

# Places to Visit in Bodrum



# Bodrum Castle

Located in Bodrum, Turkey's port city, Bodrum Castle was built in 1402 under the name Castle of Saint Peter. Since 1960, it has been used as the Museum of Underwater Archaeology and is one of Bodrum's landmarks. This castle, built in ancient times, was constructed in response to the growing threat of the Ottoman Empire. The castle, which provided knights with a safe haven on the mainland, remains an important structure that has survived to this day.



# Museum of Underwater Archaeology

The Museum of Underwater Archaeology in Bodrum is located within Bodrum Castle and hosts one of the world's most important underwater archaeology collections. The museum offers in-depth information about maritime history and archaeological discoveries by displaying ancient shipwrecks, vessel remains, and artifacts recovered from the sea. It also exhibits the remains of famous shipwrecks, such as the Uluburun Shipwreck. Providing visitors with a unique perspective on the underwater world, this museum is an important stop for exploring Bodrum's historical heritage.



# Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus was built around 350 BC for King Mausolus and is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The 45-meter-high mausoleum was adorned with sculptures on all four sides and was one of the most striking structures of its time due to its magnificent architecture. After King Mausolus's death, his wife Artemisia completed the structure, and it gained great renown over time. Today, only its ruins can be seen in Bodrum, and it is known as one of the most important tomb structures of the ancient world.



# Ancient Theatre

The Ancient Theatre of Bodrum, built in the 4th century BC, has a capacity of 13,000 and is one of the largest theatres of the ancient period. Located within the walls of Halicarnassus, this structure continued to be used during the Roman and Byzantine periods. Today, the theatre, one of Bodrum's best-preserved ancient structures, is used for concerts and events, especially in the summer months. Its height and architecture are striking, and the unique Aegean view further enhances the theatre's appeal.



# Windmills



The Windmills of Bodrum are one of the city's symbols and were built in the 18th century. These windmills played a significant role in Bodrum's olive oil and wheat production and are located on one of the town's highest points. Their stone structures stand out, and they offer visitors a unique view with their sea panorama. The Windmills are not just historical structures; they are part of Bodrum's cultural heritage and are now a popular tourist destination.



# Myndos Gate

The Myndos Gate is one of Bodrum's most significant ancient structures, built in the 4th century BC as part of the walls of Halicarnassus. This gate played an important role during Alexander the Great's siege of Halicarnassus.

Today, the Myndos Gate stands out as the only main gateway still standing, reflecting the region's historical richness. With its ancient ruins and surrounding walls, it is a fascinating place for those wishing to embark on a historical journey.



# Zeki Müren Art Museum

The Zeki Müren Art Museum is located in the residence of Zeki Müren, the legendary figure of Turkish classical music, in Bodrum. The house he acquired in 1980 was transformed into a museum, showcasing the artist's personal belongings, costumes, records, and other works of art. Special memories from Zeki Müren's stage life and his contributions to Turkish music are presented to the museum's visitors. The museum is also an important spot for discovering Zeki Müren's ties to Bodrum and the years he spent there.

