

BODRUM

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Experience*

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' SHORT HISTORY OF BODRUM

- The first settlement on the peninsula was established by the 'Dors', and then the Carians and Lelegs settled in the region.
- In 650 BC, the Megarians came and expanded the city and changed its name to 'Halicarnassus'.
- Bodrum BC In 386, it came under the rule of the Persians. Halicarnassus was the brightest period of BC. They lived in 353 when They became the capital of the Caria region. Mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, was built by Artemisia, who was his sister and also his wife, in memory of King Mausolos during this period.
- Bodrum BC It passed into the hands of the Romans in 192, but did not show any significant development during this period. A.C. In 395, the Byzantines, M.S. XI. century, passed into the hands of the Turks. The Byzantines in the I. Crusade Wars, XIV. In the 19th century, it was again in the hands of the Turks. In 1415, it was captured by the Knights of Rhodes, and in 1522 (during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent) it joined the Ottoman Empire again.
- After the proclamation of the Republic, its name was changed to **Bodrum**.



' Historical Places

In 1402 St. The castle, which was built by the Knights of St. Peter under the name of St. Peter's Castle, has been used as the "Underwater Archeology Museum" since 1960.

**The distance to the hotel is 10.2 km.*



Bodrum Castle



Bodrum Underwater Archeology Museum

B.C. The name of the museum was changed to Bodrum Underwater Archeology Museum in 1981 due to its rich underwater collection dating back to the 14th century AD 16th-19th century. It is the only and most important underwater museum of our country. archaeological museum in the world. Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archeology Has 1995 European Special Commendation Award.

**The distance to the hotel is 10.2 km.*

It was a large tomb built in 350 BC for the Carian ruler Mausolos. Its marble structure was so enormous and its ornamental sculptures so striking that it came under the protection of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The "mausoleum" in its name became the name given to any later great mausoleum

**The distance to the hotel is 12.7 km.*



Mausoleum at Halicarnassus



Bodrum Ancient Theater

It is the only structure that has survived from Bodrum in the classical age. This theater on the southern skirts of Göktepe Mountain in the middle of Bodrum is one of the oldest theaters in Anatolia. This theater, which was restored by a group of Turks in the 1960s (the latest restoration with the cooperation of Bodrum Municipality, Ericsson and Turkcell), still hosts many festivals in Bodrum today.

**The distance to the hotel is 10.8 km.*

Historical Places

Historical Water Cisterns Kumbetler

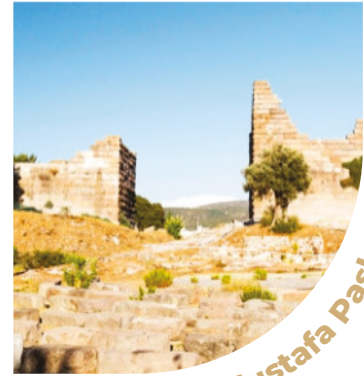


These historical cisterns, located all over the peninsula, were built hundreds of years ago to collect rainwater. It is thought that some were built during the Byzantine period, while others were built during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent.

**The distance to the hotel is 16.8 km.*

The mosque, which is adjacent to Bodrum Castle, was built in 1723 by Kizilhisarlı Mustafa Pasha. The historical mosque, which attracts the attention of tourists, is one of the must-see places among Bodrum historical places.

**The distance to the hotel is 10.2 km.*



Kizilhisarlı Mustafa Pasha Mosque



Myndos Gate

The Myndos Gate, which was built by King Mausolos, is located between Bodrum center and Gumbet, and is one of the structures that has a very important place in terms of Bodrum historical sites. It is also known as the door that Alexander the Great could not pass.

**The distance to the hotel is 12 km.*

It was founded by the Leleges. There are all the settlements of Leleges such as the Temple of Artemis, palace ruins, monumental stone tombs, cemeteries and walls. The most important part is undoubtedly the Temple of Athena, which is the oldest known temple of the Bodrum peninsula. It is also known that the temple, which is the first temple of the peninsula, was one of the most important sacred centers of antiquity.

**The distance to the hotel is 16.3 km.*



Ancient City of Pedesa

' Historical Places

The windmills in Bodrum District are the symbols of the district. Windmills in Bodrum were built for the first time in the 1850s on hills with plenty of wind.

**The distance to the hotel is 23.3 km.*



Bardakci Wind Mills



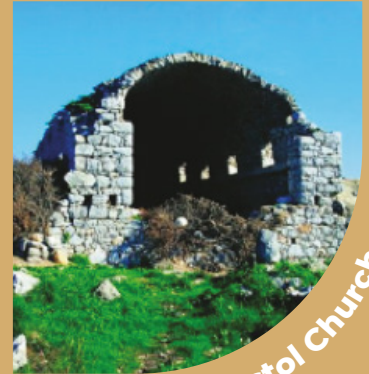
Aspat Castle (Cifit Castle)

The castle, which was built during the reign of King Mausolos, was built as a watchtower. It is located on a hill overlooking Aspat Bay.

**The distance to the hotel is 28.7 km.*

One of the rarest historical architectural monuments of the peninsula on Apostol Island, which is a 15-minute boat ride from Gundogan. The history of the basilica planned church dates back to the 2nd century BC.

**The distance to the hotel is 25.4 km.*



Apostol Church



Ancient City Of Myndos

It was founded by the Leleges. During the Mausolos period, it was moved to the north and rebuilt. Unfortunately, the city was submerged by earthquakes, today it is possible to see the remains of this city on the way from Gümüşlük coast to Tavşan Island by walking from the sea.

**The distance to the hotel is 32.5 km.*

' Fisherman Of Halicarnassus

Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı or better known as the Fisherman of Halicarnassus (April 17, 1890, Crete[1] - October 13, 1973, İzmir) is a famous novelist and story writer known for his love for Bodrum.

Cevat Şakir spent the first years of his childhood in Athens, where his father Şakir Pasha was the ambassador. He completed his primary education in Büyükada, middle and high school in Robert College in 1907. His first article, translated from English, was published in İkdam Newspaper in the same year. After high school, he wanted to study maritime in England, but at the insistence of his family, he studied history at Oxford University. He married an Italian lady in 1913 and stayed in Italy for a while, where he studied painting. Cevat Şakir, who adopted Bodrum's ancient name Halicarnassus as a pseudonym, works in various jobs in Bodrum, including fishing. He wrote most of his works in the field of literature in Bodrum. Cevat Şakir, who made his second marriage to Hamdiye, his uncle's daughter, and to Hatice Hanım, had five children from his three marriages. When her children reach the age of secondary education, she moves to İzmir with her family because there was no secondary school in that town at that time. He makes his living as a writer and tourist guide, and gives lectures in guidance courses. He died of bone cancer on 13 October 1973 in İzmir. He is buried in Bodrum on his will. His grave is on the Tomb Hill in Gumbet, Bodrum, at the place he chose with his adopted son, Şadan Gökovalı, and a Halicarnassus Fisherman's Museum was established here in his name.

Cevat Şakir is known for his sea stories, especially after 1926. It draws its subjects from the sea-related events that develop on the coasts and offshores of the Aegean and Mediterranean Regions. The free and rebellious sea in which he lives and knows down to the smallest details, the fishermen, divers, sponge fishermen and ships whose destinies are in the hands of the sea, inspired by a rich trove of terms and mythology, with an endless admiration for the sea, with a poetic, sometimes faltering but dragging narrative. into stories and novels. Cevat Şakir realized his first Blue Voyage idea and application with his friends while he was living in Bodrum. The things they take with them on these Blue Cruises are: Cheese, water, Kos rusks, tobacco and raki. They wouldn't listen to the radio if they didn't read the newspaper on the blue voyage. The goal was to escape from the world and relax away from civilization. He would stay at sea for weeks, only going ashore to meet urgent needs. However, all kinds of luxury are available on the blue cruises made today. These journeys have also greatly influenced the author's literary works.

' In Bodrum

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*When you reach the top of the hill,
you will see Bodrum.
Don't assume that
you'll leave as you came.
The others before you
were the same, too.
As they departed,
they all left their souls behind.*

”

Cevat Şakir KABAAĞAÇLI



' Populer Destinations

Gumusluk is one of the most colorful and charming places of Bodrum with its charming restaurants along the coast, souvenir shops with colorful jewelry, and the infamous rabbit island.

Located approximately 6 kilometers from the center of Bodrum, Torba is one of the most preferred bays in the region with its calm and clean waters. Torba, which is a closed bay, has a smooth and still appearance even when the wind is very strong.

GÜMÜŞLÜK

TORBA

AKYARLAR

YALIKAVAK

Akyarlar, located in a position facing the Greek Island of Kos, is one of the paradise corners of Bodrum. Akyarlar, which is a very suitable place for surfing with its wind that makes itself felt all day, impresses with its sparkling waters.

Referred to as one of the most important addresses of fishing in the Aegean Region, Yalıkavak is popular with restaurants offering the opportunity to taste delicious seafood as well as its deep blue waters.

' How can you reach to the popular destinations?

The distance between the hotel and the **center of Torba** is 6.8 km. It can be reached by taxi or public transport.



' How can you reach to the popular destinations?

The distance between the hotel and **Akyarlar** is 32.1 km. It can be reached by taxi or public transport.



' How can you reach to the popular destinations?

The distance between the hotel and **Yalikavak** is 26.7 km. It can be reached by taxi or public transport.



' How can you reach to the popular destinations?

The distance between the hotel and **Gümüşlük** is 30.1 km. It can be reached by taxi or public transport.



' The Bays



Yaliciftlik Kargicak Bay

Bodrum Yaliciftlik is one of the most beautiful bays in Bodrum. If you say that a smooth and clean sea is enough, if you do not have any expectations about the facility, you can evaluate this bay. Especially Kargicak Bay is a must-see.



Golturkbuku Paradise Bay

Located in Göktürkbükü, Cennet Bay is on our list as another important bay of Bodrum with its clean sea and sandy beach. If you are looking for a calm bay with a deep sea, we recommend adding Cennet Bay to your list, which is also a favorite of tour boats.

' Daily Boat Trips To Bodrum's Most Beautiful Bays

Daily boat tours, as the name suggests, are boat tours that last throughout the day, starting at 10.30-11.00 in the morning and ending at 17.30-18.00 in the evening. Bodrum daily boat tours usually depart from Kumbahçe in the center of Bodrum.

- Rabbit Nose Bay
- German Cove
- Orak Island
- Kızılburun Bay

' Icons of Bodrumt

Satsuma, which has been grown in Bodrum since 1947 and also called 'fragrant tangerine'; It has a distinctive pleasant smell. When December comes, a sharp tangerine scent surrounds Bodrum, it sways through its dark green leaves. It is collected in green form in summer and used in many products, especially beverages, ice cream and Turkish delight.



Bodrum and Aegean Herbs
Aegean herbs, which form the basis of Aegean cuisine (cibes, radish, mustard, sea cowpea, bamboo nettle, hibiscus, labada, lamb's ear, şevketi bostan, arapotu, foxglove, köremen, rock grove) are very long in our peninsula thanks to the people of Cretans, whose time of exchange has come to Bodrum. It has been widely consumed for years.

' Icons of Bodrumt



Bodrum Seafood

- Red Mullet
- Sea Bass
- Sea Bream
- Coral
- Sinarit
- Lahos/Lagos/Laos
- Sardine
- Bluefish
- Tuna
- Squid
- Prawn
- Octopus
- Ink

Another feature that makes Bodrum - Bodrum is its white houses. Apart from the visual festivity of the white houses and blue doors in Bodrum, all of them actually have a logical explanation. The white color makes the house cooler in those hot-weather. Blue and white, which have been preferred since ancient times in Mediterranean architecture, are used in these houses, which stand out with their architecture. The reason for this is that the dangerous scorpions living in the Mediterranean region do not approach the color blue. For this reason, the windows and doors of the houses are painted blue.



Rules of visiting museums and areas containing historical-religious-cultural structures

Museums; They are spaces that contain objects and stories from the fields of culture, art, nature, science and technology. In the face of real objects in museums, learning becomes more relevant and exciting, and an effective learning takes place. One of the most important tasks of museums is to educate and inform people.

- *Pay attention to the warnings in the museum.*
- *To follow the warnings of the officers and the visiting rules posted in the museum,*
- *At the entrances, if necessary, presenting an identity-museum card, entering with a ticket.*
- *One of the most important rules to be followed in the museum is to be quiet and not to make noise*
- *Not to touch the works exhibited in the museum and their safes (bases), not to write on them (this warning should be done especially when going to open air museums and archaeological sites), not to damage the items,*
- *Regarding the warning in the museum visited, do not /you can take photos,*
- *Regarding the warning in the museum visited, do not /you can shoot with flash (these warnings should be made according to the rules of the museum to be visited).*
- *Listen carefully to what is told, ask your guide and (if any) museum education experts.*
- *To thank the officer whose information we consulted about the works.*
- *Not to enter museums with food and drink*
- *Not to throw garbage on the ground,*
- *Do not leave the group in group-trips. If you leave the group and think that you are lost, go to concierge by asking the staff for help.*
- *Avoid disturbing behavior of others during the trip*

In visits to collective places of worship (mosque, church, synagogue, etc.) referred to as Faith Tourism; the religious point of view of the place of worship to be visited should be followed and visited in a tolerant manner.

- *Taking into account the warnings made by the officials at the entrances,*
- *Wearing the appropriate clothing available in the entrance areas, if necessary*
- *Not to disturb the worshipers in the visiting areas, to be quiet and not to make noise,*
- *Not to enter with food and drink, not to throw garbage on the ground*

such matters need to be taken into account.

Rules to be followed when entering natural areas

- *Please follow the warnings made by the officers at the entrances,*
- *Not to light a fire in wooded areas,*
- *Not throwing garbage, especially glass and cigarette butts,*
- *Do not enter the forbidden areas stated as "No Entry" "No Swimming",*
- *Not to harm the habitats of all living things such as plants and animals living in the nature*



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