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Your First Time in Istanbul

Istanbul, 4 Days

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Guide Description



AUTHOR NOTE: Population of Istanbul, with over 12 million people, exceeds that of a country, Belgium; and the city with an area of approximately 5.712 km², spreads over two major continents: Europe and Asia (thus receiving the acronym Eurasia).

Lucky you, the most iconic monuments, the historic city and major points of interest are gathered around in the European part of the city. Sultanahmet is the so-called historic center and a good base for most first-time visits, cultural excursions and sight-seeing. The historic nature of Sultanahmet also makes it a natural tourist hub.

Taksim, Beyoglu and Galata are interconnected regions with streets running parallel and across to one another. In fact, the pedestrian Istiklal street extends from the Taksim Square down to the towns of Galata, the Tunel area and Karakoy -the port. These places are bohemian and artsy places with designer stores, craft shops and trendy cafes, bars and pubs. Must-see and do stuff for leisure.

The following list is divided into 4 sections to help visitors find most relevant information under a relevant category. The list will pin-point for your benefit the major point of interests (monuments and entertainment wise), as well as referencing some locally recommended venues for an off-the-beaten course.

Itinerary Overview

things to do
restaurants
hotels
nightlife

Day 1 - Istanbul

DAY NOTE: THINGS TO DO

On a first time visit to Istanbul, especially if it is for leisure, you should really spare time to go to the historic center: Sultanahmet. Sultanahmet is not just where most of the Ottoman and Byzantine heritage remains; but also where a synthesis of multiple cultural and religious influences of centuries is embedded.

Hippodrome, the ancient horse-racing track from the Byzantine Empire, is now the Sultanahmet Square with only a few fragments of the original race-track. It is also a very good starting point for general sight-seeing activities, because many other major attractions are within walking distance from here. Monuments such as the Serpent Column, Egyptian Obelisk and the Walled Obelisk are also to be found in this main square.

Time left over from the sightseeing activities should be devoted to relaxing the Ottoman style in a hamam (Turkish bath) and exploring the city's social spheres.

There are two historically significant hamams in Istanbul. One is the Galatasaray Hamam, which is just off the Istiklal Street -and, thus easy to reach. The other hamam is called the Cemberlitas Hamam; and it pronounces history more profoundly. As it is located in the historic center of the city, a treatment here could easily be incorporated to you schedule. Tip: Do not go to lunch first and then to the hamam; steam and hotness inside the hamam on a full stomach may be dangerous.

Istanbul is a major metropolitan city of both day and night entertainment, so exploring its social spheres will be time consuming as well. It will also be a lot of fun! Start with the pedestrian Istiklal Street is a must-visit area that leads the way from the Taksim Square into the bohemian and trendy districts of the city (Galata and Beyoglu).

So much is always said and written about the famous sea-canal: Bosphorus. A first-time visit to Istanbul cannot be completed without at least a walk by its coast, or better yet by boat through the canal.



Hippodrome

Ancient Byzantine horse-racing track in Sultanahmet Square



Hagia Sophia

1,500 year old monument, a blend of a thousand years of civilization



Topkapi Palace

Best ensemble palace and UNESCO World Heritage Site



Kapali Çarsi (Covered Market)

Ancient covered market, 64 streets, 22 doors, 3600 shops



Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarayı)

"Sinking Palace", cistern beneath the city built in 6th cc.



Süleymaniye Camii (Süleymaniye Mosque)

Epitome of classical Ottoman architecture, by Mimar Sinan



Spice Bazaar (Mısır çarşısı)

Exotic food market: Iranian caviar, nuts & Turkish delight



İstiklal Caddesi

Pedestrian avenue & unique 19thcc Turkish architecture



Cemberlitas Hamami

Historical hamam, legendary interiors, not a lux. hotel spa



Istanbul Archaeological Museum

Fascinating collection, a genuine must-visit for archeology lovers and history freaks



Istanbul Ferry

Cruise up the Bosphorus & the ancient mansions & the Fortress

Day 2 - Istanbul

DAY NOTE: RESTAURANTS

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In all cases, the major aspect of Turkish cuisine is the way in which it is eaten: slowly, gradually and with cheerful company. Whether the diners are at a kebab restaurant, fish restaurant or at a tavern, dinners last long hours, accompanied by raki (Turkish ouzo) or wine and conversation.

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Konyali Lokantasi -Sirkeci

113 years-old culinary history, now a restaurant chain



Gurme Boncuk

Decent meyhane, decent prices, typical Armenian&Turkish food



Rumeli Iskele

Modest & elegant on the water front by a historic port



Tarihi Selim Usta Sultanahmet Köftecisi

Turkish style fast-food: Legendary meatballs & white beans



360 Istanbul

360° view from a panoramic terrace & historic architecture



Nu Club

Popular nightclub, casual style, hip people, themed parties



Babylon

For best live music performances and more

Day 4 - Istanbul

DAY NOTE: LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS: OFF THE BEATEN PATH AND LOCAL THINGS TO DO

The following short list are further tips for the visitor, who wishes to go beyond the first-time visit fascinating frustration. The things on this list are not severely "local". Think of them as things and places that locals would do or go to, when they want to see a new exhibition, spend a relaxed Sunday afternoon or hang out with friends.

Istanbul Modern is a modern arts museum, which is frequented by both locals and tourists alike. The locals follow the new exhibitions here and return more frequently.

Abdi İpekçi Caddesi is one of the local hang out places with posh cafes and upscale stores.

Visiting Princes' Islands is a favorable summer activity, which takes up an entire day. Locals prefer to go to the island either for an entire weekend; or simply day-trip for breakfast and/or lunch or simply brunch.

Climbing the Galata Tower is naturally not what the locals do. However, the neighborhood around the Tower has lately become very trendy among the elitist bohemians (if such a group could exist) for taking photos, strolling thorough designer stores, hand-picking second-hand clothes and drinking beer.

Last but not the least is the Sakip Sabancı Museum, which hosts not only very interesting exhibitions, but also pleasant summer concerts in its garden -not to be missed by those interested in jazz.



Çiçek Pasajı

Cité de Péra, historic galleria with historic taverns



Reina

The finest Bosphorus shore club in Turkey



Anjelique

Locals love the DJ in this on-the-Bosphorus hip club



Istanbul Modern

Contemporary art museum in a converted warehouse atop Bosphorus



Abdi İpekçi Caddesi

High-end shopping and larking street



Adalar (Princes' Islands)

Day 3 - Istanbul

DAY NOTE: NIGHTLIFE

I've said already how Istanbul entertains its residents and visitors 'non-stop' day & night. It is unlike any city that even on Sundays it does not sleep.

Going out, getting drunk and clubbing are activities that are not solely limited to weekends. There are many places that have special parties on a certain day every week. Week-day parties tend to naturally wrap up earlier; but on weekends festing goes on until the Sun comes back up in the sky. Take a walk on any Saturday or Sunday by the Bebek or Arnavutköy Coast very early in the morning (between 5 and 6 AM) and you will see fishermen fishing, fit people jogging and clubbers breakfasting...

Below are only a few places that are attractive to a first-time visitor. They are not all just clubs. Some are Turkish taverns where it is only appropriate to drink raki :) and others are night-out concert venues, where you rock with your favorite star with a can of beer or a glass of mojito.

Itinerary Overview

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nightlife

Summer-style, romantic day tripping with a ride on horse-backed carriage



Galata Tower

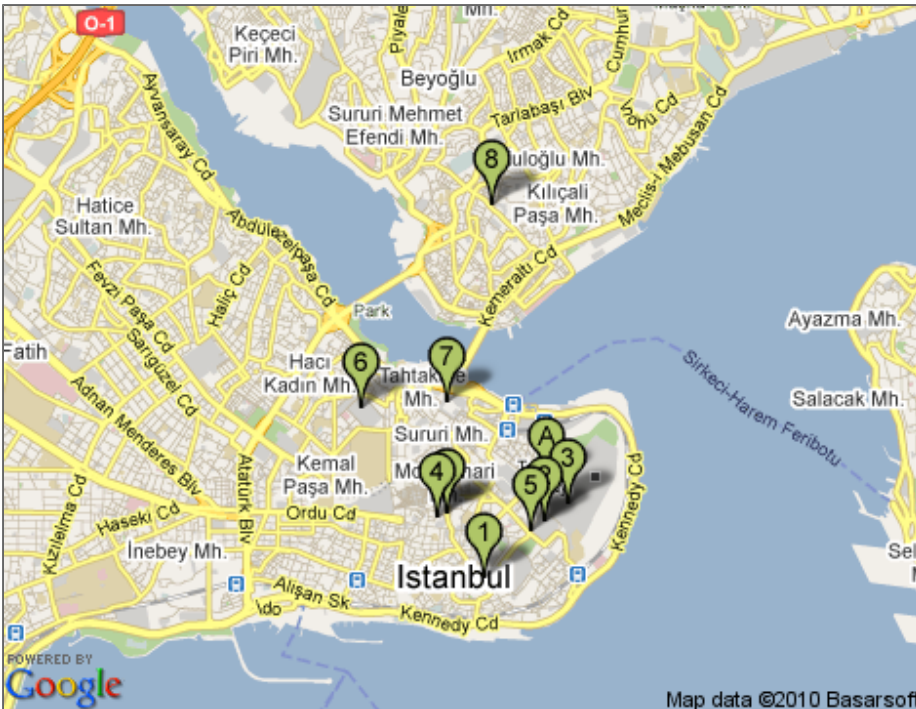
Medieval stone tower with panoramic view of Old Istanbul



Sakip Sabanci Museum

Presenting Selective Fine Art And More

Day 1 - Istanbul



QUICK NOTE

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contact:

http://www.istanbulinfolink.com/the_city/monuments/hippodrome.htm

location:

Sultanahmet Meydani
(Square)
Istanbul

1 Hippodrome

DESCRIPTION: Hippodrome was built by the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus in 203 A.D. The hippodrome was a stadium which served as a meeting place for the politicians, for chariot races, wrestling, boxing, and other athletic activities that took place. The arena was over 400 meters long and 120 meters wide. In the fourth century the spectator capacity was increased to 100,000. Hippodrome square is home to the Egyptian Obelisk, the Constantine Column, the Serpentine Column, and the German Fountain.



contact:

<http://english.istanbul.gov.tr/Default.aspx>

location:

Sultanahmet Square
Istanbul

2 Hagia Sophia

DESCRIPTION: The magnificent Hagia Sophia was originally built by Justinian and used as a church for 916 years. It then became a mosque for 481 years and Atatürk declared it a museum in 1935. Considered the first and last unique application in terms of its architecture, magnificence and functionality, it has been the inspiration for Ottoman mosques for countless centuries. The incredible frescoes and mosaics in the upper gallery, despite being damaged, are among the most visited sites in the city. The Hagia Sophia is the number one must-see. © wcities.com



contact:

tel: 90 212 522 4422
fax: +90 212 528 5991
<http://www.ee.bilkent.edu.tr/~history/topkapi.html>

location:

Sultanahmet Square
Istanbul 34122

3 Topkapi Palace

DESCRIPTION: Topkapi Palace, on the Seraglio Peninsula, became a museum in 1924. The Harem, Baghdad Pavilion, Revan Pavilion, Sofa Pavilion, and the Audience Chamber distinguish themselves with their architectural assets, while other artifacts reflect palace life. Gülhane Park is located on the slopes below Topkapi Palace extending to the seashore, and is popular among Istanbul residents for picnicking and open-air concerts. In the park is the Gothic Column, known to have been one of the main obelisks of the Byzantines, and an as yet unclassified, and therefore unofficial, Byzantine ruin. © wcities.com



mwanasimba

contact:

tel: 90 212 519 1248
<http://www.grandbazaaristanbul.org/>

location:

22 Kalpakçılar Caddesi
Istanbul 34975

4 Kapalı Çarşı (Covered Market)

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

Closed on Sundays, open every other day between 08:30 - 19:00

DESCRIPTION: The Kapalıçarşı is Turkey's largest covered market, housing approximately 4000 shops of luxurious Turkish carpets, delicate pottery, shiny brass-ware, handmade nargiles, precious stones, leather goods, lamps and a lot more than



one could count or remember. A place as big as this has multiple entrances, though most people enter through the Nuruosmaniye Gate. As is "custom," never settle on the price a dealer quotes. He expects you to haggle with him and you should. Do it amiably and be reasonable (don't ask for more than 50% off), and you're sure to walk away with the article of your choice at a price you can live with. All payments are in cash, and those that take credit cards accept only the major ones. The bazaar also houses restaurants, which are frequented by tourists and locals alike. © wcities.com

MY NOTE: For lunch, Fes Cafe, out of the Nuruosmaniye Door is recommended. Feast on manti (the Turkish ravioli) -available even if not on the menu. Do ask.

contact:

tel: 90 212 522 1259
<http://www.yerebatan.com/english/index.html>

location:

Yerebatan Caddesi 13
Istanbul

5 Basilica Cistern (Yerebatan Sarayi)

DESCRIPTION: Yerebatan Sarayi translates into English as the 'Sinking Palace'. It's Istanbul's largest underground cistern and the only one renovated and opened for public viewing. Today Yerebatan Sarayi is a major tourist attraction and offers cool respite from Istanbul's searing summer heat. Pulsing lights, water dripping from the ceiling and eerie music played over strategically placed speakers add an air of mystery to the place. Note the two large Medusa heads supporting columns on the north side of the cistern. Wooden walkways allow visitors to view the whole cistern. © wcities.com



claude.attard.bezzina

contact:

<http://www.suleymaniyecamii.com/>

location:

Süleymaniye Mosque, next to Istanbul University's north gate, Eminonu/Beyazit
Istanbul 34110

6 Süleymaniye Camii (Süleymaniye Mosque)

DESCRIPTION: Mimar Sinan is a name synonymous with Turkish architecture, and some would argue he reached his peak upon completion of the Süleymaniye Mosque, considered by many to be the most beautiful mosque in Istanbul. It's also one of the most structurally sound, not having incurred any recognizable damage from earthquakes in 450 years of sitting proudly in the heart of seismically-prone Istanbul. The mosque's most unique characteristics are its bright red and white striped archways, which, rather than lending a candy-cane feel to the place, actually add an aire of elegance to the mosque's interior with their subtlety and symmetry. © wcities.com



xiquinhosilva

location:

Behind the New Mosque in Eminönü
Istanbul

7 Spice Bazaar (Mısır çarşısı)

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

If you intend on buying a pet from one of the pet shops, keep in mind that these are not the "most" professional pet shops in the city.



John Picken

DESCRIPTION: The Spice Market is one of the oldest covered markets / bazaars of Istanbul. It is an exotic food market selling all sorts of food items from exotic spices, nuts and dried fruits to cheese varieties, Iranian caviar, fruits and vegetables. There are also "well-being" shops and herbalists, which sell body moisturizers, natural anti-cellulite treatment lotions, ant-egg creams for unwanted body hair, scrubbing pads out of fiber for natural peeling and a variety of herbal teas for any other functional or biological problems. Out of the covered market, there is also an animal market, where cutest puppies and new born rabbits mingle together with fish and birds. These markets also sell pet-care items and pet-toys. Spice Market is the second largest covered market after the Grand Bazaar, yet it usually takes shorter to go through its "L" shaped inner structure. Spare nevertheless half a day to sample a variety of food items and shop for souvenirs. Lunch is recommended at Pandeli Restaurant, which is located on the second floor of the market.

location:
İstiklal Caddesi
Istanbul 34437

8 İstiklal Caddesi

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

Taking to metro is the most practical and wise option. The metro stops Taksim and Sishane will both lead you up to different corners of İstiklal Avenue.

DESCRIPTION: This 2-mile pedestrian boulevard is a must-stroll for any visitor to Istanbul. Formerly known as the Grande Rue de Péra, the street's name was changed to İstiklal Caddesi (Independence Avenue) after Turkish independence was declared in 1923. The grand boulevard's turn-of-the-century European-style façades are well cared for, and the shops and restaurants that line the promenade are not extremely touristy or expensive. If you start at Taksim Square, İstiklal Caddesi will lead you all the way to the neighborhood home to the famous Galata Tower. Before you reach Galata, you'll pass through Karaköy, where you can see (and ride, for all of two stops) the world's second-oldest subway, the Tünel. One of İstiklal's side streets is the old Çiçek Pasajı (Flower Passage). Along another offshoot you'll find a slew of independent shops selling handcrafted musical instruments. İstiklal Caddesi is also your point of entry to the famous Balık Pazarı (Fish Market). Obviously, the huge boulevard is full of history and mystery, so leave no cobblestone unturned! © wcities.com



contact:

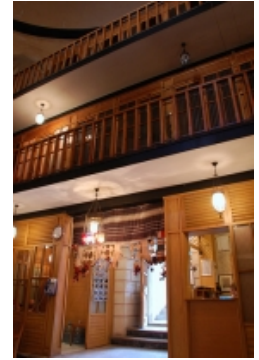
tel: 90 212 522 7974
fax: 90 212 511 2535
<http://www.cemberlitashamam.com.tr>

location:

Vezirhan Caddesi 8
Istanbul 34440

9 Cemberlitas Hamami

DESCRIPTION: This is the most pleasant of all Istanbul's hamams. You can stretch out flat on the huge round navel stone, and dreamily gaze at the diffractions of shafts of daylight through the steam. The sounds of splashing water and muffled chatter echo around the dome and throughout the hamam. Mimar Sinan built the baths in 1584—they were commissioned by Nurbanu, wife of Sultan Selim the Grim and they have been in continuous service to the public ever since. There are separate sections for men and women. If you've never set foot in a Turkish bath before, this is the perfect place to learn the ropes. © wcities.com



Myhsu

MY NOTE: Try not to go to the hamam on a full stomach. Steam and heat is bound to make you irritable.

contact:

tel: 90 212 520 7740
<http://www.kultur.gov.tr/EN/BeigeGoster.aspx>

location:

Osman Hamdi Bey Yokusu
Gülhane
Istanbul 34425

A Istanbul Archaeological Museum

DESCRIPTION: The museum consists of three parts: Archaeological Museum (the main building), Museum of the Ancient Orient and Museum of Islamic Art (Tiled Kiosk). There are more than twenty galleries filled with artifacts gathered from all over Turkey and the near east that reminisces 5,000 years of history with exhibits from Byzantium, the Ottoman Empire and the many civilizations of Anatolia and ancient Egypt. The main building houses the finds of nineteenth-century painter and archaeologist Osman Hamdi Bey, who is also the founder of the museum back in 1891. Other high points include in particular the famous Alexander the Great's tomb, the inscription of Hezekiah's tunnel in Jerusalem and the Kadesh Treaty. The Museum of the Ancient Orient contains artifacts from Egypt and Mesopotamia, including a magnificent frieze of a bull from the Ishtar gate in Babylon. © NileGuide



location:

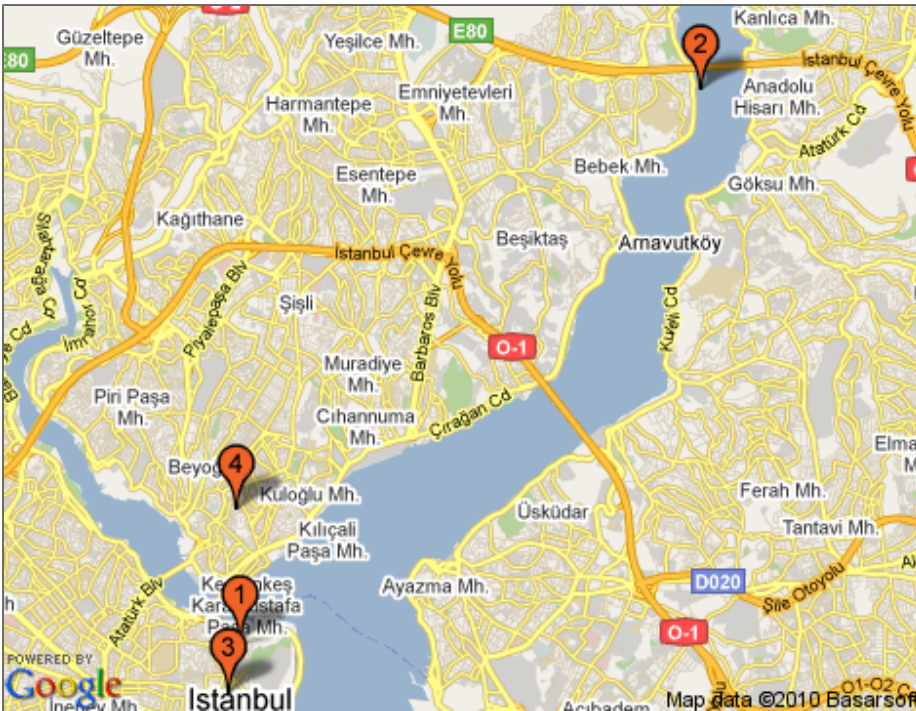
Various locations
Istanbul

Istanbul Ferry

DESCRIPTION: One of the most enjoyable ways to travel in Istanbul! Traditional ferry boats travel convenient routes up, down, and across the Bosphorous, connecting Karakoy, Eminonu, and Besiktas on the European shore with Uskudar, Haydarpasa, and Kadikoy on the Asian side. A lovely parade of great, ancient mansions which line up both sides of the coast, a romantic escapade under crimson moonlight, no better way to seize the sea-water-canal of this city which divides it apart.



Day 2 - Istanbul



QUICK NOTE

DAY NOTE: RESTAURANTS

Turkish cuisine is a blend of Ottoman, Aegean and Middle Eastern influences. As such it is almost impossible to pin-point one restaurant, where the first time visitor may appreciate all delicacies of this overwhelming cuisine.

While kebab is considered to be the trademark food offer of Turkey, fish and "meze" (small dishes) are as and even more important parts of the local cuisine.

In all cases, the major aspect of Turkish cuisine is the way in which it is eaten: slowly, gradually and with cheerful company. Whether the diners are at a kebab restaurant, fish restaurant or at a tavern, dinners last long hours, accompanied by raki (Turkish ouzo) or wine and conversation.

contact:

tel: 90 212 513 9610

<http://www.konyalilokantasi.com.tr/>

location:

Mimar Kemalettin Cad. 5.
Vakif Han, Sirkeci
Istanbul 34400

hours:

Daily 7a-9:30p

1 Konyali Lokantasi -Sirkeci

DESCRIPTION: Konyali is one of the oldest, in fact one of the first restaurants of Istanbul and also of the Ottoman Empire. The legendary story of Konyali and its culinary traditions date back to 113 years ago. Konyali was initially a workshop for cooks/chefs with only 4 tables and 16 seats. The place was called "Lezzet" which translates as "taste" to depict the nature and quality of food that the chefs cooked here. In 1920s, Lezzet became Konyali Lezzet Restaurant -transferring first and then transcending the taste element with the name to the establishment. Today, there are three Konyali Restaurants in different parts of the city: one inside the Topkapi Palace, one in Kanyon and one in its original place in Sirkeci. The branch in Sirkeci remains to be the same old place with low priced delicious meals off the counter, hot and fresh. The menu at



editor

Konyali Sirkeci includes everything from home-cooked meals to grills, pastry and fish. A few examples include the Turkish salted pastry börek, which is something that can be eaten at any time of the day. These pastry triangles come in many forms, either stuffed with minced meat or any one of a dozen different kinds of cheese for breakfast. Sulu börek is a popular form, which resembles a sloppy lasagne filled with goat's cheese. Stewed hot dishes and mashed aubergine salad are among the other favorites. At Konyali Sirkeci, you eat at standing-only counters; and in fact most of the trade is takeaways and deliveries. Inside are photos of some Konyali fans like Haile Selassie and Benazir Bhutto -although they actually ate at the branch inside the luxurious Topkapi Palace, and not at this humble little joint opposite the shanty Sirkeci train station! © NileGuide

contact:

tel: 90 212 245 31 69 / 90 212 245 31 69 70

location:

Asmalı Mescit Sok. No:29
Istanbul

Gurme Boncuk

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

Do reserve ahead of time.

DESCRIPTION: Boncuk is a little meyhane (Turkish tavern) with decent price ranges and enormous tastes... It has recently moved out from its Nevizade place into the Asmalı Mescit Street, the new upcoming bar street to be. Don't go in expecting a vast space filled with tables. Gurme Boncuk is a cozy little restaurant for multiple floors -none of which too big. The staff is very friendly and are usually swarming around with huge trays of food. At times, a sweet, old musician is allowed inside to play best pieces of Turkish classical music on his violin. It is customary to tip this man if you want him to play especially for you. Try topik (a nice blend of chickpea and a variety of spices), grilled calamari and mashed peppers. Be sure to ask in advance for the "roasted angler fish" -it is so good that it finishes too soon.



contact:

tel: 90 212 263 2997
<http://www.rumelihisariiskele.com/hakkimizda.html#>

location:

Yahya Kemal Caddesi 1
Rumelihisari
Istanbul

hours:

Noon-3p. 7p-midnight

2 Rumeli Iskele

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

The prices may also bewilder you, Iskele Restaurant is not a budget place, but it is good value for money.

DESCRIPTION: Iskele Restaurant is very much liked by the local (well-to-do) folks for its unique location on the water front along the Rumeli Hisari coast; and the quality of its services and freshness of the seasonal fish. The best seats in the house are probably those that are outside on the wooden deck, commanding a view across the straits to the castle on the hilltop - Anadolu Hisari. In the winter, tables by the window are second best. The interior décor is unornamented, simplistic and traditional, but still very elegant. The extremely attentive staff are unobtrusive and very friendly, yet still polite and efficient. The service overall is extremely unpretentious. The variety of food is actually not very different from other mainstream fish restaurants. However, Iskele manages to differentiate itself through the quality of its food offer: fresh seasonal fish and



traveloturc

delicious seafood meze. Marinated sea bass, Mackarel special from the cold plates; Iskele special from the hot dishes are highly recommended. Locals' choice for business meals and quality time with friends & loved ones. Definitely a place to take your foreign friend and bewilder him during his visit to Istanbul. © NileGuide

contact:
tel: 90 212 513 1438
<http://www.sultanahmetkoftesi.com/>

location:
12 Divan Yolu
Istanbul 34110

hours:
Mo to Su from 11:00 AM to
11:00 PM

3 Tarihi Selim Usta Sultanahmet Köftecisi

DESCRIPTION: Sultanahmet is painfully short of high-quality eateries, but Tarihi Sultanahmet Köftecisi has a constant stream of locals and tourists queuing out the door and down the street. It's strictly a fast food-style köfte restaurant. The tasty walnut sized meatballs are grilled to perfection over a great open-flame ocak (grill). Waiters literally run from table to table serving huge helpings of köfte accompanied by crusty bread, crispy green salad, fluffy rice and excellent white-bean salad (piyaz). The restaurant has been around 80 years, hence its name which means, "Historical Sultan Ahmet Köfte Restaurant." © wcities.com



editor

contact:
tel: 90 212 251 1042 / 90 212 251 1043
fax: 90 212 251 1048
<http://www.360istanbul.com/>

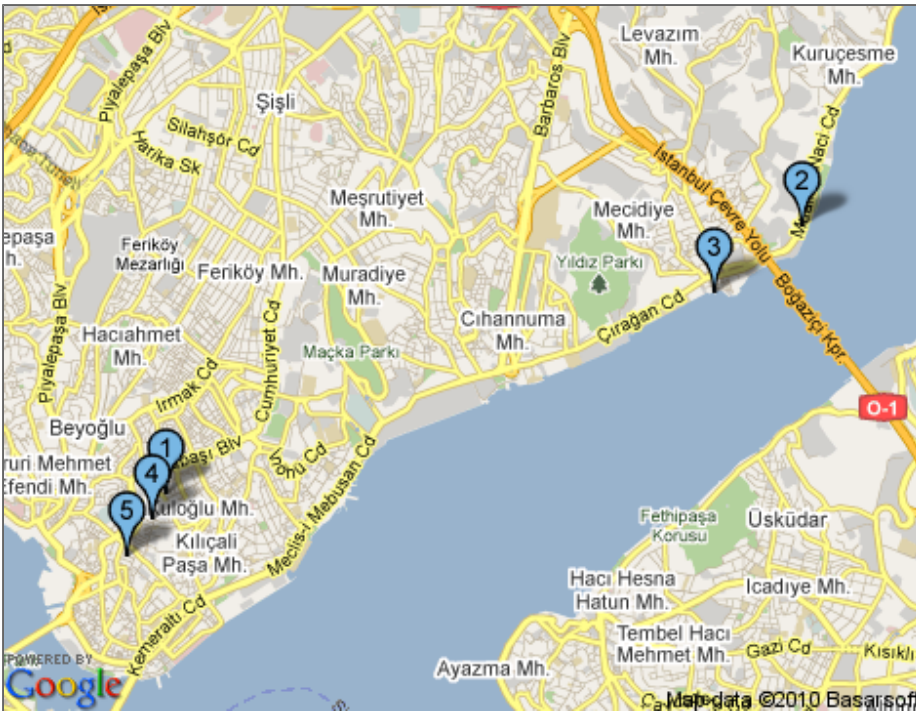
location:
Misir Apt. K:8 N:32/309
Istanbul 80600

4 360 Istanbul

DESCRIPTION: As the name implies, this restaurant offers a stunning 360 degree view of the city. Although quiet at lunch, it transforms into a sophisticated and trendy nightspot. The fare is more or less international, with a range of exotic dishes. Try dishes like Prawns in a Jar with Lemon Grass, or the Bollywood Chicken. Stick to Turkish cuisine or go in for some sushi, but definitely order something from the imported wine list. The DJ and the live music keep you on your feet—the atmosphere gets more vibrant as the night progresses. © wcities.com



Day 3 - Istanbul



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contact:

<http://www.tarihicicekpasaji.com/>

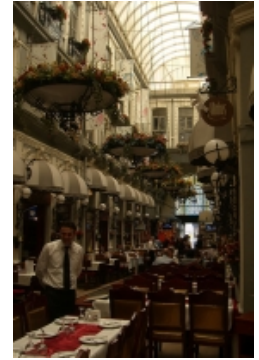
location:

İstiklal Caddesi
Istanbul 34433

1 Çiçek Pasajı

DESCRIPTION: Çiçek Pasajı which literally means "Flower Passage" was originally named Cité de Péra. It is a covered alley, a historic and famous passage, that was built in 1876. The site where the passage stands today was originally the Naum Theater -which was often frequented by the Sultan and is known world-wide for hosting Giuseppe Verdi's *Il Trovatore* before Paris. The Naum Theater was completely destroyed in the great fire of Beyoğlu in 1870. Çiçek Pasajı is a real diversion from the old Theater and also from the already charming main drag İstiklal Caddesi -along which it is located. The passage is filled with lively restaurants, pubs, wine bars, taverns (meyhanes) and music. It is almost like the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II in Milan - an L-shaped, cobblestone-laden path, picturesque and enchanting atmosphere with rows of taverns and restaurants. Çiçek Pasajı is also a great spot for a solid Turkish meal (with a menu in your language) or a stiff drink -raki being the most appropriate one. At night, the passage is lit up literally and metaphorically, with colorful lights and live musicians at your table side. Despite its location and history, the Çiçek Pasajı is not overwhelmingly touristy, and it's a great place to stop in for a refresher on your journey down İstiklal, or to have a nightcap after a long day of sightseeing. You will notice the local folk eating and dancing with the musicians until late in the night; you may as well join in with them.

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elainne_dickinson

contact:

tel: 90 30 212 259 5919 / 90
30 212 259 5921
fax: 90 30 212 260 1083
<http://www.reina.com.tr/eng/>

location:

Muallim Naci Caddesi 44
Istanbul

hours:

Call for timings

2 Reina

DESCRIPTION: One of the hottest clubs in Turkey, Reina is actually a vast playground filled with bars, restaurants and dance floors that can welcome up to 2500 people. Supposedly, the name 'Reina' was inspired by a 'very cute' 3-year-old girl (wCities). In the past few years, Reina has been becoming more and more "less local." Yet, high-fliers, millionaires, celebrities and media moguls continue to mix and mingle under one roof. This has to do with its vast popularity and scenery, which have made it very famous worldwide and thus very crowded. It is located at the foot of the European side with a magnificent view of the Bosphorus Bridge. It is open every season, yet moves out to its vast open space in the summers. The place gets renovated right down to its toilets almost every season and opens both its winter and summer seasons with huge parties. The restaurants inside this complex run the gamut from Italian to Sushi to more traditional local fare. Many well-known restaurants including Kosebasi Kebab, Samdan Restaurant and Dragon Chinese Restaurant move into Reina for the summer season. Nevertheless, you may not be able to find the same restaurant here season after season: Who pays the piper calls the tune...

© NileGuide



Azure Elixir

contact:

tel: 90 212 327 2844
fax: 90 212 327 2845

location:

Muallim Naci Caddesi
Salhane sokak no. 5
Istanbul

hours:

Mo to Su from 05:30 PM to
04:00 AM

3 Anjelique

DESCRIPTION: Majestic view of Bosphorus hidden at Anjelique. Anjelique is the leading candidate for the best and most popular site of Istanbul in the summer; an address for fun, chill-out and full enjoyment with fascinating view and decoration. Top specialties of Anjelique are the lively feeling of the place, the majestic view of Bosphorus and the menu consisting of different flavours. Decoration is designed and renovated by Mahmut Anlar (Geomim Architecture). The simplicity of the decoration and specially angled mirrors bring wide-spectrum of Bosphorus inside Anjelique.



Anjelique Ist

contact:

tel: 90 212 245 6070
<http://www.marsentertainmentgroup.com.tr/>

location:

Tepebaşı Mesrutiyet Caddesi
147-149
Istanbul

hours:

Lunch: daily noon-3p, Dinner:
daily 7p-midnight

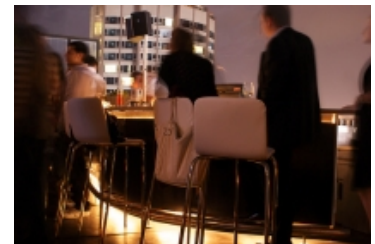
4 Nu Club

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

Nu Pera, Nu Club or Nu Teras... All names lead to one place.

DESCRIPTION: This two-level nightclub, formerly known as NuPera, now also called Nu Club, happens to be the Nu Terrace in summers. It is located within the NuPera complex in the Beyoglu neighborhood, enclosing three restaurants inside during the winter and the regular Nu Restaurant on the terrace in the summer. In terms of its clientele, there are no vast seasonal differences in winter and summer. On the other hand, the concept of the place tends to change a bit. During winters, the three rooms, in which the three restaurants are, rock to different types of music, making an enchanting club environment that allows you to bar-hop without putting on your jacket at all. The restaurants inside are Moreish, Nu Restaurant and Lilbitz, offering a range of fusion, world and tapas food. During the summer, the inner places close down and only the terrace area is open for both dinner and entertainment. The place does tend to be crowded, making getting in a tough work at times; but this does not deter the regulars, who jostle for elbow-space on the dance floor. An eclectic range of music is played by the DJs here, and that includes hip hop, house and pop. The clientele is elitist and the dress code is strictly smart and chic.

© NileGuide



Julius!

contact:

tel: 90 212 292 7368
fax: 90 212 243 4527
<http://www.babylon.com.tr>

location:

Seyhbender Sokak 3 Tunel-
Asmalimescit
Istanbul 80040

hours:

5 Babylon

DESCRIPTION: Babylon, designed as a multipurpose performance space, is the premier award-winning live music venue in Turkey, that is offering both some of Turkey's most popular artists and some very special international bands and musicians at fairly reasonable rates. Top international names from jazz, latin, reggae, world music, and electronica spectrum are staged on weekends; while local bands take the stage on weekdays. There are also special DJ sessions, which are held

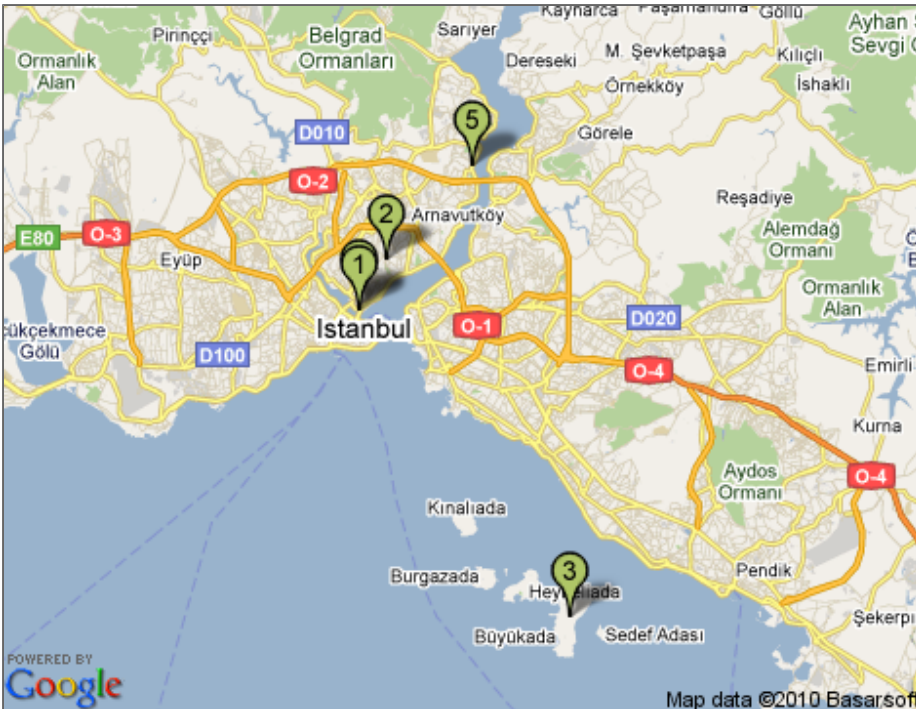


Babylon

W-Th 9.30p-2a, F-Sa
10:30p-3a

once a month. This place has a capacity of 450 standing or 300 with tables & standing. Since 2007, Babylon has opened the Babylon Lounge, which also hosts live music performances. The difference of Babylon Lounge is that it is also possible to have dinner or lunch here, or just come for drinks and enjoy finger food and snacks.
© NileGuide

Day 4 - Istanbul



QUICK NOTE

DAY NOTE: LOCAL RECOMMENDATIONS: OFF THE BEATEN PATH AND LOCAL THINGS TO DO

The following short list are further tips for the visitor, who wishes to go beyond the first-time visit fascinating frustration. The things on this list are not severely "local". Think of them as things and places that locals would do or go to, when they want to see a new exhibition, spend a relaxed Sunday afternoon or hang out with friends.

Istanbul Modern is a modern arts museum, which is frequented by both locals and tourists alike. The locals follow the new exhibitions here and return more frequently.

Abdi İpekçi Caddesi is one of the local hang out places with posh cafes and upscale stores.

Visiting Princes' Islands is a favorable summer activity, which takes up an entire day. Locals prefer to go to the island either for an entire weekend; or simply day-trip for breakfast and/or lunch or simply brunch.

Climbing the Galata Tower is naturally not what the locals do. However, the neighborhood around the Tower has lately become very trendy among the elitist bohemians (if such a group could exist) for taking photos, strolling thorough designer stores, hand-picking second-hand clothes and drinking beer.

Last but not the least is the Sakıp Sabancı Museum, which hosts not only very interesting exhibitions, but also pleasant summer concerts in its garden -not to be missed by those interested in jazz.

contact:

tel: 90 212 334 7300

fax: 90 212 243 4319

http://www.istanbulmodern.org

location:

Meclis-i Mebusan Cad. Liman Sahası Antrepo No: 4
Istanbul

1 Istanbul Modern

DESCRIPTION: Making its debut in 2004, Istanbul Modern is Turkey's first museum dedicated to displaying contemporary art. Located on the Sea of Marmara, the museum is a 86,000 square foot renovated government warehouse that houses abstract paintings, portraits, sculptures and photographs from local artists and public and private collections. Istanbul Modern fuses Turkish and Western aesthetic influences to create a connection between Turkish and European institutions of art. Although the Turkish government has offered some assistance, the museum is privately funded by the Istanbul Foundation for Culture and Arts and the Eczacıbaşı family, who also provides the permanent collection. Attracting 5,000 visitors daily, one of the most popular exhibits at the museum is the "Stairway to Hell" by Monica Bonvicini in 2003, a sculpture featuring chains and bullet-shattered glass. Other exhibits feature work by Fahrelnissa Zeid and Seker Ahmet Pasa. Istanbul Modern will also offer art history programs for children and adults. Admission is free on Thursdays from 10a-2p, and discounts are offered for students and groups. © wcities.com



Commons Wikimedia

location:

Abdi İpekçi Caddesi
Nişantaşı İstanbul

2 Abdi İpekçi Caddesi

DESCRIPTION: Abdi İpekçi Caddesi is one of the best shopping streets in Istanbul. The street is lined with high-class stores that are exclusive and expensive. Head to the Nişantaşı Shopping Quarter to find stores such as Arzu Kaprol Galery and Louis Vuitton. © wcities.com



Wikimedia Commons

location:

Adalar
Istanbul

3 Adalar (Princes' Islands)

DESCRIPTION: In Turkish, "adalar" simply means "islands" - though adalar are very familiar territory for Istanbulites, which island you are referring to is still quite important since many Istanbulites use the islands as their summer residence and have a genuine circle of relatives and friends there. Probably the most popular day trip option from Istanbul, at least in the summer, the Princes' Islands are comprised of seven small islands, four of which (Büyükdada, Kınalıada, Burgazada and Heybeliada) have constant summertime service by ferry from Kabataş and Bostancı. The islands offer treasures of history (Byzantine churches and Greek and Turkish ruins), green parks, and various upscale restaurants and hotels. As no cars are allowed onto the islands, you would be better off renting a horse-backed carriage to go from one part to another; or to arrive on the islands dressed casually and renting a bike. The



islands are a wonderful retreat from bustling Istanbul, each with its own unique character and pace of life. © NileGuide

contact:

tel: 90 212 245 11 60
<http://www.galatatower.net/en/g/tarih.php>

location:

Galata
Istanbul

4 Galata Tower

DESCRIPTION: The Galata Tower is a medieval stone tower, a cone-capped cylinder that soars high into the sky, dominating the skyline and offering a panoramic view of the Old city of Istanbul. It is thus worth climbing to the top for the view from this 14th century Genoese fortification. Beneath the tower is also a cozy, friendly neighborhood of artisans, artisan restaurants, designer boutiques, galleries and architects' offices. Take your camera and start strolling through the streets. Drop by at Lastik Pabuc Sneaker Store and have a look at unique sneakers; stop for a cup of coffee or hot chocolate at Cherrybeans Coffee Store -chocolates are their own production. The second hand store Second Chance sell unique vintage items, owned by model Ahu Yagtu. Lunch recommended at Kivahan Restaurant -no fix menu, everything is daily prepared.



contact:

tel: +90 212 277 2200
fax: +90 212 229 4914
http://muze.sabanciuniv.edu/main/default_eng.php

location:

Sakip Sabanci Cad. 22
Istanbul 34467

hours:

Tues-Fri 10am-6pm; Sat-Sun
11am-5pm

5 Sakip Sabanci Museum

OUR LOCAL EXPERT SAYS:

If you like jazz, be sure to check out the "Jazz at Breakfast" sessions here on Sundays during summers.

DESCRIPTION: Founded by Sakip Sabanci and managed by the Sakip Sabanci University, this private museum houses an extensive collection of Ottoman paintings, important documents and calligraphic works. It hosts various lectures, workshops and exhibitions from time to time and gained immense popularity with its display of Auguste Rodin and Pablo Picasso's works. The Villa, which is now the museum, was built in 1927 by an Italian architect Edouard De Nari by the commission of Prince Mehmed Ali Hasan of the Hidiv Family. The industrialist Haci Omer Sabanci bought the villa from the Hidiv Family in 1950; and from that time onwards the villa came to be known as the "Atli Kosk" (the Horse Mansion). The name was given as a result of two horse statues installed in its garden -one of which is from the cast of four horses removed from Sultanahmet during the Forth Crusade in 1204. Sakip Sabanci moved into the villa in 1966, following the demise of Haci Omer Sabanci. In 1998, the villa was given over to the Sabanci University together with Sakip Sabanci's private collection and furnishings, to be transformed into a museum. The in-house restaurant, Müzedechange, is popular for dishing out mouthwatering international delicacies. Open on all days except Mondays. © NileGuide



wikipedia

Istanbul Snapshot

Local Info

Istanbul is such a diverse city that it's almost impossible to split it up into definable districts. The only real distinction that can be made is between the European and Asian sides, which are separated by the Bosphorus Strait. Stretching from the Black Sea, straddling across the Bosphorus, touching the Sea of Marmara, Istanbul, with an estimated population of between 10-13 million, has become a city of unlimited scope.

Sultanahmet

Most people who come to Istanbul land feet first in Sultanahmet. This peninsula (known as Sarayburnu) juts out into the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmara. Rich in history, it's a natural magnet to millions of tourists every year. The home of Topkapı Sarayı (Topkapı Palace, Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia), the Blue Mosque (Sultan Ahmet Mosque), Yerebatan Sarayı (Yerebatan Basilica Cistern), and the At Meydanı (Hippodrome), Sultanahmet is filled to the brim with hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, rug stores and cheesy souvenir shops, as well as a plethora of fascinating museums, mosques, markets and historical sites. The main drag, Divan Yolu, is the heartbeat of the area, and there are hundreds of tiny back streets and alleyways to explore the history of the old city. The labyrinthine Kapalıçarşı (Grand Bazaar/ Covered Bazaar) near Istanbul University is also on this street. Sultanahmet can be a little intimidating as it is truly catered to only tourists. (Read: you'll have to learn quickly not to respond to "Hey! Are you American/ English/ German/ Spanish/ Italian/ French?") One impressive thing about Sultanahmet is that the businessmen each seem to speak every major European language, so if your Turkish isn't up to par, don't fret. Also keep in mind that bargaining with street vendors or the Kapalı Carsi folk is always in order.

Eminönü

Eminönü is a very historical district, which as a result of its secluded location within the peninsula, led to the foundation of Byzantium on this land. The city of Byzantium expanded in all directions from here, leading to the formation of the oldest neighborhoods of Istanbul along the Golden Horn. Situated right on the

waterfront on the Golden Horn, Eminönü is a tourist hub, as well as local folks' commercial district, which can easily be accessed with the tram that runs from Kabataş to Zeytinburnu or with vessels that provide public transportation between the two continents of Istanbul. Eminönü is generally buzzing with activity during the day, with street peddlers selling you things you never even knew existed. The vast Mısır Çarşısı (Egyptian Spice Bazaar) is the main feature of Eminönü Square and Mimar Sinan's Yeni Camii (New Mosque) is a familiar landmark with its minarets standing tall above the general chaos. Inside the Spice Bazaar is a well known and cherished old Turkish restaurant, the Pandeli, which has been visited by great men and women of all times including Audrey Hepburn and Queen Elizabeth the Second in 1971. Ferries to the Asian side and the Princes Islands leave from the huge docks lining the shore, where you can stop by and have a fresh fish sandwich (balık ekmek, a.k.a. "fish & chips") while you wait for your vessel. The Sirkeci Train Station is also here: all trains to and from Europe, as well as the famous Orient Express, begin and end their journeys here.

Beyoğlu/ Taksim

A veritable symphony of occident and orient, Beyoğlu is the pulsating heartbeat of Istanbul's day and nightlife. İstiklal Caddesi-- a paved thoroughfare perpetually swarming with Istanbul's colorful hoi polloi-- is at the hub of the metropolis while a maze of narrow winding lanes filled with funky cafés, soulful bars, continental restaurants, historic cinemas, prominent theaters and exclusive shops shoot off in all directions around it. Taksim Square, featuring the impressive Monument of the Republic, leads the way into Beyoğlu's bohemian open-air museum, past the Greek Orthodox Aya Triada Church and the French Consulate. A quaint old tramway carries passengers past the Rumeli Han, Çiçek Pasajı, Cite de Pera, Atlas Pasajı, Galatasaray Lisesi, and several elegant consulates. Every year the International Istanbul Film Festival, International Istanbul Music Festival, International Istanbul Theatre Festival and the International Istanbul Jazz Festival are held here and in nearby districts. Beyoğlu, which has been the traditional home of Istanbul's gay

community, hosts various other annual events, including the Bosphorus Festival, Roxy Music Days, Aksanat Jazz Festival and the Blues Festival.

Tünel/ Beyoğlu

The Tünel or the Tunnel District, is not far from its mainland Beyoğlu, but can be considered as a separate district given its exquisite and original character, soul and atmosphere. The Tünel is undoubtedly Istanbul's "Bohemian Quarter," which not so long ago was perceived as a bad part of town, with its dark deserted streets and creepy abandoned buildings. However, the area has undergone tremendous development in recent years. Tiny cafes, live music venues, and open-air restaurants and bars now quietly coexist with art galleries, antique bookshops and music stores, as well as many designers' boutiques and design hotels. A narrow side lane, Asmalı Mescit Street, has now become the representative and popular bar scene face of the district. For many in the city, this street is the only pulsating center on any given Friday and Saturday night. With a variety of open-air bars, such as Otto, Groove, House Cafe and Lokal, people tend to hang around on the street with their coats and drinks. As such, it has also become impossible to walk casually through this bar street lately.

Karaköy

Around the first century BC, there was a tiny village situated on the mini peninsula of the Golden Horn where the modern suburb of Karaköy stands today. These days, Karaköy is a bustling port with a lively fish market, a hectic ferry terminal and a shady nightlife; an intriguing landscape at the mouth of the Golden Horn. Scores of locals fish from the Galata Bridge and an array of vendors peddle all kinds of goods along the sidewalks. A vast underground marketplace where you can buy electrical appliances and guns, among other things, provides not-so-safe passage under the busy road to the entrance of Tünel. Up the hill is Bankalar Caddesi, an historical area filled with banks, art galleries and do-it-yourself stores. All visiting international cruise ships dock in Karaköy.

Galata

The Genoese-built Galata Tower is the most central point here. With its conical-

Istanbul Snapshot continued

capped tower head, the Tower dominates both the skyline and the entrance to the Golden Horn from the Bosphorus. The renowned Turkish film *Istanbul Beneath My Wings* tells the story of Hazafen Çelebi, who flew from this tower with a home-made pair of wings. The main street, Galip Dede Caddesi, is a hub of activity with shops selling musical instruments and antique books, and you'll also find a good dose of tiny local restaurants, most of which won't be serving alcohol and will be closed for the night—nevertheless a must try for their expertise in cooking and the taste of local food. The Whirling Dervishes have a home here at the Galata Mevlevihanesi (Dervish Lodge); the Goethe Institute provides locals with a good dose of culture and art; and there are countless mosques, churches and synagogues hidden away in obscure side streets.

Golden Horn

Golden Horn is a historic inlet of the Bosphorus and a superb natural harbor that has sheltered many Greek, Byzantine, Roman and Ottoman ships for thousands of years (Wikipedia). The most interesting part of the Golden Horn district comprises of the stretch of land between Eminönü and Ayvansaray—towards the southern shores of the Horn, up as far as Eyüp. The Selimiye Mosque, the Fethiye Mosque, Sepetçiler Kasrı (the Kiosk of of Basket Weavers, now the International Press Center) and St. Steven's Church grace the shoreline while the Kariye Müzesi (Chora Church) and Mihrimah Mosque are further inland. The old city walls start at Ayvansaray and snake overland to Yedikapı. During the Byzantine era, the mouth of the Horn was closed by a great chain during times of siege and threat. The great chain would extend from Sarayburnu to the Castle of Galata (which would be in Karaköy in modern times). Mehmet the Second, who conquered the city in 1453, managed to bypass this chain by using wheeled platforms hauled by oxen to pull his ships over the heights of Galata into the Horn and thus over the chain.

Beşiktaş and Ortaköy

Beşiktaş is at the center of the three-way fork that leads up the hill to Levent. It is also the first stop for public ferries going up the Bosphorus. The name means "cradle-stone" which stands for the stone brought from Jerusalem by the monk Yashka to

honor his church. The Greek counterpart for the name of the village was Diplokion (Two Columns). It may have been either of these two names and stories that may have inspired the Turkish to call Beşiktaş by this name. There are several places of interest in and around Beşiktaş that can be linked to Ottoman fleets and admirals. The major ones include the türbe (tomb) of Hayrettin Paşa, the türbe of Barbarossa, Sinan Paşa Mosque and the Naval Museum. To the inland, Beşiktaş houses a little pretty palace called İhlamur Kasrı or the Linden Pavilion within the beautiful İhlamur Park. This palace is where the grandiose era of the tulips were once lived. Continuing up along the Bosphorus coast is yet another palace, the Çırağan Palace, now a hotel; and a few hundred meters away from Çırağan Palace is the Yıldız Sarayı (Palace of the Star) and the Yıldız Park. Ortaköy, on the other hand, is a bustling suburb of Beşiktaş on the waterfront. Bubbling over with cafés, bars, restaurants and tea houses, this area is a popular weekend hangout for locals. Ortaköy's back streets are buzzing with handicraft stalls filled with trinkets and souvenirs on summer weekends. This part of town is renowned for its mosque, church and synagogue within close quarters of one another. The Bosphorus Bridge spans the waterway overhead. Ortaköy has also recently opened itself for the night life of Istanbul. The locals' pick for a night out, the Anjelique Club sits here next to the world known Zuma Restaurant and Radisson Hotel.

Bosphorus: Arnavutköy to Sarıyer

The Bosphorus shore on the European side is lined with Ottoman-style mansions, high society hangouts and fish restaurants. There is only one main road and it follows the shoreline all the way to Zekariyeköy, a suburban residential area, which is no longer very far away from the city itself. It could well be said that the shore line starts off from where the Golden Horn ends in Karaköy, but there is a distinguishable change of air once one arrives at Arnavutköy and continues along the shore line in the direction of Yeniköy, Tarabya and Sarıyer. For this reason, when the Turkish people think of European Bosphorus or going by the Bosphorus, they usually indicate somewhere along the coast of Arnavutköy and Sarıyer. The coastline here is paved for pedestrians to go jogging or for walking. Recently the municipality

has also introduced somewhat primitive sports equipment and facilities for the public benefit. It is very possible to find people walking and working out along the coast early on a sunny day.

Sea of Marmara Coast: Kumkapı to Yedikule

Kumkapı is a distinctly touristy area filled with over-priced fish restaurants and not much else besides views of the sea. Until recently, it was mostly reserved to the Armenian community. There are still several of their churches and community schools in this region. The coast road heads out toward the airport past the old city walls and Yedikule Fortress. Yedikule translates itself as "Seven Walls" into English and does indicate the fortress that once surrounded and protected the city since the Byzantium era.

Asian Side & Bosphorus: Kadıköy to Anadolu Feneri

Kadıköy is a quieter version of Beyoğlu with a more subdued atmosphere. It also resembles Beşiktaş in terms of its commercial activity and daily hectic and busy life. The tiny cobbled lanes are filled with restaurants, cafés, bars, cinemas and shops, but most importantly, residents! The Asian side of town is where most of the local population lives; you'll have a harder time with no Turkish language skills here, but it's worth it to pop over on the ferry and experience a more relaxed way of life. The coast road snakes past Üsküdar, a pretty suburb with plenty of fine examples of Mimar Sinan's work, including the Mihrimah Sultan and Şemsi Paşa Mosques. Selimiye Barracks (where Florence Nightingale worked during the Crimean War) is up on the hill. Heading toward Anadolu Hisarı, the road winds along the shoreline (which is less built up than that of the European side). There are plenty of parks and trees, outdoor cafés and restaurants and a string of historical buildings to explore including Beylerbeyi Palace, Kuleli Mosque, Kuleli Naval Officer's Training School, Küçüksu Park & Kiosk and Anadolu Hisarı. The part of the shore from Kanlıca to Kuleli is streamlined with mansion like, luxury villas and neighborhoods on the hills.

Princes Islands

Princes Islands are an archipelago of six islands, where Istanbulites used to reside during the summers in the old times.

Istanbul Snapshot continued

There are especially four islands in the Sea of Marmara that still attract crowds escaping the summer heat: Büyükada, Heybeliada, Kınalıada and Burgazada. Ferries leave from Sirkeci, Kadıköy and Bostancı regularly in the summer during day and night to and fro the islands. Also, in summers, there are faster ferries leaving from Kabataş for the islands. There are no cars on the islands and the transport here is limited to horse-drawn carriages. Each island has plenty of unique offers for leisure, sports and entertainment. There are also plenty of places to eat and sleep. Atop the hills of Büyükada and Heybeliada are Greek monasteries with magnificent views of the sea and the neighboring islands.

Harbiye-Nişantaşı-Şişli-Mecidiyeköy-Levent

All of these districts are mostly business and financial centers of the city with a few residential skyscrapers, which social elites habituate in. The Military Museum in Harbiye is a good landmark from which to begin exploring Istanbul's business life. Harbiye is also filled with offices of many small and medium enterprises, most of which are dentists or tourism offices. Not far away from Harbiye is Nişantaşı, which is the central shopping district-the so called 5th avenue of city. Şişli is strictly a business district that goes all the way to Levent and beyond to Maslak, both of which are strictly dominated with office buildings, shopping malls and banks. There is now an underground metro linking Taksim with Maslak.

© NileGuide

History

Depending on the background of its rulers, the city has been called by different names over the centuries. Byzantium, Constantinople and Stamboul are among the most commonly used and known names. In 1930, the city finally received its official name Istanbul, which is also how it is called today.

Byzantium

A settlement on Sarayburnu was established around 655 BC. The legend has it that it was founded by a Byzas from Megara, who stumbled upon this piece of land while he was sailing northeast on the Aegean Sea. Triangular in shape, with water on two sides, the land was a ready-

made fortress. To the north, this peninsula later to be named the "Golden Horn" (Haliç in Turkish) formed a natural deep-water harbor. The site offered easy access to the Mediterranean, Africa and the Black Sea, and lay at the crossroads of mainland transit routes crossing Europe and Asia. The small colony's name and founding was attributed to this sailor by the name of Byzas, hence the name Byzantium.

The Persians eagerly took control of the city in 550 BC, followed by the Spartans, then the Athenians. The Byzantines developed a series of shrewd alliances and were able to keep their predatory neighbors at bay. King Philip of Macedon tested the walls and will of Byzantium for an entire year from 340-341 BC.

In 196 AD, the Byzantines backed the wrong side in the imperial Roman power struggle. After a prolonged siege, Septimius Severus had Byzantium's walls torn down, the city put to the torch, and much of the population put to death. He then rebuilt the city on a grander scale with new temples, a colonnaded avenue, and bigger, better walls enclosing an area almost twice the size of the previous city. However, nothing of Severus' city remains today.

Early in the first century AD, the Roman Empire became too unwieldy to govern from Rome, and was thus subdivided, one section's capital being Byzantium. Power struggles among the new governors of the territories of the Roman Empire led to Byzantium becoming a perpetual battleground. In AD 324, Constantine, governor of Byzantium, defeated his counterpart Licinius and set about changing the course of history. He promoted Christianity and shifted the capital from Rome to Byzantium. In AD 330, Constantine inaugurated his new seat of power as Nova Roma.

Constantinople

Constantine soon renamed Nova Roma Constantinople and the new emperor was keen on development. He was aware that changing the capital of the city in a sudden whim would have been costly for his imperial power, and thus he followed a gradual route. The shift and rebuilding of the city took more than six years, and the planning of the new capital was made distinctively different from its old counterpart, Rome. For instance, the new capital did not have

all the dignities of Rome and the city had a proconsul rather than an urban prefect. As part of the reconstruction of the city, Constantine commissioned the church of Hagia Eirene (the first Christian cathedral) and rebuilt the city walls. The center square, which Constantine named Augustaeum, known as the Aya Sofya square in modern time-also where the Hagia Sophia Mosque now stands, was also set out in this period. On the south of this great square, Constantine built his Great Palace (Büyük Saray) and nearby he laid out the Hippodrome for chariot races. These are some of the greatest and most historical landmarks that still remain to this day and they constitute only a very small part of Constantine's work. Despite little evidence of Constantine's great works, it is for sure that he laid the foundations for an empire that was to endure for over 1,000 years.

The beginning of the Empire were not auspicious. On Constantine's death in 337 AD, achievement and stability ended. His sons quarreled over the succession, and the Byzantine Empire was divided into eastern and western segments.

Theodosius II (408-450), an Eastern Roman Emperor, reinforced the city walls and erected the massive Egyptian Obelisk, pilfered during a campaign in Luxor. Constantinople began to move towards a new era of greatness, reaching its apex during the era of Justinian (527-565), an era of great successes in war, legal reforms and public developments.

Justinian's reign was indeed marked by great confidence, and the empire expanded to include most of the Mediterranean coast, including Italy. He embarked on a program of reconstruction, building more than 40 churches and immense water cisterns like Yerebatan Sarayı. The crowning glory was a new cathedral, Santa Sophia. Also, during Justinian's reign, the Hippodrome adopted an increasing political significance. As a resemblance of the old traditions of Rome, the Hippodrome became a place where people gathered to show by acclamation their approval or disapproval of the new emperor when he was crowned. These gatherings coupled with a variety of parties and riots before chariot races; and became a serious political tension. During one of the riots, known as the riot of 'Nika', Constantine's basilica St. Sophia, which lay to the north of Augustaeum was consumed totally. Justinian commissioned

Istanbul Snapshot continued

a new St. Sophia to be built. This time the church would be directly connected to the palace, so that the imperial family would not have to cross through the streets to attend ceremonies and services. The dedication of this new Orthodox Cathedral took place on 26th of December, 537. Justinian also replaced the Church of Holy Apostles built by Constantine with a new church made of five domes and beautiful mosaic ornaments. This church was demolished after the conquest of the city by the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II to make room for his tomb.

Between 565 and 717, the city could only strive for survival. It was threatened both from the northwest and the south, from the Balkans and from the Persians. The religion of Islam also seized power in those years and conquered the eastern provinces of the Empire. This was followed by a centuries long Byzantine-Arab wars, during which the city had to endure several sieges. The walls of the city were fortified in the 730s by Leo III.

Byzantine fortunes were restored during the reign of Basil II(976-1025), who expanded the empire into Armenia and Georgia. Basil's most significant contribution to history came in 989 AD when his daughter Anna married Vladimir(Prince of Kiev), and the pagan prince converted to Orthodox Christianity.

At the hands of the Ducas and Comneni families, Constantinople became the most decadent city in the world, filled with intermarriage, intrigue, dethronings and murder. The empire now relied on wealth and diplomacy as opposed to military force. With the Seljuk Turks as the greater threat, Byzantium was forced to enlist the aid of Latin armies. The Seljuk Turks continued to expel more threat on the Empire by forming small states along the borders of Constantinople. Soon, the stronger state overwhelmed all the smaller ones and renamed itself as the State of Osman, after its chief officer and founder Osman Bey.

State of Osman soon became bigger to become the Ottoman Empire and by 1394 Constantinople had become a Byzantine island in an Ottoman sea. The city was confronted by the Turkish army at its walls many times before Mehmet II conquered it in 1453. Soon after becoming the Ottoman sultan in 1452, Mehmet II constructed the fortress of Rumeli Hisari on the European

shore of the Bosphorus just north of the city. The fortress was constructed in order to siege the city when the appropriate time came.

Istanbul

The conquest of the city in 1453, established the Ottomans as a preeminent Empire in Southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean. After this incident, the Empire entered a period of great expansion, expanding its borders deep into Europe and North Africa.

Inside the city, Mehmet the Conqueror encouraged craftsmen and artisans from Bursa and Edirne to move to his new city and build Topkapı Palace. Soon the new capital was well-endowed with mosques, hamams and the beginnings of what would develop into the Grand Bazaar.

After Mehmet's death in 1481, his elder son Beyazıt II won succession. Beyazıt's son Selim(known as "Selim the Grim" for his habit of having his grand viziers executed) succeeded him. During Selim's eight-year reign he presided over significant military victories, adding Syria and Egypt to the imperial portfolio. He quelled a Portuguese threat to Mecca and was rewarded with the keys to the Holy City, the sacred relics of the Prophet, and the title of Caliph, or "Champion of Islam."

Süleyman the Magnificent(1520-66) ruled an empire that covered the spread of North Africa, stretched east to India, and rolled from the Caucasus through Anatolia and the Balkans, to Budapest and most of modern-day Hungary. Modern history tells that this era was the apex of an Ottoman era of glamor and wealth. Under both Selim and Süleyman's reign, the Empire became a dominant naval power in the Mediterranean Sea. The successful Ottoman Admiral Barbarossa Hayreddin Pasha became famous in these times.

Istanbul became synonymous with grandeur under Süleyman. He married Roxelana and commissioned a promising young architect, Mimar Sinan, to construct the Haseki Hürrem Mosque complex as a birthday present. This was Sinan's first major commission in Istanbul, launching a glorious career which spanned 50 years, during which time left his indelible mark on the city and indeed on most major cities of the Ottoman Empire.

Süleyman was succeeded by Selim, beginning an era that saw weak sultans manipulated by their wives and mothers between whom there were often violent struggles for power.

In 1683 the Ottomans failed to recapture Vienna. This marked the beginning of a series of backward steps for the Ottomans. The Janissaries(once the sultan's finest troops) were out of control, threatening the sultan and killing ministers, and plagues were recurrent.

When Selim III took the throne in 1789 he had a lot on his plate: disobedient guards, ongoing and long-lasting outbreaks of disease, economic decline, military defeats, moribund culture and a restless populace. The Janissaries were finally crushed in 1826 by Sultan Mahmut II(1808-39). He implemented much-needed reforms and local government was introduced to Istanbul for the first time, together with the city's first police and fire services. Quarantine and plague hospitals were also established.

Abdülmeccit(1839-61) continued his father's reform programs, namely the "Tanzimat"(Reorganization) reforms, resulting in what was to be a last blossoming of the Ottoman Empire. The sultan embraced this new era by moving out of Topkapı Palace into the imperial palace at Dolmabahçe. The Tanzimat reforms meant to start the effective modernization of Turkey in 1839 by imposing religious equality, liberty and security for all of the Sultan's citizens. Unfortunately, the reforms were not sufficient enough by themselves to halt the various nationalistic surges around the Empire, especially in the Balkan area. Beginning with Serbian and Danubian Principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia all declared their unilateral independence. They were followed by Bulgaria's virtual independence, following the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-78. In the same year, Cyprus was rented to the British in exchange for a record of favors that the British granted to the Ottoman Empire in the Congress of Berlin. The British also occupied the Ottoman territory Egypt in 1882 under the pretext of bringing in order; and officially annexed both Egypt and Cyprus in 1914 during the course of World War I.

Istanbul Snapshot continued

In the interim, Armenians, who had been granted their own constitution and national assembly during the Tanzimat reforms, started to press for more rights and charges following the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-78--and in tandem with the general nationalistic movement of that era. A number of Armenian uprisings and nationalistic movements took place in the following years in various cities of Anatolia. Increasing tension and instability caused the Ottoman governors to react in not-so-humanized ways. Between 1894-96 100,000 to 300,000 people were killed in what is known as the Hamidian Massacre.

In 1908, the Second Constitutional Era started, which is marked by the works of Young Turks and the politics of the Committee of Union and Progress. This era is also called as the Era of Dissolution, in which the Empire continued to lose more land, including Libya and more of the Balkans as far as its historic capital Edirne.

The Ottomans entered the First World War through the incident known as "Goeben and Breslau", when they provided refuge for two German ships that were fleeing the British fleet. Through the course of WWI, the Empire consistently lost more land. The partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, referred to as the "sick, old man" by the British, became solidified by the Treaty of Sevres in 1920.

Atatürk

Beyond debate is Atatürk's status as one of the most influential political figures of the 20th century and a military commander of unrivaled genius. A true reformist, Atatürk changed the face of the country. Elected in 1923 as the Republic of Turkey's first president, he installed a modified Latin alphabet to replace the Arabic script Turkish previously employed, and he even moved the capital from Istanbul to Ankara. Atatürk's new Turkish constitution did away with Islamic law, and instead imposed secular laws largely based on the Italian justice system. After his death in 1938, chaos ruled. Democracy was reinstated in the 1960s but there was still no real consensus on which direction to take: East, West or Soviet-style? In 1980, there was a huge army takeover. A wave of terror ensued, resulting in over 100,000 arrests, and this dark period in Turkey's history has become the subject of a great number of Turkish books and films over the years.

Atatürk's popularity is still at an unbelievable high in Turkey-- there are statues of him on nearly every block of the city, and his representations of his likeness abound in public buildings and private homes alike. His face is also imprinted on every denomination of Turkish lira-- bills and coins. Though his face itself may seem to be the most lasting impression he has left on Turkey, in fact it is his secular policies and laws that are still being studied and fought over today. There is an ongoing and significant struggle between secular and non-secular factions in Turkey. Indecisive elections in 1995 resulted in an unpopular center-right Islamic coalition. Fueled by decades of hatred for the country's secular institutions, they set about destroying everything they couldn't control, bringing the economy to the brink of collapse. In the interest of avoiding another army coup, a more stable multi-party coalition was formed.

The Future

A long-awaited metro system, promising relief from traffic congestion, is up and running. Istanbul's yearly GDP recently surpassed those of other major world cities such as Berlin, Delhi, Singapore, Vienna, Munich, Stockholm, Cairo, Bangkok and Johannesburg, among others. The mood in Istanbul at the moment is one of much optimism and hope.

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Hotel Insights

Whether you feel like staying in an Ottoman palace, a family home, a restored mansion, a traditional wooden house, a converted prison or a youth hostel, you will certainly find all of the above in Istanbul. Following a recent boom in tourism, Istanbul's hotels and guesthouses now cater to every taste as well as all budgets. There are many hotels catering to tourists clustered around the Sultanahmet area; but business people tend to prefer the more centrally-located Taksim, or the commercial district of Levent and Maslak, or they stick to hotels around Atatürk Airport. There are hundreds of hotels throughout the city, ranging from the lowliest budget hostels offering the mere basics to luxury five-star hotels with superb facilities.

Breakfast and 18% KDV (value-added tax) are often included in the price of a room but

it's always wise to check. Tipping hotel staff is very common-- a few lira in the hands of the help ensures high quality service.

Sultanahmet

Sultanahmet is overwhelming and too touristy in parts, but in other parts, it overflows with history and charm. The Four Seasons Hotel (located in an old prison) is the top choice in the area-- everyone knows this hotel, which is renowned for its service, facilities and overwhelming restaurant. Yeşil Ev is a restored Ottoman mansion with a lush garden and oodles of charm. The Empress Zoe offers its guests spectacular views of the Bosphorus from the rooftop terrace and a 15th-century Turkish bath is located in the basement. The family-run Kybele Hotel exudes eclectic eccentricity, with thousands of colored-glass lamps hanging from the ceiling. The 4 Star Hotel Armada is within walking distance of many major attractions: the Archaeology Museum, the Topkapi Palace, the Church of St. Irene, Sultanahmet Square, the Cisterns, the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, the Grand Bazaar and the Spice Bazaar. The Hotel Valide Sultan Konagi offers modern facilities, Ottoman-style, while the Ayasofya Pansiyonlari are a string of replica Ottoman mansions lining a quaint cobbled street. The Hotel St Sophia is opposite Yerebatan Sarayı (Yerebatan Basilica Cistern), behind Ayasofya (Hagia Sophia), in the heart of the old city. The Turkoman Hotel overlooks the At Meydanı (Hippodrome) and the Blue Mosque (Sultan Ahmet Mosque). The centrally-located Side Hotel & Pension is popular with low-budget travelers and backpackers.

Eminönü

Eminönü, at the mouth of the Golden Horn, is a bustling market area. Most hotels here are conveniently located near the Sirkeci Train Station. The Hotel Yasmak Sultan is a short walk from Sultanahmet Square, the Grand Bazaar and the Galata Bridge. The Orient Express Hotel offers an alternative location near the old city, with excellent views of the Golden Horn. The Romance Hotel is a newer addition to the gaggle of hotels with excellent modern facilities.

Beyoğlu

Istanbul's center for culture and arts, Beyoğlu has become a busy hub for business people and tourists alike. Here,

Istanbul Snapshot continued

you'll find the Hilton, the Inter Continental Ceylan, the Hyatt Regency (with its beautiful swimming pool) and one of the most famous hotels in Istanbul, the Marmara Istanbul that boasts an impressive gym with incredible views of the city and its people going on about their daily routines, as well as a variety of live pick pocket scenes. The Marmara Pera hosts the high quality, elegant and very delicious cuisine of the Mikla Restaurant, as well as an incredible round view of the city and the Bosphorus. The Hotel Euro Plaza (located near the British Consulate) designed their modern rooms with business people in mind. The Hotel Yenisehir Palas is just a short walk away from a string of restaurants, cafés, bars and nightlife. The Dilson Hotel-- with dedicated staff and modern facilities-- is just a few steps away from the metro and all public transport. The charming design hotel 4 Floors Istanbul is a feel-like-at-home apartment suite complex, situated in one of the upcoming, trendy neighborhoods, near Kuledibi and Kumbaracı Yokuşu.

Tünel

This developing Bohemian quarter plays host to artists and intellectuals. The American Consulate is also in this area. Travelers from the Orient Express stayed at the Pera Palas Hotel, which once played host to both Atatürk and Agatha Christie. The elegant Richmond Hotel is superbly located on the main street and there is a wonderful café (Cafe Lebon) at street level. It is also home to a well-known (yet overpriced) restaurant called Leb-i Derya. The four-star Mercure Hotel stands over the Tüyap Exhibition Centre (incidentally, probably the ugliest building in the city) nearby.

Golden Horn-Marmara Sea Coast

This is a sprawling suburban district spread out along the shore roads of each waterway and surrounding the old city walls. Out of the center, it's the preferred location for business people and tourists with time on their hands. Located in Topkapı-- between the old city and the airport-- the Barceló Eresin Topkapı Hotel is a favorite with business people. The Citadel offers guests magnificent views of the Marmara Sea, near the fish restaurants of Kumkapı. The Kariye Hotel in Edirnekapi is a restored 19th-century Ottoman mansion and the

Asithane downstairs serves very fine Ottoman cuisine.

Beşiktaş-Ortaköy

An area of combined business and pleasure, Beşiktaş is laid out on a hill while Ortaköy spreads itself along the shores of the Bosphorus and plays host to thousands of day-trippers and weekenders in the warm seasons. The most notable hotel in the area is the elegant Çırağan Sarayı (Çırağan Palace)-- the luxurious home of the Ottoman sultans-- with its spectacular outdoor pool. The Conrad Hotel, also with a quite luxurious pool is perfectly situated for business meetings and conferences and the Swissôtel atop the hill combines glorious views of the Bosphorus and the city with top-quality services and facilities. Radisson Blu Bosphorus by the coast of Ortaköy offers a combined experience of the nightlife of Istanbul and relaxing atmosphere of Bosphorus.

Airport Area

For a quick getaway or those tedious middle-of-the-night flights, there are several excellent hotels situated near Atatürk International Airport (Atatürk Havalimanı). Five minutes from the airport is the five-star Polat Renaissance Istanbul Hotel with its ultra-modern décor and views of the Marmara Sea. The luxurious Radisson and Cinar hotels are also in the same area. The Ataköy Tatil Köyü is situated on the coastal road near the Ataköy train station and caters to campers and caravans.

Asian Side and Bosphorus

The Asian side of Istanbul has a less manic atmosphere than the European side. While tourists prefer to stay in the historical areas, business people prefer convenience-- much of Istanbul's business happens over here. The Harem Hotel overlooks the Bosphorus and caters to young families with its reliable childcare services. The Bosphorus Pasha in Beylerbeyi is similar to an English stately home while the Kent is a small, budget hotel located a short walk from the heart of the cobbled streets of Kadıköy and the ferry terminals. The Asian side also has plenty to offer for those seeking less business and more romantic oriented getaways. Sumahan is a boutique hotel in Çengelköy, that has been renovated from an old alcohol factory by its architect owners. Situated right next to the coast, the ancient establishment-- now a service oriented, friendly hotel-- has a

lot to offer in terms of the sea, the sun, the food and peace. Not far from Sumahan is another boutique hotel called Aija. Owned and managed by the Doors Entertainment Group, which also manages several other trendy and cool cafes, bars and lounges in Istanbul, Aija is an old mansion that is placed literally on the sea and boasts a magnificent view of the Bosphorus.

Bebek

The small town of Bebek does not have a lot to offer in terms of lodging, but it does in terms of lifestyle and trends. The one and only hotel in Bebek, the Bebek Hotel, is therefore a must-mention for anyone wishing to enjoy the night scene, bar scene, cafe scene of the city in the way that Istanbulites do.

Princes Islands

Set in the Marmara Sea, the islands attract citysiders escaping metropolitan madness at weekends. During the week, things are much quieter and discounted hotel rates make a mid-week cruise to paradise even more attractive. Try the Merit Halki Palace on Heybeliada for nonpareil views of the surrounding sea and the city in the distance. The Splendid Palace is a historical building that offers superb facilities on the waterfront at Büyükkada. Aya Nikola is another boutique hotel on the eastern side of Büyükkada, offering a combination of nature, forest and the sea.

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Restaurants Insights

Dining

Turkish cuisine is a rich combination of Ottoman, Balkan, Middle Eastern and Mediterranean influences and is thus well known for its diverse range of dishes, mostly due to regional variation. For instance, the entire Mediterranean coastline is well known for their fresh fish dishes and vegetable and grass root dishes cooked with virgin olive oil; while the southeastern regions are famous with their kebab (meat) dishes. Inside the comfort of their kitchens, many Turks tend to be purists in their culinary taste: each dish is meant to highlight the flavor of the main ingredient, so you won't find your food smothered in sauces and spices. Herbs and spices are used sparingly and singularly: either mint or dill goes with zucchini, parsley goes with

Istanbul Snapshot continued

eggplant and garlic has its place in cold vegetable dishes. However, that should not be taken as a rule of thumb, as there are a variety of other Turkish dishes, that are cooked with heavy spices and oil and served with thick sauces.

Istanbul has become a melting pot of both local and international cuisines in recent years. In an effort to broaden culinary horizons, more and more western-style cafés, bars and continental restaurants are popping up all the time. Traditional Turkish fare is still by far the most popular and there are countless restaurants where you can sample local delights. The primary aspect of the local eating scene of the Turkish people is their tendency to eat slowly over a long period of time. Themeyhane (traditional tavern) experience is an epitome of long and cheerful eating and is thus a must for any visitor-- there are plenty of these to be found all over the city. For a traditional Turkish buffet-style restaurant experience, visitors should ask around for the local *lokanta*. Vegetarians are also reasonably well catered to by a handful of restaurants-- just say you want your food *siz ve balıksız, lütfen* (without meat and fish, please).

Fish

The Turks are very proud of their local seafood and rarely import any. Fish is traditionally eaten at *meyhanes* accompanied by *meze* (small appetizers and finger foods) and the local aniseed-flavored alcoholic beverage, *rakı*, which is similar to Greek *ouzo*, but more pleasing to the palate. When Turks go to a fish restaurant or *ameyhane*, the occasion usually lasts for hours. Normal 0 0 1 152 872 7 1 1070 11.1282 0 14 0 0 If the gathering occurs for dinner, the evening usually starts around 7-7.30 P.M. with the early comers. They order their *rakı* with a slice of white cheese and melon. This trio keeps the table going for at least half an hour until the rest of the diners arrive. Around 8.15 P.M. the cold appetizers' tray arrives and the diners cherry-pick the starters. The most popular cold starters include: the aubergine salad (made from mashing aubergine and mixing that with various grasses and grass roots), octopus salad with virgin olive oil, mashed peppers (could be hot), stuffed shell fish and *fava* (fave in Italian, made from mashed broad beans). After the cold appetizers, between 8.45 and 9.00 P.M. the hot dishes will get ordered. The

most favorite hot dishes include: *karides güveç* (shrimps stewed with rich tomato sauce, pepper and cheese), grilled or fried *calamari*, fried shelled fish and sometimes Turkish pastry (*paçanga böreği*).

Most of the popular *meyhanes* are located in and around Nevizade Street: Sanat, Gideros, Ney'le Ney'le, Boncuk, Imroz, Saki and Degüstasyon. *Kumkapı* is full of overpriced *meyhanes* catering to tourists, so avoid them. Apart from themeyhanes, there are also some very good fish restaurants. Try the little-known *Balıkçı Sabahattin* in Sultanahmet. Along the European Bosphorus shore, good picks include *Marina Balık Restaurant* on the dock in *Kuruçeşme*, *Rumeliİskele* (on the expensive side) right by the fortress, local favourite *Adem Baba* (no alcohol service) in *Arnavutköy*, and *Del Mare*, *Kordon* in *Çengelköy* or *Balıkçı* in *Küçükyalı* on the Asian side.

International

In some restaurants, it is possible to travel the world in a meal, while others are more specialised: *Udonya* serves superb Japanese, or else get unlimited Chinese at *Chinese Unlimited*, on the expensive front *Dragon* serves high quality and delicious Far Eastern cuisine samples, try French at the *La Brise*, *Café de Paris* or *Cafe du Levant*, *Tex-Mex* at *Dixie Station*, *World cuisine* at *Sunset Grill & Bar* or *Mikla*, and *Indian* at *Dubb Indian Restaurant & Gallery*. *C Fischer* serves up German fare, *Mia Mensa*, *Rosario* and *Da Mario* goes Italian, *Rejans* is Russian, and both *Kathisma* and *Changa* serve a bit of them all.

Meat and Kebabs

The word "kebab" is synonymous with Turkey, and a vast selection of kebabs and other meat dishes can easily be found everywhere you go: *Ali Baba* in *Arnavutköy*, for example, is a favorite local chow house. On the European side, *Bursa İskender* and *Sark Sofrası* in the center of *Beyoğlu* and *Cumhuriyet İskembe Salonu* in the fish market are good picks. *Tarihi Selim Usta Sultanahmet Köftecisi* serves up a mean plate of meatballs (*köfte*) and *Tike* is famous for tender lamb. Recently, there are also a variety of *Steak Houses* opening around the city. Though it is a recent and raw phenomenon, the Turkish elites seemed to have liked this new concept of raw meat.

Most frequented steak houses include: *Günaydın* and *Dükkan*.

Ottoman

The Ottomans' contribution to world cuisine is magnanimous. A riot of colors, flavors, textures and tastes accompanies each Ottoman-style meal. Check out *Asitane* in the *Kariye Museum* in *Edirnekapı*, *Amedros* in *Sultanahmet*, *Haci Abdullah* in *Beyoğlu*, self-serve yourself in *Konyalı* in *Sirkeci* or get bewildered by the elegant decor and service in its *Kanyon* branch, visit *Pandeli* in *Eminönü*, and sample the delights of *Tuğra* at the *Çırağan Sarayı* (*Çırağan Palace*) in *Beşiktaş*.

Turkish Fast Food

The term "fast food" in Istanbul often means ready-cooked wholesome Turkish food. Many restaurants display trays of prepared stews and vegetable dishes in the window. The *Pudding Shop* in *Sultanahmet* was the first of these in Istanbul. Also try *Altın Kupa* just around the corner. A *La Turka*, and *Bol Kepce* in *Ortaköy* are popular, *Darüzziyafe* near the *Süleymaniye Mosque* serves the genuine article, and *Ela* and *Ficcin* in *Beyoğlu* have some good choices too.

Vegetarian

A new trend in Turkey, vegetarianism has had a slow beginning but there has been some progress. *Nuh'un Ambarı*, *Nature and Peace*, *Badehane*, and *Zencefil* in *Beyoğlu* are just a few of the hot spots for herbivores on the European side. Also try *Hercai* whilst in *Kadıköy* on the Asian side. As for *Slow Food* fanatics, lunching at *Kantin* in *Nişantaşı* with the *Nişantaşı* ladies is a must.

Street Food

Europeans and Asians alike seem to love to feast on the streets, buying delicious snacks from vendors wheeling carts. Istanbul is no different: a midnight snack could include stuffed mussels (*midye dolma*), a fried mussel sandwich, meatballs made with barley (*icli köfte*), or even raw meat (*ciğ köfte*). *Gözleme* (filled pancake) is a favorite lunch-time snack, along with baked potatoes filled with anything you want (*kumpir*), and even plain old chicken and rice. Breakfast could consist of *simit* (bread rings with sesame seeds), *poğaca* (cheese- or potato-filled pastry), *çatal* (a cracker-like snack), or a variety of sweets dripping with syrup,

Istanbul Snapshot continued

honey, and/or rosewater. An unforgettable street food iskestane(chestnuts) found in every corner in winter.

Drinking

A nasty side effect of the rapidly changing cityscape is that drinking dens come and go with frustrating frequency, and the bar you were at last night may not be there tomorrow; but fear not, as it's not hard to find a new one! Some long standing bars include Sunset Grill & Bar, the Mikla Bar, Bebek Hotel Bar and the Ulus 29 Lounge and Bar. The new bar scene for the trendy, the cool and the hip-for people watching and to get seen- is happening around the Asmalı Mescit Street. Some leading bars there include: Groove, Corner, Faces, Babaylon, Otto and Otto Sofyalı. As formahalle bars(neighborhood bars), Lucca is a long-standing pick for the Bebekli's(those living in Bebek), Eylülist for those in Arnavutköy and Mavra is for the Kuledibi folks. Being neighborhood bars do not make these bars lonely places for the lonely residents, these are all popular bars with local frequenters.

Sultanahmet

More famous for its historical sites and pushy salesmen, Sultanahmet has a few good cafés where you can sit and write your postcards home. Spend some time at the Rumeli Café for excellent people-watching. Try Cheers for cheap beer, Fes Cafe for a cup of coffee, snacks of lunch, Sultan Pub for terrace seating, or escape to Hotel Yeşil Ev's garden for a piece of paradise.

Beyoğlu

The café-bar scene changes faster than most people can blink. "Here today, gone tomorrow" seems to be the motto. However, there are a few hangers-on like Dulcinea, Madrid, Pia, Kaktüs Cafe, and Kemancı. The distinction between "café" and "bar" has become very blurred recently and most places do a combination of both. Cafés include Yağmur Cybercafé, Lounge, Café Frappé, Kafe Cute, (a popular gay hangout), and 35mm(located in the Fitas Cinema complex). The best nightclubs-- all thumping out techno until the wee hours-- are Switch, Milk, Taxim She, and Orange. Live music venues Roxy and Babylon are the hottest hits in town at the moment. Bar Bahçe and Neo are excellent gay bars, while the best gay clubs are Prive and Club

14. Some of the finest wine bars in the world have popped up recently: check out Pano Wine Bar, Şarabı Wine Bar, Vareli, or Sappho.

Nişantaşı

Although acknowledged as a shopping venue mostly, Nişantaşı does have a lot to offer in terms of eating and drinking when winter time arrives. The historic Reasürans Pasajı is filled with box-sized bars, cafes and karaoke bars. Abdi İpekçi Street is a line up of chic and posh brasseries, bars and cafes, as well as worldwide known elegant boutiques of Vuittons and Pradas. Its parallel Mim Kemal Öke Street is developing and becoming on-par with new cafes such as Den Cafe. Further below the hill of Nişantaşı, around the Akaretler district, where the W Hotel also stands, there are also many new cafes and restaurants that add more spark to the elitist lifestyle of the district.

Kadıköy

Less manic than Beyoğlu, Kadıköy has its own style of nightlife. Rock bar Karga fills up fast with students, and the Belfast Pub and Shaft do live music. If it's coffee you're after, Café Antre is mellow and **female-friendly** and Mosquito Café is fun.

Other Notable Watering Holes

The Wall in Ortaköy fills fast with leather-clad rockers and boppers, up-market Coco Pazzo is in Arnavutköy, and the Panorama Bar at the Marmara Hotel has some of the best views in town.

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Nightlife Insights

Whatever the season or the weather there is always something to do and see in Istanbul 24 hours a day. In spring and summer time, festivals follow closely on each other's heels, starting with the International Istanbul Film Festival in April. The International Istanbul Theatre Festival, Fujifilm World Music Days, the International Istanbul Puppet Festival, and Conquest Week Celebrations are held in May, and the International Istanbul Music Festival and the International Bosphorus Festival kick off in June. The three-day H2000 Festival is also held in June. The International Istanbul Jazz Festival and the Rumeli Hisari Concerts liven up July and August, and the J&B Dance & Techno Festival rounds off

the season in September. The coming of autumn brings the Istanbul International Biennial, Intercontinental Istanbul Eurasia Marathon supported by the Hash House Harriers, Akbank Jazz Festival, ARTIST: Istanbul Art Fair, and the Efes Pilsen Blues Festival.

Tickets are easily found at the Atatürk Cultural Centre (Atatürk Kültür Merkezi or simply "AKM"), Vakko or Raksotek for most cultural events. Biletix and Mydonose sell tickets for most performances over the phone and on the Internet. Bar and café windows carry fliers and posters of coming events, and there are always plenty of posters plastered all over the streets. Daily cinema listings in Turkish can be found in the newspapers.

Cinema

Although there are almost 100 movie theaters in Istanbul, Beyoğlu is the most popular place to catch a film and Cinebonus at Kanyon is the most trendy. Cinebonus Cinemas are also established in G-Mall in Maçka/ Nişantaşı, in Astoria in Zincirlikuyu/ Levent, in Bakırköy, Florya, Fatih and in various other towns on the Asian side; they tend to feature Hollywood movies most of the time. In Beyoğlu, Fitaş is the largest of eleven cinemas in the area, Emek the most elegant, AFM Theater is best for Hollywood catches and Alkazar is great for alternative films. Lale and Sinpop are newer, more modern buildings, and Beyoğlu, Atlas, and Pera cinemas are hidden in bustling shopping arcades. For arty films try Yeşilcam, Akademi İstanbul, or the Tarık Zafer Tunaya Kültür Merkezi (Tarık Zafer Tunaya Cultural Centre). Many of the cultural centers also have their own private screens, and program listings can be found in the press.

Theater

The attitude toward theater has undergone a radical transformation in recent years, and the number of theaters in the city is increasing constantly. The Istanbul State Theatre Company offers a broad program of classic and contemporary productions (including Turkish works) which are performed regularly in five theaters: try Taksim Sahnesi and the AKM for starters. More alternative performances can be found at the Istanbul Sanat Merkezi, where the co-operation of five different theater companies makes for some interesting entertainment. Look out for performances

Istanbul Snapshot continued

by Kum Pan Ya, Orta Oyuncular, Stüdyo Theatre, Tiyatro Oyunevi, and Oyuncular. It is also possible to catch a play in the shopping mall theaters as well. Profilo Mall is a leading establishment, reserving time slots for a variety of monologues, stand up shows, concerts and theater; and Mars Entertainment Group(owner of Cinebonus Cinemas) has also recently cooperated with the DOT Theater Group and has established "Dotmarsta"-an art theater inside G-Mall.

Art Galleries

The main street in Beyoğlu, İstiklal Caddesi, is packed with art galleries, most displaying contemporary works. International artists and mixed exhibitions feature regularly. Every bank has an art gallery or cultural center open to the public. Some of the better ones are the Aksanat Art Centre, Borusan Culture & Art Centre, Platform Garanti Contemporary Art Center, and Yapı Kredi Kazım. Check out Galata Art Gallery, Dulcinea and Galeri Apel(all private galleries) in the winding backstreets. The Maçka, Tesvikiye Nişantaşı area is also rich in modern art with Gallery Baraz, Gallery Nev, Kas Art Gallery, Milli Insurance Art Gallery, the Pamukbank Photo Gallery, Tem Art Gallery, and the Tesvikiye Art Gallery.

Live Music

Istanbulites flock in droves to live concerts at open-air venues such as the Cemal Toplu Open Air Amphitheatre in Harbiye(known as Harbiye Açık Hava by the locals), Park Orman in Maslak, and various sporting arenas where live international concerts are held. Local rock and metal bands perform live in bars like Hayal Kahvesi, Jazz Stop, Kemancı, and Mojo. Roxy hosts a wide variety of live music, and for world music head to Shaman. Jazz fans might also love Gramofon and the opulent Istanbul Jazz Center in Ortaköy. Babylon also hosts a variety of Jazz artists around the year.

Ballet and Opera

Turkey has no long tradition of Western performing arts, and opera and ballet remain the preserve of the upper classes or educated elite. The Istanbul State Opera and Ballet Company do their best to provide a full program every month despite a severe lack of funds and public support. Classics such as The Nutcracker Suite, Swan Lake, and Carmen

are performed regularly. You can afford to miss them.

Classical Music

Classical music is a less common art form in Istanbul. While the International Istanbul Music Festival brings together internationally acclaimed musicians and local musicians, large audiences are still hard to come by. For a decent dose of classical culture try the Atatürk Cultural Centre, Hacı Ömer Hall, and the Cemal Resit Rey Concert Hall where regular performances by the Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra, Akbank Chamber Orchestra, and Borusan Istanbul Philharmonic Orchestra take place. The Aya İrini is also a magical location for local and international classical music performances.

Museums

Planning to visit all the museums in Istanbul can be a monumental task. Some of the best ones include the fascinating Archaeology Museum and the intriguing Rahmi Koç Industrial Museum with all its interactive displays. For history buffs, the Kariye Müzesi(Chora Church), the Mosaic Museum, the Calligraphy Museum, and the Museum of Turkish & Islamic Arts would be the places to start. For modern and military history try the Atatürk Museum, the Naval Museum, and the Military Museum. The old electric power plant is now exhibited in Santral Istanbul in Eyüp, where also varied workshops regularly take place on weekends. The Sabancı Collection houses a magnificent display of Ottoman art as well as temporary exhibitions of World art, and the Vakıflar Carpet Museum is perfect for rug enthusiasts!

Sightseeing

Pretty much everywhere you turn in the city, historical sites abound. It's impossible to see all of them, but some that shouldn't be missed are the Sultan Ahmet Camii(Blue Mosque), Topkapı Palace, Yerebatan Basilica Cistern, and the Ayasofya(Hagia Sophia). The Bosphorus cruise to Anadolu Kavağı is fabulously relaxing. Çırağan Palace and Dolmabahçe Palace are both in Beşiktaş, as well as the Yıldız Palace and Park, where you may jog, walk or picnic. Some of the most beautiful mosques are the Süleymaniye Mosque, Fatih Mosque, and the picturesque Ortaköy Mosque under the Bosphorus Bridge. Stroll around

the At Meydanı(Hippodrome), Soğukçeşme Street, and Gülhane, or drink wine against the scenery of the city on Pierre Loti Hill. Visit the great fortress of Rumeli Hisarı overlooking the Bosphorus, or shop until you drop in the Grand Bazaar. Kız Kulesi and Beylerbeyi Palace can be found on the Asian side.

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Things to Do Insights

The best way to see most of Istanbul is on foot. What seems to be a somewhat formidable task is simplified by breaking each walk down into smaller sections of the city. The most touristy but also historical part of town is the old city, Sultanahmet, where at every turn you are greeted with a museum or a mosque. The European and Asian sides of the Bosphorus shore are rich in historical treasures just waiting to be discovered. The shores are also perfect for relaxing long walks and Sunday brunches. Old Pera, or Beyoğlu, deserves its own separate tour. Galata, Tünel and Kuledibi are worth devoting another full day for a full experience of the upscale bohemian headquarters. The Bosphorus is well worth exploring by boat, as are the Princes Islands. There are also several places which can be visited on day trips out of town.

Sultanahmet to Beyazıt

The old city of Sultanahmet is one of the world's most fascinating open-air museums. At the edge of the park between the magnificent Ayasofya(Hagia Sophia) and the Blue Mosque(Sultan Ahmet Mosque), the Baths of Lady Hürrem(a twin hamam-turned-carpet shop) preside over the surrounding areas. Çinili Köşk, Aya İrini, and Topkapı Palace(with its harem, massive kitchens, and relics of the prophet) are down to the right of Ayasofya while Yerebatan Sarayı(Yerebatan Basilica Cistern)-- an ancient Roman aqueduct-- is on the street to the left; the upside-down head of Medusa in this watery museum is not to be missed. The 300-year-old Cağaloğlu Hamam is also down this street. Behind Ayasofya is Soğukçeşme Sokak-- a tiny cobbled alley lined with Ottoman-style townhouses, and the Archaeology Museum is behind it on Osman Hamdi Yokus. The busy Arasta Bazaar and the fascinating Mosaic Museum

Istanbul Snapshot continued

can be found right behind the Blue Mosque. The At Meydanı (Hippodrome) opposite the mosque welcomes guests with its Egyptian Obelisk and Serpentine Column. Nearby are Kaiser Wilhelm's Fountain and İbrahim Paşa Sarayı (İbrahim Paşa Palace). The Tourist Information Office is here too. As you head down Divan Yolu towards Beyazıt, you will see the historical Çemberlitaş Hamam beckoning you in for a good scrub. The Çemberlitaş ("Burnt Column") is in the square outside the hamam. Hidden behind the walls of the Atik Ali Paşa Medresesi are a number of Ottoman cemeteries and tombs within, as well as secluded tea gardens that serve sweet tea and a choice of flavored tobaccos for your nargile (water pipe or hookah). The labyrinthine Grand Bazaar, with its 4,000 shops, needs almost a whole day dedicated to it. The Nuruosmaniye Mosque is nearby. Picturesque Istanbul University is just around the corner, as is the Calligraphy Museum and the bustling Russian Bazaar. One of the most beautiful mosques in the world, the Süleymaniye Mosque, presides over the area from the top of the hill. Down the hill from Sultanahmet Square toward Gülhane, the Egyptian Spice Bazaar and the Yeni Camii (New Mosque) stand on Eminönü Square, overlooking the Golden Horn and the ferry terminals.

Beyoğlu to Karaköy

Istanbul's famous Grand Rue de Pera has long since gone. In its place is İstiklal Caddesi, the main pedestrian thoroughfare in Beyoğlu. Majestic Ottoman buildings line the street, bumping up against garish modern architecture in a wild dance manifesting the struggle between the decadent and the sublime. Taksim Square features the Monument to the Republic, and nearby is the tourist information office. The magnificent Greek Orthodox Aya Triada Church and the French Consulate are also close at hand. The historical Alkazar and Emek Cinemas hum with film lovers of all ages. This is also home to the neoclassical Cite de Rumeli, the Circle d'Orient, Anadolu Han, and the Cite d'Alep. The Surp Asdvadzadzin (an Armenian church) is on Sakiz Agaci Sokak. Further down the street are Atlas Pasajı and Beyoğlu Pasajı, Çiçek Pasajı in the Cite de Pera and the Fish Market. Riotous Nevizade Sokak is here too. The American and British Consulate buildings are on Mesrutiyet Caddesi and the elegant Russian and

Swedish consulates are on İstiklal, past the cavernous Church of Saint Anthony. The famous Pera Palas Hotel is behind Asmalimescit. The Tünel is the oldest metro in continental Europe, and the red Taksim tram is the only one of its kind still running. The Galata Mevlana Evi (Dervish Lodge) is down Galip Dede Street toward Galata Tower. Much of the former glory of the little village of Karaköy has been lost, although there are still a few old bank buildings along Bankalar Caddesi. Also in the area are Kırkor Lusavoriç (the Church of St Gregory the Illuminator), Kılıç Ali Paşa Mosque and Hamam, and the Mimar Sinan University Culture and Arts Center. The dock is also home to several fish restaurants and the ferry wharves.

Outside the City

Classic Journeys offers a guided tour of Istanbul and the Turquoise Coast. Private Turkey Tours offers a variety of tour packages, including cruises to Istanbul, Ephesus, Gallipoli, Bodrum and Cappadocia. Istanbul Sightseeing also offers high quality private and group tours around the historical center with tour vans and guides who can speak foreign languages.

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Travel Tips

Getting There:

By Air:

Atatürk International Airport (IST)

Atatürk International Airport (<http://www.ataturkairport.com>) has numerous airline service providers including:

Air France (+90 212 663 0600/ <http://www.airfrance.com>)

Blue Air (+40 40 21 208 8686/ <http://www.blueair-web.com>)

British Airways (+90 212 663 0501/ <http://www.britishairways.com>)

Condor (+1 800 524 6975/ <http://www7.condor.com>)

Corendon Airlines (+32 2 722 94 94/ <http://www.corendon.com>)

Delta Airlines (+90 212 663 07 52/ <http://www.delta.com>)

Egyptair (+90 212 663 3301/ <http://www.egyptair.com.eg>)

Emirates Airlines (+90 212 663 0708/ <http://www.emirates.com>)

Germanwings (+44 870 252 1250/ <http://www1.germanwings.com>)

KLM (+90 212 465 4287/ <http://www.klm.com>)

Lufthansa (+90 212 663 0595/ <http://www.lufthansa.com>)

Qantas (+90 212 240 5032/ <http://www.qantas.com.au>)

Swissair (+90 212 663 6676/ <http://www.swiss.com>)

SA Express (+90 212 246 6075/ <http://www.saexpress.co.za>)

Turkish Airlines (+90 90 212 444 0849/ <http://www.thy.com>)

Transportation leaving the airport includes:

To Taksim Square:

Buses run daily at 6a and at every half hour between 7a and 11:30p. A stop is also made in Aksaray.

To Bakırköy & Bostancı:

A bus leaves the airport to intercept the "flying boat," which arrives at Bakırköy from Bostancı.

To Akmerkez (Etiler):

Buses run daily between 7a and 9p every hour on the hour.

To Kozyatağı:

Buses run daily between 4a and 10p. A stop is also made in Kızıltoprak.

Taxi services can be found outside the arrivals area of TAV.

Some of the major car rental companies include:

Avis (+90 212 465 4550/ <http://www.avis.fr>)

Budget (+90 212 663 0858/ <http://www.budget.fr>)

Hertz (+90 212 663 0807/ <http://www.hertz.fr>)

Sabiha Gökçen Airport (SAW)

Sabiha Gökçen Airport (+90 216 585 50 00/ <http://www.sgairport.com/havaalani/eng/start.asp>) is a tiny airport on the Asian

Istanbul Snapshot continued

side of the city that services just a few airlines, and there are just a few flights at a time. Keep in mind that flights from this airport often fly you to smaller, lesser-known airports in whatever your destination city may be; however, this is the airport you fly out of if you want a really cheap ticket!

Airlines servicing SAW include:

Germanwings(+44 870 252 1250/ <http://www1.germanwings.com>)

Easyjet(<http://www.easyjet.com>)

Turkish Airlines(+90 212 444 0849/ <http://www.thy.com>)

Pegasus Airlines(+90 444 0737/ <http://www.flypgs.com>)

Corendon Airlines(+32 2 722 9494/ <http://www.corendon.com>)

Montenegro Airlines(<http://www.montenegro-airlines.cg.yu>)

Blue Wings(+49 2 11 42 16 8060/ <http://www.bluewings.com/bwg>)

Hapag Fly(+49 511 2200 4713/ <http://www.tuifly.com/de/index.html>)

MyAir(+44 207 365 1597/ <http://www.myair.com/docs/cust/en/index.shtml>)

Condor(+1 800 364 1667/ <http://www10.condor.com/tcf-us/index.jsp>)

Air Arabia(<http://www.airarabia.com>)

Getting out of Sabiha Gökçen Airport:

Taxis are available outside the terminal.

The Haydarpaşa-Gebze Express shuttle regularly departs from/ arrives at Pendik Train Station(at SAW itself-- just ask at airport information). There are also regular suburban services.

Havaş: Ask at the airport information desk for the Havaş(airport shuttle) service schedule.

Bus(IETT): Ask at the airport information desk for bus schedules.

By Train:

Not as popular a mode of transport as buses, with a much smaller network, there are rail connections from Istanbul to Ankara, Izmir and Eastern Anatolian cities. Reservations are essential for these trips, and there are several classes of seats and sleepers. International services

from Sirkeci(+90 212 527 0050/51)(on the European side) and Haydarpaşa(+90 216 336 0475/2063)(Asian side) stations include Vienna, Munich, Budapest, Thessaloniki, (via Eskisehir, Konya, and Gaziantep), Aleppo(via Tatvan and Van), Tehran, Moscow and Bucharest.

By Bus:

Istanbul is well-connected by bus to every part of Turkey. Buses are frequent and the main coach station, Otogar(+90 212 658 0505) is at Esenler. There are various independent bus companies, all of whom have a ticket office at the station.(The larger ones have offices dotted around town, especially in areas like Taksim, Sultanahmet, Beşiktaş and Bostancı.) Prices vary slightly depending on the quality of the vehicle.

By Car:

From the northwest, take route D020 southeast. From the southwest, follow route D100 northeast.

Getting Around:

Within the European Side: Istanbul's main bus terminal is Büyük Otogar(+90 212 658 0505) in Eminönü. There are also shared taxi-vans called dolmuş(literally meaning "stuffed!"), which can take you anywhere around town. Other options include a tramway, a subway, a cable car from Karaköy to Beyoğlu and a tiny electric trolley from Beyoğlu to Taksim.

Within the Asian Side: The dolmuş and buses are generally the way to go for cheap; taxis are also generally easy to find.

From Europe to Asia and Back: Most Istanbulites rely on the ferries for their intercontinental travel; indeed, this is the best way to see the beautiful Haydarpaşa train station, the Kız Kulesi, and the old mansions lining the European coast. On the ferry, you are out in the open sea air that is so much a part of Istanbul's overall atmosphere. Other options for intercontinental travel are a smaller, faster seabus, or a regular bus from Büyük Otogar(Eminönü) or Bostancı(Kadıköy) over one of the bridges.

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Fun Facts

Fun& Interesting Facts:

1. A historical fact about Istanbul is that it was founded on Seven Hills. An interesting fact that ties up with this is that in most local songs you hear a reference to Istanbul's seven hills.

2. A well-known, yet an important fact is that Istanbul serves the role of a bridge between two continents: Europe and Asia.

3. Istanbul is surrounded by Sea all around with the Bosphorus cutting it through. With so much water around, you may have thought that the climate would be mild year round. However, snowfall is actually common in Istanbul. The average annual snowfall is sometimes 18 inches.

4. This year(2010) Istanbul is one of three European Cities of Culture.

5. A weird fact is that Istanbul has been capital of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, the Latin Empire, and the Ottoman Empire; yet it isn't the capital city of modern Turkey. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey.

6. Grand Bazaar is as its name also suggests quite "grand". It is the biggest old covered bazaar in the world, with over 3.000 shops.

7. A very interesting fact about Istanbul is that Agatha Christie wrote her famous novel "Murder on the Orient Express" at Pera Palas Hotel in Istanbul.

8. Going into sacred places, such as the mosques, one would have to remove their shoes.

9. Istanbul is as large as Belgium itself with almost the same population number-could be even more crowded...

10. A fun fact about Istanbul is that every one living in this city complains about one another, the traffic, the way things get done; but yet they would not go out of here to live in another city.

11. "Istanbul'un taşı toprağı altındır./ Istanbul's soil and stone are golden." This is an interesting phrase from the mid 50s that has brought many people out from their villages into Istanbul.

12. There are lots of street animals in Istanbul-not so common a trait in Europe and the US.

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Istanbul Snapshot continued

Weather

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature C												
Average High	8	8	11	16	21	26	28	28	25	19	14	10
Average Mean	6	5	8	12	16	21	24	24	21	16	11	8
Average Low	3	3	5	8	12	17	20	20	17	13	8	6
Temperature F												
Average High	47	47	52	61	70	79	84	83	77	67	58	50
Average Mean	43	42	46	54	62	71	76	76	70	61	53	46
Average Low	39	38	41	47	55	63	68	69	63	56	48	43
Rainy Days	12	10	9	6	5	4	3	4	5	9	2	15
Rain Fall (cm)	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.8	4.9	5.9	7.2
Rain Fall (in)	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.8

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