



FACE TO FACE TRAVEL

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FACE TO FACE TRAVEL

YOUR BEST
RELIABLE **PARTNER**
IN **BODRUM**





BODRUM FACE TO **FACE** **TRAVEL** AGENCY

WELCOME

On behalf of Face to Face Travel we would like to wish you a very warm welcome to Turkey. You have chosen a fantastic holiday destination and we plan to ensure that you experience your best ever holiday!

At Face to Face Travel, we think a memorable and enjoyable holiday is an individual choice. As your local agent we provide a professional back up service for our clients and also offer an extensive and well organized tour programme for your pleasure. There is so much to see and to do in Turkey ranging from cultural and historical sites through to relaxing fun days out.

We have put together some information to guide you through your holiday. The team have gathered lots of ideas to help you make the most of your holiday time. Please take a few moments to look through this Resort Guide and feel free to ask a member of the Face to Face Travel team if you should have any questions.

We wish you a great holiday from all at Face to Face Travel.



INFORMATION
DAILY EXCURSIONS
CULTURAL TOURS
PRIVATE TOURS
YACHT CHARTERS
FERRY TICKETS
FLIGHT TICKETS
HOTEL RESERVATIONS
VISA
TRANSFERS
CRUISE
GREEK ISLANDS
(TWO COUNTRY ORGANISATIONS)
RENT A CAR – ATV

Türkiye



FACE TO FACE TRAVEL AGENCY

Face to Face Travel is a well established travel agency and situated in Bodrum peninsula, it has been successfully operating for over twenty years.

The most important factor for this success is the our experienced and helpful staff; our travel operators, who can plan the ideal vacation package for every customer at the best possible prices.

Its a great pleasure to welcome you to your chosen holiday destination and more importantly, your holiday.

At the Face to Face Travel we understand the different needs and expectations, of our customers from their holiday, and feature a vast choice of destinations and holiday brands to suit all tastes.

Face to Face Travel Agency continues to give service to its guests since 1993. The Agency is an A-Class member of Association of Turkish Travel Agencies (TURSAB) : 'A-2395' and member of the Maritime Trade Chamber (DTO). Face to Face Travel was established to serve in the field of travel agency and specializes in incoming and outgoing tourism.

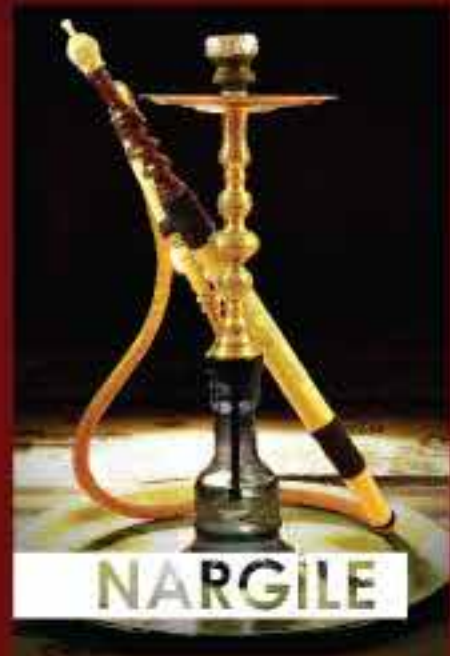
In our company it has own boats, works with Contracted Yachts and Private Yacht Charters and Guaranteed Tours, (excursions) Nature - Cultural and Archeological Tours (Ephesus, Didim, Priene, Milet, Iasos, Knidos, Likya) Organising these tours and Greek Islands Tours. Domestic & Abroad Accomodation (transportation) Transfers - Flight, Ferryboat and Bus Tickets - Guiding Scuba diving - Water sports - Dally boat trips and Alternative Tourism services are given.

Face to Face Travel Agency is representing with Experienced - Expert staff, Proper for Modern Tourism essentials, Reliable, Smiling, With Qualified staff.

Nothing can replace the value of face-to-face communication.



Welcome to Turkey, a country that spans two continents and which for ever ten thousand years has been the home of great cultures and civilisations of the world. Here you can enjoy the pleasures of East and West, Old and new. Here you can see landscapes of incredible natural beauty, places, sites of great antiquity, towns and villages with lovely examples of architecture from Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman times.



The nargile, or Turkish water pipe, is an old way of smoking Turkish tobacco, has for centuries been an icon of Eastern café culture.



Hospitality

If you are invited into a Turk's home, it is considered to be polite to remove your shoes. Most Turks have spare slippers in their homes specifically for visitors. It's considered to be rude if you refuse an offer of food or drink so try to accept. You will also notice too many offers of drinks, such as apple tea, you will be offered when out shopping and such like.

Drinking Out

Locally produced beers (especially Efes) and spirits (vodka, brandy & gin) are good quality and more reasonably priced compared to their imported counterparts. They taste similar and they are also a lot stronger! The national drink is Raki. It's aniseed flavoured and drunk neat or mixed with water (when it turns a cloudy white colour!). Raki has a very high alcohol content (%40 - %50) and is often called Lion's milk, named after the colour and also as people have been known to 'roar' after a couple of glasses!

Çay or tea, is served with sugar in tulip shaped glasses, without milk. It is often made in the morning and is served throughout the day with hot water added to lessen the strength.

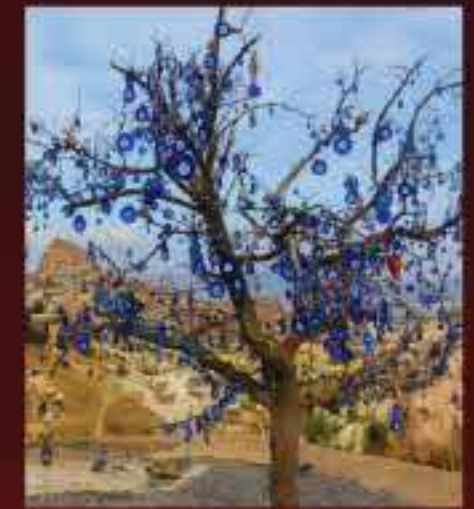
You will be offered apple çay as an alternative, which is very sweet but refreshing.

Turkish coffee is served in small cups with different levels of sweetness. You only drink three quarters of the cup, leaving the thick sediment of the coffee grounds in the bottom of the cup. 'Reading' coffee cups is a popular pastime! Instant coffee or 'Kahve' is imported and can be expensive but is sold in all restaurants and cafes.

Turkey also has a local wine making industry and there are some great wines on offer. Although not internationally renowned, we suggest trying a local wine during your stay.

'Ayran' is a healthy and refreshing drink made with yoghurt, salt and water traditionally, drunk in lokanteas and soup kitchens. If made fresh, it comes with froth and is delicious.

Government taxes on alcohol has led to an increase in prices and alcohol is now a similar price to the abroad but the measures are usually more generous!



Evil Eye

Turks are quite superstitious and believe that some people, knowingly or unknowingly, have bad spirits in their eyes that could harm others. The evil eye charm, also known as a nazar or boncuk, acts as a mirror and deflects the bad spirits back to the originator. You will see this charm everywhere; worn by people, hanging in cars and even set in doorways to most buildings.



Greetings

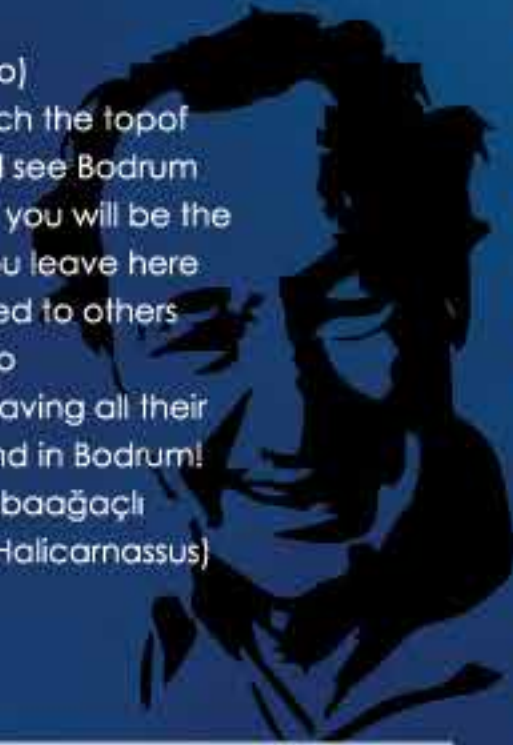
Current day etiquette stems from the formal Ottoman Empire. When Turks meet each other, it is customary to shake hands but if the people are known to each other to be friends, they will kiss each other on both cheeks, regardless of gender. Expect to be treated in the same way when you become friends with the Turkish people. It is not uncommon to see men walking along the Street arm-in-arm or arm-around-shoulder either.

Merhaba, (Hello)

When you reach the top of the hill, you will see Bodrum. Don't imagine you will be the same when you leave here. It has happened to others before you, too.

They parted leaving all their thoughts behind in Bodrum!

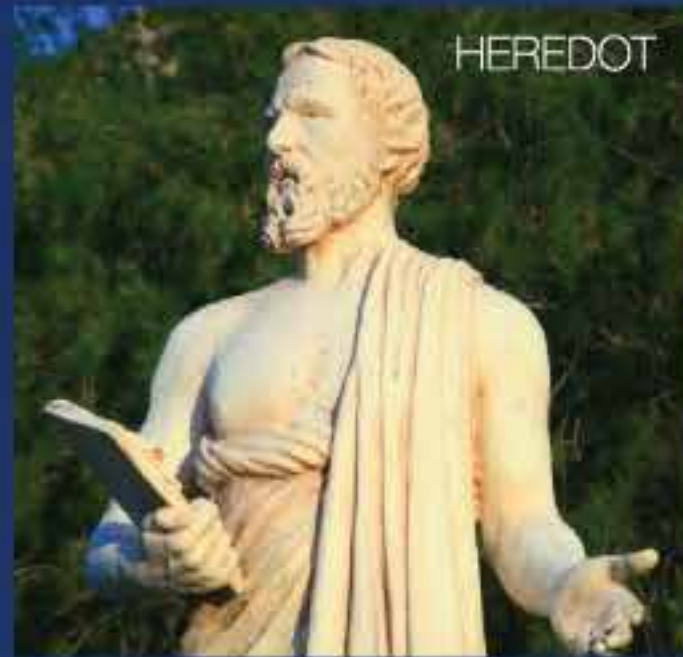
Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı
(Fisherman of Halicarnassus)
Poet-Author



As a result of its strategic location on the Aegean, Bodrum has witnessed many of civilizations that left their mark on Anatolia. According to Herodotus, the "Father of History", the legend filled history of ancient Halicarnassus began with the founding of the city by the Dorians around 1000 B.C., on the site where Bodrum Castle stands today. From that beginning small colony on what was in those days an island in the bay, settlements in the area have grown to today's proportions, comprised of eleven municipal areas on the Bodrum Peninsula. Its unspoilt bays, ancient historical sites, local culture, alternative art movements, incomparable gulets (traditional wooden yachts), blue cruises, sports events, festivals, organic foods, beautiful beaches and clear sea; make it one of the most popular holiday destinations in the World. "Everyone experiences Bodrum in their own way," says Bodrum-lover Zeynep Oral. On the narrow streets of whitewashed old stone houses adorned with colourful bougainvillea, you will at times be part of a bustling crowd, and at others perhaps just one Street away you will find yourself all alone, enjoying the scene in glorious isolation. It is the place of one's dreams.



Herodotus, the famous historian and known as the father of history, was born in Halicarnassos (ancient name of Bodrum) in 484 B.C. and according to him Bodrum was founded by the Dorians in the 12th century B.C. The next settlers were Carian and Lelegians. In 546 B.C., the region came under Persian rule. In the beginning of the 4th century B.C., Caria region was ruled by the Satrap Hekatomnos and his son Mausolos. Its most brilliant period was around 353 B.C., when Halicarnassos was the capital of the satrap of Caria. After the death of King Mausolos, Caria was ruled by his wife and sister Artemisia II, and the Mausoleum, the monumental tomb, was built by Artemisia II in honour of her husband and brother King Mausolos. This monument became one of the seven wonders of ancient world, and was destroyed by an earthquake in the 14th century.



In 192 B.C., Halicarnassos ruled by Roman Empire but did not develop very much. In 395 A. D., Halicarnassos came under Byzantine rule. In XI th century, city was conquered by Turks but during the first crusade changed hands several times. The Knight of Rhodes captured Halicarnassos in 1402 and the city was called Petronium. Knights of Rhodes was built the castle between two harbours. It was reinforced with Italian, English, German, Spanish and French towers. Bodrum was taken by the Turks in 1523.



MARINAS

The Bodrum Peninsula has three large marinas and the 'Bodrum Cruise Port' where large cruise ships are able to dock. The first marina to be opened was Milta Marina in central Bodrum which has become a base for many yacht charter agencies. The second marina complex, D-Marin in Turgutreis, also operates as a customs entry port. Lastly, there is Port Bodrum in Yalikavak which caters for yachts of 10m-65m, has a dry dock capacity of 100 boats, and mooring for 450 boats. The marina also runs social and cultural activities, organizes yacht exhibitions and sells marine equipment and materials. The Cruise Port opened in 2007. From April to October, it welcomes large cruise ships, and the car and passenger ferry boat which sails from Istanbul three times a week.

BODRUM MILTA MARINA



YALIKAVAK PALMARINA



TURGUTREIS D-MARIN





Bodrum	Konacık	5 km.	Gümüşlük	24 km.	Gölköy	18 km.	Torba	6 km.
Gümbet	Ortakent-Yahşi	14 km.	Yalıkavak	18 km.	Güvercinlik	20 km.	Yalıçiftlik	16 km.
Bitez	Turgutreis	18 km.	Gündoğan	18 km.	Mumcular	35 km.		

BODRUM

Today, Bodrum is an important year round holiday destination possessing all the features one could wish for in a resort area. It has facilities to meet the expectations of the whole spectrum of visitors from the wealthy international yachting crowd, to families on a limited budget looking to spend a long summer holiday in an affordable pension; as well as ultra-luxurious all inclusive 5 star hotels.



NIGHT LIFE

In Bodrum where freedom is lived without any limits, holiday makers feel as if they were in heaven. In Bodrum where people live limitless entertainment at the beaches in day time, at bars and clubs at night, enjoyment goes on till the morning.

Bodrum is a different destination in which lots of colorful people come together. Especially it is impossible for someone not to realize this diversity. One can experience unforgettable moments with their friends by listening either local or foreign pop or club music, and also one can prefer House, R&B, Jazz, Blues and Rock music.



In Bodrum, the night entertainment begins with the sound of the day trip boats returning to harbour. As the evening progresses, in the glittering moonlight, the rhythmic sounds from the Catamaran disco resonate around the towers of Bodrum Castle. As soon as the sun sets in Bodrum, the sound of live music starts rising all over town. Often considered to be the nightlife capital of Turkey, Bodrum has enough discos and clubs on just one street Cumhuriyet, nicknamed "Barstreet" to keep the parties going late into the night and early into the morning.

Follow the crowds and flashing neon lights and you'll arrive in Halicarnas, a nightclub to end all nightclubs. If you don't let the line of people waiting to get in and the steep cover price discourage you, you'll get to hobnob with Turkey's young and beautiful as well as dance the night away (or at least until 3:30 in the morning, when the action starts to wind down.) Halicarnas also puts on a light show that you can enjoy from the outside.

Moored up just behind the castle is Club Catamaran, exactly what the name says a huge boat that sails out at 01.00 returning just before dawn. You can dance the night away on the glass dance floor!



In addition to conventional nightclubs, the Turks have the meyhane, a place where you can eat, drink, converse and generally make merry Turkish style. Going to a meyhane is like attending a concert, because crowds gather in front of the band and often start singing along. The singers don't arrive until midnight or later, so you may have to sacrifice sleep to truly appreciate this aspect of Bodrum. Many non Turks feel intimidated about going into these seemingly Turk only bastions but please don't be, everyone is made very welcome and even though you may not understand the words of the songs the cheery rhythms are guaranteed to get you up and dancing!

Along by the marina there are several well known and more upscale bar/restaurants where you can watch the Turkish jet set at play. Bodrum has bars to suit all ages and all tastes, whether you want high energy dance or just a low key laid back intimate drink.

Cumhuriyet Street which is known as Bodrum Bars Street, has been going on live up the night life of the holidaymakers with its different concept for years. The ones who would like to dance all night long on the sea find themselves on floating disco Catamaran. Giving its start from the front side of the castle, Catamaran provides an unforgettable entertainment to its customers with accompany of striking dancers on the deep sea of Bodrum. Enjoyment of pot houses in Bodrum is a different experience which one should have.

Bodrum nights are not only limited with Bars Street.



GÜMBET

Named after the domed water cisterns that speckle the countryside near by, Gümbet is the closest beach to Bodrum just 10 minutes away by car and is very popular with British holiday makers, many of whom choose to stay here close to the beach and venture into Bodrum at night. As it has grown in popularity, however, Gümbet has developed in its



own right and now offers a wide choice of lively bars and restaurants, popular with a young crowd. Its long sandy beach is lined with hotels and pensions which attract many young people and water sports enthusiasts with its large windsurfing school and diving courses.



BİTEZ

The old name for Bitez was Ağaçlı (tree-filled) because it contains the peninsula's largest number of citrus fruit trees. The half moon shaped, long sandy beach borders the "blue flag" sea, and is home to several speciality hotels, as well as pensions



and apartments. This bay is centre for World class surfing and sailing, and is famous for hosting international competitions in these sports.

KONACIK

According to the famous historian Herodot, this area, with its ancient city of Pedesa, was one of the most important trading cities of the region, not unlike it is today. The wine produced from its vineyards was the most sought after in the area. It is worth visiting the remains of the ancient castle at Gölbaşı, which was built in 1050 by 3 shepherds from Horasan.

ORTAKENT-YAĞŞI

The longest sandy beach on the peninsula has been awarded a "blue flag" for its sparklingly clean sea. Although its real name is Müşgebi, over the past years it has become known as Ortakent-Yağşı. Along the length of the shoreline, a host of new and high-quality hotels to suit all budgets have increased Ortakent's popularity. The 2 towers which were used for defence purposes in Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman times are a local point of interest.



TURGUTREİS

Turgutreis takes its name from the Ottoman admiral, Turgut Reis, and consists of bays and villages of Kadikalesi, Akçabük, Akyarlar, Bağla and Aspat (Aspatos). Besides the attraction of the sea and the sun, Turgutreis has also become a shopper's



paradise, and boasts the most stunning sunsets on Bodrum Peninsula. The bay of Akyarlar, with its World renowned wind and waves, promises a summer long adrenalin ride for sailing and surf enthusiasts.

GÜMÜŞLÜK

Gümüşlük is a holiday paradise: hotels, pensions, places to swim, local seafood, home grown strawberries, gourd lanterns, places walk, and Eklesia Church which still resists the passage of time. It is a wonderful experience to wade across the sunken



historical 'Royal Road' to Rabbit Island, past the underwater ruins of the city of 'Myndos', or to stay in one of the 35 historical houses in the village of Karakaya, with its unrivalled view over the whole of Gümüşlük bay.

YALIKAVAK

Yalıkavak, famous for its windmills, is just 18 km from the centre of Bodrum. The ancient settlement site of Sandima is still preserved today, and should be at the top of the list of sights to see in Bodrum. Dine on



fresh local fish in an elegant restaurant, listen to the sounds of the waves lapping at the shore, watch a dramatic sunset... Yalıkavak offers it all. Sip your drink and savour the last moments of the day...

YALIÇİFTLİK

Yalıçiftlik, with its untainted beach, is a favourite for holiday-makers on Bodrum Peninsula. Good quality hotels and holiday villages can be found at Kargıcak and Pabuç bays. The remains of the ancient city of Syangela can be reached by a 20 minute walk through olive groves towards the hill rising up behind the Alazeytin area of Çiftlik.

GÜNDOĞAN

During the hot summer months, the constant breeze in Gündoğan, also known as Fariya, brings relief to those living here and also brings swarms of surfing enthusiasts. At night, the seaside fish restaurants offer tantalising delights. By day, boat trips leave



Gündoğan for the 15 minute trip to Apostol Island, or there are trips to the Peynir Çiçeği Cave with its fascinating stalagmites and stalactites, and where Chalcolithic and early Bronze Age findings point to civilization on the peninsula as far back as 5000 years ago.

GÖLTÜRKBÜKÜ

This is Bodrum's, even Turkey's, most popular summer resort. Foreign and domestic visitors, the famous and the not so famous, are charmed by the sea, beach, night life, small hotels, restaurants,



and bars of Göltürkbükü. The palm trees surrounding the bay are part of the local natural beauty, and this particular type of palm tree can only be found here and in Crete.

GÜVERCİNLİK

Mumcular is famous for its honey, olives and olive oil, and for its Sunday morning market. Carpet-making plays an important part in the livelihoods of the village people, and traditional carpet looms can be found in most homes. Every part of the carpet-making process is carried out by the local people: production of the yarns, the dyes, the weaving. Tourism companies arrange carpet buying tours to these houses.



BODRUM CASTLE

After Halicarnassus had been left to Rhodian Knights in 1450 AD, Bodrum Castle was built by the knights to honor Saint Peterium, who was also a Knight. The construction of the castle took 99 years. Bodrum is believed to be named after St. Peterium. The castle looks spectacular both from the land and the sea. The castle's historical significance is heightened when it started housing the biggest underwater museum of archeology in the World. Lying on an area of 30,000m², the castle has five towers.



English Tower (The Lion Tower), the French Tower (The Embroidery Tower), The Italian Tower (The Relief Tower), The German Tower (The Strong Tower) and the Spanish Tower (The Snake Tower). The highest one is the French Tower, which is 47.5 meters higher than sea level. There are 249 battlements on the walls of the castle. During the Ottoman period, the church in the castle was used as a mosque after a minaret had been added. Another addition to the castle was the Turkish bath. Used as a prison in the 1900s, the castle's most renowned guest was the Fisherman of Halicarnassus. Being used as a museum these days, Bodrum Castle is the greatest symbol of the city.



In the upper section of the Castle the towers are placed. In the Italian Tower, the ground floor is The Coins and Jewellery Hall beginning from the 7th century B.C., until the Roman and Ottoman periods are displayed. In the middle floor of the tower is The Hall of Classical Period. Various ceramic and bronze objects and statues dating back to the 5th century are exhibited here. Baltali Tower is situated at the highest point of the castle, houses the Carian Princess Hall and one of the most interesting places of the Museum. In 1989 a sarcophagus was found entering Bodrum. From the jewellery of the skeleton found in sarcophagus, it was identified as Princess Ada, who was also the adoptive mother of Alexander the Great. The University of Manchester plastered the skeleton of Princess to her state while living and she is now exhibited in a niche in the hall.

MUSEUM OF UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY

Located in Bodrum Castle, Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archeology is one of the most important and biggest museums of its kind in the world. All the relics recovered during underwater excavations in the Aegean Sea and the world's oldest shipwreck are exhibited in this museum.



The Uluburun Shipwreck is a Late Bronze Age shipwreck dated to the late 14th century BC, discovered close to the east shore of Uluburun (Grand Cape), and about 6 miles southeast of Kaş, in south western Turkey. The shipwreck was first discovered in the summer of 1982 by Mehmed Çakir, a local sponge diver from Yalıkavak, a village near Bodrum.

Eleven consecutive campaigns of three to four months duration took place from 1984 to 1994 totaling 22,413 dives, revealing one of the most spectacular Late Bronze Age assemblages to have emerged from the Mediterranean Sea.



Items being in the collections of Museum are exhibited in the Turkish Bath, Amphora exhibit, East Roman Ship, Glass Hall, Sunken Glass, Coin and Jewellery Hall, Hall of Carian Princess, Torture and Carriage Rooms. The Carian Princess exhibit evokes the last days of the ancient greatness of Halicarnassus, the capital city of Caria and the site on which today's Bodrum stands.



It is a reminder of the Hecatomnid dynasty that ruled Caria from ca. 392 B.C. until the city fell to the Macedonian armies of Alexander the Great, a disaster from which it never recovered. It is a tribute to the memory of Ada I, a ruler deposed by her own brother and reinstated by the conqueror whom she had adopted as her son.

A narrow street to the left of the chapel leads to the Amphora Park. From here one comes to the Hall of the Glass wreck, where the Wreck of Serçe Harbour and environs are displayed, in the vis-a-vis Glass Hall and glass works between the XIVth century A.D. and the whole glass collection of the Wreck of Serçe Harbour are exhibited.



Amphorae designed for marine transport, taken from shipwrecks of the Bronze Age, on display in the Museum of Underwater Archaeology at Bodrum Castle, Turkey



MAUSELEUM

One of the Seven Wonders of the World Mausoleum constructed as a funeral monument by Artemisia, queen of Caria after the death of her brother & husband Mausolos, the Satrap of Caria 352 B.C. the architect was Pytheos. The four facades were decorated with relief friezes executed by (the eastern facade) Scopas, (the northern facade) Byraxis, (the southern facade) Timotheos, and (the western facade) Leochares. The monument is raised on a high podium.

The 21 stepped roof is supported by 36 ionic columns. Statues of Mausolos and Artemisia, riding a chariot drawn by four horses from the crest of the monument are now to be found in the British Museum. The ground measurements of the monument are 60X80 m. and it was originally 46 m. in height. It remained intact until the 12 century A.D. was partially destroyed by an earthquake in the 14th century, and demolished Knights of Rhodes. The friezes were removed to the British Museum in 1856. During his reign Mausolos transferred his capital from Mylasa to Halicarnassus. His ideas were never on small scale and he set out to create a worthy capital city taxing the inhabitants heavily to cover the costs of fortifications and other grand projects!



WINDMILLS

In all areas of Bodrum, there are windmills used until 1960s to grind cereal. The remainders of the past, the mills are resentfully resting on the overlooking hills, waiting to be mended.

One of the many beautiful sights overlooking the Bodrum peninsula are the windmills. Facing northwest, to catch the coastal winds, these windmills made of stone and lined with wooden planks, and were used from the 18th century until the 70s as a means to grind flour for the local people. Seven of these windmills are on a hill which separates Bodrum and Gumbet, which is a fantastic location for great panorama views, especially if you go at night.



CISTERNS

These wells were built in the ground in cylindrical forms and covered with domes. They would be filled with rain in winter and after the sediment was settled, the water on the top would be used as potable water. Cisterns can be seen anywhere in Bodrum at the sides of the roads. In some areas, they are used as art galleries.





ANTIQUÉ THEATRE

Situated in Göktepe between Bodrum-Turgutreis road, the Antique Theater is one of the most significant monuments preserved today. Built in Antiquity tradition, it consists of three sections: the stage, the horseshoe-shaped orchestra stage and seats.

The seats were carved on soft rocks in 53 rows. Situated on a hill, the theater can seat an audience of 13,000. Theatre built in the 4th Century B.C. and is dated to the Mausolus period. There are hundreds of rock-cut tombs in the slopes of 'Göktepe' hill above the theatre. After excavations it became an active theatre which has organisations like concerts with famous singer stars, dance festivals are given a performance to audience.

The only surviving monumental gate of the 7 kilometers long ancient city wall of Halikarnassos was built by King Mausollos in the 4th century B.C. The towers, original height is not known were constructed of andesite stone blocks.

Moat dug for defensive purposes, measures 56 meters long, 7 meters wide and 2.5 meters deep, and surrounds the southern tower from west and south. The gateway to the east of the courtyard led the ancient city of Bodrum. During the siege of Halikarnassos laid by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. collapse of a narrow bridge over the moat resulted in many casualties in addition to the ones fell into the moat or trampled, many died in front of the gate.

MYNDOS GATE



Located in the West of the city, it is one of the entrances to the city of Halicarnassus. It is believed to have been built in 364 BC. Myndos Gate consists of two monumental towers and an atrium behind them where the entrance to the city is located. The restoration, which started in 1990, still continues today.

EFES

PAMUKKALE

ŞİRİNCE

DALYAN

VILLAGE TOUR

JEEP SAFARI

ATV SAFARI

FISHING

DIVING

BOAT TRIP

HORSE RIDING



You will find everything to that aspect at our Countryranch. We have expert teachers, generally ride Haltinger and Anatolian horses at the Safaries whereas the children ride Shetland ponies.

Days: Tuesday, Saturday
Include: Transfer, Guiding, Lunch, Insurance



You can swim with these lovely friends OR you can watch the show with Dolphins, sea lions and seals.

Days: Everyday
Include: Transfer, Entrance, Insurance



Have a different experience abroad and be a Kingfisher as joining our fishing trip and enjoy chilling out on the boat with some swim stops.

Days: Everyday
Include: Transfer, BBQ Lunch or what you catch



Beginner&CMA&PADI divers can join with our specially equipped diving boat and instructors. You can discover underwater life with some submerged environments

Days: Everyday
Include: Transfer, Lunch,

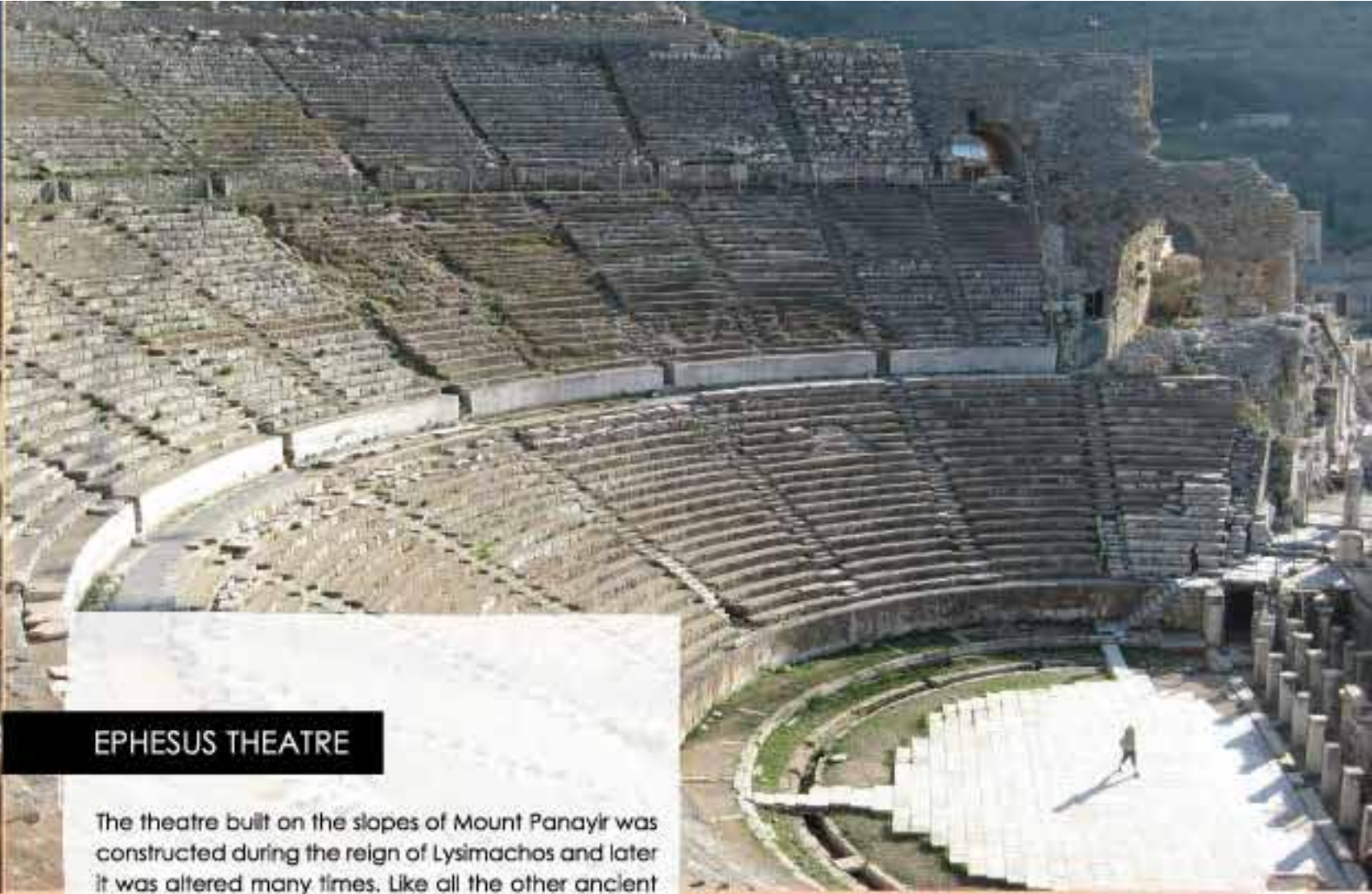


EFES

Ephesus is located near by the city of Selçuk, around İzmir and 170 km from Bodrum. Selçuk was known as an important trade center in the middle age on the Silk Road. Ephesus is one the biggest archeological open air museums of Turkey and is visited by over 3 million people every year. The Celcius Library and the antique theatre in Ephesus are the best preserved ruins as samples of the Roman Civilization. The Harbourstreet was the place where St. Paul has given his first public sermon in Ephesus. The Antique Theatre was the heart of all the activities and still keeps that importance nowadays as hosting the international organisations and concerts like Sting, Pink Floyd, Elton John, Pavarotti. The Temple of Artemis is well known as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. As the ceramic art of Selçuk is very famous all around the world.



- 1- Odeion
- 2- Temples of the Goddess Rome and of Divine Caesar
- 3- Prytaneion
- 4- The Pollio Fountain
- 5- Temple of Domitian
- 6- The Gate of Heracles
- 7- Curetes Street
- 8- Trajan Fountain
- 9- Temple of Hadrian
- 10- Latriana
- 11- Hillside Houses
- 12- Ephesus Library
- 13- Marble Street
- 14- Ephesus Theatre
- 15- Harbour Street
- 16- Ephesus Indoor Museum
- 17- Goddess Artemis



EPHESUS THEATRE

The theatre built on the slopes of Mount Panayir was constructed during the reign of Lysimachos and later it was altered many times. Like all the other ancient theatres, the theatre consisted of three main section: the skene (stage building), the orchestra (place of action for the actors) and the cavea (auditorium) where the audience sat. The skene which was approximately 18 meters high, was the most imposing section of the Theatre. The facade of the structure which faced audience was three-tiered and had columns. There were statues in niches behind the columns and niches had either triangular or semi-circular frontals.

The auditorium still used today for seating the public during the performances in the theatre, is arranged in three large semi-circles broken-up by eleven wedges of steps separated by entrance staircases. The original theatre could seat about 24.000; the auditorium originally rose for at least 30 meters over the orchestra and was crowned at the summit by a porticoed structure which had the function of further improving the acoustics in the complex. The theatrical productions in the classical period were performed by male actors who wore masks on their faces. These and other elements related to the social life in Ephesus during its period of greatest splendour have been inferred from the frescoes decorating several walls of the so-called Houses on the slope.

TEMPLE OF HADRIAN

Temple of Hadrian is one of the best preserved and most beautiful structures on Curetes Street inside the temple above the door, a human figure, probably Medusa stands with ornaments of acanthus leaves. On both sides there are friezes depicting the story of the foundation of Ephesus - Androklos shooting a boar, Dionysus in ceremonial procession and the Amazons. The fourth frieze portrays two male figures, one of which is Apollo; Athena, goddess of the moon; a female figure, Androkles, Herakles, the wife and son of Theodosius and the goddess Athena. The friezes that are seen today are copies, and the originals are displayed in Ephesus Museum.

Emperor Hadrian was one of the Five of Good Emperors. The Five Good Emperors is a term that refers to five consecutive emperors of the Roman Empire Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The term is first coined by the political philosopher, Niccolò Machiavelli in 1532.

Celsus Library (Celcius Library)

It was built in 117 A.D. It was a monumental tomb for Gaius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, the governor of the province of Asia; from his son Gaius Julius Aquila. The grave of Celsus was beneath the ground floor, across the entrance and there was a statue of Athena over it. Because Athena was the goddess of the wisdom.

The scrolls of the manuscripts were kept in cupboards in niches on the walls. There were double walls behind the bookcases to prevent the them from the extremes of temperature and humidity. The capacity of the library was more than 12,000 scrolls. It was the third richest library in ancient times after the Alexandria and Pergamum.

There was an auditorium, which was for lectures or presentations between the library and the Marble Road, was built during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian.

The temple of Artemis is known as one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world. It has been built in the areas of Ephesus on a flat area which has over the centuries turned into a swamp. If you visit Ephesus today, you can see the ruins of the foundations of this marvelous construction of the Hellenistic Age, entirely made of marble and full of sculptured columns' capitals and shafts.

The oldest remaining found date back till the 6th century BC. It was surrounded by 36 huge columns, later enlarged upon the orders of the Lydia King, Kreisos, during the 6th century BC. Most of the exhibits in the London British Museum belong to this period.



VIRGIN MARY

Located on the top of the "Bulbul" mountain 9 km ahead of Ephesus, the shrine of Virgin Mary enjoys a marvelous atmosphere hidden in the green. It is the place where Mary may have spent her last days. Indeed, she may have come in the area together with Saint John, who spent several years in the area to spread Christianity. Mary preferred this remote place rather than living in crowded place.

The house of Virgin Mary is a typical Roman architectural example, entirely made of stones. In the 4th century AD, a church, combining her house and grave, has been built. The original two-stored house, which consisted of an anteroom (where today candles are proposed), bedroom and praying room (Christian church area) and a room with fireplace (chapel for Muslims). A front kitchen fell into ruins and has been restored in 1940's. Today, the central part and a room on the right of the altar are open to visitors. From there one can understand that this building looks more like a church than a house.. Every year, on August 15th a ceremony is organized to commemorate Mary's Assumption.



PAMUKKALE

Pamukkale, one of the natural wonders of the world a UNESCO World Heritage site, has always been a very popular site from antiquity when the hot springs were believed to have healing powers. The famous terrace formation took place over centuries as the springs with a high content of dissolved calcium bicarbonate cascaded over the slopes, cooling and leaving calcium deposits. The ancient city of Hieropolis, the original site of Pamukkale was known as a holy city shown by the abundance of temples and other religious structures in the area.

Pamukkale Travertines

In its spring the water is at 35.6 C and contains high concentrated calcium hydro carbonate with the contact of oxygen in the air, calcium carbonate precipitates which makes travertine while carbon monoxide is evaporating.



HISTORY OF HIERAPOLIS

Hierapolis antique city has been one of the attraction centers of the antique ages. The city has ruins belonging to Late Hellenistic and Early Hellenistic periods. The area includes White travertines whose formation is thankful to the calcium oxide rich water sourcing from the southern parts of Çaldağ. This area is 20 km. far from Denizli and famous for its water curing many diseases as well.



ANCIENT POOL

Especially in The Roman Empire period, Hierapolis and its surroundings were an absolute health centre. The area of the thermal pool is one of the sources. The temperature is 35-36 C. The water is effective on rheumatism, diseases of eye, derma, hearth and blood circulatory system, respiratory system; nerve and muscle system weariness, kidney and urinary system and post operation diseases.



THEATRE

The big structure was built on four blocks. It is divided into two parts at Cavea Diazoma. There are 9 sitting rows and 8 steps. The middle part of lower steps was designed as quarter marble domes. The high and lion footed seats were for the important people of the city. Stage building has logeion and a wide backstage and it is connected with the stage. The stage was set on the podium by whole marble pillars where there was an ornamented cornice devoted to Apollon and Artemis. This magnificent structure was built in the period of Emperor Septimius in the 3rd century by destroying and covering the previous period.



- 1- Southern Roman Gate
- 2- Middle Age Fortress
- 3- Southern Byzantine Gate
- 4- Temple Spring
- 5- Gymnasium
- 6- Temple of Apollo and Prediction
- 7- Centre
- 8- Church with PILLAR
- 9- Plutonium
- 10- Big Bath Museum
- 11- Saint Philippe Martyrion
- 12- Olive Processing Workshop
- 13- Cathedral
- 14- Frontinus Gate
- 15- Byzantine Baths
- 16- Bath Bazilika
- 17- Nymphaeum of the Tritons
- 18- North Necropolis
- 19- Northern Byzantine Gate
- 20- Frontinus Street
- 21- Agora
- 22- Latrina
- 23- Tomb of Flavius Zeuxis

ŞİRİNCE VILLAGE IN HISTORY

The village of Sirince referred in ancient sources as the "Ephesus on the Mountain" suggests long established settlement. Although there seems to be no concrete indication of how it came onto the stage of history, the dominant theory is that a small group of people resettled on the mountain, following the fall of the city of Ephesus and its harbour being moved to Kusadasi (Scala Nova). The people might have preferred to move and settle in the mountains due to problems caused by the silting and the flooding of the river Meander.

It is told in the village today that this new village on the mountain was called Cirkince, meaning "rather ugly", with the intention of drawing less attention and interest of outsiders, thus ensuring security. One of the principal anecdote about naming of the village tells that a group of Byzantine Greeks who were freed from the dominion of Aydinogullar and sent away for re-settlement, were asked by the neighbouring villagers whether the new place they had settled was nice or not. The answer was "rather ugly".



VILLAGE TOUR

Local Flavours

A day out not to be missed! Once you get there, you will have the chance to visit the mosque and have some information about the mosque and Islamic religion in some short details. After a walk seeing village houses, gardens full of flowers and plants, get the chance to visit old village houses of 150 years age. Breakfast in Turkish culture is a rich one as a range of products are consumed. A daily Turkish breakfast consists of cheese (beyaz peynir, kaşar etc.) butter, olives, boiled eggs, tomatoes, cucumbers, reçel (jam/marmalade; a preserve of whole fruits) and honey with plenty of fresh Turkish bread, simit or pohaca and strong Turkish black tea. Drink Tea! in a local house. Feel the difference. A common Turkish special for breakfast is called menemen which is prepared with roasted tomatoes,



peppers, olive oil, eggs and spices. Invariably, black tea is served at breakfast. Turkish people have breakfast every morning but on weekends or for company, breakfast is more elaborate. Especially on Sundays, the whole of family have breakfast together. Breakfast at such times includes sucuk (Turkish sausages) pastırma, börek and various breads and pastries as different from ordinary breakfast. Also roasted potato is consumed a lot. A different tour that you may join with your family to re-explore Bodrum and around Bodrum 45 minutes distance. It is possible to fit many things in this tour if you leave the hotel just after the breakfast: Amazing village life, various agricultural products, village café, school, mosque, and the houses in which the worldly prominent Milas carpets and kilims are made. See local ladies weaving carpets with local material and dyes. While sipping your tea, you will be able to look on the villager women weaving carpets and kilims, if you want chat with them.



Medical Matters

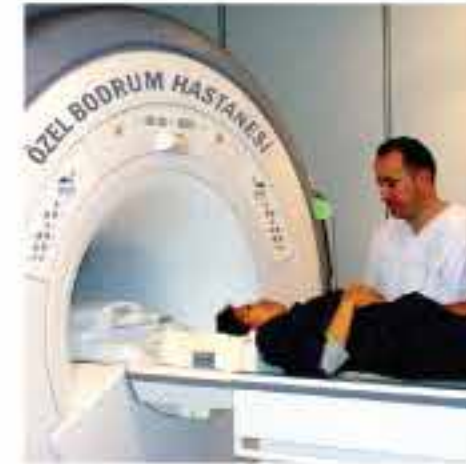
In the event of an illness, accident or medical emergency, either contact your rep or our emergency number. Although you are of course able to seek medical help from a doctor or hospital of your own choice, we find alongside certain chosen hospitals in each resort, who have a fantastic record and reputation in that area.

For Bodrum area our highly recommended hospital is fully equipped Bodrum Private Hospital with its high standard quality of health services, professional and helpful staff, multilingual foreign patients department where insurance formalities are completed rapidly and effectively 7/24.

Our guests are welcomed to recommended hospital mentioned above and we are informed daily about your health then we have chance to follow up your situation

Please remember to take your insurance documents, passport plus money or a credit card to be able to pay the bill or the excess on the policy when necessary. Please check your policy details before involve any sport activities, make sure did the health insurance company requires extra premium payment for sport activity accidents which is important for the cover of payment in Turkey.

BODRUM PRIVATE HOSPITAL, YOUR HEALTH IN SAFE HANDS...



Bodrum Private Hospital was established in 1997 as the first private hospital in Bodrum and has evolved into an 'Assurance of Health' within a short time.

Bodrum Private Hospital offers high quality health care services in its emergency service, modern operating theatres, delivery room, adult and neonatal intensive care units and in-patient services.

All emergency and elective operations, laparoscopic surgery and micro-surgery operations are successfully performed at Bodrum Private Hospital. Yag Laser, Argon Laser and Phaco technology is available for ophthalmology patients undergoing operations. In the radiology unit, latest technology imaging systems allowing accurate diagnosis and treatment such as MRI, computed tomography and mammography are used.

Endocrinology and neurophysiology laboratories and investigations such as EEG and EMG are also included among the services provided by the hospital. Most recently, Bodrum Private Hospital has opened a Cosmetic Dermatology clinic.

Bodrum Private Hospital has agreements with most international private health insurance companies and insurance formalities are completed rapidly and effectively.


**BODRUM PRIVATE
HOSPITAL**

**FREE
TRANSFER
TO HOSPITAL**

(+90) 252 313 65 66

(+90) 532 755 65 66

assistance@ozelbodrumhastanesi.com

Türkkuyusu Mah. Mars Mabedi Cad. No: 33/35 48400 Bodrum-Muğla / TURKEY www.ozelbodrumhastanesi.com



Turkish Bath (HAMAM or HAMMAM)

The Turkish bath, also known as hamam or hammam, is one of the ancient world's most widely exported customs. The tradition of the Turkish bath was born generations ago, adopted from Romans and Byzantines and then perfected by the Seljuk and Ottoman Turks and has continued even until today. What happens in a Hamam? Well, the ritual is simple. After being driven to the hamam our driver, you will find yourself in the Sicaklik. Sicaklik (also known as Hararet), a room filled with the sound of splashing water, the scent of soap, and wafting steam through which daily concerns and worries cannot penetrate. In the gentle moist heat your body relaxes, and your nerves are soothed. You sit down at one of the marble wash basins which line the walls, and adjusting the temperature of the water to a delicious warmth, dip the copper bathing bowl into the basin and tip the water over your head and body.

Laying on the warm stone in the center of the room, your attendant (fellak for men and natir for women) will pour hot water on you and begin to scrub every square inch of your body. Basically, every millimeter of dead and dirty skin is scrubbed off, even the skin between your fingers and toes.

Afterwards you are lathered with liquid soap and shampoo and given the choice of massage options (a little bit painful for the first time, but said to be well worth it). After the massage, the attendant will wash you from head to toe again as if you are a small child. One last shower and then it is time to leave the Sicaklik. Then you are given fresh towels and again brought to Sogukluk (the cool room) to rest, dry off and marvel at your glowing, soft as a baby's skin.

We offer several packages in our hamam.

JEEP SAFARI

Jeep Safari is aiming to take guests to see the hidden Turkey. Anyone expecting to see lions, tigers & crocodiles are actually in the wrong country! "Face to Face Jeep Safari" is a soft drive through the villages, forests, mountains & real life. We operate with world wide famous Land Rover Defender & Suzuki Samurai Jeeps (self drive).



SUNSET SAFARI

Sunset Safari is a lovely family afternoon & evening. There will be a bonfire in low season. However due to high forest fire risk bonfire is not offered during the months of July, August & September. Face to Face takes animal welfare seriously so there will be weight restrictions for donkey rides.



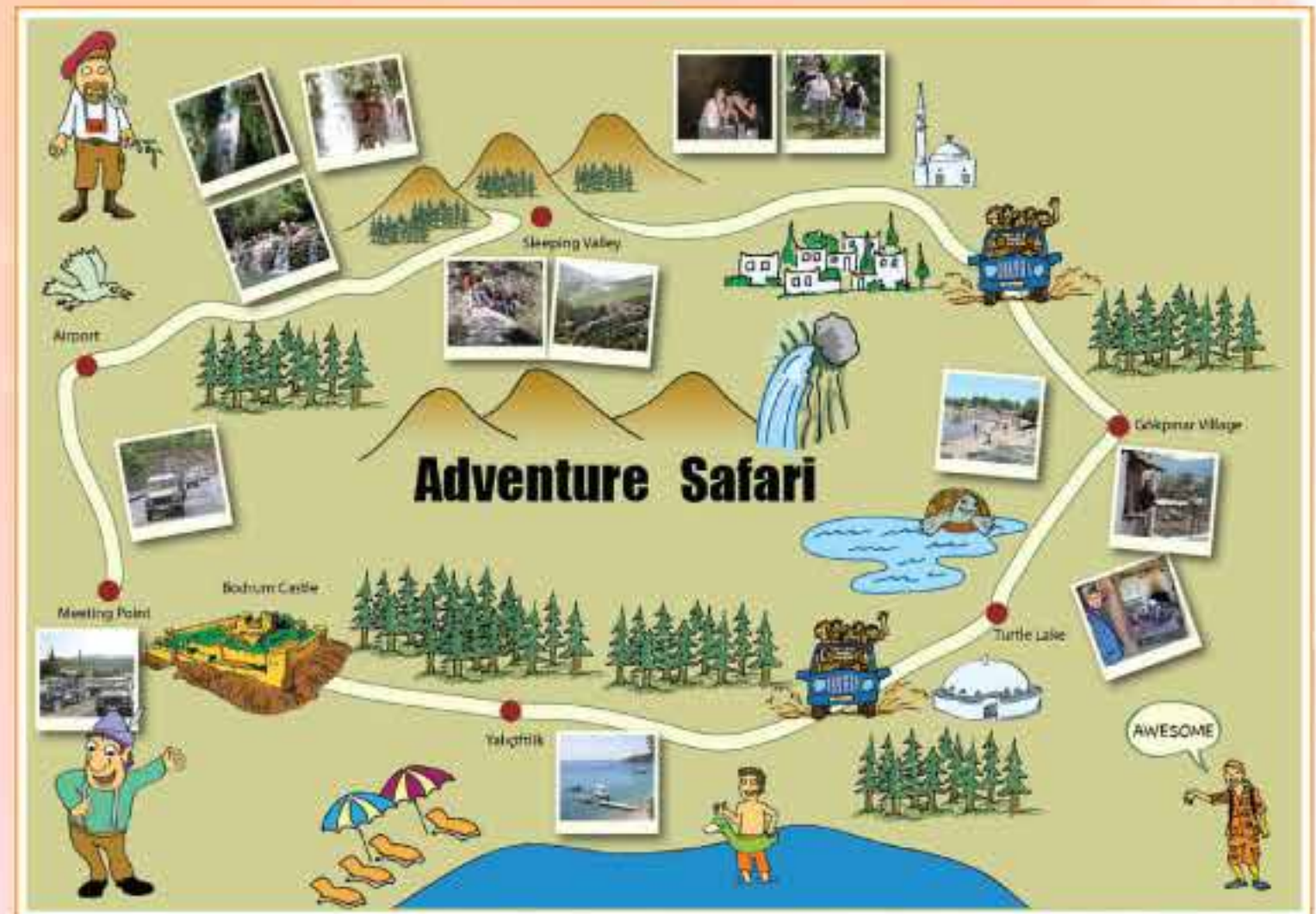
CRUISE & SAFARI

Cruise & Safari is a great day out, for those who would like to explore real Turkey with variety. Tour operates in 2 different routes. 1st group starts from Gümbel by boat. 2nd group starts from Torba by jeeps. Swap-over will be in Yalçitlik. The allocation of the boat and the jeeps will be organised by Face to Face.



ADVENTURE SAFARI

Guests trek through Sleepy Valley, go in a cave and have a water massage in our natural spring. Guests will have a chance to see the beautiful nature of Bodrum & surroundings. Lunch will be served in Gökpınar Village in traditional style at a village house. After visiting Turtle Lake we will have a swim stop at Yalçitlik in turquoise clear water.





AS YOU
LIKE IT

Your VIP Services

is at your disposal 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We guarantee you an irreproachable quality of service, strict confidentiality, security, and rigorous punctuality. And, of course, we're always there to satisfy all of your needs: an extensive selection of rentals and the possibility to call on our services internationally, thanks to several partners working in the biggest cities around the world.



Rent your own luxury car

Your VIP Services offers you an extensive selection of luxury cars to get you from your house to the airport, the airport to your hotel or villa, from your home to your favorite places, or for your business trips... Your rental, with or without a chauffeur, comes with a range of services that set the standard for excellence.



FACE TO FACE FREEDOM
AT THE WHEEL (Transfer)



To begin at the beginning. We pride ourselves on our transfers and our transport. Transfers are where we understand your time and energy is most precious, and we aim to provide a smooth pick-up and a comfortable trip between the airport and your hotel, house or boat.

If you are looking for transfer services to show your guests around town, for your wedding, your meeting, for your group tours and other events we can provide them at reasonable rates.

Face Journey is there to meet all your transfers needs and our multilingual drivers as well as professional registered guides are at your service

Don't leave it to LUCK

FACE TO FACE FREEDOM
AT THE WHEEL (Rent a Car)

The frequent travellers know that one of the best ways to get to know an area and to make the most of your time is to rent a car.

Sometimes you just need to get around in a hurry. At the other times you want to just lose yourself on the streets and enjoy discovering what lies on the road.

Whether as a business or as a pleasure ride, renting a car means you can get where you want. Do you want a modest car to get you around or a luxury vehicle for ultimate comfort?

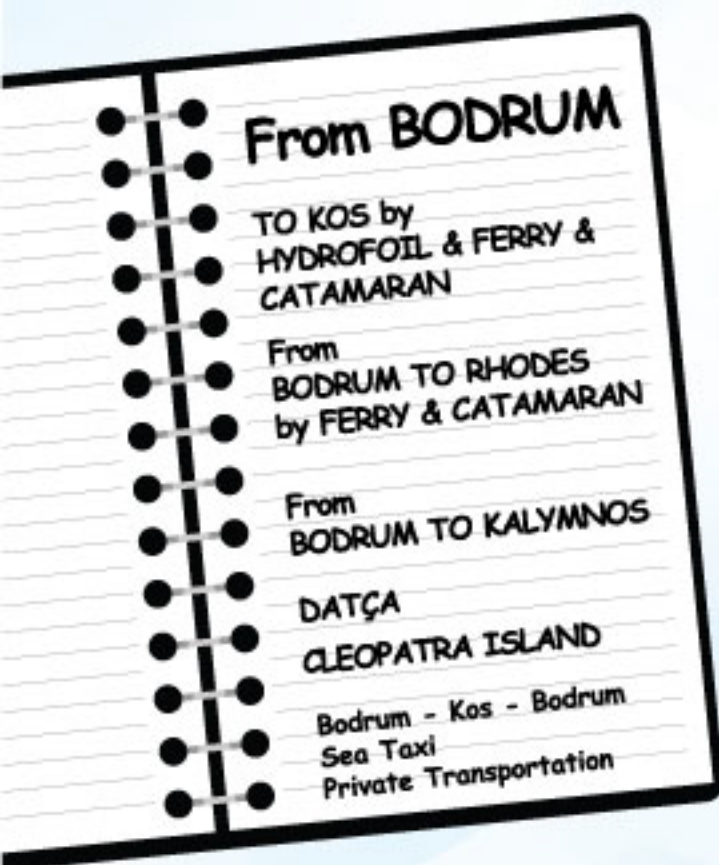
As we have offices in Bodrum - Izmir - Antalya we fully geared to meet your touring and hire a car requirements. The cars can be fully covered by insurance.

Conditions apply please read and understand your contract to be fully satisfied.

Please Note: In Turkey the price of Diesel is usually 20-25% less than for Gasoline.

Feel that YOU are special





CLEOPATRA ISLAND - Gökova Mini Cruise

Sample the highlights of the famous blue voyage cruise in just 1 day. Relax as we take you by hydrofoil from Bodrum to the picturesque little harbour of Gellibolu on the Far Eastern shore of the Gulf of Gökova. Then soak up the sun and the sights on a traditional Turkish wooden gulet as we leisurely cruise you around the coastline of Gökova visiting the famous English Harbour and Cleopatra Island. Swim in the crystal clear waters then relax on board while the crew serve you with mouthwatering lunch. Late afternoon relaxed and tanned, board our comfortable hydrofoil for your fast journey (approximately 1 hour 15 mins.) back to Bodrum Harbour.



9 Days Rhodos - Santorini - Mykonos - Athens

- 1st day :** Bodrum- Rhodes free day – Friday (Monday)
- 2nd day:** City tour and Lindos tour Saturday(Tuesday)
- 3rd day:** Rhodes-Santorini free day Sunday(Wednesday)
- 4th day:** Santorini cruise at the Volcano – Hot Springs-Oia – Monday(Thursday)
- 5th day:** Santorini – Mykonos free day Tuesday(Friday)
- 6th day:** Mykonos – Delos cruise Wednesday (Saturday)
- 7th day:** Mykonos - Athens free day Thursday(Sunday)
- 8th day:** Athens Akropolis site – New Museum of Akropolis – Diner with folkloric show in Plaka Friday(Monday)
- 9th day:** Athens departures

Saturday (Tuesday) Accommodation in hotels as 4* - 5* !

A day trip to this birthplace of Hippocrates will add color to your holidays and Face to Face Travel gets you there fast in approximately 20 minutes by catamaran or 45 minutes by ferry, before the daily siesta closes all facilities and attractions. In Summer the island takes on a Nordic flavor as its bars and beaches play host to numerous Scandinavian tourists, but there are also many traces of its ancient past that are worth a visit. The City Museum houses lovely statuary and other antiquities and excavated sites of hippodrome, the gymnasium and the temple of Dionysius all call for a visit. The Asclepeion, reminds us of the medieval rule of this religious order.



From BODRUM TO RHODES by FERRY & CATAMARAN

There is much to see in Rhodes (Rodos) and you will have more time to see it if you go there by the catamaran in approximately 2 hrs. 30 mins. (weather permitting) The walled Old City is a labyrinth of narrow streets and cobbled alleys with attractions on every corner, from intriguing shops to the place of the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John. Rhodes was once the bastion of this powerful religious brotherhood which adorned the city spoils of war and profits of trade and the monuments of that age are grand indeed. Outside the walls is a bustling modern city with gardens, beaches and extensive shopping opportunities, and a bit further afield is delightful Lindos, a sparkling white village set below an imposing acropolis.



GO GREEK FOR THE DAY

Visitors are often surprised to discover that the largest island in view from Bodrum is the Greek island of Kos. It is part of the Dodecanese group of islands that includes Rhodes, Samos and smaller islands.

As ferryboats cross the straits Daily between the harbours of Kos and Bodrum, there is a wonderful chance to visit the island whose history dates far back into antiquity. Amongst its Mountains and farmlands, beyond the modern port and beaches, lies the beautiful site of the Asclepion, where the father of medicine Hippocrates of Kos practised his healing arts. The sanctuary of the Asclepion was the original site from where spread all the cults of Asclepians of ancient Greece and Anatolia. While many tourists in Bodrum take a ferry ride for the day to Kos, few venture beyond the town streets. However we have created a tour in cooperation with a company in Kos, to make your visit worthwhile.

DATÇA

The picturesque small town of Datça lies on the South coast of The peninsula tipped by the site of ancient Knidos. Your 50 minute trip by ferry will take you into the Gulf of Gökova where you will disembark at the little harbour of Körmen for a short overland ride to Datça. Some authorities have claimed that the original site of the city of Knidos was just outside Datça, but although recent excavations tend to dispute this assertion there indeed was an ancient city situated nearby and this site can be visited. The tiny harbour and the waterfront of Datça are very lively with summer visitors, but the main attraction of the town is in its pre-served pre-tourist village-like character and its clean beaches.



Tour Programme

- 08:15** Depart from hotel after breakfast for the ferry terminal.
- 08:30** Ticket, passport and custom formalities.
- 09:00** Ferry departs for Kos.
- 11:15** Exit Kos ferry terminal and meet guide waiting. Board shuttle to visit the ancient site of the Asclepion.
- 14:00** Try some delicious samples of the Greek cuisine for lunch. Visit Kos Museum. Free time in Kos town.
- 16:00** Return to ferry terminal.
- 16:30** Leave by ferryboat for Bodrum.
- 17:30** Transfer back to hotel.

From KOS

Island Tour
Nisyros
Greek Evening
Sunset In Zia
Kardemena +Paradise Beach
ThERMAL Springs
Kalymnos+Plati+Pserimos
Patmos
Rhodes
Simi

ISLAND TOUR

The island tour program begins from Hippocrate's tree (platan), next stop is the Asklepeion, a universal monument, many interesting things to see and to know by the official guide. After, we scale the mountains to the traditional village of Zia, which looks all over the island providing panoramic views. There are traditional craft shops, and is a good opportunity for a coffee break in one of the cafe places, while taking in the magnificent views.



Continuing through the mountains for visit Pyli village with its fresh mountain spring. Next we leave the mountains in pursuit of a more likely resort, Kardamena, in the South part of the island. Time to browse around the shops at your leisure before we head to Kefalos village. In Kefalos you will enjoy lunch in a beachside restaurant in Kamari bay, and to enjoy the crystal clear sea at one of the best beaches of the island. Last, but not least, we visit Antimachia village, it is situated in the middle of the island, with the oldest active windmill on the island and a traditional Greek house.

- Duration: 8 Hours
- Starting time: 09.00
- Return time: 17.00
- Spoken Languages: English, German

Days of operation: German Tuesdays, Fridays - English Mondays, Saturdays



GREEK EVENING

Share with us the ultimate Greek experience an evening of traditional entertainment. Before the evening starts, while away a little time in the charming mountain village of Zia and enjoy the mountain top views before going to restaurant Fantasia, where the festival it will be held.



There you will eat , drink, dance the night away, watching the experts for some inspiration. Unlimited supply of wine accompanies a selection of Greek food. A fantastic night out for adults and children alike.

- Duration: 4 hours
- Starting time: 19.00
- Return time: 23.30
- Spoken Languages: English, German

Days of operation: Wednesday, Sunday



NISYROS

Nisyros, one of the smallest and beautiful islands of Dodecanese. Still untouched from today's modernism, is rich in unparalleled natural beauties and cultural heritage. It leads its life between the white painted narrow streets of its capital Mandraki, and the semi-wild nature of Volcanic Valley. Have your breath taken away, as our guide accompanies you in coach, driving up 2000 feet to the highest point of the mountain for visit to the Volcano, one of the few dormant volcano's in the world. Experience the incredible panoramic view before starting the descent to the crater, where you will feel the alive volcano, bubbling under foot, and see the sulphur hissing. The visit of the island is not complete without a homage to the old Byzantine castle, which hosts the Monastery of Virgin Mary, carved into the rock. Myth has it that Monastery was established by regretted pirates who became its first monks.

- Duration: 9 hours
- Starting time: 08.00
- Return time: 17.30
- Spoken Languages: English, German

Days of operation: Monday, Thursday, Saturday



THERMAL SPRINGS

On the coastal road passing through Psalidi in the Agios Fokas region some 10 km from Kos Town these sulphur springs feed into a rock pool, where the hot water from the spring mixes with the cooler water from the sea to produce a warm therapeutic bath!!! The waters have been tested and it is said to have healing properties for those with skin ailments. This day provides the perfect relaxation for all the family members.

Days of operation: Monday, Thursday



KALYMNOS - PLATI - PSERIMOS

Come and experience the freedom of the sea. Enjoy the luxury of a sailing yacht to discover the secret coves and crystal clear waters of the Aegean sea. Kalymnos, Pserimos and Plati. 3 islands with a different character each and one of those. Pserimos, a small traditional fishing village with a long golden sand beach circling the tranquil waters, gives you the chance to relax, swim or even enjoy a glass of ouzo accompanied by a plate of Greek "meze" !



Kalymnos, the sponge divers island, where the risk of deep diving is part of daily life. Don't miss the chance to visit the sponge factory where you can see the process of the sponge making. Last but not least, Plati, a tiny island with no inhabitants, surrounded by crystal clear water, with a beautiful small chapel completing the picturesque scenery. You can have the opportunity to jump off the boat and appreciate the perfect sea first hand. This truly memorable day takes you away from the stress and bustle of everyday life, and provides the ideal measure of sightseeing and relaxation, perfect for your holiday.

- Duration: 8 hours
- Departure time: 10.00
- Arrival time: 18.00
- Spoken Languages: English, German

Days of operation: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday



PSERIMOS



PARADISE BEACH - KARDAMENA

Join us in our air-conditioned coach for a morning in the bustling cosmopolitan town of Kardamena, situated 5km from the airport. you will have time to peruse the many shops at your leisure before leaving for Paradise beach. Paradise indeed, you can lie back and enjoy the tranquil calm of the clear blue sea and warm, golden sand. If you're feeling more active, you can search for the bubbles created by the volcanic activity on nearby Nisyros!

Days of operation: Thursday, Sunday



TOP FACE

Kos & 3 Island Cruise

1. Day - Arrival Bodrum
2. Day - City tour in Bodrum
3. Day - Bodrum / Kos Island Ferry
4. Day - Kalymnos - Plati - Pserimos
Greek evening in Kos
5. Day - Kos / Bodrum Ferry

Kos & Patmos

1. Day - Bodrum / Kos Ferry
Thermal Springs
2. Day - Island Tour in Kos / Asklepeion
3. Day - Patmos
Greek evening in Patmos
4. Day - Free time in Patmos
5. Day - Free time in Kos
6. Day - Kos / Bodrum Ferry

RHODOS

The Emerald island. The island of the Sun. A city surrounded by the impressive medieval walls. A place where the East meets West. The crossroad of civilizations. Knights, Merchants, Ottoman Pashas all left their trace in the picturesque Medieval City of Rhodes.



Minarets, spectacular fountains and Hamams hidden behind the narrow streets give the sense of old combined with the beautiful aroma of the oldest operating kefenion (cafe) located in Socratous str. Loose yourselves in the small shops and taverns and don't forget to visit the Grand Master's Palace, a fine example of the Knight's of St. John.

- Duration: 9 hours
- Departure time: 08.00
- Arrival time: 18.00
- Spoken Languages: English, German

Days of operation: Friday, Saturday

2 Day Kos 1 Day Simi 2 Day Rodos



LINDOS

PATMOS

Take a day to discover with us the unique charm of this outstanding unspoiled Greek island. It so-called as Jerusalem of the Aegean sea. The island where St. John the Apostle spent the last years of his life and he also wrote his Revelation.



In 1088 by the order of the Byzantine Emperor, a Monastery was founded commemorating the life of his Holy man on the island. A brilliant example of fortified monasteries, the convent also serves as a museum with a valuable collection of artifacts and books from the Byzantine and Ottoman history of the island. Wealthy though merchant and navy, the island has to show a unique architectural example, a mix between Venetian, Greek and Oriental styles combined in the so called Captain's Estates. Take a journey through history and culture through the narrow streets and the impressive villas, a journey worth every minute.

- Duration: 9 hours
- Departure time: 08.00
- Arrival time: 18.00
- Spoken Languages: English, German, Greek

Days of operation: Monday, Thursday

3 Day Kos 2 Day Patmos



THE BLUE CRUISE

Bodrum is the birthplace of the "Blue Cruise". Luxurious and modern yachts gradually replaced the boats built for fishing, the original bread and butter industry of the area. Conditions were initially very modest on the boat trips of a few days long begun by the author known as the "Fisherman of Halicarnassus" in the Gulf of Gökova. These trips were named "Blue Cruises"; they were and still are conducted on "gulet" yachts; and they have steadily grown in popularity since the 1950's. The gulets usually take groups of 14-16 people on a cruise lasting at least one week. Arriving at Çökertme, if you go up to the village and rent a tractor in the square to take you up to Sivri Kumes Hill, you will get a wonderful birds-eye view of the Gökova Gulf.



You will be captivated by the beauty of Akbuk Bay and the English Harbour (an enchanting corner concealed among the hills and thus-named because a British boat squadron used it as a base during World War II). You will not be able to get enough of swimming in the bays of Ballisu and Langöz, and after enjoying a visit to Küfre Bay and Uzun Liman, will be charmed by Cleopatra Island (with special White sand, said to have witnessed the great love between Cleopatra and Mark Anthony). On the return voyage, you can wander among the Byzantine ruins at Kissebükü, swim in the crystal clear waters of Orak Island and of Karada (Black Island) and Tavşanburnu (Rabbit Point), which are the final stops before returning to port in Bodrum.



GULETS

Bodrum is the birthplace of the gulet. Gulets are generally constructed using skills handed down from father to son, or from master to apprentice, and today they are produced with extremely modern and elegant designs. The traditional type of gulet is a wholly hand-crafted vessel, with the craftsman using his own particular design as the basic structure. After at least a year of rigorous hard work from his team, the boat is ready. Gulet builders receive many orders for work both from within Turkey and abroad, usually as special commissions. As the classic Bodrum gulet has a wide aft deck, a place for sunbathing and relaxing, and spacious cabins with good headroom, it is the most suitable boat for cruising.



The principles on which gulet construction lies can be traced back to the ancient Carian civilization. Nowadays, the boatyards of İçmeler are a firm favourite with the world's jet set for boat construction and dry docking. Here, there is a natural supply of old oily pine trees and indigenous Bodrum trees which are used for boat building materials.



BODRUM - SOUTH DODECANESE – BODRUM

Day 1: BODRUM

Boarding starts at 15:30 from Bodrum Harbour. On the first day, our boat will remain anchored in Bodrum Port for dinner and an overnight stay.

Day 2: CNIDUS – INCEBURUN - KARGI

We will depart after the breakfast for Cnidus. Lunch will be served at the bay of Cnidus. Then we will cruise to Inceburun. Here the water is superb and you again will have the opportunity to swim in these crystal waters. Today, our last stop will be at Kargi Bay.

Day 3: DIRSEKBUKU - KIZIL ADA - BOZBURUN

The breakfast will be served at Dirsekbuku, we will cruise and anchor at Kizil Ada for lunch and a swimming break. Today, our last stop will be at Bozburun. Bozburun is a small fishing town. This area was popular and suitable for sponge-diving but nowadays the people of the island are no longer interested in sponge-diving as it is not financially beneficial and is dangerous. In the recent years sponge-diving has been replaced by gulet tourism.

Day 4: RHODES

We will cruise to Rhodes early in the morning. Here you can join our optional old city tour. The main part of Rhodes is Rhodes City which bears the same name as the island. The other touristic areas of Rhodes island are: Lindos and Kamiros. Here there will be another optional excursion; Lindos Tour. This city, which is still surrounded by a 12 meter thick city-wall which gives you the feeling of travelling back to Medieval times especially when you walk around its narrow, stone-paved roads. After dinner, we highly recommend you to enjoy in Rhodes Town night out.

Day 5: SYMI

We will set sail to Symi Island and anchor at a near bay to Symi Harbour for lunch and a swimming break. We will anchor at Symi Port late in the afternoon. You can see the shoreline with its neo-classical houses and the peripheral districts. You are going to adore Symi Island for its pine and oak forests and unique bays.

Day 6: NISYROS – COS (KOS)

Early in the morning we will cruise to Nisyros Island and will have a swimming break. You can take an optional bus tour to the crater (volcano) which is still active and you will see the gases coming from underground. Then we will cruise to Kos Island. You may take a quick swim in Lambi Beach which is very close to Kos Harbour. Kos is one of the islands with the best night life. Nafklirou, a street full of bars, is always crowded, colourful, and full of life.

Day 7: BLACK ISLAND (POYRAZ HARBOUR METEOR BAY) – BODRUM

We will cruise to Bodrum for the customs formalities. Afterwards swimming break will take place and lunch will be served at Poyraz Bay which is located on the northern side of Karaada (Black Island). This is such a nice bay with its turquoise-blue waters. We will be anchoring at Meteor Bay for tea time which is located on the southern side of the island. There is a meteor hole here and this is how the bay got its name. Here you may jump over the platform into the deep water. You may also take a walk through the underwater caves which are very near to Meteor Bay for a small local fee. We will dock in Bodrum Harbour for dinner and an overnight stay.

Day 8: BODRUM

The guests will leave the boat with precious memories by 10:30 after breakfast. Depending on sea and weather conditions, Face to Face Travel reserves the right to make necessary changes in the tour programme to ensure the safety and comfort of its guests.



Day 1: BODRUM

Boarding starts at 15:30 from Bodrum Harbour. On the first day, our boat will remain anchored in Bodrum Port for dinner and an overnight stay.

Day 2: COS (KOS)

Following the breakfast, you will be informed about the cruise itinerary and the boat. After the customs formalities are completed, we will cruise to Kos Island. You may take a quick swim in Lambi Beach which is very close to Kos Harbour. Kos is one of the islands with the best night life. Nafklirou, a street full of bars, is always crowded, colourful, and full of life.

Day 3: PSERIMOS - LEROS

We will start to cruise early in the morning to Pserimos Island for breakfast and a swimming break. Then we will cruise to the beautiful island of Leros. Leros is a mountainous, green island with high cliffs and many small bays and villages. After lunch and a swimming break in Xerakmos, we will anchor at Lakki Harbour or Agia Marina Port located in the east. You should visit Platanos the main city of Leros with steep stairs, narrow streets, and flower gardens. From Platanos you can take the steps leading up the Castle of Leros climbing 300 steps! Rent a bike or explore this island on foot.

Day 4: PATMOS

We will cruise to Patmos Island early in the morning. We will have a swimming break in a bay around the island. Patmos is not a big island, but it is one of the best known. It was here that St. John completed the last part of 'The Apocalypse of John', and this is why Patmos is sometimes called 'The Jerusalem of the Aegean'. The Monastery of St. John's towers above the capital, a village called Chora, and actually the whole island breathes of faith and devotion. According to mythology, Patmos was a present from Zeus to his daughter Artemis, goddess of hunting and young women. She was worshipped here in antiquity, and the monastery of St. John was built on her temple. You may have an optional tour to these places. After breakfast, you may have a walk through the monasteries. Our yacht will stay in Patmos Port for dinner and an overnight stay.

Day 5: LIPSI

We will set sail to Lipsi Island. We will have a swimming break in one of the many small islands in front of Lipsi. On Lipsi Island there are beautiful sandy beaches, like Platis and Giolos with their crystal green waters. The capital with its white houses, numerous taverns, cafeterias and restaurants is located in the small natural port. On the island, the Church of the Catopanaghia constructed in the 7th century deserves a visit, along with the Church of Panopanaghia from the 15th century.

Day 6: KALYMNOS

We will take a swimming break in a beautiful bay around Kalymnos Island. We are going to enter Pothia Harbour which is the capital of the island. The islanders ensured their livelihood with sponge diving for centuries. There are nice beaches such as Masouri, Mirties and Vlyhadia around the island.

Day 7: TURGUTREIS – ASPAT – AKVARYUM – BODRUM

For the customs we will enter the port of Turgutreis-Turkey. We will have a swimming break at Aspat Bay. On the hill, although partly in ruins, the Castle of Aspat (Çifit) stands in its full grandeur. During the reign of Mausolus the ancient city of Termera was built in here. The cove for many years was a shelter for pirates. The castle was built as a monitoring point. Another swimming break will take place at the beautiful waters of Akvaryum (Aquarium) where you can see the fish swimming below you. We will be staying at Bodrum Harbour for dinner and our final overnight stay.

Day 8: BODRUM

The guests will leave the boat with precious memories by 10:30 after breakfast. Depending on sea and weather conditions, Face to Face Travel reserves the right to make necessary changes in the tour programme to ensure the safety and comfort of its guests.



BODRUM - GULF OF GOKOVA - BODRUM

Day 1: BODRUM

Boarding starts at 15:30 from Bodrum Harbour. On the first day, our boat will remain anchored in Bodrum Port for dinner and stay at the port an overnight.

Day 2: ORAK ISLAND - COKERTME

After your breakfast, you will be informed about the cruise itinerary and the boat. Then we will cruise to Orak Island. Here you will have the opportunity of swimming in the crystal-blue waters of Orak Island and enjoying lunch, we will then sail to Cokertme, a small and picturesque fishing town, for dinner and an overnight stay. If the weather conditions permit, it may be possible to use the sail on the way. Guests are welcome to take a short walk on the shore.

Day 3: SEVEN ISLANDS (KUFRE / UZUN LIMAN - LONG PORT-) - ENGLISH HARBOUR

Before breakfast in the early morning, we will cruise to Seven Islands. You will experience another excellent day in the Seven Islands Region. In this region which is full of many small islands and coral reef; it is recommended that you should dive, swim, sleep and rest. Our guests can also enjoy a walk in the forests which are filled with pine trees. Our first stop in Seven Islands Region will be Kufre Bay. Then we will be anchoring at Uzun Liman (Long Port). Afterwards we will cruise to English Port for dinner and an overnight stay. The name English Port comes from the time of 2nd World War as the ships of British Navy forces used to dock here. In this area, there are so many small and large bays which are suitable and sheltered enough to anchor for the boats.

Day 4: CLEOPATRA ISLAND - KARACASOGUT

We will cruise to Sedir (Cedrae) Island. This unique island with its small beach and unbelievable clear water is like an open-air museum. Then our boat will sail to Karacasogut village for dinner and spend the night there. This lovely village is located at 25 km away from Marmaris. Therefore, it is possible to visit Marmaris via 'dolmus'(mini buses) if you want. We also have an optional tour to Dalyan - Caunos.

Day 5: LONGOZ - TUZLA

Morning swimming will soon become a part of your daily activities. For lunch, our captain will cruise to Longoz Bay; another place which is like paradise, sheltered with huge pine forests. After lunch, you can enjoy a short walk in the forest and take a rest in Ali Baba's local shed-like cafe. Afterwards the gulet will be anchoring at Tuzla Bay to enjoy a swimming break in the turquoise blue waters. Dinner and overnight stay at Tuzla.

Day 6: KARGILI - KISEBUKU (ALAKISLA BUKU)

We will be in Kargili Bay (Molla Ibrahim Bay) early in the morning. After lunch, we will be anchoring at Kisebuku (Alakisla Buku). Here you can see the ruins of Byzantines. We will spend the night in this lovely bay.

Day 7: PABUCBURNU - YALICIFLIK - BODRUM

We will sail to Pabucburnu after breakfast and enjoy lunch here. Tea will be served in Yaliciflik Bay. An optional village tour can be arranged from this bay for those who are wishing to experience the local life. Then our boat will cruise back to Bodrum Port for the last day's dinner and an overnight stay.

Day 8: BODRUM

The guests will leave the boat with precious memories by 10:30 after breakfast. Depending on sea and weather conditions, Face to Face Travel reserves the right to make necessary changes in the tour programme to ensure the safety and comfort of its guests.



"The gateway between Europe and Asia..."
"A country situated at the heart of the oldest continents of earth..."
"The crossroads of many important routes since centuries..."
"A bridge between ages, nations and civilizations..."
"The cradle of civilization..."
"The heartland of civilizations..."



ISTANBUL

Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey, constituting the country's economic, cultural, and historical heart. With a population of 13.5 million, the city forms one of the largest urban agglomerations in Europe and is among the largest cities in the world by population within city limits. Istanbul's vast area of 5,343 square kilometers (2,063 sq mi) is coterminous with Istanbul Province, of which the city is the administrative capital. Istanbul is a transcontinental city, straddling the Bosphorus one of the world's busiest waterways in northwestern Turkey, between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. Its commercial and historical center lies in Europe, while a third of its population lives in Asia.

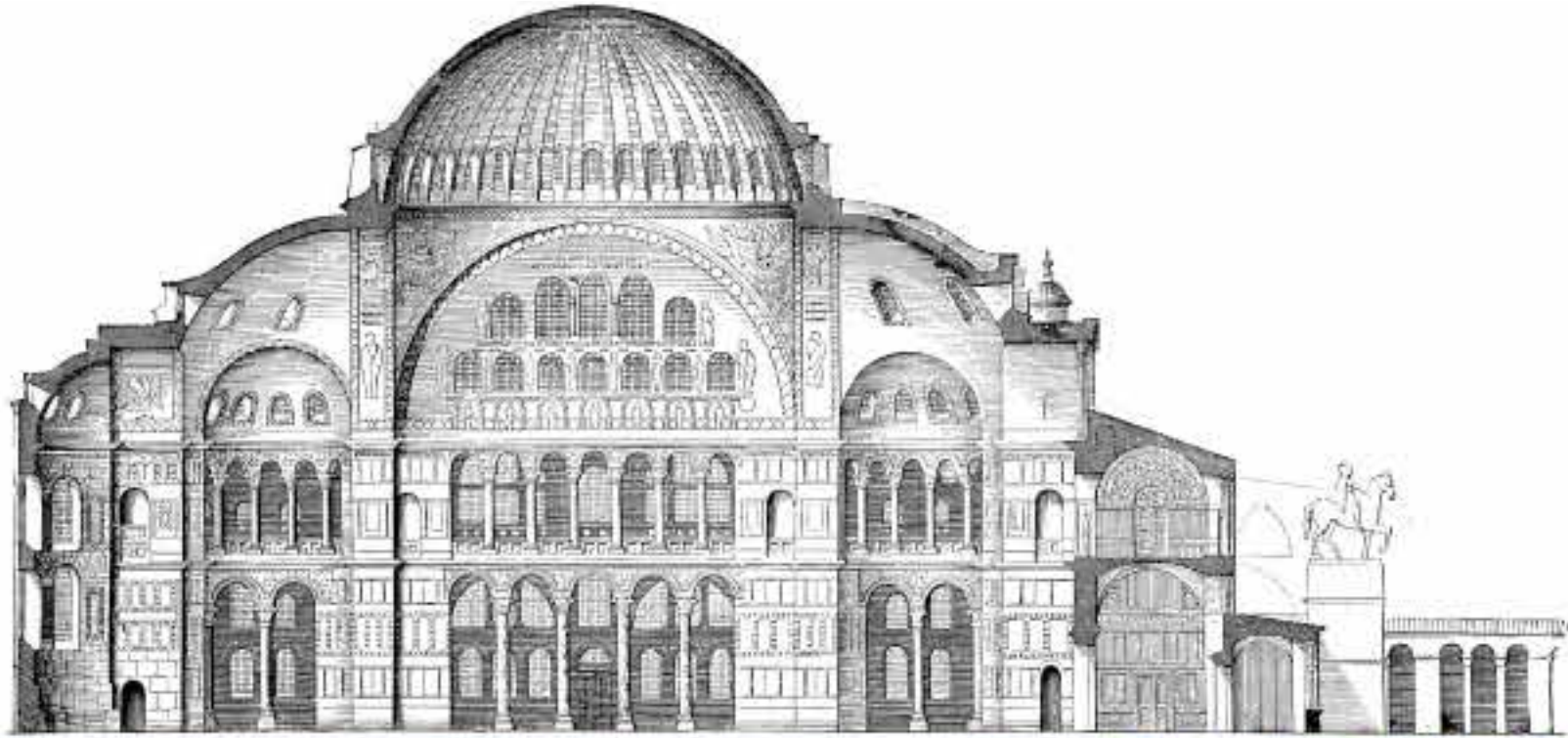
Istanbul's strategic position along the historic Silk Road, rail networks to Europe and the Middle East, and the only sea route between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean have helped foster an eclectic populace, although less so since the establishment of the Republic in 1923.

Seven million foreign visitors arrived in Istanbul in 2010, when it was named a European Capital of Culture, making the city the world's tenth-most-popular tourist destination. The city's biggest draw remains its historic center, partially listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, but its cultural and entertainment hub can be found across the city's natural harbor, the Golden Horn, in the Beyoğlu district. Hoping to capitalize on its revitalization and rapid expansion, Istanbul is currently bidding for the 2020 Summer Olympics.

Istanbul has been a cosmopolitan city throughout much of its history, but it has become more homogenized since the end of the Ottoman Empire. Still, most of Turkey's religious and ethnic minorities remain concentrated in Istanbul.

Eyüp Sultan Mosque, the resting place of Abu Ayyub al-Ansari, is a popular place of pilgrimage. The Patriarch of Constantinople has been designated Ecumenical Patriarch since the 6th century, and has subsequently come to be widely regarded as the leader of the world's 300 million Orthodox Christians. Since 1601, the Patriarchate has been based in Istanbul's Church of St. George. Into the 19th century, the Christians of Istanbul tended to be either Greek Orthodox or members of the Armenian Apostolic Church. Istanbul has numerous shopping centers, from the historic to the modern. The Grand Bazaar, in operation since 1461, is among the world's oldest and largest covered markets. Mahmutpasha Bazaar is an open-air market extending between the Grand Bazaar and the Egyptian Bazaar, which has been Istanbul's major spice market since 1660.

Istanbul has some of Turkey's oldest sports clubs. Beşiktaş J.K., established in 1903, is considered the oldest of these sports clubs; because of its initial status as Turkey's only club, it occasionally played as the national team. Istanbul has four basketball teams—Anadolu Efes S.K., Beşiktaş, Fenerbahçe Ülker, and Galatasaray Medical Park—that play in the premier-level Turkish Basketball League.



Basilica Cistern

The city's most unexpectedly romantic attraction, the Basilica Cistern, offers an insight into the complicated system that once brought drinking water into Istanbul from Thrace (an area of the south-east Balkans now constituting Turkish land in the European mainland, and a chunk of Bulgaria). Constructed in the sixth century and then forgotten for centuries, the cistern that once stored the water has been fitted with lights and music. Fish flitter around the bases of the 336 columns that support the ceiling. Don't miss the upside-down head of Medusa that forms the bottom of one column, proof that Byzantine builders saw Roman relics as little more than reusable rubble.



Blue Mosque

Facing Aya Sofya across a small park and mirroring its domed silhouette, the early 17th-century Blue Mosque is one of only a handful of mosques in the world to boast six minarets. This houses the tomb of Sultan Ahmed I, the man who gave his name to both the mosque and the neighbourhood.



Süleymaniye Mosque

Unmissable as you stand on the busy Galata bridge and look up at the city's historic skyline is the mosque designed by the great Ottoman architect Sinan for Suleiman the Magnificent. Newly restored to its original splendour, it is generally regarded as the finest of the 42 surviving mosques he designed for Istanbul. Unusually, it retains much of the original complex of social service buildings that came attached to it, including several madrasahs, a hospital, a library and a hamam. Locals come here to eat kuru fasulye, the Turkish take on baked beans, in a street once haunted by opium addicts.



Hagia Sophia

Hagia Sophia is a great architectural beauty and an important monument both for Byzantine and for Ottoman Empires. Once a church, later a mosque, and now a museum at the Turkish Republic, Hagia Sophia has always been the precious of its time. The mystical city Istanbul hosted many civilizations since centuries, of which Byzantium and Ottoman Empires were both the most famous ones. The city today carries the characteristics of these two different cultures and surely Hagia Sophia is a perfect synthesis where one can observe both Ottoman and Byzantium effects under one great dome.

After 160 years of darkness, Seraphim's face is in daylight.

There are 4 seraphim mosaics (God's protector angels with 6 wings) on the 4 pendentives that carry the dome.



Topkapi Palace

If there is one absolute must-see in Istanbul, it has to be the Topkapi Palace, home to generations of sultans and their wives, who were closeted in the famous harem. A collection of lush green courtyards and delicate kiosks, the Topkapi boasts a treasury to put the crown jewels in the shade, as well as views to die for over the Sea of Marmara, Bosphorus and Golden Horn. The secretive harem— really just the family quarters is a warren of lushly filled rooms wrapped round a gem of a Turkish bath.



Chora Church

It's a bit of a schlep to get there but the restored Chora Church in the old city walls offers a stunning glimpse of late Byzantine splendour, its walls and ceilings adorned with glittering mosaics and breath-taking frescoes. Like Aya Sofya, it has made the journey from Byzantine church to Ottoman mosque and then to modern museum, and now stands in a neighbourhood of restored Ottoman wooden houses, prettily painted in pastel colours. Before you go back to your hotel, take a look at the nearby walls that ringed old Constantinople and date back to the fifth century.



CAPPADOCIA

UNESCO World Heritage Site Cappadocia which is unique in the world and is a miraculous nature wonder is the common name of the field covered by the provinces of Aksaray, Nevşehir, Niğde, Kayseri and Kırşehir in the Central Anatolian region.

In the time of Herodotus, the Cappadocians were reported as occupying the whole region from Mount Taurus to the vicinity of the Euxine (Black Sea). Cappadocia, in this sense, was bounded in the south by the chain of the Taurus Mountains that separate it from Cilicia, to the east by the upper Euphrates and the Armenian Highland, to the north by Pontus, and to the west by Lycaonia and eastern Galatia.

The name was traditionally used in Christian sources throughout history and is still widely used as an international tourism concept to define a region of exceptional natural wonders, in particular characterized by fairy chimneys and a unique historical and cultural heritage.

The most important towns and destinations in Cappadocia are Urgup, Goreme, Ihlara Valley, Selime, Guzelyurt, Uchisar, Avanos and Zelve. Among the underground cities worth seeing are Derinkuyu, Kaymakli, Gaziemir and Ozkanak. The best historic mansions and cave houses for tourist stays are in Urgup, Goreme, Guzelyurt and Uchisar.

Hot-air ballooning is very popular in Cappadocia and is available in Goreme. Trekking is enjoyed in Ihlara Valley, Monastery Valley (Guzelyurt), Urgup and Goreme.

Sedimentary rocks formed in lakes and streams and ignimbrite deposits that erupted from ancient volcanoes approximately 9 to 3 million years ago, during the late Miocene to Pliocene epochs, underlie the Cappadocia region. The rocks of Cappadocia near Göreme eroded into hundreds of spectacular pillars and minaret-like forms. People of the villages at the heart of the Cappadocia Region carved out houses, churches and monasteries from the soft rocks of volcanic deposits. Göreme became a monastic centre in 300—1200 AD.

In the prehistoric periods the first human settlements have begun and the humans have constructed the underground cities in the volcanic rocks in form of tufa due to protect themselves from the wild animals and they lived for long times in these underground cities. There are so many underground cities on the Cappadocia area of Turkey but the biggest is Derinkuyu Underground City.



Urgup, Cappadocia Turkey

In these cities made in form of rooms connected to each others some of the rooms were connected to each other only with the tunnels tight and permitting passing of just a person. At the access gates of these tunnels there were huge stone rollers used for closing the tunnels for security reasons.



Uchisar

It is on the Nevsehir-Goreme roadway. There is not known the period of the commencement of the oldest settlement at Uchisar which is situated in the highest point of the region. The hill of the castle of Uchisar is the panoramic watching point. The many rooms, steps, tunnel and galleries inside the castle are connected to each other. At the entrance of the rooms there are sliding stones used to control the accesses and exits. On the chimney rock and outskirts of the castle and around there has been constructed many dovecotes. The doves were used in communication with the other settlement regions. Says as legend dwarf had been lived at the Uchisar because of the very narrow passages in the castle. There are three tombs top of the castle.



Goreme Open Air Museum

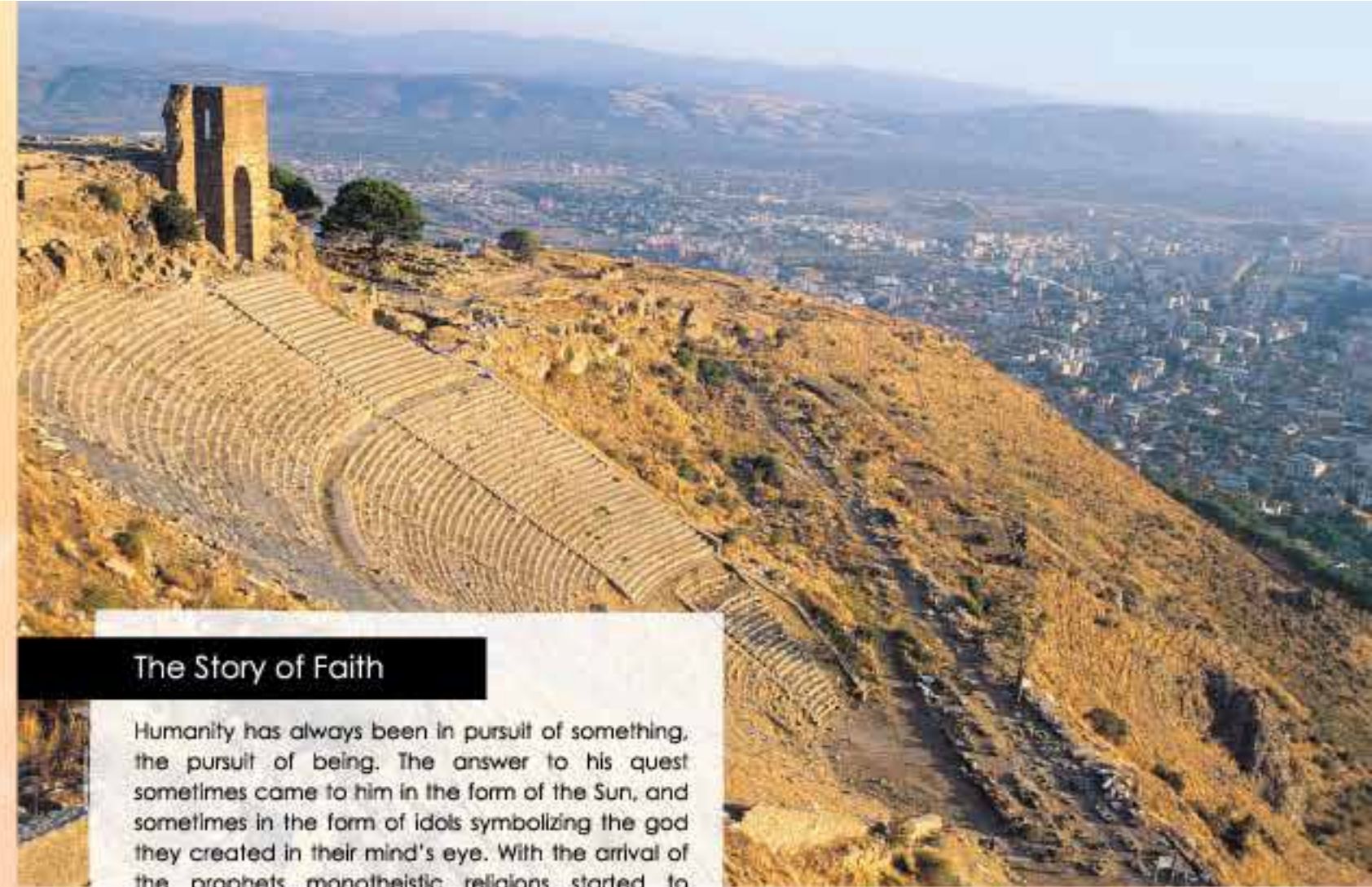
Cappadocia which is in our days one of the most important tourism centers of Turkey and Cappadocia balloon tour on of the most popular balloon tour center of the world is visited every year by hundred thousands of tourists coming from every part of the world.

Cappadocia Balloon Tour

Everybody wants fly like a bird everytime. That is a big dream of human. Now you can realize your own dream with cappadocia balloon tour. Don't omit join to balloon tour if you planning to go to cappadocia. You can see the deep canyons, valleys and fairy chimneys from the air Cappadocia balloon tour begins every day at sunrise. Balloon tour takes almost an hour but if you want to join deluxe balloon tour it takes 1.30 hour. You can take your own flight certificate after tour. Comfortable clothes and shoes are recommended.

Don't forget your own camera, because you can take the best photos of the world during that journey.

Have a nice journey.. I am sure that you will be enjoy in cappadocia and balloon tour.



The Story of Faith

Humanity has always been in pursuit of something, the pursuit of being. The answer to his quest sometimes came to him in the form of the Sun, and sometimes in the form of idols symbolizing the god they created in their mind's eye. With the arrival of the prophets monotheistic religions started to emerge. Religion was a way of searching for the answer to the question of 'why we exist' on people's mind and it was this search that brought world to this day. For religion led to peace and love as well as it led to dispute and hate.

Countless civilizations passed by the most significant station in the history that is Anatolia. All these civilizations developed unique religious cultures on the answers they gave to the question of creation. While one civilization was building idols symbolizing their gods, another one built temples for their mass religious ceremonies. It was this land yet again that was the turning point for each three monotheistic religions. From polytheistic religions to Judaism, to Christianity, to Islam, many religions dwelled in Anatolia. And they left innumerable legacy to this land belonging to all humankind.

The most important center for civilizations sociological, economical and political development, Anatolia waits for you to discover its richness. With our road maps drawn with the sacredness of 7, the symbol of wisdom and fortune, we await you for the magical journey of faith which tells us of the progress in the endeavor of human's existence. Life is a journey indeed... We wish to be with you on this journey...



The seven churches are located in:

- Ephesos (Selçuk)
- Smyrna (İzmir)
- Pergamon (Bergama)
- Sardes (Sart) (Salihli)
- Philadelphia (Alaşehir - Manisa)
- Laodikeia (Denizli)
- Thyateira (Akhisar)

Seven churches of Asia

In the beginning of the Book of Revelation, there are seven letters written to the 'Seven Churches of Asia'.

"Write on a scroll what you see and send it to the seven churches: to Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyateira, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea."
(RV 1:9-11)

These churches were located in Asia Minor (Anatolia) during the Roman Empire era. And for the first few centuries after Jesus Christ, these cities were very important in early Christianity. Apostles St. John, the author of the book of Revelation, and St. Paul are regarded as the planters of Christianity in Ephesus. St. John was exiled to the island of Patmos because of his teachings. He wrote these letters upon his visions he had in Patmos. They are thought to have been written to encourage the reader to remain loyal to Christianity. At that time Christians faced persecutions among the Romans.

In these letters he describes seven types of churches. By 'the church' St. John also meant the Christian communities that were established in each of the seven cities.

These cities were major cultural centers. It is believed that he preferred these cities for they were on well-known trade routes. The letters followed a path from Ephesus to Smyrna, Pergamum, Thyateira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea respectively. Each letter referred to a specific matter known in that city, and warned them against temptations.

Sardes

Sardis is rich in places in terms of history, culture and nature. Sardis known as Hyde in the book of Illiada of Homer is the capital of the Lydian kingdom famous for their invention of the money in the world. "Rich as Croesus" statement refers that the owner of the last king Croesus of Lydia. Sardis lived in the age of golden in the period of Lydia as a science, art and culture center and later it has remained under the authority of Persians, Alexander the Great, the Seleucid Kingdom, the Kingdom of Pergamum, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman and Aydinsons. Today, it is an open air museum that can be visited in two separate sections.



Church of Pergamum

It is the Basilica that was built on 2 tunnels that cover the river of Pergamum. Because of that it is also called "Neither on earth nor in heaven". According to Christian thoughts, the Pergamum's Church's meaning is "to get married", "to be together" or "regret". The first two meanings are, because both religion and government were directing the Basilica. The word "Regret" comes from the Zeus Temple, which was settled in Pergamum and called "Devil's Throne".

The most important period of the Pergamum Church was around 312 to 500 A.D. According to another source, the bishop of this Church was St. Lucas. He was burned in a cave in Pergamum.



THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS /
RED BASILICA

INCENTIVES, CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES

Listening, Familiarizing and Understanding...

Since its establishment in 1993 Face to Face Travel has increased the value and effectiveness of the companies it worked with its three special characteristics.

Face to Face Travel has become one of Turkey's best qualified agencies in a short time as a result of high service standard which our talented team has established. From planning stage through to the application Face To Face provides an excellent communication between its customers and target audience.

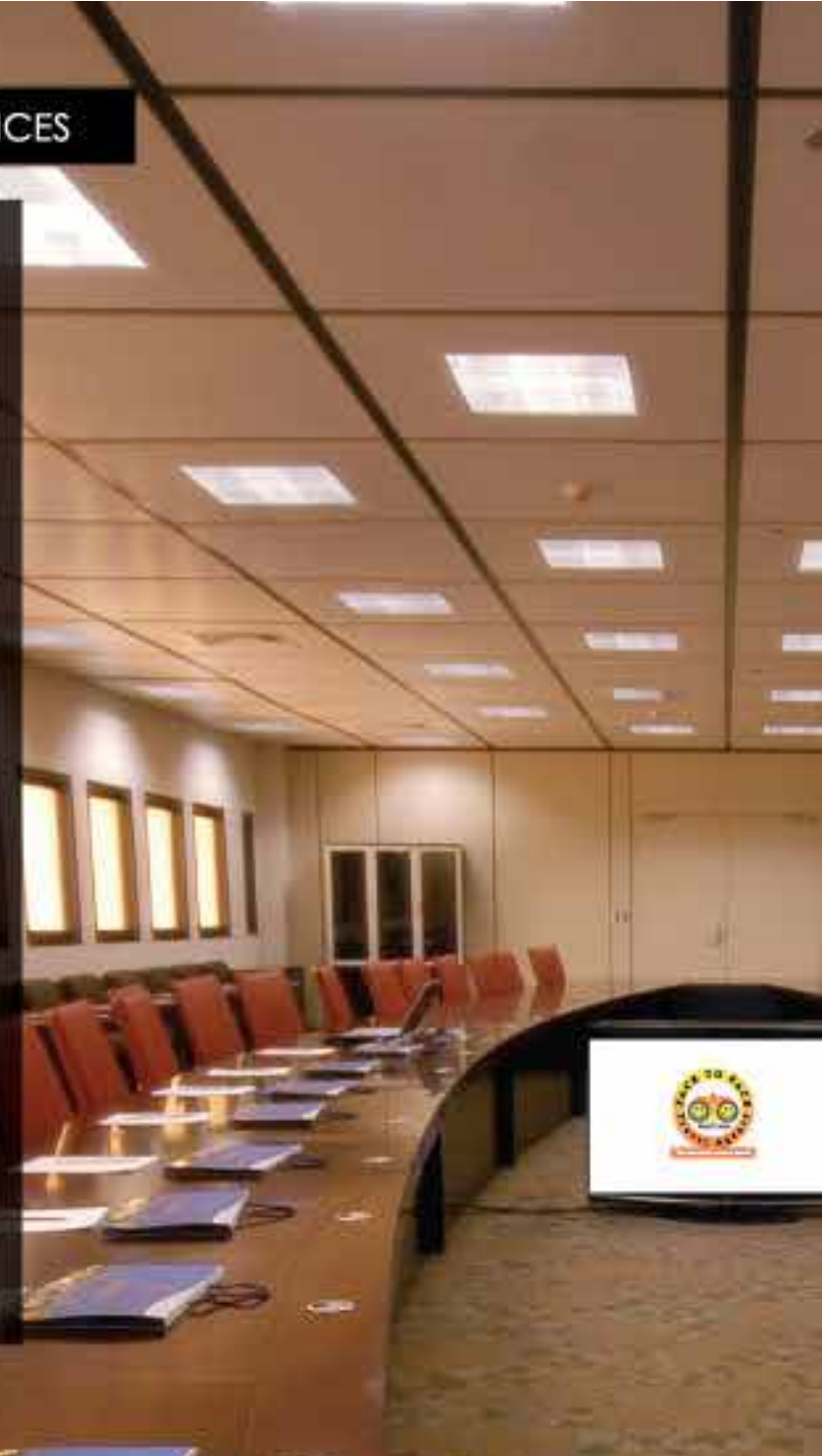
Face to Face's extensive product range and expert team provides an exceptional service and protects its customers security and comfort.

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Face Tour: Congress and meeting planning and organization, hotel/airline booking.

Face Tech: Provides renting, selling, installing and maintaining state of the art technology for conferences and events.

Face Incentive: Designs events for corporate



THE TEMPLE OF TROJAN
(PERGAMON)

CRUISE

Louis Olympia 3 Night 4 Days Greek Islands

DAY	PORT	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Saturday	Kuşadası	-	17:00
Sunday	Heraklion	06:30	11:30
Sunday	Santorini	16:30	21:00
Monday	Afina	06:00	11:00
Monday	Mikanos	18:00	23:00
Tuesday	Kuşadası	07:00	-

Every Saturday FROM Kuşadası

June: 08, 15, 22, 29

July: 06, 13, 20, 27

August: 03, 10, 17, 24, 31

Orient Queen and Louis Olympia 4 Night 5 Days Greek Islands

DAY	PORT	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Tuesday	Kuşadası	-	12:00
Tuesday	Patmos	16:00	21:00
Wednesday	Rodos	07:00	18:00
Thursday	Heraklion	07:00	11:30
Thursday	Santorini	16:30	21:00
Friday	Afina	06:00	11:00
Friday	Mikanos	18:00	23:00
Saturday	Kuşadası	07:00	-

Every Tuesday FROM Kuşadası

March: *19, *26

April: *02, *09, *16, 23, 30

May: 07, 14, 21, 28

June: 04, 11, 18, 25

July: 02, 09, 16, 23, 30

August: 06 (Fest of Şeker), 13, 20, 27

September: 03, 10, 17, 24

October: 01, 08, 15, 22, 29

*with a sign dates Cruise with Orient Queen.

COSTA

5* MEDITERRANEAN WITH FAVOLOSIA
ITALY & SPAIN & MALTA

5* MAGICA
ITALY & GREECE & CROATIA

5* SERENA
ITALY & SPAIN & FRANCE

GOLF IN TURKEY

In recent years, as golf courses with international standards have opened up, Türkiye has become an elite golfing centre where players from around the world can meet in an environment of quality and prestige. Especially the area of Belek, 30km east of Antalya, where there is a potential for golf tourism with the unique bonus of the cultural, historical and natural sightseeing of the region. Top-class courses are also being planned for Istanbul, Ankara and **Mugla**.

In Türkiye, most courses are in the vicinity of tourist resorts, around the coastal regions which have the necessary facilities like accommodation, restaurants and entertainment. The Ministry of Tourism plans to establish another 11 golf courses in these tourist areas stage.

Specific leisure activity research shows that there are currently approximately 37 million golfers in the world and that the number of people playing golf in Europe grows by about 20% a year. Türkiye is a tourist destination for people from all over the world. Golfing holidays are becoming more and more popular in this country. The golf courses in Türkiye are situated in two main areas: Antalya and Istanbul. Antalya, especially, a city for all seasons. The best seasons for golfers are autumn, winter and spring! In this area there are 4 golf courses. The Istanbul area has 3 courses.

Please contact us if you have any further requirements for sporting activities and sports training camps (soccer, golf and tennis) and health and wellness holidays in Antalya Kemer and Belek.

WHY TURKEY?

Beyond the obvious lure of Türkiye's storied past as the seat of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires and the fascinating nuances from its position as the gateway between the Asian and European continents, Türkiye is a modern golf and vacation paradise and one that is quickly developing as an alternative to golf vacations in Western Europe.

Climate: Türkiye's southern coast, commonly referred to as "The Turkish Riviera" is a beautiful expanse of largely unspoiled coastline that not only provides beautiful views, diverse nature and interesting golf topography, but a temperate climate. The golf season in Antalya begins in October when it when most golf regions are winding down for the off season. Antalya is one of the few places where golf can be played right through the winter, in short sleeves.

Location: Türkiye is no more than a 3hour flight from any point in Western Europe, close enough for even a weekend golf getaway. Australians and New Zealanders will be able to shave a few hours off of the already long journey, as Türkiye is a bit closer than its Western European counterparts.

The most
inspirational golf
holidays



BODRUM GOLF CLUB



TURKEY

GREECE

