya mostly export to Germany, USA, Spain, Italy and France, import from Russia, China, Germany, Italy and Czech Republic. (Zafer Kalkınma Ajansı, 2016).

Kütahya is linked by rail and road with Balıkesir 250 km (155 mi) to the west, Konya 450 km (280 mi) to the southeast, Eskişehir 70 km (43 mi) northeast and Ankara 300 km (186 mi) east.

Investment Advantegous in Kutahya

Kutahya come forward for the both national and international investors with appropriate and attractive advantegous. It is being count these advantegous like;

1. Location (close to the metropol cities)
2. 1st and 2nd organized industrial zone located in city center. In addition, Tavsanlı, Gediz OIZ and new 3rd OIZ in Altıntaş which will be opened soon.
3. Kutahya free zone will be opened soon and new investment areas considered
4. 35 variety of mining.
5. Developed hand made arts like porcelain and china
6. Rich thermal springs sources
7. Cultural and Natural tourism centers
8. Investment incentives
9. Transportation (Airport, Railway, Motorway, Close to the Gemlik Port)

Investment Incentive in Kutahya

Kutahya is in the 4th area for incentive promotion in Turkey. However, it is applied like 5th area in Organized Industrial Zone. 30 main sector is being supported with incentive.

1. Exemption of Value Added Taxes
2. Custom taxes exemption
3. Social Security Institution employer's share support (until reach to the 35 % of the constant investment amount among 7 years in OIZ, 6 years outside of OIZ)
4. Discount of Corporation tax
5. Interest support
6. Land for Investment

CULTURE

Kütahya's old neighbourhoods are dominated by traditional Ottoman houses made of wood and stucco, some of the best examples being found along Germiyan Caddesi. It has many historical mosques such as Ulu Camii, Cinili Camii, Balikli Camii and Donenler Camii. The Şengül Hamamı is a famous Turkish bath located in the city

The town preserves some ancient ruins, a Byzantine castle and church. During late centuries Kütahya has been renowned for its Turkish earthenware, of which fine specimens may be seen at the national capital. The Kütahya Museum has a fine collection of arts and cultural artifacts from the area, the house where Hungarian statesman Lajos Kossuth lived in exile between 1850-1851 is preserved as a museum.

HISTORICAL TRADITIONAL CERAMICS

A small ewer, now in the British Museum, gave its name to a category of similar blue and white fritware pottery known as 'Abraham of Kütahya ware'. It has an inscription in Armenian script under the glaze on its base stating that it commemorated Abraham of Kütahya with a date of 1510. In 1957 Arthur Lane published an influential article in which he reviewed the history of pottery production in the region and proposed that 'Abraham of Kütahya' ware was produced from 1490 until around 1525, 'Damascus' and 'Golden Horn' ware were produced from 1525 until 1555 and 'Rhodian' ware from around 1555 until the demise of the İznik pottery industry at the beginning of the 18th century. This chronology has been generally accepted.

WHERE TO VISIT?

ANCIENT CITIES

Remains of Aizanoi Antic City Aizanoi antic city had been established to the two sides of River Penkalas. The name of the city comes from the mythological hero named Azan, who was the son of Water Jinn Erato, and the legendary king Arkas.

Mozaikli Hamam (Mosaic Bath) In the 3rd Century, a second bath had been constructed in the bath, which had been built in before. This bath is called as "Mozaikli Hamam". There is a high quality mosaic floor in that bath representing the illustrations of Santry and Menad. In the 4th and 5th centuries the bath had been rearranged and used as the center for the bishops.

Exchange Market (Mycelium / Round Building) The first exchange market had been founded here in Aizanoi antic city. This building, which had been used as the grain market AC 2nd century, is called Mycelium. On the restored walls of the building, there written the price determinations of King Diocletian for struggling with inflation. These writings had been written there in the year 301.

Zeus Temple The construction of the temple had begun AC 2nd century. The temple had been planned as Pseudodipteras. It had been established on a stage with the dimensions of 53 x 35 meters. There is a great hall under the temple, which had been obscured by rubble.

Stadium and Theatre There are no other examples of such a combination of a Stadium and a Theatre like in Aizanoi. The construction of the complex had begun in AC 1st century and had been completed in the 3rd century.

Bridges and Avenue with Antic Columns:

The city of Aizanoi had been founded on both sides of the Stream Koca, which had been called as Penkalas in ancient times. Only two bridges had been able to reach today. Both bridges have 5 belts and they are still being used.

CASTLES

Kutahya Castle The Kutahya Castle is at the Hisartepi Locality, which had been used as a residence from ancient times to today. The castle has 70 towers and consists of 3 parts. These are called Kale-i Bala, Kale-i Sagir and Diş Towers. There are two fountains and three mosques in the castle.

MOSQUES

Çinili Camii (Porcelain Mosque) The mosque had been constructed in 1973, by taking the Middle Asia Turkish architecture as example. Inside of the mosque consists of beautification made by pencil, and outside of it had been constructed with blue Kutahya porcelain.

Great Mosque (Ulu Cami) The construction of this mosque, which is the most beautiful and greatest mosque of Kutahya, had begun in the times of Yildirim Beyazit, and had been completed in the times of Fatih Sultan Mehmet in 1401. The restoration of the mosque had been made by Architecture Sinan, during the times of Süleyman the Magnificent. The muezzin stand having 4 columns, and the representation of Mecca on the wall of the mosque should be seen by the visitors.

Mevlevi Dervishes Mosque (Dönerler Camii) This mosque had been constructed during 14th century. It is the first "Mevlevihane" (Lodge of Mevlevi Dervishes) of Kutahya, founded by the grandson of Mevlana, Ergun Çelebi.

MARKET PLACES (BAZAARS)

There are two Bazaars in Kutahya. They had been established in the second part of 15th century by the Proficient of Gedik Ahmet Pasha. The Great Bazaar has 4 gates. In the Bazaar there is a fountain and there are 17 shops. It is being used as a market place by the vegetable men. The Small Bazaar has two gates. It had been made of bricks and iron sheet. It used to be used as the bazaar for the heavy clothes, armor and diamonds.

TRADITIONAL KUTAHYA HOUSE

Germiyan Street The Germiyan Street is a place where the 18th century Kutahya houses are being protected collectively. It is the most beautiful historical example of Kutahya's historical urban structure. These houses in Germiyan Street are all made of timber and they have two or three floors.

Old City Palace The construction of the city palace had begun in 1908 and finished at 1911 while Fuat Pasha was the governor of the town. The building had been restored in 1998. It is one of the most interesting examples of the late Ottoman civil architecture.

PROMENADE

Mountain Murat Mt. Murat is at the south of Kutahya. It is 30 km away from Gediz and it is 2312 meters high. It is the highest mountain in Kutahya and in Internal Aegean Region. The Mt. Murat provides alternative tourism possibilities with its clean air and fresh water, with its a variety of bird species living in, and especially with its rich thermal sources.

Camlica Çamlıca is at the west side of Kutahya and its 5 km far away from the city center. It had been arranged as a recreation and resting area in the pine forest. It is a large promenade area. Pine trees, clean and fresh water, clean air, and the relaxing sightseeing of the area provides a great pleasure to the visitors.

Enne Dam It is at the west side of Kütahya and 18 km away from the Kutahya city center. The dam had been constructed in order to provide the water need of Seyitömer Thermal Electricity Central is also being used for fishing and picnics.

Porsuk Dam It is at the northeast of Kutahya, and 20 km away from the city center. The dam had been constructed in order to protect the environment from the floods of River Porsuk. Today it is also being used for fishing and picnics.

Kuruçay Pond The pond is at the south of Tavşanlı District and 7 km away from the city center. The pond had been constructed for watering purposes, and it is also being used as a picnic area with its clean and unpolluted environment.

Domanic Forests The Domanıç Forests take place at the north of Kutahya. These forests are widen to a large area. The flora of Domanıç is very rich. There are a variety of endemic species and monument trees in the area.

Hidirlik Hidirlik is one of the most important and popular promenade areas of Kutahya.

HIGHLANDS

Golcuk Plateau Gölcük Plateau at the southwest of Kutahya, and it is 10 km away from Simav. The plateau is surrounded with pine forests. The substructure of the plateau is well developed. It is a very popular picnic area at the altitude of 1450 meters.

THERMAL SPRINGS

Kutahya is a place which has a variety of Thermal Springs. Harlek and Mountain are the most important and interesting thermal centers of the region. Yoncalı, Gediz Ilıcasu, Simav Eynal, Tavşanlı Göbel, Emet, Yeşil and Kaynarca are the other important Thermal Springs.

Harlek (Ilıcaköy) Thermal Resort

Location: The resort is 27km from the centre of Kutahya, in Western Anatolia, and 190km south-east of Bursa.

Transportation: Kutahya is well connected by bus, and 90km south-west from the airport at Eskisehir.

Water temperature: 25.2°C - 43°C

pH value: Kadilar Spring - 6.84. Haslas Spring - 6.78. Harlek Spring - 6.87. Kadinlar Hamami Spring - 6.64

Physical and chemical properties: The group of spring has one or all of the following properties: thermal, hypertonic, oligometallic, sulphur, calcium, magnesium.

Recommended: Applications Drinking and bathing.

Helps to heal: Rheumatic ailments, liver and gall bladder problems and skin conditions, poor metabolism.

Accommodation: Harlek Hotel -186 beds

Muratdağı Thermal Resort

Location: On the northern slopes of Muratdagi (1700m), around 15km south of Gediz and 100km southwest of Kutahya.

Transportation: Kutahya is well connected by road and air. Gediz is on the main highway between Kutahya and Usak.

Water temperature: 40°C - 42°C

pH value: 7.2

Physical and chemical properties: Sulphur, calcium, magnesium, bromide and radioactive properties.

Recommended: Applications Drinking and bathing

Helps to heal: Rheumatism, mental and muscular fatigue, skin conditions, gynaecological problems, joint pain, calcium deposits and eating disorders.

Accommodation: Youth Camp – 150 beds. Otherwise, small hotels in Gediz.

CAVES

Kutahya Caves

Caves of Frig Valley

Location: Kütahya

The caves are located at 55 km away from Kütahya, in the İnlice quarter of last Kütahya village of Ovacık, where the city borders of Kütahya, Afyon ve Eskişehir intersect.

Properties: There are hundreds of caves inside the Frig valley which covers an extremely wide area and these caves are carved by hands for the purposes of shelter, accommodation and tombs.

Inside the first section of rocks, two churches were discovered. There are frescos on the walls of these two churches named Tekli Kilise (Single Church) ve Çiftli Kilise (Double Church), respectively. Also in*****ions written by root paint are present on the walls. Meander patterns and cross signs are also visible. This valley was used by Frigs between years BC 500-600 and later on, by Byzantiums

The Deliktaş Castle, which was examined in two parts, are also used by Frigs and Byzantiums. For shelter and defense purposes the rocks were carved. There is a large chapel founded here. Secret passages and galleries connect lots of rooms and chambers to each other. The upper parts of the rocks are carved in the shape of ramparts. The third section is the place where a natural castle called Penteseer castle is present. This place is also carved for defense purposes and there are various tombs and caves present at this location. This valley is covered with pine trees and the natural beauty can challenge the beauty of Ürgüp

EDUCATION

The Main Campus and the Germiyan Campus of the Kutahya Dumlupınar University are located in the city with 40.000 students.