

# ANADOLU HİSARI

sumahan  
on the mapel



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ANADOLU HİSARI (ANA-DOLOU-HE-SARI) ANATOLIAN FORTRESS

This neighbourhood, situated at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus (660 meters), is 2 miles (3.5 km) north from Sumahan next to the second Bosphorus bridge. The Byzantines used to call this passage way *Lemokopion* (the Bosphorus cut) from where the troops of Darius, the Goths and the Latins crossed. The current name comes from the Anatolian watchtower built in 1394 by the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I in preparation for his second siege of Constantinople. One of the most remarkable attractions of Anadolu Hisarı is the 19th century *Küçüksu Kır* (summer house) and meadow commissioned by Sultan Abdülmecid and which is open today as a museum. Next to it is a beautiful fountain dedicated to Mihrişah Valide Sultan. You can also visit the Anadoluhisarı mosque built by Mehmed the Conqueror in the 15th century. If you take a boat cruise from the Çengelköy pier along the shore, you can also view the village's charming wooden *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions) such as the Hekimbaşı Salih Efendi, the Bahriyeli Sedat Bey, the Zarif Mustafa Pasha, and the 17th century Amcazade Hüseyin Pasha, the oldest *yalı* on the Asian side.



# ANADOLU KAVAĞI



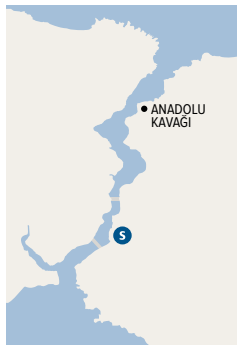
sumahan  
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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ANADOLU KAVAĞI (ANAU-DOLOU-KAVA-AEY) ANATOLIAN CONTROL POINT

This charming fishermen's village is the last ferry stop on the Asian side of the Bosphorus and only 8.5 miles (13 km) north from Sumahan. In antiquity it was called *Hieron Stoma* (sacred gate). Located opposite the fortress (no longer in existence) of Rumeli Kavağı on the European side, it was a custom inspection control point for collecting duty from ships. This is also where a massive chain extended across the Bosphorus. Looking at the village from the Bosphorus, you will be attracted by the eagle like fortress, the Yoros castle, on the hill above town. There was once a temple dedicated to Zeus, the father of the Gods and Goddesses, on the site of the castle which was first built in antiquity, then rebuilt by the Geneose in the 14th century, and then again by the Ottomans. It is worth climbing to the top of the fortress to enjoy the breathtaking views of the Bosphorus meeting the Black Sea. You can also wander in the village and eat fish at one of the local restaurants near the pier from where you can admire the spectacular views of the Bosphorus.



# ARNAVUTKÖY



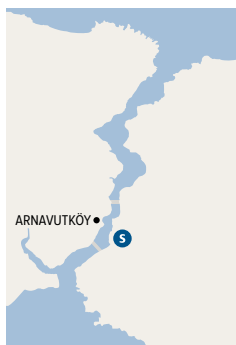
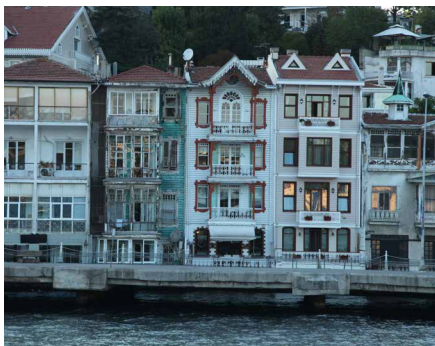
sumahan  
on the water



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ARNAVUTKÖY (ARNA-VUT-KËUY) THE ALBANIAN VILLAGE

This charming neighbourhood located across from Sumahan on the European side of the Bosphorus has been called by many names - *Anapolis*, *Estias*, *Michaelion* (the city of the archangel after the Church of St. Michael built by Constantine), and *Megalou Reumatos* (the great current). During the early Ottoman period when the Sultan settled Albanians here, it became the Albanian village. Beyond the cape there was once a sheltered bay with two sanctuaries - one dedicated to Hestia, the goddess of the hearth, and one to Medeia, the grand-daughter of Helios and wife of Jason of the Argonauts. Among Arnavutköy's historical buildings are those of Robert College on the hills above the southern end of the village, the Tefvikiye mosque, the Taksiarhis church, the wooden Ottoman and Greek mansions, and the beautiful *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions) now separated from the seaside by a newly built road on piles. Standing on the point of Akıntı Burnu (Cape of the Current) you can watch the incredible currents of the Bosphorus which make it difficult for small boats to round the point. According to ancient historians, crabs finding it too difficult to navigate the currents here left the sea, and walked overland across the point!





# BALTALIMANI

sumahan  
on the map

ARTTO



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## BALTALİMANI (BÄLTA-LEE-MANEA) PORT OF THE AXE

In antiquity this village was known both as *Phidaliae* and *Portas Mulierum* and was a sheltered cove for ships where a huge Byzantine cistern was built. Later Ottoman ships were built in the cove and the village took its current name from Kaptan-ı Derya Baltaoğlu of the Ottoman navy. The cove was gradually filled in and became the mouth of a stream that flows into the Bosphorus. The famous Ottoman traveler, Evliya Çelebi, mentions the walnut trees which grew in the groves of Baltalimanı until the end of the 18th century. One of the most remarkable monuments of this neighbourhood is the neo-classical Palace of Mediha Sultan, sister of Abdulhamid II, built in 1863 by the famous Armenian architects Garabed and Sarkis Balyan. Today it functions as an orthopedic hospital. Also in Baltalimanı, on the waterfront, are the 19th century neo-classical Damat Ferit Pasha *Yalı* (a wooden seaside mansion) and the Japanese friendship garden, given by the city of Simonoseki.



# BEBEK



sumahan  
OUT OF THE MARKET

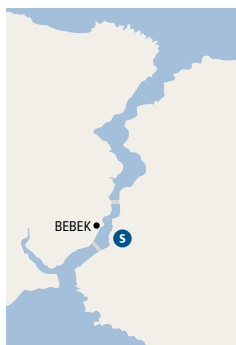


Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## BEBEK (BA-BAEK)

### BABY

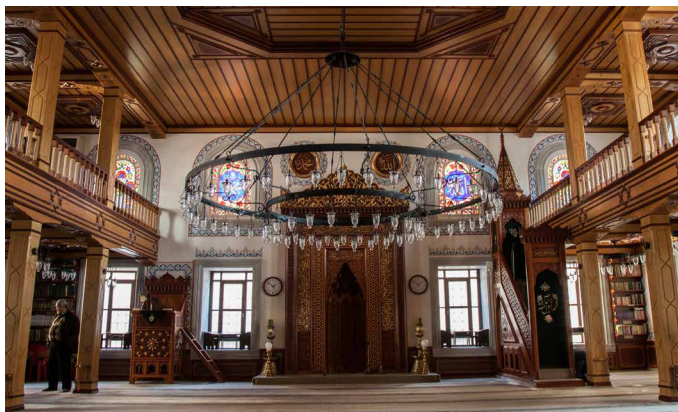
A chic neighbourhood is located across from Sumahan between Arnavutköy and Rumelihisarı on the European side of Bosphorus. She was known as Khallae or Philemporon in ancient times. Artemis, the goddess of the moon used to have a temple there. Today, a early 20th century Ottoman mosque is located in the same place. The ancient cove is still there, used as a yacht marina welcoming the calm waters of Bosphorus. Beyond this moon shaped cove, a beautiful park awaits visitors suggesting to them the past groves of Bebek starting from the upper hills of the village and hanging over the slopes toward the shore. Inside one of the groves the former Robert College buildings of the 19th century are hidden, housing the campus of today's Bosphorus University, a green home for education. Strolling through the streets and walking by the shore of the neighbourhood, one can still see some of the old wooden mansions, summer palaces, kiosks and yalis. From being a small Byzantine fishing village, growing up into an Ottoman summer village, and then becoming a popular cosmopolitan neighbourhood of Istanbul, Bebek offers a quite modern face within her old atmosphere.



A white and blue Turkish ferry boat is shown from a side-on perspective, moving across a body of water. The boat has a white upper hull and a blue lower hull. A Turkish flag is flying from a pole on the deck. The boat's registration number, 34 D 1543, is visible on the side. The water is choppy with small waves. In the background, a suspension bridge is visible on the horizon under a cloudy sky.

# BEYKOZ

**sumahan**  
on the water

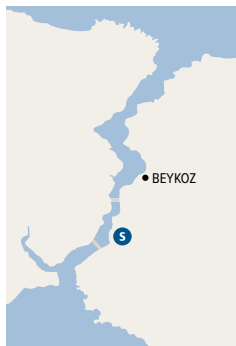


Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## BEYKOZ (BAAY-QOZ)

### LORD OF THE VILLAGE / LORD OF THE WALNUTS

Beykoz is located about 8.5 miles (13.6km) from Sumahan at the northern end of the Bosphorus. In antiquity, when the Arganouts anchored here, it was called *Daphnaia* because of the sanctuary of the beautiful nymph Daphne. It was called *Phiale* (shallow silver bowl) by the Greeks. It is not clear whether today's name comes from the Persian *kos* (village) or from *koz* (walnut) for which Beykoz was famous. In the 18th century Sultan Selim II sent Derviş Mehmet Dede to Venice to learn glass making. Upon his return the first glass workshop was established in Beykoz where it became the center of glass production in the 19th century. Also in the 19th century a neo-classical summer palace Beykoz *Kasr* (summer palace) was built on the shore by the Balyan architects for the Egyptian khedive. It later became a pulmonary clinic for children, which was closed in 1999. Monuments of interest in Beykoz include the 16th century *hamam* (public bath), the 18th century İşak Ağa fountain, the 18th century Bostancıbaşı Mustafa Ağa mosque, the 19th century Hamlacıbaşı Halil Ağa *Yalı* (wooden seaside mansion), the 18th century Yuşadağ Mescidi and the 19th century Hagia Paraskevi church.



# BEYLERBEYİ

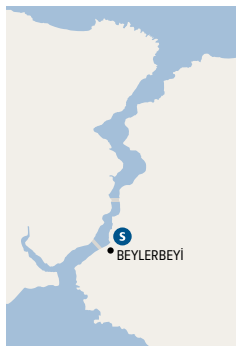
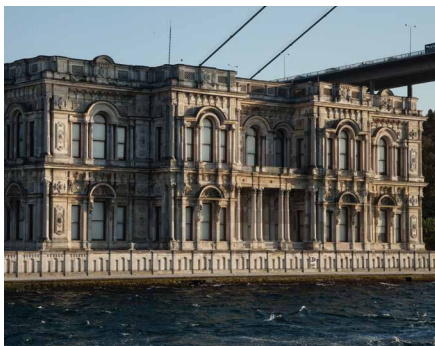
sumahan  
on the mapel



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## BEYLERBEYİ (BAAY-LAR-BAYEE) GOVERNOR GENERAL

This well-known picturesque village filled with beautiful *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions) is only 1 mile (1.5 km) south from Sumahan between Çengelköy and Kuzguncuk. In antiquity Beylerbeyi was called *Stavros Gardens* because of the golden cross built by the emperor Constantine II in the wooded area on its hills. The current name comes from Governor General Mehmet Pasha who lived in Beylerbeyi in the sixteenth century. Beylerbeyi is known for the Ottoman summer palace which bears the same name and which is open for visiting. The palace was commissioned by Sultan Abdülaziz in the 19th century and built by the Armenian architect Sarkis Balyan who perfectly blended orientalism with baroque and neoclassical styles. The palace has beautiful seaside *köşks* (summer homes) and gardens. Be sure to stroll to Beylerbeyi's waterfront square where you can visit the Beylerbeyi mosque and the fountain dedicated to Mahmud II. Take your time also to sit at one of the cafes and enjoy the views of the Bosphorus.



# ÇENGELKÖY

## HAVUZBAŞI

sumahan  
OUTPOST MARKET



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ÇENGELKÖY (CHAIN-GHEL-KEUY) HOOKVILLAGE

This is where Sumahan is located. Staying at this neighbourhood you can be hooked on nostalgic and romantic days of Old Istanbul. Çengelköy once used to have a forest where gazelles and deers used to wander and where it housed the fruit and vegetable gardens of the Sultanate. Some used to call her as *Khrisokeramis* (golden tile), or as *Sophianae* (the palace of Sophia), and others as *Protos Diskos* (the first village) but the present name refers to “chengels” anchors that were manufactured here. The Ottoman mansions, *yalis* and *köşks* like Sultan Vahideddin’s summer palace, the Sadullah Pascha near **Havuzbaşı**, Fenerli Yalis, Lahana (cabbage) fountain of the Janniserries, and Ayi Pandeimo/ Yorgi, the Greek Orthodox Church across the ferry dock, **İskele**, are remarkable to explore. Taking walks in the village center, you can feel more of her authentic atmosphere; the Monday market, famous mini cucumbers and a cup of turkish coffee or tea under the century old plane tree at **Çınaraltı**. As you move North along the Bosphorus you will also see the Mosque of Sultan Mahmut II and the monumental **Kuleli Military Lycée** which add to the fascination and allure of Çengelköy.



ÇENGELKÖY

ÇINARALTI

sumahan

our first market



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

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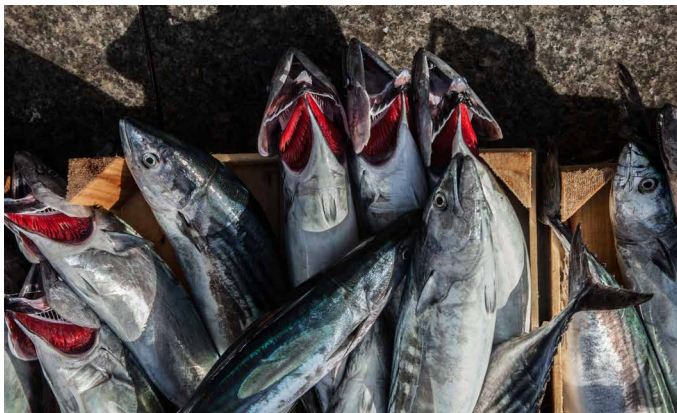


# ÇENGELKÖY

## İSKELE



**sumahan**  
on the water



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

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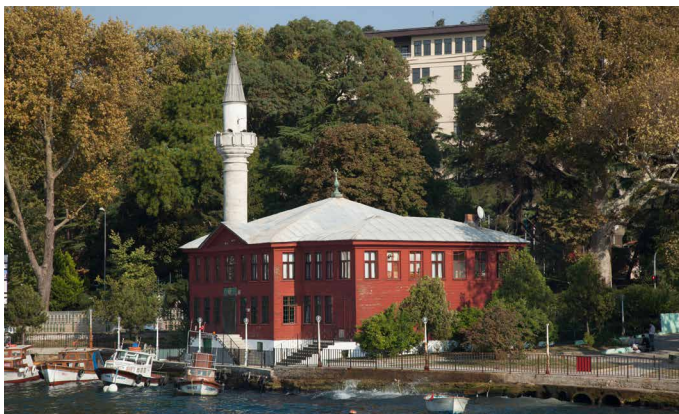


# ÇENGELKÖY

## KULELİ



sumahan  
OUTPOST MARKET



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

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# ÇUBUKLU



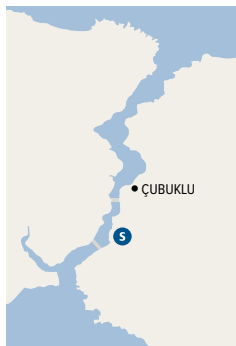
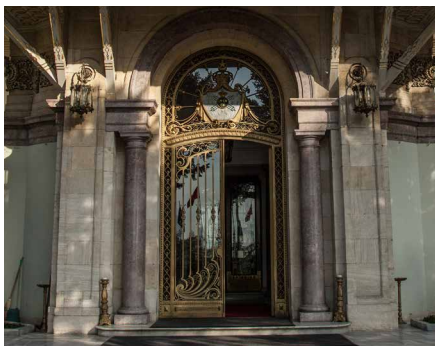
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OUTPOST MARKET



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ÇUBUKLU (CHU-BUK-LUU) WITH A ROD

This village is 5 miles (8 km) from Sumahan at the northern end of the Bosphorus on the Asian side. It used to be called *Eirenaion* (peace) during Byzantine times and was famous for its nightingales. The current name is believed to come either from a legend about a cherry sapling (çubuk) being planted and immediately sprouting fruit or from the manufacturing of pipe stems (çubuk). On the once densely forested hills of the village stood a large Byzantine monastery known as *Akametoi* (sleepless monks), so named because it was said that the monks stayed awake to read the Bible. Today on the remains of the monastery is a beautiful summer palace called Khedive (Viceroy of Egypt) *Kasr* (summer palace). It was commissioned by Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, built by the architect Delfo Seminati in 1907. Resembling a Tuscany villa in Art Nouveau style, it is one of the main attractions of Çubuklu and is a perfect place to have brunch and walk through its gardens. Another remarkable historical building is the 19th century *yalı* (wooden seaside mansion) of Halil Ethem Pasha, grand vizier and general.



# EMİRGAN



**sumahan**  
OUT OF THE MUSEUM

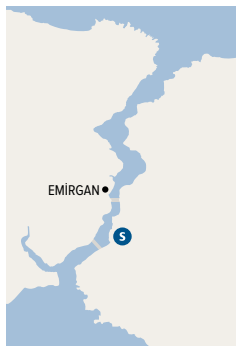




Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## EMİRGAN (AMER-GUN) KHAN EMİR GÜNE

This beautiful neighbourhood is located on the European side of the Bosphorus north of the second bridge. Its current name comes from the Persian Prince Emirgüne who settled here. During the Byzantine era the village was known as *Kyparades* (cypress forest) and later the Ottoman Sultans built summer palaces, hunting lodges, and palace gardens, making it a recreational center. Emirgan has one of the most beautiful groves of the Bosphorus, Emirgan *Korusu* (grove) where the annual Tulip Festival is held. In this grove Ismail Pasha, Khedive (viceroy) of Egypt, built three pavilions - the *Pembe* (pink) *Köşk* (summer house) in traditional Ottoman house style, the *Sarı* (yellow) *Köşk* in chalet style, and the *Beyaz* (white) *Köşk* in neo-classical style. On the waterfront of Emirgan is the 18th century *Şerifler Yalı* (wooden seaside mansion), the oldest on the European side of the Bosphorus, the 18th century baroque Hamidiye mosque and the Rengigül octagonal marble fountain. After having a Turkish coffee or tea at one of the cafes along the waterfront, you should wander to the Sabancı museum housed in the former Atlı Mansion and enjoy the rich collection of calligraphy, paintings, and visiting exhibitions.



# KANDILLI

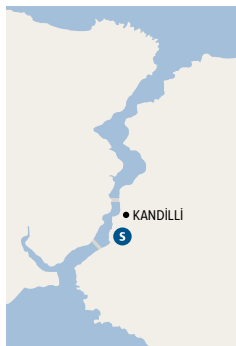
sumahan  
on the water



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## KANDİLLİ (KANDELLEE) WITH AN OIL LAMP

Located 1.5 miles (2.3km) from Sumahan towards the second Bosphorus bridge, Kandilli immediately catches one's eye with its green slopes. In Byzantine times the pier area was known as *Ekhaia* or *Perirron* and the hilltops were known as *Mikhailaion* from the monastery named after the Archangel Michael. Its current name most likely comes from the use of oil lamps either at Murat IV's palace or on a giant cypress tree. On one of the hilltops there was once an Ottoman observatory for Islamic astronomy and astrology (1868) and in the groves were summer palaces of the Ottoman sultans and bureaucrats. Cemile Sultan *Korusu* (grove) whose scenery inspired the famous French poet Pierre Loti and the Turkish poet Yahya Kemal Beyatlı is a place to enjoy spectacular views of the Bosphorus. You can also explore Kandilli's neighbourhoods which reflect the atmosphere of the old village with its restored wooden mansions. Taking a Bosphorus ferry from the Çengelköy pier, you will also see some of Kandilli's beautiful *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions) such as the Edip Efendi, Kıbrıslı, Count Ostrorog, Hadi Bey, and the Hekimbaşı.



# KANLICA



**sumahan**  
OUTRIGER MARKET



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## KANLICA (KAAN-LI-JA)

### BLOOD COLOURED

This neighbourhood is located 3.3 miles (5.2 km) north from Sumahan in the direction of the Black Sea. In Byzantine times it was called *Larus* (seagull) in honor of the god Hermes who flew over the Bosphorus carrying messages. Artemis, goddess of the moon, hunt and nature was believed to have a sanctuary there. Kanlıca's sheltered cove was called *Phrixus* in Byzantine times and it is where the Ottomans held moonlight festivals in hundreds of *kayıks* (caiques), listening to master musicians. Today, cruising along the Bosphorus you can travel back to Ottoman times looking at the 19th and 20th century *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions) that were built in orientalist, eclectic and art-nouveaux styles. Walking through the center of Kanlıca you can visit the Kanlıca mosque designed by architect Sinan and completed by Iskender Pasha. You can also taste the famous Kanlıca yogurt or have a Turkish coffee at İsmailağa Kahvesi or take a pleasant hike up the slopes to the green paradise of Mihrabat *Korusu* (grove) where there are magnificent views of the Bosphorus. The Turkish poet Özdemir Asaf described it as watching Istanbul from the wings of seagulls.



# KURUÇEŞME

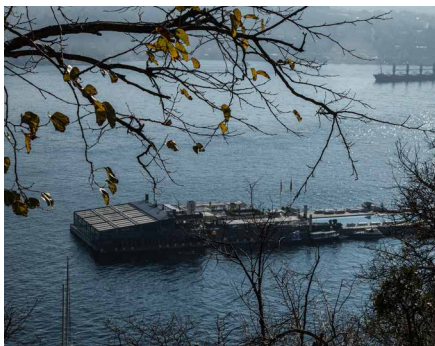
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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## KURUÇEŞME (KURU-CHESH-MA) DRY FOUNTAIN

Kuruçeşme lies just opposite Sumahan on the European side of the Bosphorus. In antiquity her bay was known as the cove of Isis, the Egyptian goddess of nature and magic. Later the Romans and Byzantines called her *Kalamos* (reed). The 17th century Ottoman traveler Evliya Çelebi mentions Kuruçeşme's beautiful vineyards, gardens, sacred springs and an underground river. Unfortunately, today one can see only a few remnants of the past groves and gardens. When her heavily flowing fountain, believed to be the 17th century Köprülü Hemşiresi fountain, became dry, the Ottomans changed her name to Kuruçeşme, dry fountain. This fountain, located on the main street of Kuruçeşme is now connected to the city's water supply. Kuruçeşme is home to the 18th century Armenian Yerevman Surp Hach Church, the 19th century Greek Ayios Dimitrios Church and its sacred spring, and the 18th century Tezkireci Osman Efendi Mosque. A popular attraction in Kuruçeşme is the *Suada* (Galatasaray Islet) which was originally given by the Sultan to the famous Armenian Ottoman architect, Sarkis Balyan, who built his mansion on it. Today, just a short cruise away, you can enjoy Suada's restaurants and swim in its pool.



# KUZGUNCUK

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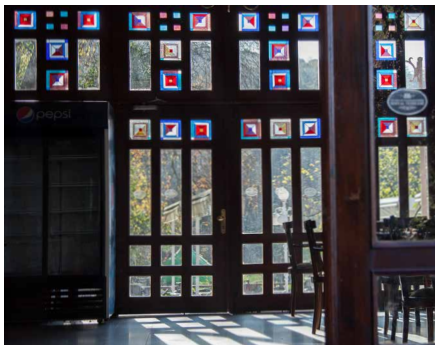


Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## KUZGUNCUK (KUZ-GHUN-JUK)

### SMALL COMMON RAVEN

This pretty village whose name comes from the nickname of a local Ottoman mystic called *Kuzgun Baba* (Father Raven), is one of the most authentic neighbourhoods of Istanbul and only 2 miles (3.5km) south of Sumahan between Beylerbeyi and Üsküdar, just before the first Bosphorus bridge. It is one of the oldest Jewish settlements on the Asian side and home of the 19th century Beth Yakov and Kal de Ariva Synagogues. There are also the 19th century Armenian church Surp Krikor Lusavorich and the Greek Orthodox church Ayios Pantemelion with a 3-storey bell tower. Within the heart of Kuzguncuk there are numerous old wooden houses, many of which have been restored to their former grandeur. The Fethi Pasha *Köşk* (summer home) and grove offers a green setting with Bosphorus views, whereas the 1901 mansion of Abdülmecid Efendi is an opportunity to enjoy the architecture of Alexandre Vallaury. In order to experience the daily life of the locals and Kuzguncuk's atmosphere, be sure to wander through the local markets and spend some time at the pier.



# ORTAKÖY



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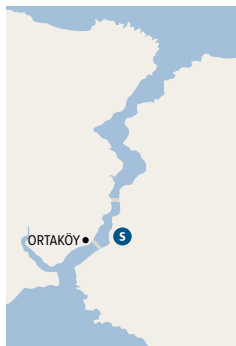
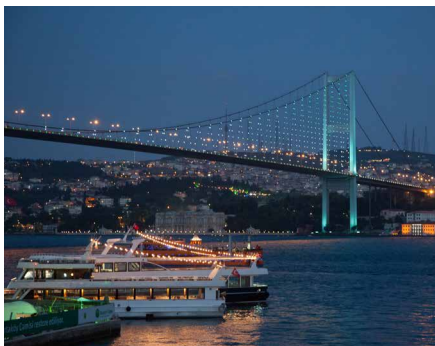


Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## ORTAKÖY (ORTÄKEUY)

### THE MIDDLE VILLAGE

This pretty village lies to the south across from Sumahan on the European side of the Bosphorus nestled just beyond the first Bosphorus bridge. When the Byzantine emperor Basil commissioned a famous monastery here the village was called *Haghios Phocas* and there is still a 19th century church of the same name near the Bosphorus shores. On the cape which was called *Kleidon* (the key of the Bosphorus) there is a 19th century Ottoman mosque with rococo ornaments designed by the Balyan family. The wide waterfront square of the village is now a gathering place for writers, poets, artists, students and visitors, filled with cafes, bars, and restaurants, it was formerly the mouth of the Ortaköy river which empties into the Bosphorus. Today the old river bed is under the main avenue of the village. A half day can be spent in Ortaköy exploring such historical buildings as the 19th century Ottoman Feriye palaces (Galatasaray University and the Feriye restaurant, formerly a police station), the 17th century Esma Sultan Palace, the 18th century Damat Ibrahim Pasha Fountain, the 16th century Ortaköy *Hamamı* (Turkish bath) built by the master Ottoman architect Sinan, and the Etz Ha-Hayim Synagogue.





# PAŞABAHCÉ

**sumahan**  
OUT OF THE MARKET



Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## PAŞABAHÇE (PASCHA-BAH-CHA) THE GARDEN OF THE PASCHA

This neighbourhood is 6.5 miles (10.5 km) north of Sumahan, at the northern end of the Bosphorus on the Anatolian shore. She takes her name from the garden of Ahmet Pascha who lived in the 17th century. She used to be called İncirliköy (the village of the figs) in the early Ottoman period. Here, the Ottoman sultans, beginning in the 15th century, set up their imperial gardens and *Kasırs* (summer palaces). A 17th century traveler, Antoine Galland mentions the remains of a temple dedicated to Dionysius, the god of wine since this village used to be famous for her vineyards since ancient times. In the 19th century, Paşabahçe became a manufacturing place for glass, porcelain, stone, wax and bottles. Several factories were built to produce these products. Since 1934, the traditional Beykoz glass continued to be produced there, until 2002 when it was closed. Today, this famous glass factory still carries the name of the village *Paşabahçe* as its trademark. Here, you can explore some of the 18th and 19th century mosques and fountains. A 19th century greek orthodox church called as Haghios Constantinos can be also visited.



# RUMELİ HİSARI



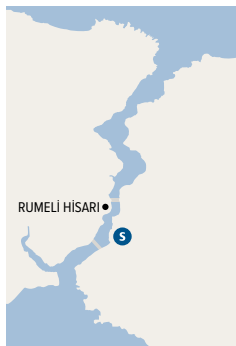
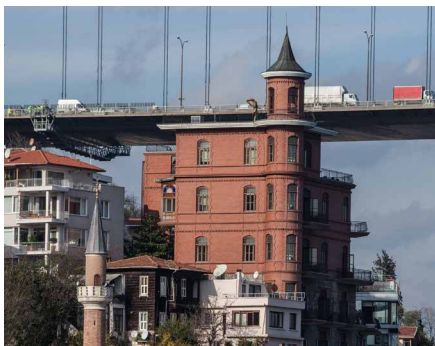
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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

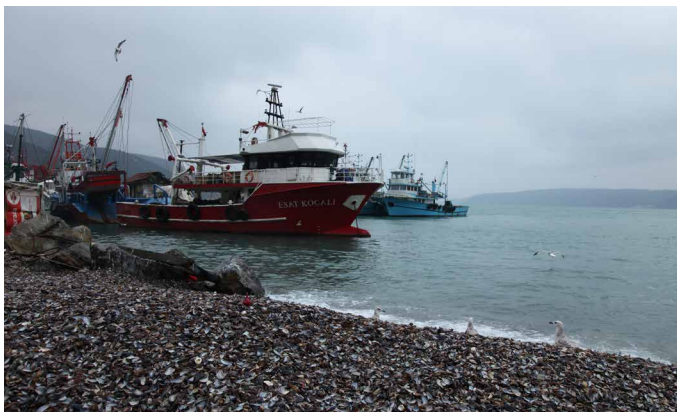
## RUMELİ HİSARI (ROUMA-LEE-HESÄRY) EUROPEAN FORTRESS

The steep-sloped village of Rumelihisarı is located close to the second bridge on the European side of the Bosphorus at its narrowest point. Because of this the Byzantines called her *Lemokopion* (cutting the strait). This neighbourhood was built on top of the ancient settlement *Phoneus*. On the site where we now find the Rumeli Hisar fortress built in 1452 by Mehmet II, there was once a temple of Hermes, the great Messenger of the Gods. From the current fortress, is one of the most beautiful views of the Bosphorus. One could even envision ancient Darius's army of 700,000 crossing the Bosphorus here on a floating bridge. Apart from the Ottoman castle, the Aşıyan museum, formerly the home of the Turkish poet Tevfik Fikret, and the 18th century Saint Santukht Armenian Gregorian Church can be visited. Taking a leisurely walk along the shoreline, you will see the neo-classical Zeki Pasha *Yalı* (seaside mansion), built in stone by the famous 19th century architect Alexandre Vallauray and the Perili *Köşk* (summer home) now the offices of Borusan which is open to the public as a contemporary art museum on weekends.



# RUMELİ KAVAĞI

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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## RUMELİ KAVAĞI (RUMA-LEE-KAVA-AEY) EUROPEAN CONTROL POINT

This pretty fishing village takes its name from the Ottoman word for control point. It is located on the European side of the Bosphorus opposite *Anadolu Kavağı* (Anatolian Control Point) and only 7.5 miles (12 km) away from the Black Sea. In ancient times the village was called both *Serapion* because of the temple dedicated to the Graeco-Egyptian god Serapis and also *Heraion Romelias* because of the temple dedicated to the mother goddess Hera. In order to control the entrance of the Bosphorus the Byzantines built a fortress in place of the temple on the European side and another fortress opposite it on the Anatolian side. A massive chain was extended across the Bosphorus between these two points. Later, the Genoese and the Ottomans rebuilt the fortress to use for customs inspections and to collect duty from passing ships. Today, only a few remains of that fortress are left but most of the 17th century Ottoman fortress, close to the village center, remains. Being a typical Black Sea village, Rumeli Kavağı is famous for its fish restaurants with daily fresh fish and mussels. You can travel to Rumeli Kavağı by taking a ferry from Anadolu Kavağı which is 13 km from Sumahan.



# TARABYA



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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## TARABYA (TÄRÄB-YA)

### HEALING POWER

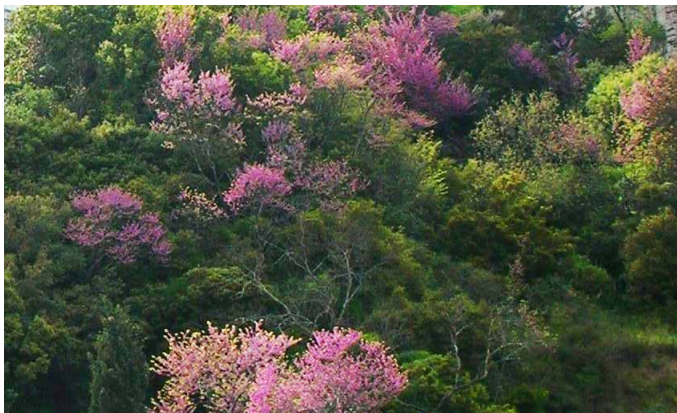
Situated in the ancient valley of Kryovrissis Tarabya has one of the most attractive coves on the European side of the Bosphorus. According to Greek mythology Medea, priestess of the Goddess of Magic, threw away the poison here with which she had planned to kill Jason thus giving the village its ancient name of *Pharmakeion* (poison). In the 5th Century the Patriarch Attikos renamed the village *Therapia* and in the 16th century Sultan Selim II renamed it Tarabiye (pleasure). Once Tarabya's hills were covered with groves of linden trees. Nothing is left of them or of the Byzantine windmills and lighthouse as mentioned by the 19th century French travel writer Alexander Timonti. In the 17th century Tarabya's atmosphere attracted Ottoman state bureaucrats and the foreign ambassadors and they built many *kasrs* (summer palaces) and *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions). The most notable are the 18th century *İpsilanti Yalı* built by the architect Melling for the French ambassador, the 19th century *Kalender Kasr* and garden commissioned by Sultan Abdülaziz, the Huber mansion restored by the architect Raimondo D'Aronco in 1905, and the 19th century summer residences of the German and Italian embassies.



# VANİKÖY



sumahan  
OUTPOST MARKET

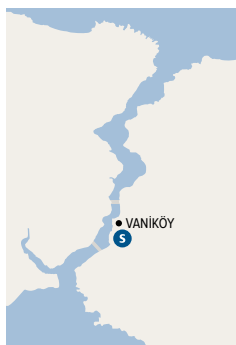


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## VANİKÖY (VÄNE-KEUY)

### THE VILLAGE OF VANI

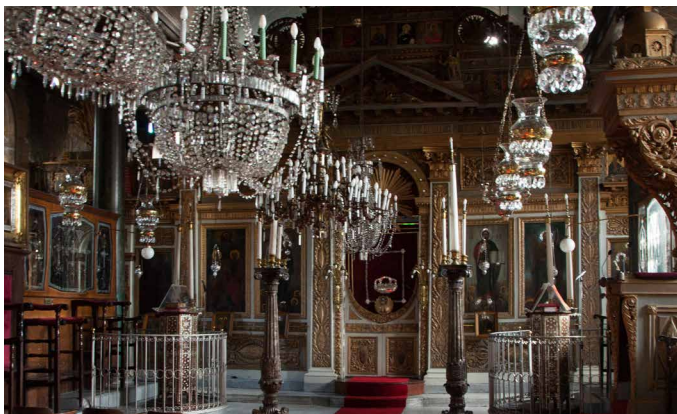
This neighbourhood is located between Çengelköy and Kandilli 0.8miles (1.2 km) north of Sumahan towards the upper Bosphorus. The Byzantines used to call it *Nikopolis* (city of victory) and the Byzantine emperor Justinian built several churches and the Metonia monastery in a wooded area previously called Priest's Grove. In the 17th century *Vani* (coming from the city of Van in eastern Turkey) Mehmet Efendi whose name was given to the village commissioned the construction of several *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions), a mosque, a fountain and a *medrese* (theological school). One of the fire towers of the city, known as Icadiye-Vaniköy kulesi, was built at the hilltop of the neighbourhood. Writers call this hilltop 'the hill of poems' because of its magnificent views. While strolling along the shoreline headed towards the second bridge of the Bosphorus you can visit the 17th century Vaniköy mosque restored in the 19th century. Cruising along the Bosphorus in spring and you can view the hills covered with jude trees, lilacs and wisteria as well as the old and new *yalis* side by side such as the Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem and the Kadinefendi Sahılsarayı.



# YENİKÖY



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Photography Linda Caldwell - Text by Sevil Conka

## YENİKÖY (YANEE-KEUY)

### NEW VILLAGE

This lovely village located to the north on the European shores of the Bosphorus is of interest for its charming wooden *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions). In antiquity it was called *Cautes Bacchae* (the Bacchae rocks) then the Byzantines called it *Neapolis* or *Neohorion* (New City). It is believed that new settlers from Romania named it *Geni* and then by a *ferman* (royal decree) of Suleyman the Magnificent it was changed to the Turkish *Yeni*. Many visitors come here to eat at the many charming restaurants or to spend time at the seaside cafes. By cruising along the shore you can see the charming *yalis* (wooden seaside mansions), two of which can be visited - the 19th century Sait Halim Pasha *Yalı* now used for weddings and receptions and the Austrian Embassy Consulate and Cultural Center. Among other historical buildings in Yeniköy are the 18th century church of Ayios Nikolas, the 19th century church of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem called Ayios Yiorgios, and the 19th century synagogue.

