

ECONOMOY

The people's livelihood in general is Diamond and olive. It is also famous for soil testing and pidism as a craft. For this reason, they call it the land that gives shape to karacasusia and mud. Karacasulu pideciler, especially the Aegean region, has been distributed to many parts of the country. Leather processing is also among the income sources of the district.



Nazilli Chamber of Commerce

The Nazilli Chamber of Commerce serves its members in its own service building on the Denizli – İzmir highway. At the institution, which has a total of thirteen employees, a General Secretary, a General Coordinator, an Investment Support Officer, a Trade Registry Director, two Trade Registry Deputy Directors, an Accounting and Tribunal Officer, two Chamber Register Officers, a Quality Management Representative, a Presidential Secretary, and a service officer are on duty.

Nazilli and six districts (Bozdoğan, Buharkent, Kuyucak, Karacasu, Yenipazar, Sultanhisar) are the areas of responsibility at the Nazilli Chamber of Commerce. There is an administration board consisting of nine members and headed by Nuri ARSLAN and a council composed of thirty-three members headed by Gürdal Yüzügüler.

There are twelve professional committees, each with a president and five / seven members. There are approximately 3050 active members and it is a legal requirement for a business operator or company to register in Turkey.

When one looks at the service aspects of the chamber; it can be seen that the procedures related to cham-



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ber and trade registry are capacity report and work machine registration procedures, approval of documents used in export (A.TR, EUR 1, Certificate of Origin ...), KOSGEB government support and lending of loans, and courses such as Entrepreneurship, Real Estate Consultancy, Foreign Trade, and Business English. It is an information point for other chambers, public institutions and organizations, schools, and municipalities, as well as institutions and organizations such as KOSGEB, GEKA, TKDK, etc. and participation in various projects is seen.

Where the members are looked at in general, it is seen that the 3050 members comprise of 175 joint-stock companies, 195 cooperatives, 1140 limited companies, 1,500 person-owned enterprises, and 40 publicly-owned companies. When looking at the area of responsibility (Nazilli and 6 districts around), it is seen that the members are working mainly with agriculture and industry-trade activities based on agriculture (About a 75% share). The products most processed and packaged by the members are chestnuts, dried figs, cotton, olives, and olive oil. It is seen that registered members export more than 230 million dollars.



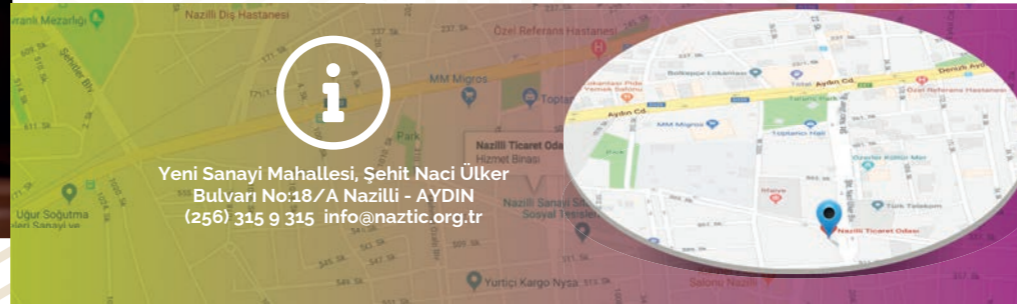
Nazilli Chamber of Commerce



KARACASU



SHINING
STAR OF REGION



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KARACASU



HISTORY OF KARACASU

The county Karacasu, where leather, iron, dough, mud and marble are found, uses this slogan on almost every platform. This slogan summarizes the economic activities and regional wealth of the region. Pottery where MUD finds life, tannery, iron knife, axe, Orak, pidelery where dough tastes are our most important regional economic activities.

The district is located at the foot of Antalıdağ in the Dandalaz Valley, which opens to Menderes plain. The municipality of our district, which has a history of 6000 years, was established in 1867. In addition to the activities mentioned above, agriculture is an important economic branch in our district. Apples, olives, tobacco and pomegranate are grown abundantly as agricultural products. Olive oil, which has high quality in our district and does not contain any foreign substances, has been a product produced in abundance in recent years. A remarkable feature of Agriculture in our

district is the cultivation of agricultural products without using natural spring waters and pesticides. Karacasu is a charming town located at the north eastern slope of the Antakya Mountain, which is one of the Eastern hinge mountains. It is known that the first settlements of the region within the borders of Karia (Karia) dates



back to The Late Neolithic period in light of the finds revealed during the excavations at Aphrodisias. The region has entered the kingdom of various states in time, and the fall of the Roman Empire remained under the rule of Eastern Rome (byzantine). After the Battle of Malazgirt in 1071, the monks in the Valley of Latmos Bay (BAFA Lake) and Menderes left the region in the face of the Seljuk raids. The Turkification of western Anatolia started before the Turks became dominant here and the dervishes and sheikhs served the spread of Islam. Since the first arrival of the Turks in Anatolia, the Byzantine people and the Turkish people have entered each other without any religious or national hatred, and most of them have provided their needs from the subjects who are not themselves. Of course, they were used to each other's Customs and traditions. In this case, the Turks used to use many products of the byzantine industry, as well as the Greek masters of the Turkish customers would like to encourage the production of goods. As a result of this situation of course, the people of both sides joined the markets established at the border lengths and offered their goods to each other.

In 1243, When the Anatolian Seljuk Empire was defeated by the Mongols in the Köseadağ War, the men at the ends felt free and began to occupy Byzantine lands. From Antalya, Denizli and Kütahya, the crowded Turkmen tribes came to Muğla, Aydın, Balıkesir and Manisa regions and established



principalities, a state on their own. They took the Greek people to their administration. These places were quickly populated by the Turkmen people, the old Seljuk city and the town groups in the city and towns by filling the agricultural production increased, the replacement of the old Byzantine weavings with more vibrant Turkish he took the weaving. If we apply this to Milas, the Hacı İlyas mosque built in 1330 and its neighborhood and carpet are a good example. This is also true for Karacasu weaving. As the Turks were passing Byzantine lands into their hands from 1261, the Menteşe principality was dominant on the Carian lands of yesterday, and the Karacasu region remained within the borders of this Principality. However, the mentioned region later became under the domination of Aydınoğulları Principality. Sultan 2. Murat Han aydınoğulları and Menteşe principalities removed from the region in 1426 was connected to the Ottoman State. aracasu is one of the oldest Turkish settlements in the Aegean region. XVI. There are two villages with the same height in the Yenişehir accident of Aydın belonging to eymir and yazır tribes in the list of Oghuz tribes in Anatolia in the century. Yazır village has a tax population of 48 and the village of eymir (today's Ataymir district) has a tax population of 85. 937/530 dated accounting-I Karacasu village (kiyy) in the Anatolian book is a village connected to the accident of Yenişehir.

ANCIENT CITY: APHRODISIAS

Aydın province, Karacasu district, the ancient city of Aphrodisias within the boundaries of Geyre district, Menderes (Meander) River, a branch of the dandalaz (Morsynus) River formed by the fertile valley, is located on a plateau of about 600 meters above the Sea. Throughout history, the city was fed by the natural characteristics of its river basin, and it provided the largest source of wealth in the ancient period to the north of the city and the marble quarries at the foot of Babadağ.

Settlement history 5th century BC Aphrodisias, dating back to the mid-thousand years, was the 6th century BC. while it was in a small village view in the 19th century BC 2. during the intense urbanization period in Menderes Valley in the century, he gained the status of the city state (police). 1 BC. I chose this city from all over Asia by Aphrodisias, who had close relations with Rome in the century, and by Octavian, who later became the Roman Emperor Augustus." it was protected by his words and began to develop rapidly after the Roman Senate had granted privileges such as tax exemption and autonomy in 39 bc.

The archaeological significance of Aphrodisias comes from the exceptionally well preserved structures and associated reliefs and inscriptions, largely built of marble, that show an intense exchange of ideas and values from the late Hellenistic period to the Roman and Byzantine periods. Aphrodisias, ms 1.-5. he trained sculptors who had great fame in the whole Mediterranean world for centuries and who had their signatures on all sides of the Empire, especially in Rome. The fact that the marble quarries are relatively close to the city is an important reason why Aphrodisias became a high-quality production center for the marble sculpture art. Thanks to this feature, it was one of the cities of the Roman Empire in Asia Minor, which allowed to explore and understand all aspects of



the marble art and architecture of the period. It is known that the sacred area of Aphrodite and its original Aphrodite cult in the city, which is named after the city and plays an important role in the development of urban identity, also affects a wide area in the Mediterranean basin from a cultural point of view. Due to these features, the ancient city of Aphrodisias is about 2-3 km. with the ancient marble quarries to the Northeast, it was recorded on the World Heritage List in 2017.

