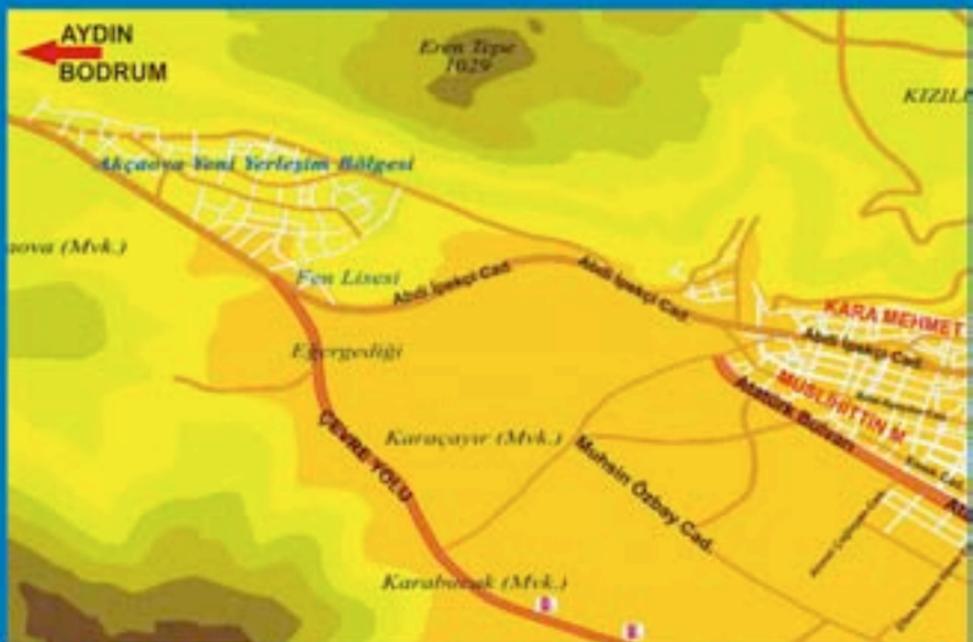


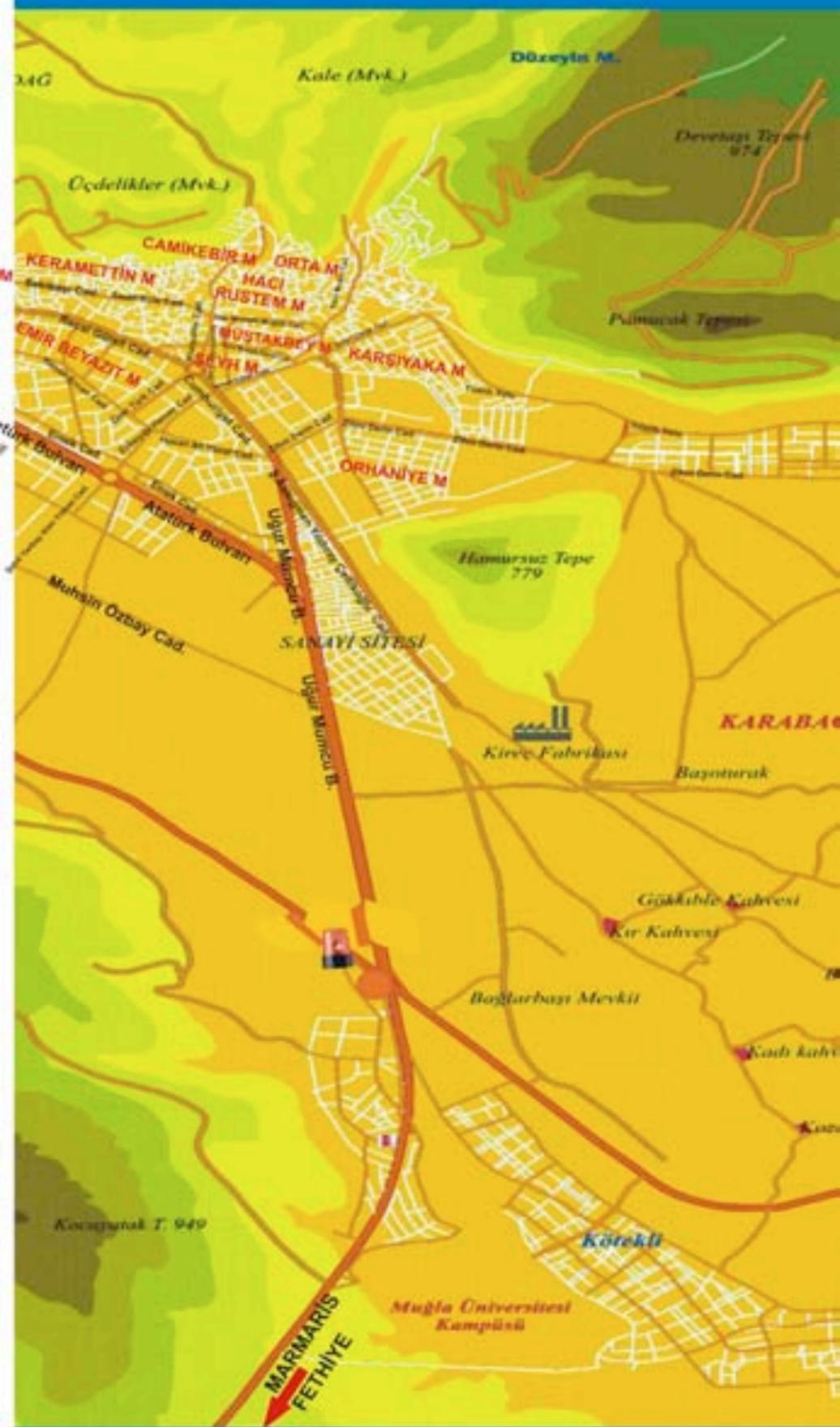


MUĞLA



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Muğla

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Muğla

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Muğla

MUĞLA

Urban structure

Muğla is a city 670 meter above sea level and established at the mountainsides of Asar Mountain with flat top rock mass shape look and it is a 61.500 populated province. It was a very quiet little administrative center without industry or another busy sector however it spreads to provincial area Muğla Plain with the liveliness brought by Muğla University during the recent years.

Muğla Plain is one of the depressions created by later karst depressions formed in Neogene age in Menteşe calcareous plateau. The neighbor plains to Muğla plain with similar geological structure are Yeşilyurt, Ula, Gülağzı, Yerkesik, Akkaya, Çamköy, Yenice plains. Muğla plain is surrounded by Karadağ, Kızıldağ, Asar Mountain (Masa Mountain-Hisar Mountain) and Hamursuz Mountain (there is the entombed saint of Hamursuz Dede on its top), the city moving from Hisar Mountain that it relied on, develops towards the plain, partially towards Akçaova village and on the right Düğerek Quarter looking to Karabağlar Plateau located on İzmir Road.



Muğla

Altitude increases rapidly behind the hillsides where Düğerek is established and Yılanlı Mountain reaches 2000 meters located within the sequence of Mentеше Mountains.

Actually Muğla is a province with interesting characteristics where the visitors wishing to go to the beaches and touristic centers pass from its edge. Traditional architectural texture, büryan kebab, sour stuffed breast (ekşili döş dolması), çıtırmık halva etc. local meals, besides many archeological work based on the region, Muğla Museum exhibiting fossils of animals and plants of 9 million years brought out in Özlüce Village Kaklıcatepe, Keyfoturağı, Vakıp, Süpüroğlu and Narlı coffeehouses under huge trees

covering a floor juvenile during centuries in Karabağlar Plateau, its intellectual and hospitable public create strong touristic arguments.



City Texture



Cultural Activities

Cultural studies

Muğla is a municipality that is rich in terms of culture and is gradually getting rich by the activities of students. Muğla University, Oral historical studies of documentary union of film makers, Muğla Art-Lovers Society, Duvar Scene Art Society and Muğla University Company and many groups increase the culture potential in the city.

Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk Culture Center

One of the most important investments made by Muğla Municipality is Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk Culture Center for Culture, Tourism and Trade Center and University Province Muğla.

We believe that this Culture Center will participate very much to



Cultur Home



Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk Cultural Center

its social and cultural life of Muğla and our Muğla Municipal Council gave the name of the Founder of Turkish Republic Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

10

There is an orchestra pit with hydraulic scene setup in the facility established on 3600 m2 area including 10 thousand meter square closed area, 4 saloons, 2 foyers, 6 artist rooms, 12 classrooms and management offices, scene with 15x15 meter sizes.

Main saloon with 600 seat capacity is a place where any kind of art activity can be performed.

The saloon has a very big scene where performances with wide staff can be realized, it is planned for realizing many activities from theatre to ballet, cinema to concert.



Cultural Life in Muğla



Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk Conference Centre

One of the three seminar saloons has 133-person capacity, the other one has 88-person capacity and the last one has 55-person capacity.

Documentary presentations, seminars and conferences can be made in these saloons.

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Its climate and geography

Muğla Province is under the effect of Mediterranean Climate. The mountains are parallel to the sea in Menteşe Region where Muğla province is within this area. In areas where altitude is over 800 meters "Real Mediterranean Climate" is felt and in higher areas "Mediterranean Mountain Climate" is felt. Maximum-minimum heat values, humidity, rainfall and dominant wind direction changes according to local geographical conditions. Muğla receives rain more than 1000 mm per square and it is one of the richest provinces in Turkey in terms of forests. But most of the rainfall is seen in winter season and summer drought is explicit.



Spring in Muğla

HISTORY OF MUĞLA

Muğla before Turkish Sovereignty

Muğla is one of the ancient residential areas of Ancient Karia Region and it was under the sway of the following respectively: Karia, Egypt, Scythian, Assyria, Dor, Met, Persian, Macedonian, Roman and Byzantium.

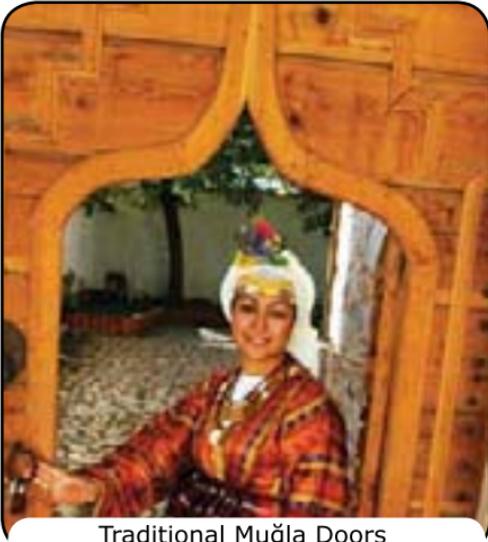


Atatürk Statue

There was a leader named "Kar" at the head of the tribe came to the region on 3400 B.C. For this reason the region began to be named as "Karia". Karia is surrounded by Lydia on the north, Phrygia on the west and Lycia on the south. These borders start on Söke at the north Aydın and Nazilli and ends at the region where Dalaman Brook is running at the south. These borders are very close to the borders of our region today.

Collective settlement centers of Karia are Muğla and Milas.

Muğla history reaches to 3000 B.C. The Karians settled down to this region in first ages and it was named as Karia. The known history of the Province starts with Hittite. Hittites called this region as "Lugga". After the Empire is split then Phrygians took the control and then the Lydians became the ruler in this region. At the same time the Dors and Ionians migrated to this region. The region was conquered by Persians on 546 B.C., by Macedonia King Alexander the Great on 334 B.C. (Halicarnassus/Bodrum and its environment), by Bergama Kingdom on 189 B.C., Roman Empire on 133 B.C., by Eastern Roman Empire after Roman Empire divided into two. The



Traditional Muğla Doors

conquering of the Turks was seen on 1284 by Mentеше Bey among Three Beys.

MUĞLA UNDER TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY

The ancient name of Muğla Province under the sovereignty of Turks on 1284 was "Mobella, Mobolia, Moğola" in

various findings and sources. The region was conquered by Yıldırım Beyazıt on 1391 and included within the Ottoman Empire land, and then on 1402 it was conquered by Timur. Timur gave this region to Mentеше Principality again. Then on 1425 during the reign of Murat 2nd Mentеше Region was conquered totally by the Ottoman Empire. Mentеше Principality reached to Greece, Muğla beaches and islands and conquered Rhodes during a period. Saint Jean knights settled in Rhodes Island in that period fought with Mentеше Principality and the Ottomans, they conquered Bodrum Castle during a period. However on 1522 Suleiman the Magnificent took both Rhodes Island and Bodrum Castle. The center of Muğla Province was Milas during the reign of Mentеше Principality; Muğla became the center during the reign of the Ottoman Empire.



Traditional Rahvan Horse Races



Muğla City Center

There are various rumors concerning the basis of the name "Muğla".

The name of the province according to the most known rumor comes from the name of "Muğlu" Bey who was one of the commanders of Seljuk Sultan Kılıçarslan. Probably this name is given due to the reason that Muğlu Bey conquered this area and the name "Muğlu" changed into Muğla in time. The name "Mobella" seen in 1889 Aydın Province Year-book is the name of the city in middle age.

During Turkish War of Independence, Italy started to conquer Muğla and its region as of 11 May 1919 and it has to make negotiation and agreement with national forces began to develop at the south of Menderes. Italy did not undertake the risk of making armed conflict against national resistance directed by Yörük Ali Efe from Muğla and Blacksmith Mehmet Efe from Nazilli. A telegraph came from Izmir for the foundation of resistance organizations after organizing meetings in Anatolia concerning the occupancy, Kocahan from Muğla made a meeting and gave the answer. After the decisions were taken resistance committees were established as Nation Defense Society (Vatan Müdafaa Cemiyeti), Serdengeçtiler Battalion (Serdengeçtiler Müfrezesi), Muğla Turkish



Muğla in History

16 Revolutionaries (Kuvayi Milliye) etc. The people of Muğla made its proportion of work properly in national defense with 6 Members of Parliament opened in Ankara in 1920 as the 1st Period Grand National Assembly and they sent the voluntary people to Aydın front against Greeks. The voluntary people united with the soldiers from 57th Aegean division caused big losses to the enemies in Aydın collision.

Among Aegean provinces Muğla is the province where many people died under siege. The confusion of internal situation, Muğla public evaluated Italian and Greek policy cunningly based on the idea to establish economic sovereignty in the areas conquered, it rescues itself caught between two fires. Italy understood that the situation in Anatolia got worse and after the 2nd İnönü Victory, Italy left Muğla on 5 July 1921 by putting forward the internal political fluctuations. Therefore Muğla gained its freedom.



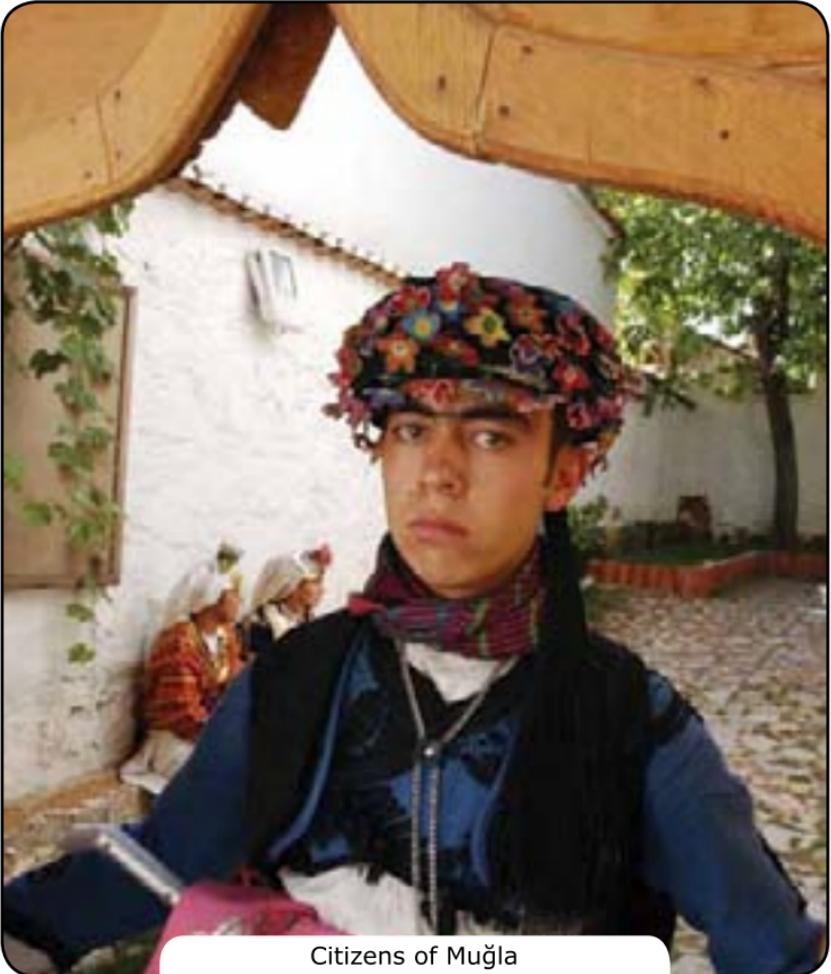
MUĞLA CULTURE and FOLK DANCES

Historical development of Zeibek

We found the oldest information in terms of Zeibek in works of Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı known as Halicarnassus Fisherman. The writer stated that Aşık Pasha among the first Turkish history writers divides Ghuzz Turks in Anatolia into four groups as the following:

- 1- Garziyani Greeks
- 2- Ahiyani Greeks
- 3- Abdalani Greeks
- 4- Bacıyani Greeks

At the end of these terms there is the GREEK word and this can be found strange. And the writer



Citizens of Muğla



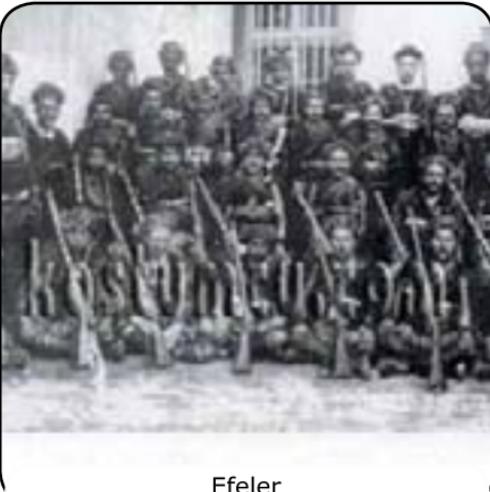
made the explanation of this as the following. The term Greek used here does not mean Orthodox Christian. When Roman Empire divided into two; Anatolia, Balkans and its capital city Istanbul were called East Roman Empire. For example; when we say Celaleddin-i Rumi, Roman Celaleddin comes to mind. Therefore in history Fatih and the next sultans gave themselves Roman Empire.



Traditional Clothes

The writer brought forward that "Garziyani Greeks" at the first item are Efes, Zeibeks and Kızans, these three aspects cannot be thought separately are evaluated in terms of Anatolian Culture and humanity and these are "İBAKKİ". "Ibakki" means the crew of wine god "BAKKO". Bakkon term is not in Ancient Greek, it is in Anatolian Lydian. Historian Heredot referred to Zeibeks as Ibakki.

Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı considered that there is a BAKKO assembly from Ibakkis in Anatolia and he tried to prove the birth of Zeibek cloths and dances with these examples within the scope of this thesis. Some Latin poets before Christ wrote that Ibakkis wore a cone in TİR red (Sur City) to their head, they threw their fake hairs to air and at the same



Efeler



time they place a wreath to their head made from vine leaves, kayakapan ivy or flowers. The cone from tir red is "fes". The tags of Zeibeks are weighed. The lightest tags were a hundred drachmas (in other words quarter oke). These tags lied over the back as hair, sometimes from sideward to shoulders. Wreath made from leaves and flowers are zeibek surrounding. Ibakki passed from Anatolia to Balkans and spread.



Efe Dress



Efe Dress

Ibakkis were dancing on the mountains. When we come to "Cepken" and "Camadan"; Ibakkis wore goat, deer and panther fur and they laid down the legs of these posts to the back from their shoulders. The two arms lying down from the "cepken" of the Zeibek are the remains of this legs and foot.

Zeibeks were wearing "Arm-band" and "Tong". These two were called as holly signs written in "Ski-las" by the Historian Heredot. Then "Arm-band" took the characteristic of amulet. There dances were totally "BAKKIK" and "DIONISYAC". According to this, Zeibek first of all strolls around and then holds his hands up and picks the bunch of grapes and get down on his knees. He places the bunch of grapes to the basket and then he gets up. Then he tramples the grapes and then wine water emerges.

The "Dionysus" term is not in Helen language, it belongs to forgotten Anatolia language. The Zeibeks never pass from the places where there were laurel trees. This tree was considered as holly (Due to the reason that laurel tree was Apollon wreath).

The term "Efe" comes from the term "EFEB". The "Efeb" term means young teenager in other



words young man with a gun. Efeb organization was founded in Anatolia before Greece. These are like Zeibeks inculcated on the mountains and then they make gun games on the theatre after they came to city. Their dance were circular due to the shape of the theatre was circular. This dance was at the same time religious.

The analysis made on the root of the "Zeibek" word shows that it belongs to Oghuz Turks. The first Turkish armada conquered Izmir and its surrounding under the command of Emir Caka Bey from Oghuz Beys spread to Anatolia after 1071 Battle of Malazgirt. Even they launched expeditions to Greek beaches. Then Izmir and its region were conquered by Aydınoğulları and this principality made its presence felt greatly. For this reason the dances performed by Oghuz men are Zeibek dances on ships putting to the Western Anatolia and shores and lands. If you take this into consideration Zeibek dances especially the ones performed alone are the dances performed mostly in Aydın, Izmir, Muğla province and regions.

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Moving from this idea, we can explain the origin of these dances and the dance styles as the following: generally Oghuz Tribe selected raptorial as holly. Therefore Zeibek dances were formed by being inspired by the movements of these holly birds. When we analyse deeply, we can observe that the attitude in Zeibek dances is very similar with the movements of Eagle or Buzzard.



Zeybek Dances



Lawyer Cemil Demirsipahi explained this event in his work as the following: There are similarities between Eagle's spreading its wings, leg and body and wing movements during settling, its jumping during bouncing, it's becoming straight after settling on the rock as if throwing down the gauntlet and Zeibek's one rhythm becoming upright and looking far



Zeybek Dances

away and upwards after he takes down his arms, walking 5 rhythm during dancing and opening his arms upwards and his emotional look while performing the figures, his going down on his knees and stamping his knees and looking to the ground bending his head during dancing, the eagle's flying high observes the ground continuously.



Zeybek Dances and same symbols



As a result we can say that when Seljuks came to Anatolia, they settled down the Zeibeks to borders. That's why Zeibek dances spread in Aegean Region.

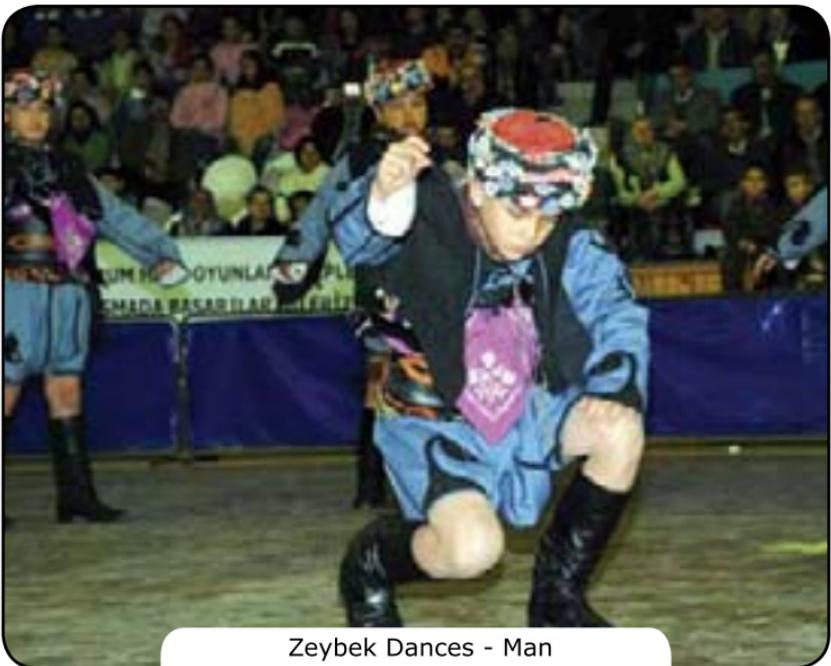
MUĞLA REGION TYPES OF FOLK DANCES

The local distribution scheme of the types of folk dances with musical instrument in Muğla Province can be shown as the following:

1- Slow Zeibek Dances: Muğla center and areas of the center and Yatağan, Kavaklıdere, Milas, Ula, Marmaris, Datça Districts and villages.

2- Slow and Fast Zeibek Dances: Bodrum and its surrounding.

3- Kırık (yuruk) Zeibek and Teke Region Folk Dances: Köyceğiz, Ortaca, Dalaman, Fethiye Districts and villages.



Zeybek Dances - Man



Zeybek Dances - Woman

When we come to the dance style of Zeibeks we can classify them as the following:

- 1- Zeibek dances performed by one person,
- 2- Zeibek dances performed by two persons and more than two persons in groups,
- 3- Zeibek dances performed by only men,
- 4- Zeibek dances performed by only women,
- 5- Zeibek dances performed by both men-women together

Zeibek dances are established on nine lame rhythms ("dokuzlu aksak tartım") and indicate bravery, honesty, courage and self confidence. The figures and movements made during the dance generally seem to be the same in all provinces and regions it is performed however when we look closely we can see the difference in attitudes.

We can classify the performance and attitude of Zeibek dances from general to personal as the following:

General Manner: General unity and similarity attitude in performance and figures in all regions and provinces where this dance is performed.



Zeybek Dance Figures

Local Manner: Deviation is shades during exhibition of the dance according to the provincial conditions in terms of general performance.

Personal Manner: The attitude emerges as a result of the person's adding his/her feelings, skills and talents to the local style and figures when this dance is performed by one person individually.

ZEIBEKs PLAYED AND DANCED IN MUĞLA

Male folk dances:

- 1- Muğla zeybek
- 2- Kerimoğlu zeybek
- 3- İnceoğlu zeybek



- 4- İnce hava zeibek
- 5- Kadiođlu zeibek
- 6- Harmandalı zeibek
- 7- Yađmur yađdı (Rainfall) zeibek
- 8- Sabah namazı (dawn prayer) zeibek
- 9- Al Yazmam zeibek
- 10- Ferayi zeibek
- 11- Eski Ferayi zeibek
- 12- Milas zeibek
- 13- Yaykın Havası (Old Tavas zeibek)

Female folk dances:

- 1- Muđla zeibek
- 2- Kerimođlu zeibek
- 3- Harmandalı zeibek
- 4- Ferayi
- 5- Eyyübüm
- 6- Keklik
- 7- Pek Yokuşumuş Cavır Asarın Yolları
- 8- Deniz Üstü Köpürür
- 9- Karyolamın Demiri

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Local women dressed Çomakdađ

PLACES TO BE VISITED AND SEEN

Karabađlar Plateau

Karabađlar Plateau protects its importance partially because people of Muđla spent their summer season there and it was one of the most im-



Karabağlar Plateau

portant sources of living because during the whole winter agricultural production for the city is made and it has an important place in Muğla's historical process and it is an extension of traditional city life.

This Plateau is very important within the closed economical structure of Muğla that tried to become self sufficient during centuries. The half of the year passed in plateau and the people both fulfilled their daily needs and also they prepared the food that they would eat in Muğla in winter as the following: dried vegetable, tomato paste, tarhana (sundried food made of curd, tomato and flour), sucuk (Turkish style fermented sausage), pasta and molasses. There is a vineyard of each country. Correspondingly; the information obtained show that people also dealt with winemaking in the plateau.

Following the years after Turks enter Anatolia, they began to look for pastureland for their cattle due to drought and they settle down to Düzey hill at the north of Karabağlar.

Evliya Çelebi visited Muğla in 1671 and saw Karabağlar Plateau and he stated that the plateau consists of 11 thousand vineyards and Muğla and Ula public stayed here during 8 months in summer



season. According to Evliya Çelebi there is no similar place in Ottoman Empire like this. It cannot be compared to either Aspuz of Malatya Province or Meram of Konya. There were engur, elm, plane, oak and cercis trees and highly productive vineyards here. A person entering the roads of Karabağ gets lost with-in trees and sunlight cannot enter into the vineyards.

Karabağlar Plateau established a cultural structure unique to Muğla. The most important formation within this cultural structure is the coffeehouses distributed within the plateau. There are historical coffeehouses surrounded by high plane trees (they called polar tree in Muğla) and located generally at main road junctions in each quarter of Karabağlar Plateau. The names of the coffeehouses are the names of the quarters they are located in. There were bakery, grocery store and butcher etc near the coffeehouses previously. Except these there was a small mosque near each coffeehouse. The small mosques located near the coffeehouses are summer mosques, their roofs are closed with tile, they are square like form, established with a wooden carrier system, its three sides are totally open and these open parts are closed with a unique wooden motif and some of these small mosques are still used.



Plateau General Appearance



PLATEU COFFEEHOUSES

Keyfoturađı Coffeehouse

Its construction date is 1287 (The year of the hegira) (19th century). It is single-storey and constructed with local architecture style. Keyfoturađı coffeehouse consists of small mosque, coffeehouse and restaurant. Small mosque is rectangular planned and with pantile roof. Different from the other small mosques near the other coffeehouses, there is wooden ceiling in this small mosque. There are 8 monumental plane trees and 2 wells in its garden. Coffeehouse was publicized by the Municipality. The small mosque is repaired by the Municipality.



Keyfoturađı Coffeehouse

Süpürođlu Coffeehouse

Süpürođlu was both a place of accommodation and a place for animals concerning essential nutrient source at the beginning of the summer and at the end of the summer in previous centuries. The families were living migratory lives then they settled down on lands. Süpürođlu is established as a "Yuruk Tent".



Süpüroğlu is stone structured and with hipped roof. It is a single storey structure. It is one of the Muğla public structure art sample. The six plane trees within its garden are monumental and they are under protection. 4 of these plane trees are determined to be 550-600 years old. Maple tree within the garden considered to be 250-300 years old is drawing the attention because it turns the sound of the wind into a harmonic melody. The structure is single roomed in its first shape. It is understood that in migratory life the family stayed here. This room is approximately 30 m². There was no glass in that period so that window with shutter was used. There is a wide veranda just in front of the structure. It is understood that the animals are kept in front of the veranda. Floor oven is determined during the restoration studies made. Commitment to land caused new pursuits; floor oven chimney is used and turned into commercial oven (coffeehouse). This date seems to be the beginning of the 1800's.

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Süpüroğlu became active in July 2008 today after its restoration, renovation and constructions are completed. This place is organized to be open during summer and winter. Vegetables and fruit produced in the neighborhood are both used and sold in Süpüroğlu.

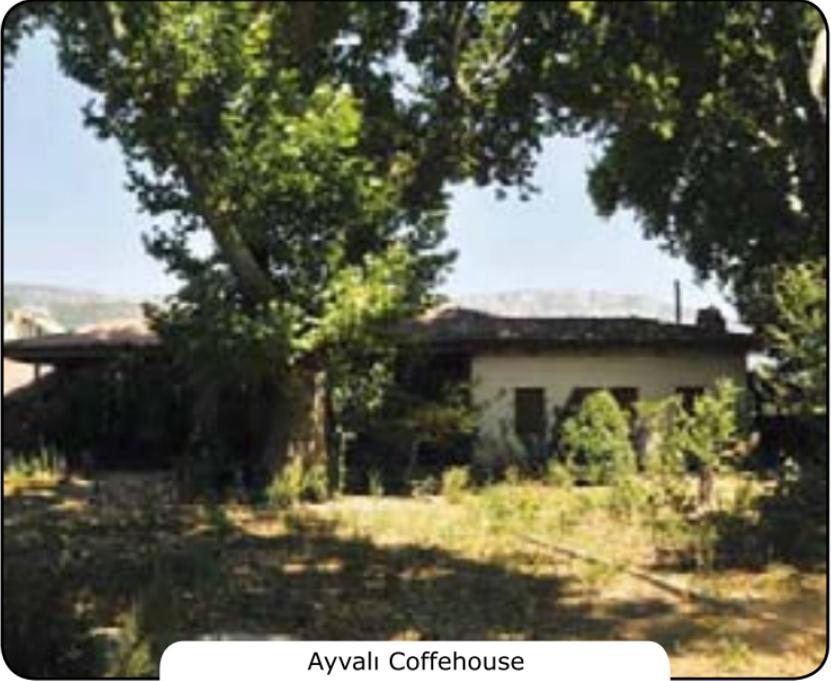


Süpüroğlu Coffehouse



Ayvalı Coffeehouse

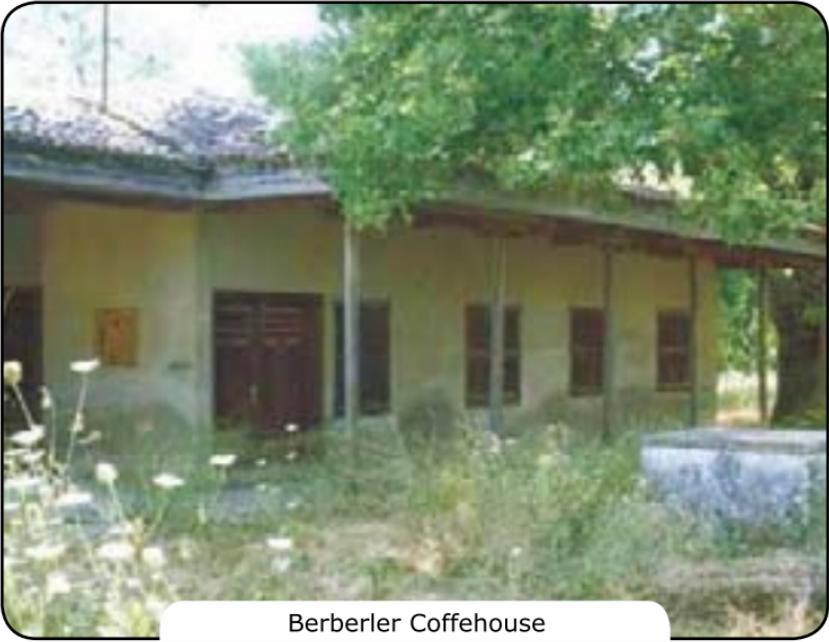
Ayvalı coffeehouse is on the road connecting Keyfoturağı to the edge of pasturage. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. It consists of two coffeehouse buildings as for summer and winter and a small mosque. Small mosque is square planned, with stonemasonry and with pantile covered roof. There are 7 monumental plane trees within the coffeehouse. There is a well within its garden. Coffeehouse building is used as a house since 1922; its small mosque is not used.



Ayvalı Coffehouse

Berberler Coffeehouse

It is the structure of 19th century. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. There is a small mosque in its yard. Small mosque is square planned and with pantile covered roof. There are 4 plane trees and there is a well within its garden. Berberler coffeehouse is not used now.



Berberler Coffehouse

Cihanbeğendi Coffeehouse

It is the structure of 19th century. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. Coffeehouse building is demolished. Its small mosque is standing but not used. Small mosque is square planned and with pantile covered roof. Cihanbeğendi coffeehouse is not used now.



Cihanbeğendi Kahvesi



Elmalı Coffeehouse

Elmalı coffeehouse is on the road that connects Hacıahmet coffeehouse to Yeniköy. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. Coffeehouse building is demolished and its small mosque is about to demolish. Elmalı coffeehouse is not used now.



Elmalı Coffehouse

Gökkible Coffeehouse

It is constructed with the architectural structure of the beginning of the 20th century. It is rectangular planned, with brick walling and with pantile covered roof. Its construction date is 1959. It is a single storey structure. Its small mosque is at the other side of the road, within glebe. A minaret is constructed near the small mosque by the owners of the land in the year 1964. The mosque is square planned, pyramidal roofing, covered with tiles and constructed according to load bearing wall construction system. There is a grocery store and a bakery within the café. Gökkible coffeehouse is not used now.



Gökkible Coffehouse

Haciahmet Coffeeshouse

It is the structure of 19th century. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. Haciahmet coffeeshouse consists of one old and one new two coffeeshouses, one small mosque and one bakery. There are two plane trees and a pool in its garden.

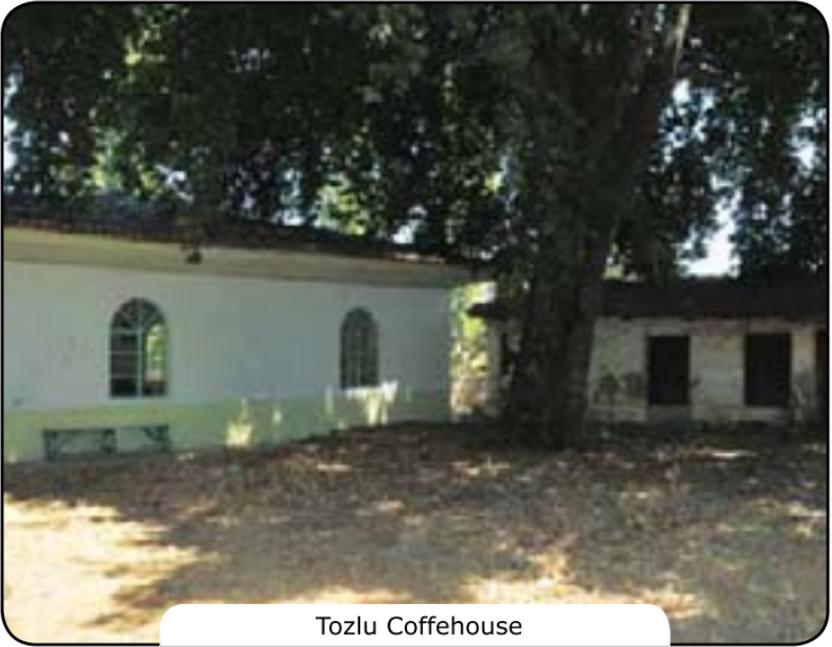
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Haciahmet Coffeeshouse

Tozlu Coffeeshouse

It is the structure of the first half of 19th century. It is single storey and constructed with local architectural style. It consists of café and small mosque. There is a coffin rest near the small mosque. The coffeeshouse belongs to the Foundations later bought by a private body. Its small structured coffeeshouse



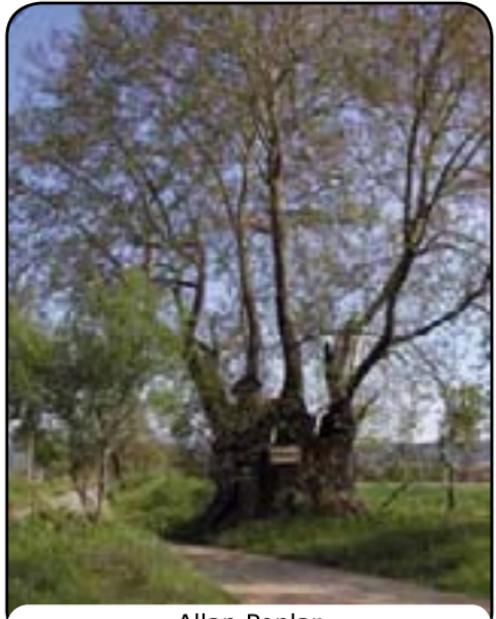
Tozlu Coffehouse

is closed and its small mosque is used during summer season.

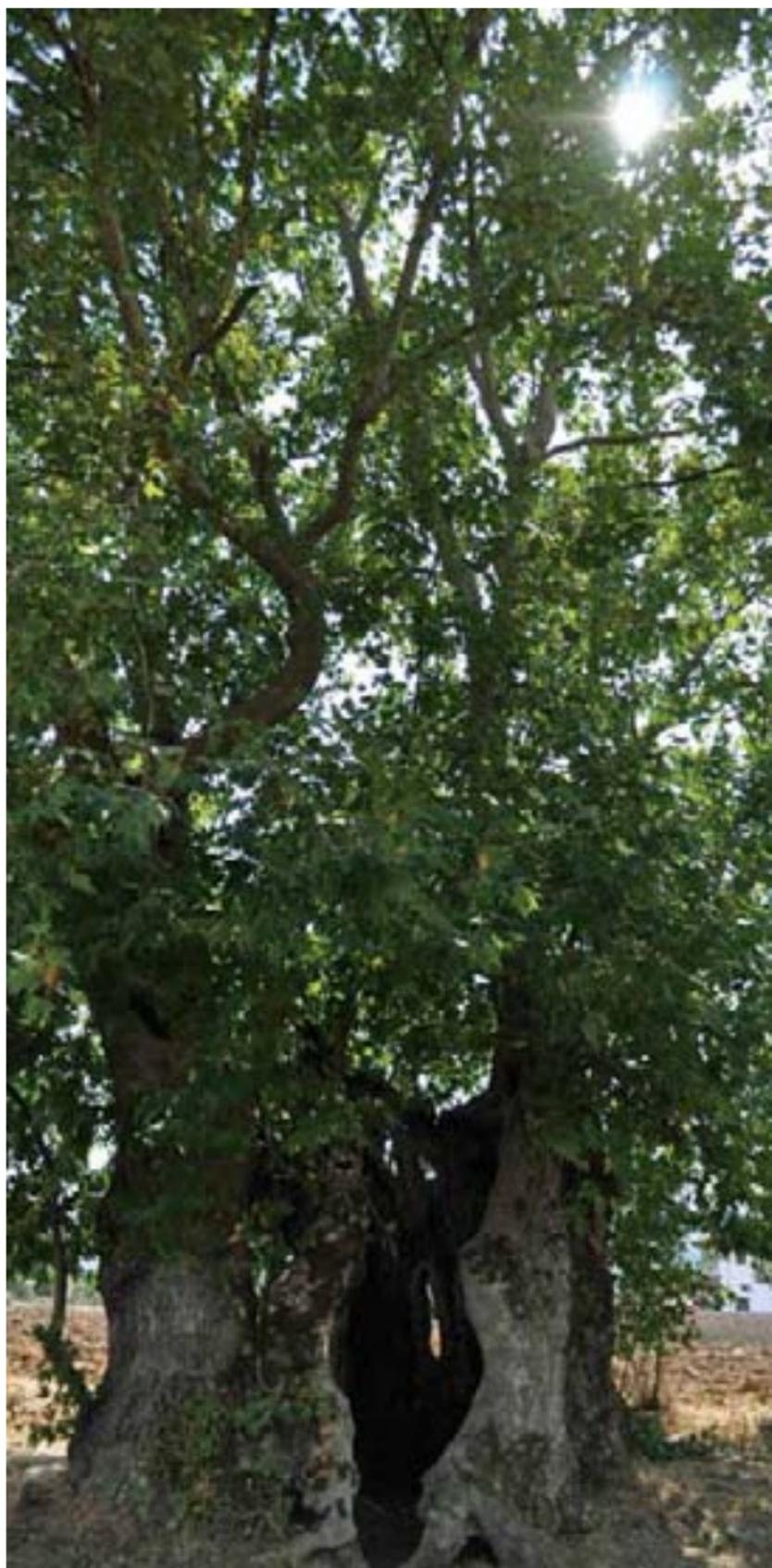
Allan Poplar

35

It is a monumental hollow plane tree on the road to Karabağlar from Muğla. They consider the plane tree holy within the region (they call poplar to plane tree in the region). According to public belief the sick children are taken to Allan Poplar tree; there are two women, one of them is in the tree and the other is outside the tree, they throw the children to each other saying "Take your child, give my child" and therefore they believe that the child gets well like this. The people want to make a vow visit this poplar tree.



Allan Poplar





MUĞLA TURKISH BATHS

Vakıflar Turkish bath - Elvan Bey Turkish bath

Menteşe Bey conquered Karia Province in the year 1284 after Tralles (Aydın Güzelhisarı) War from Byzantium Empire and during the collapse period of Seljuk Empire, he founded his principality with the name Emir-ül Sevahil.

14th century is full of works of Mentese Principality made in Mentese Province. Mosques, Madrasas, public houses, Turkish baths, hermitages and Islamic monasteries are main imarets of the period.

At the beginning of the 14th century, İbrahim Bey in charge of Muğla governor in Muğla Center has constructed the mosque known as Ulucami Mosque and called as Elvan Bey or Camikebir Mosque within history in the year 1344, in 745 of the Hegira.

According to the understanding and tradition of the period, separate foundations are established for the mosques to be constructed. The shop, bath or land granted meets the cleaning, repair, revision costs of mosques and madrasas and this income also provides the salaries of imams, rhetoricians and muezzins.

Its history is based on approximately 700 years. Bath is restored and took its last condition.



Vakıflar Turkish bath - Elvan Bey Turkish bath

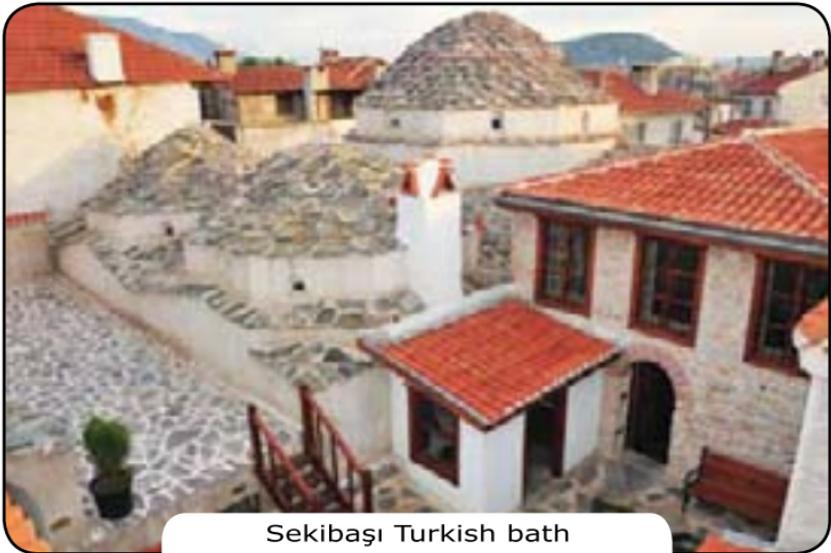




When you enter into the bath you will see a huge navel stone (central massage platform in a Turkish bath). This navel stone is a characteristic of traditional Turkish bath. There are also a sauna, two private rooms, two showers and 13 separate basins of the bath inside.

Sekibaşı Turkish bath Provincial Archives

Sekibaşı Bath is understood to be constructed in fifteenth century; it was closed during long years until it was donated to Muğla Municipality in the year 2006 by its last owner Yılmaz Ercan. The restoration of this bath is completed in the year 2009 and it serves as a "Provincial Archive" and art gallery where publications in terms of Muğla Municipality are kept and where the researchers come and benefit from. At the same time, it has a historical texture where object within the traditional Turkish bath are exhibited and Sekibaşı Bath is open to the visitors with its museum function also.



Sekibaşı Turkish bath

Andon's Turkish bath (Zeliha's Turkish bath)

It is a 150-year Greek bath and it was managed by its Greek owner Andon. It is sold to Turks after the population exchange.



Andon's Turkish bath (Zeliha's Turkish bath)

MUĞLA CHIMNEY

Muğla Province is receiving rain at maximum in Turkey after Rize Province. This characteristic of the climate make the public produce a chimney with closed top in order not to cause the rain entering inside the chimney. Due to the reason that the chimneys not only receive the chimney smoke but also receive the oven smoke so that they are with wide internal walls and wide mouths, while closing its top, it is obligatory to make a bridge with specific material and this a material is the traditional roof cover of this region naturally and called pantile. Using the pantile on the roof for closing the top of the chim-



Muğla Chimney



ney did not solve the problem totally. Another characteristic of Muğla climate is that the wind does not blow mainly from a specific direction however it blows from various directions during the year. This situation brings the obligation to make the cover on the top of the chimney to be open for the wind that can blow from any direction during the year. Therefore the bridge established with the pantile is shaped in a style where there are holes on the four sides.



Muğla Chimney

MUĞLA STREETS

The streets are connected horizontally to each other in many places and it is like a snake downwards from Asar mountainside did not create very steep inclinations making the transportation based on human and animal power difficult.

In properties without frontal to the street, neighbor properties left narrow passage bands therefore dead end streets occurred. These kinds of streets are very often seen in Muğla and in inclined areas these streets turned into "streets with stairs". Streets are generally narrow. Their width is less than 2mm in many areas. There are no wider areas



Muğla Streets



Muğla Street - Neighbor

more than 3,5- 4 m in roads forming the main transportation arterial road of the provincial silhouette in past.

MUĞLA HOUSES

They are generally well protected. We can say that new structures inspired from traditional ar-



Muğla Streets



chitecture are constructed more in Muğla when we compare with other regions. The high education of the city and local consciousness level and the tourism effect of the region caused this. Old Muğla houses becoming dense towards the mountain foot of Hisar Mountain within the city the can be taken into consideration with Karabağlar Quarter in Karabağlar Plateau and Düğerek Quarter at the mountainside of Yılanlı Mountain.



Muğla Houses

Turkish Houses: These houses spread through especially Hisar Mountain foot, they are the structures creating the essence of the traditional texture within the harmony established by red tile roof, white walls and green trees flow over them within a provincial silhouette. They create a usage and form style with their outbuildings inside the courtyard. The “Lives” of some of them are closed later;



Muğla House Detail



Turkish House Sample

this part is made directly in some of them constructed recently.

Greek Houses: Together with the settlement of the Greek Traders to the city, Greek families settled down around Konakaltı and Saburhane locations and they built stone houses according to their own cultures. The main characteristic of these houses separating them from Turkish

Houses is they turned into themselves, instead of a courtyard there is a frontal united with the street and they show mass order. Another distinctive characteristic of these houses is they are ashlar structure. The trade and art center of the city was Arasta and there is a clock tower made by the Greek Master Filivari in the year 1895 in Arasta location. This is one of the heritages left by the Greek population to Muğla Province.

There are still 400 structures ranging between 100 to 300 years old are under protection and a comprehensive restoration approach is made.



Greek House Sample



You can enter the houses from the street by means of "the doors with lamb". This door has two wide wings and proportional to the height of courtyard wall. Most of them have small inclined to two sides wooden roofs covered with tiles. The courtyards are like internal gardens, most of them have pools and covered with slates in general, they are united with the closed areas and sofas. There are trees near the walls. There is a single storey outbuilding adjacent to one wall of the house. There is the main kitchen, oven, cellar and sometimes bath within this outbuilding. In addition to this, clean water pools are within or outside the building.

Structures are generally stone or second degree wood. Pantile is used as roof cover. In addition to this, characteristic chimneys accepted as the symbol of Muğla Province are covered by a cap made with pantile.



Turkish House - Details

Saburhane Square

Muğla is an example to Provincial Protected Area with its approximately 400 registered houses, average 170 civil architectural structure samples,



average 100 streets, old public houses, and water tanks with fountain, Ottoman Bazaars, squares and mosques.

Saburhane Square is typical settlement where two different cultures as Muslim-Christian or Turkish-Greek live together and where unique architectural character harmonizes with geography.

Since the beginning of 19th century, rich people migrated from the lands that Ottoman Empire has lost (Balkans, Crimea and Crete) brought Greek masters together with them. Architectural changes occurred after 1820-25 with the effect of Greek



Saburhane

masters. Not only Greek masters, there were other Greeks came and settled to Muğla as millers, tailors, doctors and pharmacists. Greeks were dense around Saburhane Square and its surrounding. Saburhane was a place during the period of Greeks where there are high plane trees, a river passing in the middle of it and where there is a stone bridge on the river

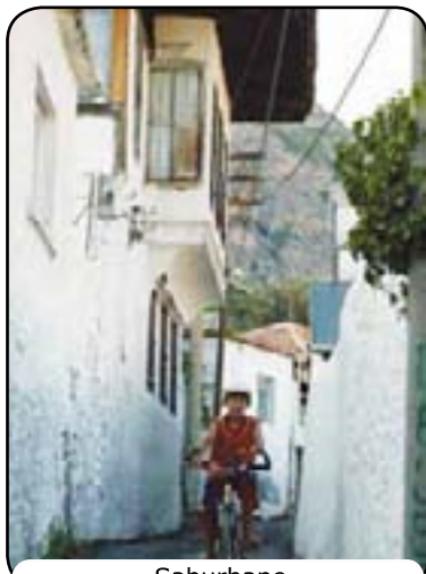


Saburhane

and the social life is very intensive. The most important and wide spread profession after master builders and carpenters was saloonkeepers. There were saloons on both sides in the street where Andon's Bath (Zeliha's Bath) is located and this place is called Saloon Pass.

Traditional Muğla Bazaar

If you visit Muğla on Thursday, you must visit traditional Muğla Bazaar set up once a week or you must make a plan to be in Muğla Bazaar on Thursday.



Saburhane

In order to visit Thursday Bazaar, tourist groups travel kilometers from their tourism resort in order to benefit from these beauties.



Tradition Mugla Market

You can find in Thursday Bazaar natural cheap fruit and vegetables produced by the local people and also local hand-knitted products, traditional scarves, galloon lacework, anklet and local ornaments.

You must enjoy experiencing the lives of Muğla people by their natural and beautiful presentations of our local people in Muğla Thursday Bazaar.

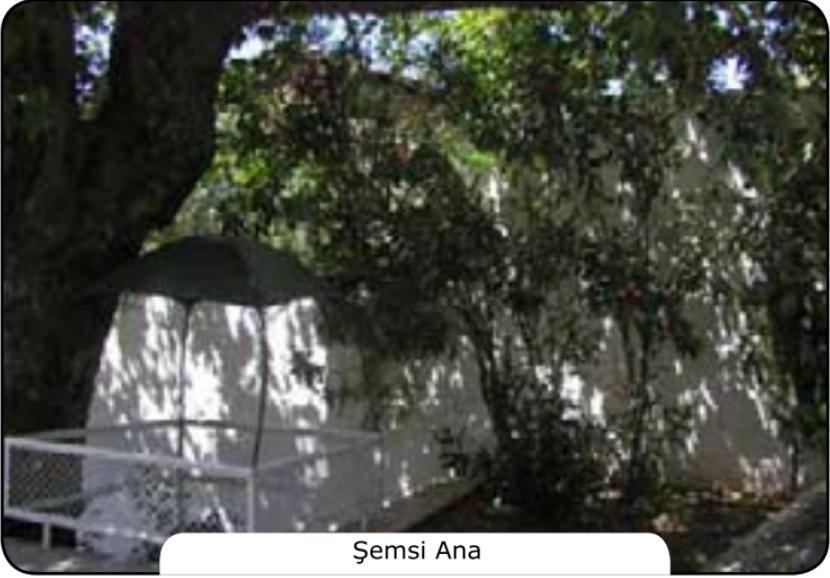


Tradition Mugla Market



Şemsi Ana

Şemsi Ana is the saint mother of matriarchal structure giving Muğla its traditional identity. Şemsi Ana has an interesting story and she is believed to found the municipality water for the first time;

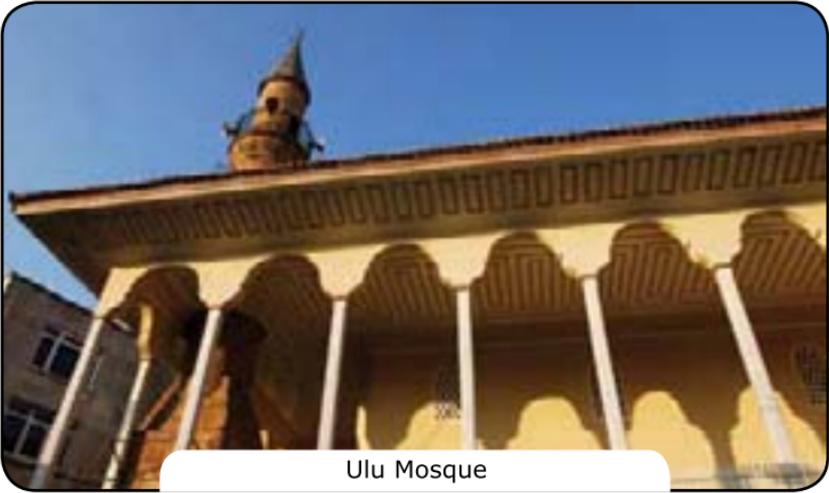


Şemsi Ana

Şemsi Ana was a shepherd and one day she took her goats to pasturage and saw that one of the goat's beards got wet. This continued like this during a few days. One day Şemsi Ana followed her goat. She saw that the goat drank water and it covered the water with soil by throwing soil with its legs and she found the water source in such a period when water sources are scarce. She is accepted as saint for finding the source of water.

Ulu Mosque

It is the oldest mosque of the city and made by İbrahim Bey of Menteşe Sultans in the year 1334. It was repaired by Abdizade Bey from Muğla in the year 1938.



Ulu Mosque

Kurşunlu Mosque

It was constructed by Esseyit Şucaaddin in the year 1493. Şerif Efendi added the last community place in the year 1900. Its minaret made by Hacı İsmail in the same years. The distinctive characteristic of this mosque including a madrasah with thirty rooms in the past, from other mosques in Muğla is its dome covered with lead. Ornaments made by pen within the mosque are made with rubia tinctorum. Its body walls constructed by proper face stone carries the characteristic of Seljuk Architecture.

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Kurşunlu Mosque



Şahidi Mosque

There was a Mevlevi Mosque on the land on 18th century where there is Şahidi Mosque exists today. On the ruins of this mosque later demolished, the main building of this mosque is constructed by Hacı Osman Aga in the year 1848. The first repair of the mosque is made In the year 1869, the second essential repair was made in the year 1911 by Mevlevi Sheikh Cermal. In the garden of the mosque, there is the tomb of Mevlevi Sheikh Hz. Şahidi lived between the years 1470-1550



Şahidi Mosque

who gave the name to the mosque and the grave of Sheikh Seyit Kemalettin who first established the mosque. The internal part of the mosque is protected as the same as once upon a time dervishes were making invocation in circles.

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Cultural Center

This structure was publicized in the year 1999 by Muğla Municipality and its history is based on 1800's. This structure was belonging to Şerefliler Family before and it depicts both Turkish architecture and Greek architecture together. There is an open sofa in the internal courtyard at the base floor, there is a closed wooden bow window. Rooms are opened to sofas.

It was put into service in the year 2003 after its restoration is completed. It became a place where local clothes, goods are exhibited and cultural events are organized.



House of Culture

Yağcılar Public House

Its construction is in the year 1493. The public house was an important commercial center in the history of the city. It was constructed with durable stone walls and has timber-work and wooden carcass system. This place consists of rendering plants in the past. It is used as a trade center and a recreation site under its plane tree today.



Yağcılar Public House

Özbekler House

Known as Hacı Hamzalar and Ali Rıza Özbek house as a traditional Muğla house has approximately a history of 255 years.

This house is given the best protected and



survived house prize by Muğla Chamber of Architects in the year 1987.

At first times the structure was earth sheltered then some modifications were made and winter house, summer house, landings and attics within the structure. Then earth shelter was closed later and turned into wooden timber work and tiled roof system. The front facades looking too the road are deaf stone walls and there is an open sofa made by wood in the part looking to the internal courtyard.

After the missing parts of the stone walls are completed during restoration then current stone wall at the base floor come to the light and cleaned. Internal divisions are peeled totally and wooden timber-work come to the light and only the damaged wooden parts are changed. The damaged parts of the original door and closets at the upper floor of the structure were repaired and 3 cinctures and wooden



studs included in the original form come into the light.

Khorasan mortar (lime, straw, and goat hair and soil mixture) was used in mortars in Muğla widely. Its restoration was completed in the year 2005 and it was publicized and commissioned by Muğla Municipality.



Clock Tower

In the year 1895 one of the first mayors of Muğla Hacı Kadızade Süleyman Efendi and his wife Pembe Ana wanted to make a tower similar to the one they saw in Damascus Province when they travel to Hejaz and they assigned the famous Greek Master Filvarus (the son of Mihail Konstantin) to make the clock tower of today.



Tower with the Clock

Hacıkadı House

The construction date of the house registered as "Hacıkadı House" was between the years 1875-1880 and its history is based on 130 years. The first mayor of Muğla Hacıkadı Süleyman Efendi and his wife Pembe Hatun made this house for their son Ömer Efendi. The historical clock tower and the



state hospital previous named as Memleket Hospital was made by this family and they were very important for Muğla.

Muğla Governorship made a small repair here in the year 2004 and it started to be in service as of the year 2005.



Hacı Kadi House

Arasta (Ottoman Bazaar)

The only aspect connecting the city to the outside world, İzmir –Aydın –Çine, Tavas-Denizli route and the pack trail using this route passes from Muğla. Camel caravan entered the city from Sekibaşı Street of today and they followed this road and reached the center, they stayed at Yağcılar Public House and Kocahan that are still the trade center of Provincial Protected Area. Caravans left the city from Saburhane and they reached Tavas over “Yılanlı Mountain Road” still exists today and then they passed to Denizli.

Yağcılar Public House, İbrahim Public House, Bacılar Public House, Balcıoğlu Public House, Konakaltı Public House are located on the route where the historical pack trail passes and they were the liveliest areas of the city and today Kocahan does not exist. There are guilds of various profes-



Arasta

sions in Ottoman Bazaar and they give the name to the places where they gather together. "Ottoman Bazaar of the Blacksmiths", "Ottoman Bazaar of the Coppersmiths" still named as the same today.

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Tanning yard was an important trade center within the structure of the city located at the north of Ottoman Bazaar. The leathers processed here draw the interest of the people travelling by caravan. Other products important for the people travelling with caravan is hand loom woven fabric, forest products (timber) and high quality lime extracted from Hamursuz Mountain. In exchange for these products they bought wheat which is not produced so much in Muğla, some agricultural products and fabric.

Ottoman Bazaar is a region having a commercial traffic reflecting the civil architectural characteristics with its historical texture located on the junction of north-south and west-east axes on the way to old caravan route of Muğla.

This region began to lose its importance as of 80's due to the reasons; changes in the public life due to various reasons; shift of the city center to south; lack of new masters replacing the old masters etc.



Municipality Service Building

It was constructed in the year 1867 as a government office of Menteşe Liva who is the lieutenant governor in Ottoman Administrative Partition.

The plan of the government office was drawn by Major Hüseyin Bey from Damascus of Gendarme Commander of that period. It was drawn by being inspired

by a mansion in Damascus. The second floor of the Court House was made by Cafer Pasha who was the lieutenant governor of Muğla in the year 1889 and Greek masters worked in the construction fo the building. The building was used as a governor's office until 1949 and then later used as a court house.



Arasta

It was assigned to Muğla Municipality in the year 2003 by the General Directorate of the National Real Estate in order to be used as a Service Building.



Municipality Building



Konakaltı Public House

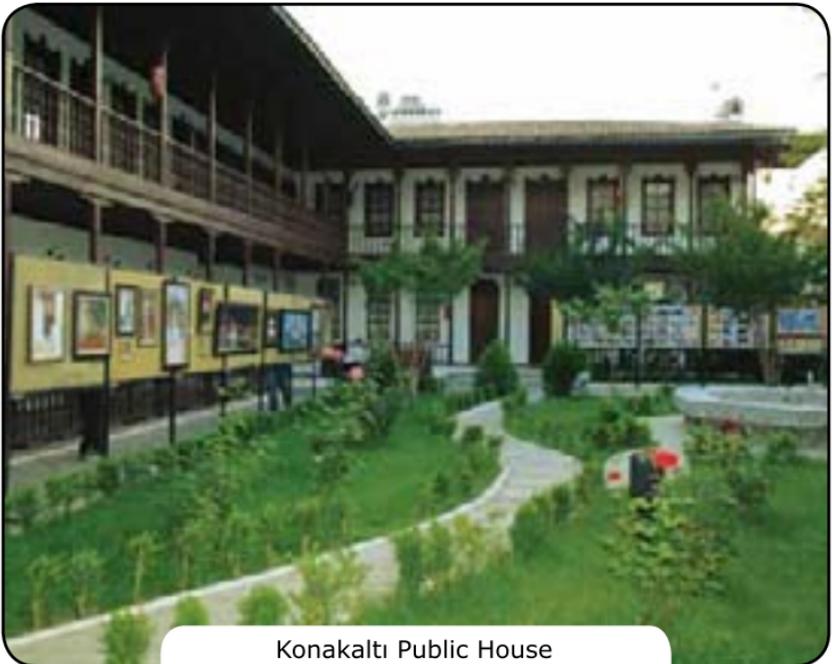
This Public house dated 19th century is a wooden timber work structure and it is an example of civil architecture. The upper floor is used for the accommodation of the tradesmen and seasonal workers come to the city for trade. There were animal sheds, shops and warehouses. This public house was restored under the supervision of Nail Çakırhan who was the winner of Aga Khan Architecture prize under sponsorship of Muğla Municipality. This public house is a location for cultural and social activities today under the sponsorship of Muğla Municipality Directorate of Education, Culture and Social Affairs.



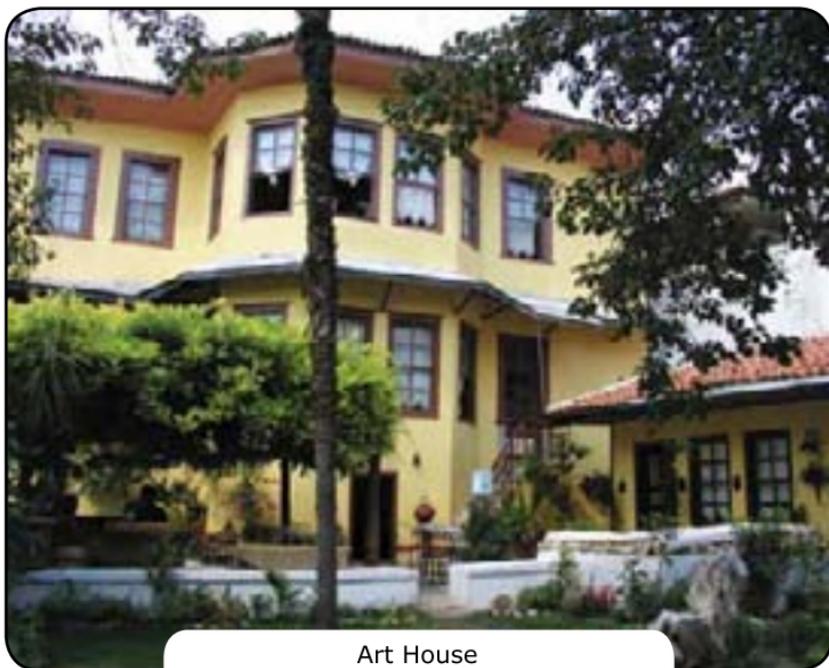
Konakaltı Public House

Art House (House of Muftis)

Its construction date was approximately one hundred years ago.



Konakaltı Public House

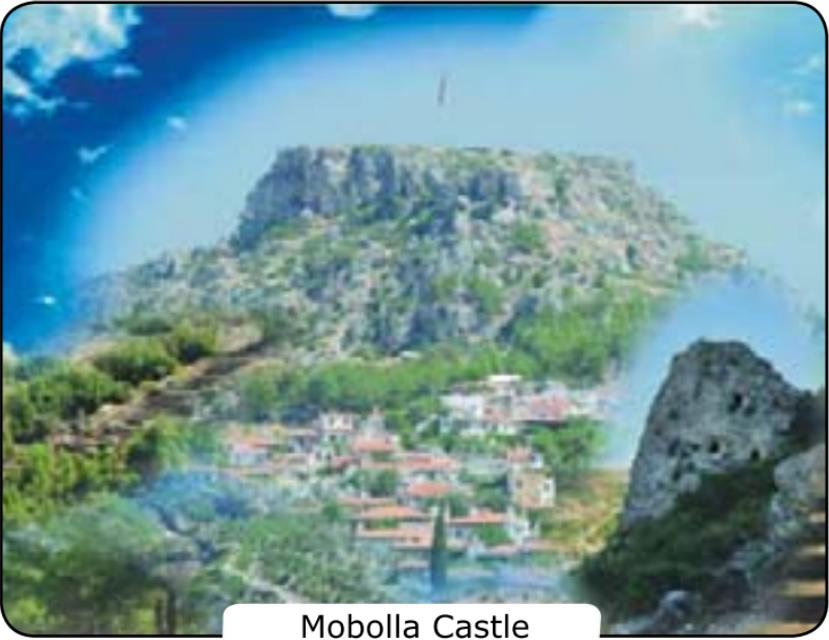


Art House

As a place exhibiting samples that reflect culture and art of the city, it began to give service in 2003 as Muğla Art House.

Mobolla Castle

Mobolla Castle is located on the top of the hill where Muğla Province leans on, especially with its location very suitable for making defense from east, south and west directions, it is a very suitable settlement area reaching to the year 1000. The current ruins show that there is a continuous existence of settlement extended to Classical Ages Byzantium Period. The bottom hillsides extending to the last border of the Provincial Protected Area of the Castle includes rock tombs of Hellenistic and Roman Age. Most of these tombs are destroyed; nests and niches where dead beds and dead ash containers were kept still can be seen. Niche and platform arrangements on the front facades of the graves centered on the southwest middle slope of the hillside make us think that religious ceremonies relating to death belief are made on the front part of most of them. The upper parts of the hill are surrounded by city walls. City walls made from huge rectangular cut stones are protected very well especially on southwest slopes. Most probably city walls belong to Late Classical Age



Mobolla Castle

are very important because they connect each block to each other by wooden clamps. The ruins sit on terraces distributed to a very wide area, located on the upper platform of the northwest of Mobella Castle, having walls with mortar sometimes protected twice or three times, probably belong to Middle Age castle and palace. Some parts seen on the surface soil here carry the characteristic of the ruins of Byzantium Period.

Ancient Road

Together with the "Asur Mountain, Mobolla Ruin Road Regulation Project" made by Muğla Municipality; provincial and archeological protected areas are united. Stairs were made by wooden transfers along 1 km pathway starting from the place where there is water depot in Hisar Street continued to the Middle Age castle on the peak. The safety of the road is provided by stone retaining walls. Direction and information boards are placed along the pathway. There are Observation Terraces formed in some points. The visitors passed from the province texture, see houses and courtyards, shop from small stands of housewives, come to the starting point of the trekking path and then they go to the archeological protected area from here. In the meantime,



you can watch the panoramic view of Muğla easily.

Muğla Provincial Forest

Muğla Provincial Forest with 1025 hectare area was opened in 2006 for the ones wishing to get rid of the stress of the city life. There are running tracks, walking tracks, children playground, observation terrace, observation tower and dressing cabinets within the Provincial Forest. You can make any kind of activities here except light a fire.

FOLLOWING THE TRACES OF THE PAST

Muğla Province is very rich in terms of ruins and there are 103 ruins within its territory.

Mugla Museum

There are the following saloons within the museum; a saloon including fossils, a gladiator saloon and a saloon for exhibiting ethnographic works. Muğla Museum is located near the municipal building. This structure was used as a prison once upon a time. You enter the museum from a garden full of ruins and statues.



Mugla Museum

The works within the courtyard of the museum were brought from Stratonikeia antique city.



Gladiator Saloon

A specific composition cannot be engraved because of lack of space within 17 circle embossments symbolizing victory besides the gladiator in Droseros embossment one of the 7 marble stels in the saloon. When we consider that the fights are made twice, we can come to the conclusion that this gladiator has lived during long years.



Aphrodit - Archaological Gallery

Archeology Saloon

Most of the works in this section consists of the works come from Museum rescue excavations, Stratonikeia and Lagina antique city excavation studies. Here the following are exhibited: urns, figures, terra-cotta caps, terra cotta and glass perfume bottles, amphora, osthotec, bronze arrow heads and auspice stones and some objects.

Ethnography Saloon

This saloon gives information about the social life during the Ottoman Empire and Turkish Republic of Muğla Province. Efe clothes, three-skirt (üçetek), kitchen tools and equipment, tools concerning carpentry and weaving cerate sample for vitalization of the social life.

Trolian Park

Fossils extracted from Özlüce Village Kaklıcatepe Location at the east of Muğla Province and exhibited as Trolian Age findings in the Nature History Part of Muğla Museum. Kaklıcatepe fossils excavation and research studies started at the end



Troian Park - Muğla Museum

of the year 1992 and they were classified in three categories as kitchen tools; creatures like rhino, elephant, pigs, horses and carnivores. Similar examples aged 5-9 million years old concerning these findings including a wide area from Eastern Asia to Spain are known as Troian Age because they were in Teruel basin.



Troian Park - Muğla Museum



University City Muğla

Muğla University was founded in 1992, especially after 1999, the University has been developed very rapidly after the businessman Sitki Davut Koçman took the University under his wings literally.

Muğla University addresses a huge student population by the new faculties opened every year. Although Muğla Province is a small province students do not face any problems concerning rents and finding homes for themselves. Dormitories within the Center of the City and neighborhood of the center fulfill this need.



Muğla University

MUĞLA CUISINE

Muğla and its districts reflect the characteristics of Turkish Cuisine with their rich meal types. Especially the variety in vegetable dishes and pastry is very surprising. The kitchen culture products that are worth to taste are countless.



Muğla meals & food

One of the most famous meals in Muğla is its specific "tarhana". "Tarhana" is made in summer and it is laid down in front of the windows, roofs and yards and eaten in winter season. Olive and dried pepper became a culture now in Muğla. Especially table olive still protects its importance in Muğla since



Muğla Local Dishes

Karia period. There are specific meals of Muğla Center except these. We shall not also forget "Keşkek" (a dish of mutton or chicken and coarsely ground meat), it is especially a meal for weddings, and wedding meals cannot be without "Keşkek".



Local Dishes



Büryan Kebabı

TRANSPORTATION

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Land Transport

The farthest neighbor province to Muğla in terms of land transport is Burdur Province (241 km), the nearest province to Muğla is Aydın (99 km).

There is no railway transportation within the territory of Muğla Province. You have to pass from mUğla in order to reach the most important tourism regions of Turkey as; Bodrum, Marmaris, Datça, Köyceğiz, Dalyan and Fethiye Districts.

Transportation between provinces is provided by private bus companies. After a tour in Muğla, you have the opportunity to find transportation vehicles to the districts within short intervals.

Air Transport

There are two International Standard serving airports as Milas-Bodrum and Dalaman airports in Muğla Province.



DISTANCES FROM MUĞLA TO SOME CITIES (KM)

MUĞLA	ANKARA	622
	ANTALYA	313
	AYDIN	99
	BALIKESİR	392
	BURSA	541
	DENİZLİ	145
	EDİRNE	763
	ESKİŞEHİR	502
	GAZİANTEP	1077
	İSTANBUL	780
	İZMİR	229
	KARS	1690
	KONYA	556
	TRABZON	1374
	TUNCELİ	1432

DISTANCES OF SOME TOWNS TO THE CITY CENTRE OF MUĞLA (KM)

MUĞLA	BODRUM	111
	DALAMAN	86
	DATÇA	121
	FETHİYE	124
	KAVAKLIDERE	53
	KÖYCEĞİZ	58
	MARMARİS	52
	MİLAS	63
	ORTACA	76
	ULA	18
	YATAĞAN	28

Emergency Telephone Number

Fire Brigade	110
First Aid	112
Traffic	154
Police	155
Gendarmerie	156
Tourism Line	177

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Mugla Governorship	+90 (252) 2141001
Mugla Municipality	+90 (252) 2141846
Mugla Culture and Tourism Directorate	+90 (252) 2141261
Police Station	+90 (252) 2141904
City Hospital	+90 (252) 2141323



Milas - Bodrum Airport

Milas-Bodrum Airport

Airport is 17 km to Milas District, 30 km to Bodrum District and 80 km to Muğla Center.

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Dalaman Airport

Airport is 6 km to Dalaman District and 92 km to Muğla Center.

Marine Transportation

Sinuuous shoreline with 1.124 km length caused the formation of many natural creek, gulf and ports. Bodrum, Datça, Fethiye, Güllük, Marmaris and Göcek Ports are the main ports of the province.

Transportation within the city

Domestic transportation is provided by public service vehicles and private public minibuses by the municipality. 11 municipality buses and 37 controlled private public vehicles give service by turns on 13 lines in total within the city according to summer and winter months changing as active and passive.



ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

ACOMMODATIONS WITH LICENSES FROM THE MINISTRY

TUNA OTEL****

TEL: +90 252 444 16 67

Kötekli Mah.Marmaris Yolu (I.Kısım)No:24

Muğla

www.tunaotelmugla.com

İZETHAN OTEL***

TEL: +90 252 212 27 00

Muslihittin Mah. Abdi İpekçi Cad. No: 71/75

Merkez/ MUĞLA

www.izethanhotel.net

PETEK OTEL ***

TEL: +90 252 214 18 97

Orhaniye Mah. Marmaris Bulvarı No: 27

Merkez / MUĞLA

www.petekhotel.com

EGEHAN OTEL***

TEL: +90 252 223 80 22

Kötekli Mevkij Bölge Trafik Karşısı

Merkez / MUĞLA

www.egehanhotel.com

MUĞLA HOTEL***

TEL: +90 223 05 55

Kötekli Mah.50.Cad.No:11/1 MUĞLA

www.muglahotel.com



ACOMMODATIONS WITH LICENSES FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES

YÜCELEN OTEL

TEL: +90 252 223 82 56
Kötekli Mevkii Marmaris Yolu Üzeri
Merkez/ MUĞLA

YALÇIN OTEL

TEL: +90 252 2141599
Emirbeyazıt Mah. Özer Türk Cad. No: 7/A
MUĞLA

SARAY OTEL

TEL: +90 252 214 19 50
Şeyh Mah. Açık Pazar Yeri No: 21/1 MUĞLA

ÖZALP OTEL

TEL: +90 252 2143470
Emirbeyazıt mah. Recai güreli cad. No:5 MUĞLA

MERKEZ PANSİYON

TEL: +90 252 5725192
Emirbeyazıt Mah.Havana Sok.No:31/1 MUĞLA

YUVAM PANSİYON

TEL: +90 0252 2121105
Emibeyazıt Mah. 2 nolu Havana çık. No:2 MUĞLA

TUNCER OTEL

TEL: +90 252 2148251
Şeyh mah. Kütüphane sk. No:1 MUĞLA

DOĞAN PANSİYON

TEL: +90 252 2143960
Camikebir mah. Tabakhane cad. No:43 MUĞLA

PETEK HOTEL

TEL: +90 252 214 18 97
Orhaniye Mah. Cumhuriyet Cad. No:27/1



MUĞLA BEGONVİL APART

TEL: +90 252 2122886

Balıbey Mah.Saatlikule Cad.No:70/A MUĞLA

MUĞLA PANSİYON

TEL: +90 252 2120340

Balıbey Mah.Saatlikule Cad.No:74/1 MUĞLA

ZEYBEK OTEL

TEL: +90 252 2141774

Emirbeyazıt mah. Turgutreis cad. No:5 MUĞLA

YA-TU APART OTEL

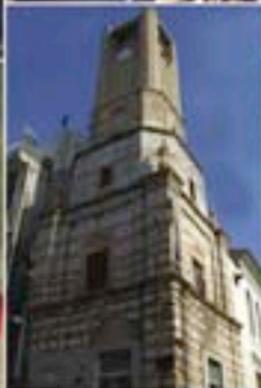
TEL: +90 252 2238002

Marmaris Yolu Üzeri Kötekli MUĞLA

SARAY DİNLENME TESİSİ

TEL: +90 252 2238630

Karabağlar Mevkii Bağlarbaşı MUĞLA



Türkiye

MUĞLA

www.mugla.bel.tr

