

Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum



Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum Visiting Hours

1 April-1 October

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00

Box Office Closing: 18.30

1 October-1 April

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00

Box Office Closing: 17.00

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Address Çarşı Mh., 48400 Bodrum/Muğla

Please visit the website for current information.



www.muze.gov.tr

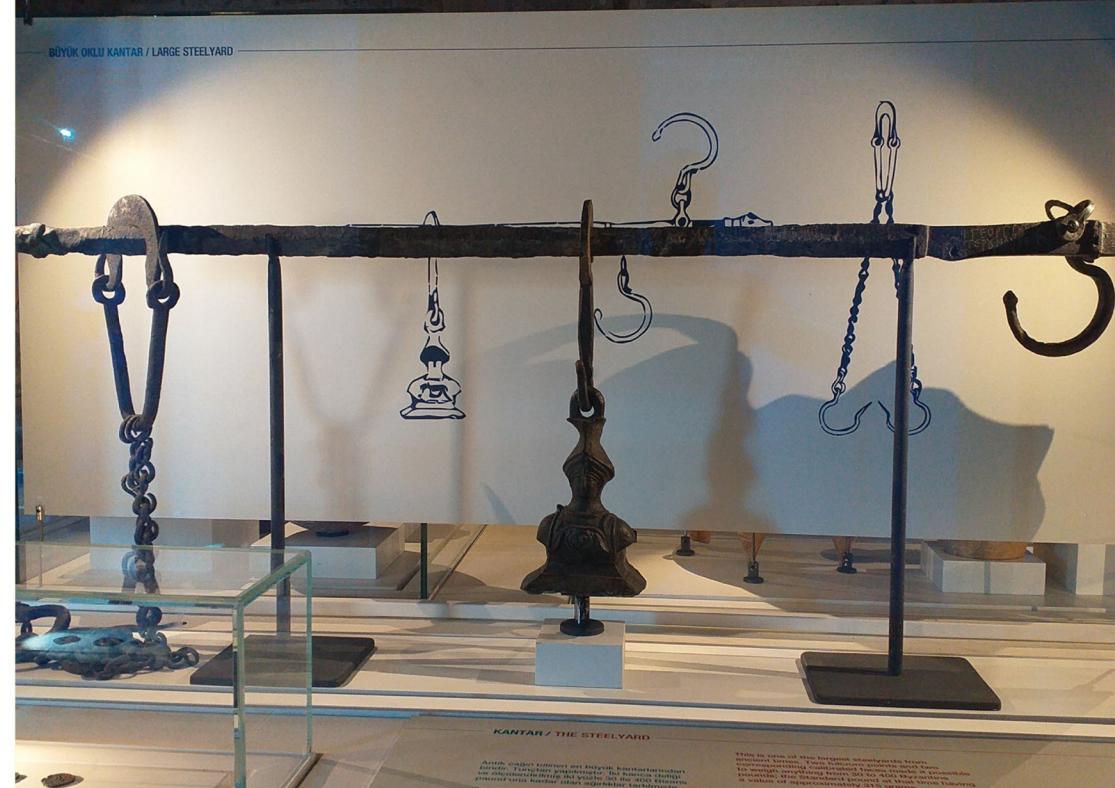


The Most Spectacular Underwater Archaeology Museum in the World

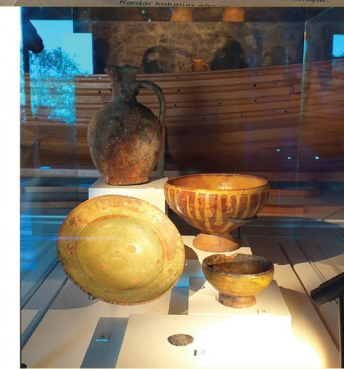




The Bodrum Castle was built on the remains of an old Byzantine and Turkish Castle by Saint Jean Knighthood between 1406 and 1522 and dedicated to Saint Petros. It is one of the most solid, remarkable and authentic castles in East Mediterranean Region. The architectural blocks from the Maussoleion/Mausoleum- one of the 7 wonders of the world- as well as blocks from the various points of the ancient city were gathered and used intensely for the construction of the Castle. Following the conquest of Rhodes, the Turks took the possession of the Castle in 1523. It was converted to a prison in 1895. The Castle is a monumental, multi layered historical artefact that embodies the characteristics of Saint Jean Knighthood edifices which represent the architectural designs of 15th century A.D. (Gothic) as well as Ottoman Period buildings. The Bodrum Castle was inscribed on the Tentative List of World Heritage.



The first underwater scientific excavations in the world took place at Turkish coasts in the 1960's and the Castle was arranged, in 1964, as Bodrum Museum in order to ensure the protection and preservation of the findings. Due to its rich underwater collection that includes artefacts from 14th century B.C. to 16th century A.D., in 1981 the name of the museum was changed to Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum. Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum received the European Museum of the Year Award in 1995.



Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum has the European Museum Award of 1995. The Bozburun (Marmaris) wreck was excavated by Fred Hocker from the Underwater Archaeology Institute, between 1995 and 1998. Some of the amphorae found at the small Byzantine ship that dates back to 9th century A.D. are today exhibited in the storage order at the historical space located at the south part of the Castle, by the seaside. At the middle courtyard of

the Bodrum Castle the stone artefacts found at Bodrum Peninsula and Karia Region land such as altars, statues and architectural elements are displayed. Additionally, metal anchors that were obtained from underwater excavations and surveys are exhibited at the middle courtyard. Iron canons which date back to Middle age can be seen at the small courtyard which falls to the west of Geçit Kule/Passage Tower. Yassiada Island is 3.5 miles from Turgutreis Neighborhood. The Yassiada sandbank

is a rocky buttress that gets shallowed approximately up to 1.5-meter depth and reaches approximately 200 meters southwest of Yassiada Island. The ship graveyard which became a final resting place for several ships from the 1st century B.C. to the 20th century A.D. Excavations of three ships one from the Late Roman Period, 5th century A.D., one from Byzantine Period, 7th century A.D. and one from Ottoman Period, 16th century was completed.