



-  TICKET OFFICE
-  ENTRANCE  EXIT
-  CLOSED TO VISIT
-  OPEN TO VISIT
-  CAFE

1. HARBOUR TOWER
2. PASSAGE TOWER
3. CANNONBALL EXHIBITION HALL
4. AMPHORA EXHIBITION
5. SOUTH VIEW TERRACE
6. BATH
7. CHAPEL (CASTLE MOSQUE)
8. ANCHOR EXHIBITION
9. STONE ARTEFACTS EXHIBITION
10. AMPHORA, UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORY AND SERÇELİMANI GLASSWRECK EXHIBITIONS
11. YASSIADA SHIPWRECK

12. SNAKE TOWER (SPANISH TOWER)
- TEKTAŞ SHIPWRECK EXHIBITION
13. GERMAN TOWER BOZUKKALE ARCHAIC SHIPWRECK EXHIBITION
14. ITALIAN TOWER – EARLY BRONZE AGE NECROPOLIS EXHIBITION
15. BODRUM PENINSULA AND HALICARNASSOS HISTORY SECTION
16. HALICARNASSOS EAST NECROPOLIS EXHIBITION
17. CARIAN PRINCESS HALL
18. FRENCH TOWER – MÜSGEBİ NECROPOLIS HALL
19. LATE BRONZE AGE SHIPWRECKS EXHIBITION
20. ENGLISH TOWER SAINT JEAN KNIGHTS EXHIBITION
21. GATINEAU TOWER
22. COMMANDER TOWER
23. CONCERT AREA
24. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS
25. HALUK ELBE ART GALLERY



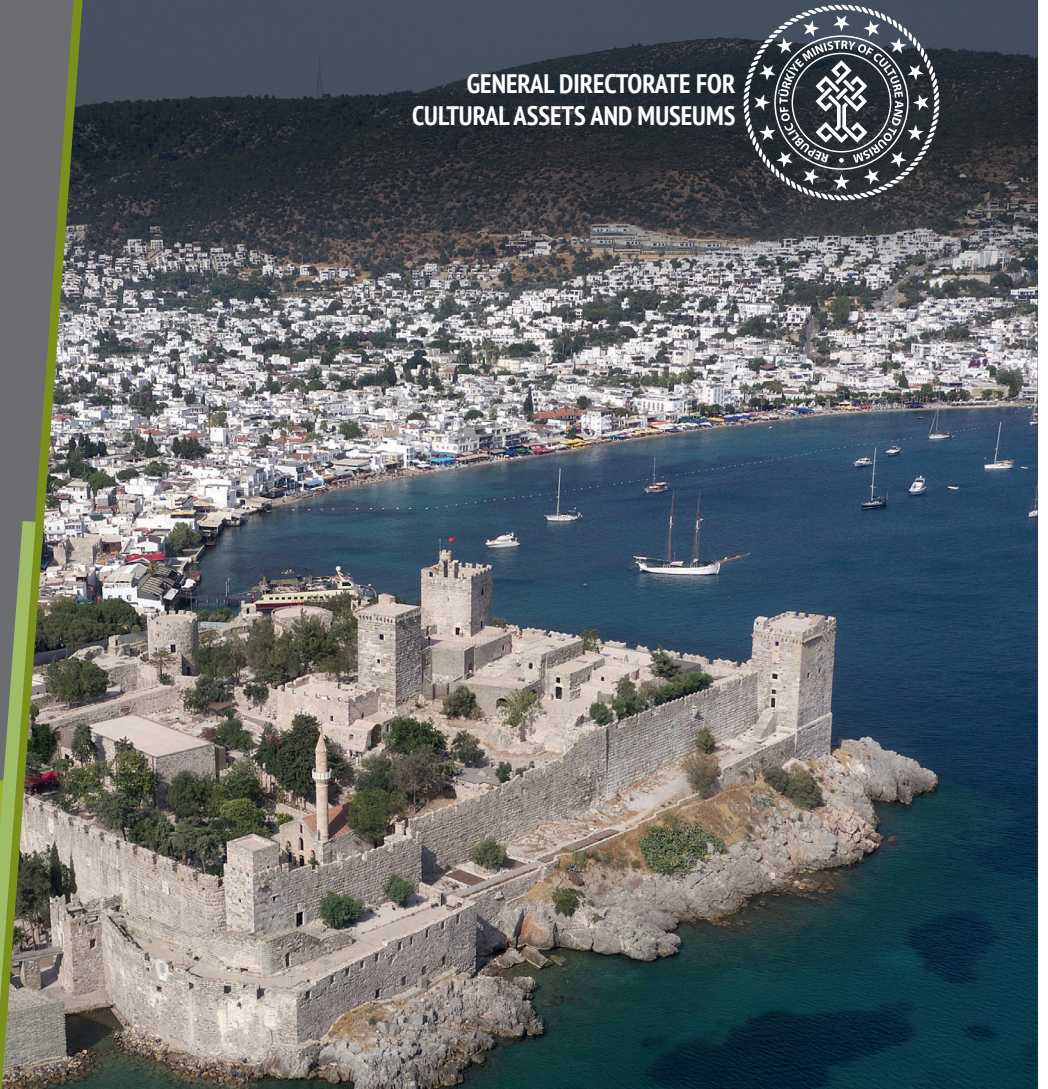
Visiting Hours		
April 1 - October 1 Opening Time: 09:00 Closing Time: 22:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 21:30	October 1 - April 1 Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:30 Ticket Office Closing Time: 17:00	Open everyday.
Address: Bodrum Sualtı Arkeoloji Müzesi Müdürlüğü Çarşı Mah. Kale Cad. Barış Meydanı Sok. No: 36 Bodrum / Muğla Phone: 0252 316 25 16/10 95		
Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.		

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



# BODRUM UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM

THE FIRST AND ONLY UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM IN TÜRKİYE





Bodrum Underwater Archeology Museum, which is the only museum in our country and one of the few in the world in the field of Underwater Archeology, is located in Bodrum Castle. Bodrum Underwater Archeology Museum, which has been in service since 1964, has a rich collection of underwater artifacts from the 16th century BCE to the 16th century CE. Most of these artefacts were uncovered in underwater excavations carried out on the shores of our country since 1960. In addition to underwater finds, land finds that shed light on the history of the Bodrum Peninsula are also exhibited in the museum.



The Late Bronze Age Shipwrecks Hall, Serçelimanı Glasswreck Hall, Tektaş Shipwreck Hall, Bozukkale Archaic Shipwreck Hall, and Yassıada Shipwrecks Hall, located in the museum, bring together the unique finds from shipwrecks as well as information on shipbuilding techniques and maritime trade in their respective periods. Uluburun Shipwreck, dated to the Late Bronze Age (14th century BC), is accepted as the greatest discovery of the 20th century in underwater archeology, as a symbol of the rich variety of finds and the earliest period of long-distance international maritime trade.

In the Serçelimanı Glass Wreck Exhibition, you can see the largest glass group from Syria, the most important Islamic glass production center of the Middle Ages, and scrap glass collected for recycling a thousand years ago.

In the Amphora Exhibition section of the museum, which has one of the largest amphora collections in the world, certain amphorae used in various parts of the Mediterranean world from the 16th century BCE to the 12th century CE are exhibited.

The birth of underwater archeology in Türkiye for the first time in the world, thanks to the sponge fishermen of Bodrum, and the adventure of the pioneers of underwater archeology are presented to the visitors at the Underwater Archeology History Exhibition.

Early Bronze Age Necropolis Hall, Müsgebi Necropolis Hall, Halicarnassus East Necropolis Hall, Carian Princess Hall and Pedasa Hall are the halls where land finds shedding light on the history of Bodrum Peninsula are exhibited. The rich finds of the Müsgebi Necropolis constitute the richest collection of Mycenaean culture among the museums of our country. Most of the artefacts in these halls meet with visitors for the first time.



Other visiting areas in the museum are Amphora Exhibition, Castle Mosque/Chapel, Turkish Bath, Cannonball Exhibition, Altars and Stone Artefacts exhibitions.

Bodrum Castle, in which the museum is located, was built by the Knights of Rhodes at the beginning of the 15th century CE dedicated to St. Peter. There is an exhibition hall in the English Tower where the construction stages of the castle and the knights are explained. Incorporating the ruins of ancient buildings on which it was built, the buildings of the Rhodes Knights Period, which reflect the monumental art, architecture and technical features (Gothic) of 15th century Europe, and the structures built in the Ottoman Period together, the Castle is important monument with its multi-layered historical structure. Bodrum Castle is on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List.

