TURKEY 10. - 17 NOVEMBER 2015



We were traveling with a company called <u>Kenba</u>. The reason for that was that we participated in a a market survey at Vinger Hotell spring 2015. There we filled out some forms with questions about our vacation preferences. Everyone who joined, would get a free trip. This one was a round trip on the Turkish Riviera.

The flight was scheduled to 10:15 and we should be at the airport at 8:15. We found that it was most pleasant to travel the day before and stay overnight at <u>Radisson Blue</u>, that is within walking distance of the terminal.



We drove to Gardermoen and parked the car at <u>Dalen</u> <u>Parkering</u>.

We were going with <u>Corendon Airlines</u>. It was founded in 2004 and has headquarters in Antalya. The aircraft used on this route is a Boeing 737-800.







Turkey's location

Flag

Coat of arms

<u>Anatolia</u>, which is the peninsula that Turkey is on, has been inhabited since <u>neolithic times</u> (about 10 000 BC), when man began with agriculture and animal husbandry.

Major civilizations and peoples have lived in or conquered Anatolia. Some of the first were the <u>Hattians</u> who founded a kingdom in central Anatolia in the 1800 century BC

Into the Iron Age Phrygia was the dominant state formation in the area before it was replaced by Lydia ca. 650 BC. Asia Minor was then under the Persian Empire control, before Alexander the Great conquered the kingdom in 330 BC. Alexander brought Hellenism to the area, and local deities and customs were assimilated into Greek culture. The Romans took control of Asia Minor in the second century BC, when Pergamon became a Roman province.

In the second half of the 1200s Muslim Turkish people took control of the eastern and central parts of Asia Minor, and in the years that followed pushed west. In 1453 they conquered Constantinople and then ended thousand years of Byzantine rule.

The Turks joined the Central Powers during WWI and the defeat in the war was going to be the end of the Ottoman Empire.

After the Ottoman Empire disintegrated after World War I, part of the country was under allied occupation. In 1919, there was an uprising in what is being called the Turkish War of Independence, and in the years that followed Mustafa Kemal - in posterity called Atatürk, "father of the Turks" - struggled to get revoked the peace treaty in Sevres. After the foreign forces were defeated the Republic of Turkey was established in 1923, with Ankara as its capital.



We landed on <u>Antalya International Airport</u>. <u>Wikipedia</u> The airport was opened on 1 April 1998. In 2011 it was chosen as the best airport in Europe.

Here we were fetched by guides from Kenba. The plane was chartered by Kenba, so all the passengers on the plane were placed in three buses. We were driven from place to place in the same buses, and each group had the same guide all the time.



Here I sit at Gardermoen, drinking a lager before the departure.



Karmir Resort & Spa seen from outside.



Our room looked about like this.



This is our guide. He had a short briefing on the bus before we drove to the first hotel.



The hall. These four images are taken from the property ad on hotels.com.



From the dining room.

The hotel is situated in the small town <u>Göynük</u> just north of the city <u>Kemer</u> (<u>Wikipedia</u>) in the district of Kemer in the province of Antalya.



Special chairs at the entrance to the dining room.



The entrance to the dining room.



It's buffet. Lots to choose from.



Here are also plenty of fresh fruit.



Lots of salads.



Anne Berit likes the food.





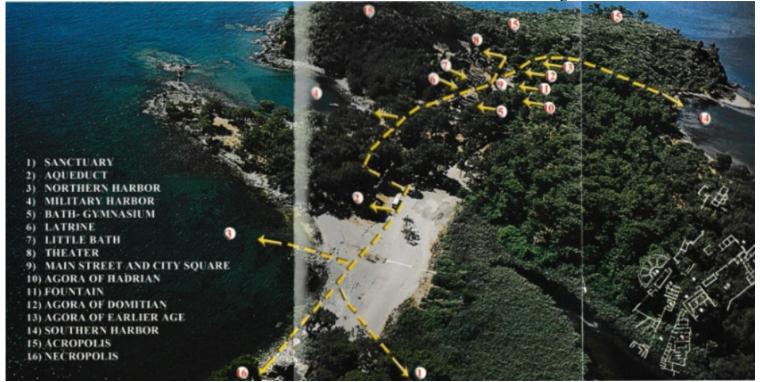
From the pool area.



I'm testing the chairs.



The next morning we are going sightseeing. All three buses are waiting outside the hotel.



We should first to the ruins of an ancient Greek and Roman seaport named <u>Phaselis</u>. It was founded by the people of Rhodes in 700 BC. Because of its three ports it became of vital importance.



The first thing we notice is the ruins of the aqueduct that led water from the hills behind the town.



The aqueduct seen from the other side.



Here we see more of the aqueduct.



The geese are patrolling the area.



This is the northern port.



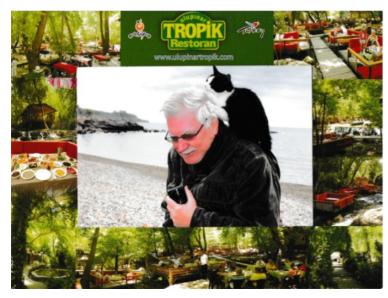
Here are all are headed toward the ruin city.



I found a cat that was interested in the company.



Here he sits and controls me.



We had a photographer who took pictures of us.



We also bought a plate with photo on it.



Approaching the main street.



Walking on what is left of the main street.



This has been Roman baths and gymnasium.

















The bathrooms had floor heated from underneath.



Here we are arriving at the amphitheater.



This is our group.



The guide tells about the theater.



The floor was built on pillars. So that warm air could be distributed under the floor.



View below the theater.



Anne Berit has got a reserved seat in the theater1.



There was room for 1500 - 2000 people.





Domitian's agora.





Then pictures of the group.





These stones with reliefs are remains of Hadrian's Gate.



This ticket booth stands at the southern harbor.



Looking across the southern harbor.



A few of the group wanted to have a bath here.



Saw some pictures from the southern harbor.





This is also from the southern harbor.



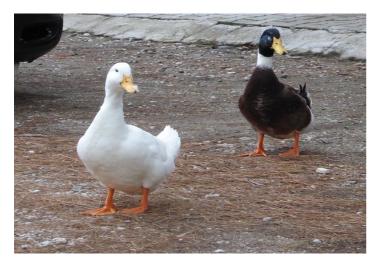
More walls.







Just before we boarded the bus again, we sat and watched the ducks and geese while I had a beer that I bought in the kiosk.





This figure fish in the creek that flows past.





Here are ducks too.



The next stop is for lunch at the <u>Tropic Restaurant</u> in <u>Ulupinar</u> (<u>TripAdvisor</u>)



Fireplace in the middle of the room.



We had farmed trout from the site.



Fountain.



Nice rooster.



A hen.



The next stop was at Likya Han



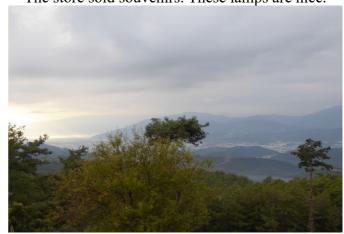
Several ducks. They are walking in the brook.



Peacock.



The store sold souvenirs. These lamps are nice.



From this shop there was a good view of the valley below, where there were many greenhouses. The district is called Kumluca.