



## Summary :

A coastal village on the Sea of Marmara, near Bandırma (Panormos). Its inhabitants, almost all Greek speaking Orthodox Christians were mainly mariners and fishermen, whereas they were also occupied with sericulture. Administratively the village belonged to the kaymakamlık of Panormos, whereas ecclesiastically it belonged to the diocese of Cyzicus. There was a church and a mixed school in the village.

## Other Names

Yetzes, Yenice

## Geographical Location

NW Asia Minor

## Historical Region

Bithynia

## Administrative Dependence

Kaymakamlık of Bandırma, mutasarrıflık of Balıkesir, vilayet of Brusa

## 1. Human geography

A coastal village on the Sea of Marmara (Propontis), in a distance of 3 hours from [Bandırma](#) (Panormos). Its Greek name, Yetzes, must be considered an alteration of the Turkish name Yenice köy (“New village”). Its name today is Yenice. In the beginning of the 20th century (1905) the village numbered 1,200 inhabitants. From them only five-six families were Muslim.<sup>1</sup> Many of the Christian inhabitants had migrated from Macedonia. The inhabitants spoke the Greek language. Only men knew Turkish.

## 2. Administrative structure-Ecclesiastical dependence-Religion-Education

According to the information available for the beginning of the 20th century, Yenice administratively belonged to the [kaymakamlık](#) of Panormos, which in turn belonged to the [mutasarrıflık](#) of [Balıkesir](#) of the [vilayet](#) of [Brusa](#). The village was administrated by a [muhtar](#), in collaboration to one or two [azas](#) (councillors), with tax collecting responsibilities. There was also a board comprised of four members, responsible for the maintenance of the church and the school. Since there was no community land property, teachers were paid from the contributions of the families and from the income of the church.

Yenice ecclesiastically belonged to the [diocese of Cyzicus](#). The village’s church was dedicated to the Dormition of the Virgin. It was located at the village’s highest point, at its northern end. It was an old church which was renovated in 1904. To the east of the village a coastal monastery dedicated to St Anna was located.<sup>2</sup> The monastery possessed gardens with mulberry trees and fruit trees, as well as tracks of land of its own which were taken care by a monk. It also had rooms used by the shepherds as cheese dairies. The village’s only [school](#) was mixed, with a teacher who was paid in a yearly base with approximately 1,500 [kuruş](#). Children, however, hardly ever continued their education after the fourth grade.

## 3. Economy

Few inhabitants were occupied with agriculture. Most were mariners, fishermen, artisans and muleteers. All of them, however, were occupied with sericulture. Mariners were mostly employed as crewmembers (*tayfa*) in ships which belonged to ship-owners from [Peramos](#) and [Bandırma](#) (Panormos). The inhabitants of Yenice had 5-6 great merchant boats which mostly travelled in the Sea of Marmara. The settlement’s exchanges were mainly conducted with Panormos. Especially the muleteers carried there charcoal, whereas the boats wood, useful not only as fire wood but also as building material.



#### 4. Resettlement

After the [Asia Minor Catastrophe](#) families from Yenice settled in Polykastro of Kilkis, at Stavros of Chalkidiki, at Pangaio of Kavala, at Athens, at Megalo Peuko and at Veroia.

---

1. Ημερολόγιον Εθνικών Φιλανθρωπικών Καταστημάτων Κωνσταντινουπόλεως (Constantinople 1905), p.181. The same number is given by the official Ottoman statistics of 1901. See Anonymous, «Στατιστικός Πίναξ της επαρχίας Κυζίκου», *Ξενοφάνης* 3:2 (1905), p. 94. The statistics of the Ecumenical Patriarchate for 1922 mention the number of 782 inhabitants. See Patriarcat Oecumenique, *Les atrocités kémalistes dans les régions du Pont et dans le reste de l'Anatolie* (Constantinople 1922), p. 223.

2. Janin, R., *Les Eglises et les monastères des Grands Centres Byzantins* (Paris 1975), p. 212.

---

#### Bibliography :

	<b>Janin R.</b> , <i>Les églises et les monastères des Grands Centres Byzantins. Bithynie, Hellespont, Latros, Galésios, Trébizonde, Athènes, Thessalonique</i> , Paris 1975
	<b>Σγουριδής Γ.</b> , <i>Η Πέραμος της Κυζίκου. Ιστορία – Λαογραφία – Χρονικά – Αναμνήσεις</i> , Σύλλογος Περαμίων-Κυζικηνών, Αθήνα 1968

#### Webliography :

	Yenice
<a href="http://www.maplandia.com/turkey/balikesir/yenice-40-23-14-n-28-7-1-e/">http://www.maplandia.com/turkey/balikesir/yenice-40-23-14-n-28-7-1-e/</a>	

#### Glossary :

	<b>kaymaklik</b>
Ottoman administrative unit that replaced the kaza during the late Ottoman Period, after the administrative reforms of 1864.	
	<b>куруş</b>
Silver coin, the basic numismatic unit of the Ottoman Empire from the late 17th century until 1844, when it was replaced by the Ottoman lira, which was equivalent to 100 kuruş.	
	<b>muhtar</b>
Elected communal official, head of a quarter or a village community.	
	<b>mutasarrıflık</b>
A medium-sized Ottoman administrative unit that replaced the sancak during the Late Ottoman Period, after the administrative reforms of 1864.	
	<b>vilayet (valilik)</b>
The larger administrative unit in the Ottoman provincial administration system. The large provinces of the Ottoman Empire were previously called eyalet. The new regulation of 1864 introduced the vilayet as an equivalent of the French département - albeit of smaller size. The governor of the vilayet was called vali and had extensive authority.	

#### Sources

Archive of the Centre for Asia Minor Studies, fold. B 120.

Ημερολόγιον Εθνικών Φιλανθρωπικών Καταστημάτων Κωνσταντινουπόλεως (Constantinople 1905).



Ανώνυμος, «Στατιστικός πίναξ της επαρχίας Κυζίκου», *Ξενοφάνης* 3:2 (1905), pp 92-95.

Patriarcat Oecumenique, *Les atrocités kémalistes dans les régions du Pont et dans le reste de l'Anatolie* (Constantinople 1922).