



ABOUT SIRINCE

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Şirince Village, located 8 km east of Selçuk, where Orthodox Greeks lived until 1922, is an exchange village. The fact that the population was Greek, except for a few Turkish Muslim officials, created a unity in culture and tradition in those years. If you are not careful in the village, which has approximately 100-year-old houses, paradise nature, clean air and a civil architectural structure that has been preserved from those years until today, you may lose the concept of time and get carried away by the attractive energy of the village.

The fact that Şirince village is referred to as "Ephesus on the Mountain" in old sources shows that this village has a deep-rooted history. There are different rumors about its establishment.

According to one source, the founding of Şirince coincides with the period of principalities. A group of villagers working for the feudal lord wished to be freed and to be given the present-day ŞİRİNCE village and its surroundings. Thereupon the gentleman asks; Is the place you will settle nice? The answer is Ugly. The Bey said, "Then let your village be named Çirkince" and Şirince was founded by the freed villagers. Şirince, formerly known as Çirkince, is a village of 1800 households, consisting of a Greek population under the rule of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century. The official spoken language is Turkish. It continues its life as a closed village in the mountainous region, paying taxes to the government and establishing its own order.

ABOUT SIRINCE

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Their life, which was quite quiet until the 1910s, begins to become active with the provocations of immigrants exiled from Greece. During the Balkan war, he occasionally resisted the Ottomans. When the calendar shows the year 1914, World War I manifests itself in Anatolia with all its violence. The Ottoman government enrolls the young people of Şirince in special work units called "Worker Battalion". However, those who escaped from the battalion resisted by becoming gang members in the mountains or taking refuge in Greece. With the agreement made in 1918, the survivors of the Kırkıcı people returned to their villages.

On May 15, 1919, Greece landed in Izmir for occupation. When they enter Şirince (KIRKICA), they are welcomed with great enthusiasm. At that time, Kırkica was an Ottoman citizen. However, his people considered him Greek and he voluntarily went to Izmir to enlist in the Greek army. Greek officers were given the command of the volunteer soldiers gathered from Urla, Kokluca, Bornova and Kuşadası. The aim is to share Anatolia with other allies.

However, after the great offensive victory of 22 August 1922, which ended the War of Independence, and the liberation of Izmir from the enemy on 9 September 1922, most of the Greek villagers who previously lived in this region migrated to Greece.

Thus, Kırkica becomes a deserted village, except for a few elderly people. Finally, with the 1924 immigrant exchange and the settlement of people from Greece (Thessaloniki, Provusta, Kavale, etc.) here, the village began to revive and over time it reached its current state.

When the then Governor of Izmir, Kazım Dirik Pasha, who came to visit Çirkince in the first years of the Republic, was welcomed by the village teacher, Muallim Suat Bey, with the "village anthem" he wrote and composed, the Governor Bey was very touched and said that the name of the village should be changed to Şirince from now on. He may have wanted this beautiful region to be called Beautiful from now on, claiming that it was too beautiful to be called Ugly.

When you first enter the village, the first thing that catches your attention is its cultural and architectural texture. Today, there are around 200 houses from the Greek period. Due to its sloping land, the houses are lined up parallel to the slope and present a sequential appearance.

Apart from the houses, bakeries, coffee houses and fountains also attract attention in the village. Aya Yani and Aya Dimitri churches, built in the 19th century, are just two of the historical buildings of the village. The village also has a primary school building. This building is in an important position to understand the topography of Şirince. Because houses, gardens and mountains can be easily viewed from here.

ABOUT SIRINCE

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It goes without saying. The village has a cute bazaar just like its name. In this market, you will see fruit wines that you have never seen anywhere else before. You cannot leave without tasting Şirince's famous fruit wines in its many wineries. There are also small stalls in the market where villagers sell their own products. Whatever you are looking for is found in these. From handicrafts to soaps, from olive oil to molasses, honey, jam, souvenirs, and much more...

This beautiful village offers you plenty of options when you get hungry while wandering around. You can taste many flavors of Aegean and Cretan cuisine, depending on the season, such as radikasi, roasted herbs, şevketi bostanı, stuffed zucchini flowers and many other varieties that we cannot list here, and you can feast your stomach as well as your eyes and breath.

Didn't you enjoy wandering around and eating here? You are right. Because once a person comes to Şirince, he wants to meet the morning here. There are many accommodation options in the village for this. Old Greek mansions, hostels, boutique hotels. You can stay for a few days in these hotels that preserve the village texture and offer you Anatolian hospitality, and in the meantime, you can go to Kayserkaya and visit Nesin Mathematics Village.

ABOUT SELÇUK DISTRICT



The House of Virgin Mary is a Catholic and Muslim sanctuary located on Bülbüldağı, around Ephesus. It is 7 km away from Selçuk. The Catholic Church has not commented on whether the house actually belongs to the Virgin Mary, but the house has received regular pilgrimages since its discovery. Catholic pilgrims visit this house believing that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was brought to this stone house by the Apostle John and lived in this house until she was taken to heaven.

It is thought that Mary's grave is also in Bülbüldağı.

There is a small Byzantine church at the Virgin Mary ruins, which can be reached by passing by the upper gate of the ancient city of Ephesus. It is believed that Mary, the mother of Jesus, lived and died here. It is considered sacred and visited by Muslims as well as Christians, healing is sought for the sick, and votive offerings are made.

EPHESUS



Ephesus, the Golden City, once the world capital

This city, which is the geography where the words cosmos and polites were combined and the word cosmopolitan emerged, also had a wisdom that developed the concept of universe citizenship.

EPHESUS WAS FOUNDED THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO... ITS GUARDIANS WERE ALL WOMEN... KYBELE, ARTEMIS AND FINALLY SAINT VIRGIN...

Ephesus, one of the important metropolises of the Ancient World, was the political, economic and cultural capital of Asia Minor. Even what remains of Ephesus today is proof that it was a magnificent city in its time.

Being the largest ancient city in terms of visitable area in Anatolia, approximately every year; The city of Ephesus, which hosts two and a half million tourists, proves its magnificent wealth in ancient times to those who come.

EPHESUS, THE STATE CAPITAL, WAS A LARGE CITY AT THAT TIME WITH A POPULATION OF REACHING 250 THOUSANDS

Imagine Ephesus in its golden age... With colorful people from different nations on its streets... Greeks, Romans and even Egyptians. Ephesus, the symbol of abundance, faith and wealth, which attracted the people of the period like a huge magnet and fascinated with its charm...

EPHESUS



Think of the Agora of such a city... In its Golden Age, the Agora of Ephesus was like the meeting point of the whole world. The Agora of the city with a population of 250 thousand, where goods coming from the port went to the market and bargains were made with sailors and merchants from all over, was also a source of inspiration for the sociologists and writers of that period.

The latest archaeological research carried out on Ayasuluk Hill, known today as the Seljuk Castle, located in the northwest of Ephesus, dates back to the region's B.C. It proves that it has been inhabited since 6000 BC. During research and excavations carried out in recent years, traces of settlement from the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze Ages and Hittites were found on the mounds around Ephesus and on Ayasuluk Hill, where the castle is located.

STATE CAPITAL MADE ENTIRELY OF MARBLE

Ephesus is among the most magnificent ancient settlements in the world with its Celsus Library, giant theater structure, Hadrian's Temple, agoras, baths, love house, public toilet, streets and tomb monuments.

If you enter Ephesus from the Magnesia Gate, you can visit the Varius Baths, State Agora, Odeion, City Hall, Herakles Gate, Water Palace, Pollio Fountain, Memmius Monument, and Domitian Temple.

Passing through Curetes Street, you can see Trajan's Fountain, Scholastic Baths, Hadrian's Temple, Hillside Houses, House of Love, Celsus Library, Trade Agora, Marble Street, Theatre, Gymnasiums, Baths and Double Churches.

EPHESUS



**STATES WERE ONCE COMPETED WITH THE SIZE OF THEIR LIBRARIES
PAY ATTENTION WHEN WALKING THE STREETS OF EPHESUS BECAUSE
YOU MAY SEE SIGNS THAT HAVE INSPIRED WORLD BRANDS.**

You can see the relief of Nike, the god of victory. . The date of this relief indicates the late Roman period, that is, the 4th and 5th centuries BC. Holding a palm tree in her right hand and a wreath of laurel leaves in her left hand, Nike is referred to as the goddess of victory in Greek mythology and Victoria in Roman mythology. The goddess also represents speed and power; because Nike has the ability to run and fly very fast. Many people do not think of the world-famous Nike brand. In fact, it is not a coincidence that the name of the brand is Nike. You will immediately understand this from the shape of the relief. Phil Knight, the founder of the Nike company, specifically chose the name of Nike, the Goddess of Victory. The Goddess of Victory of Greek Mythology has a very important place behind the scenes of Nike's branding.

EPHESUS

It is impossible not to be surprised by hearing countless stories and legends while visiting Ephesus...

THE TOMB OF THE STRONG ARSENOI, CLEOPATRA'S REBEL SISTER, IS IN EPHESUS

This is a sad story... Did you know that Cleopatra, the last Hellenistic Queen of Ancient Egypt, was originally Greek? Cleopatra, who first had a love affair with the Roman Emperor Caesar and, after his death, with Marcus Antonius, the ruler of the Eastern Roman lands, had a dream just like Alexander the Great. Domination of the whole world... For this reason, he wanted to unite the Egyptian and Roman Empires. But his sister Arsinoi thought very differently. She confronted her older sister Cleopatra because she thought this meant the surrender of Egypt to Rome. Cleopatra was an ambitious queen, so she exiled her sister to Ephesus. Arsinoi came to Ephesus but took refuge in the Temple of Artemis, guarded by priests. Because at that time, no one could touch the temple under the control of the priests. Despite this, Marcus Antonius killed Arsinoi on the steps of the Temple. Because he came from a dynasty, he was buried in a mausoleum in Ephesus, one by one. There is no longer any obstacle for Cleopatra. Egypt joins the Roman Empire. But the story of Arsinoi, who had a beautiful face and an equally strong body, has been told for centuries. Today, it is located in this tomb known as Oktagon, in front of Yamaç Evler and south of Kuretler Street. When you first see the octagonal Corinthian monument, which has a square plan and sits on a 3.40 m high podium, you realize that it was built outside the Greek and Roman styles. Because the monument is almost a miniature of the Lighthouse of Alexandria in Egypt, the hometown of the powerful and beautiful Arsinoi. Centuries later, during excavations in Ephesus, the bones of a girl aged 15-16 were found in this tomb. KARANLIK FİLOZOF HERAKLİTOS'UN MEMLEKETİ

Milattan Önce 535-475 yılları arasında Efes'te doğup büyüyen filozof Sokrattan çok önceleri ilgisinin insana, topluma ve doğaya yönelterek sorular sormuş karşıtların birliği tezine ulaşmıştır. Yüzyıllar boyu devam eden birçok felsefi akımın da atası olan Heraklitos 'un anonim sanılan "aynı nehirde (sularda) iki kez yıkanılmaz" ve "değişmeyen tek şey değişimdir" gibi dillere pelesenk olmuş sözlerin sahibidir. Yazdığı düşün kitaplarını da Artemis Tapınağı'na adak olarak sunan Efesli filozofun hayat hikayesini araştırırsanız öyküsünü emin ki çok ilginç bulabilirsiniz.

PAMUCAK BEACH



PAMUCAK BEACH WITH ITS SHINING SUN, BLUE SEA, LONG BEACH AND ENDEMIC LILIES

An Indispensable Natural Wonder to cool off in the deep blue waters of the Aegean

Pamucak (Ephesus Beach), which is five kilometers long, lies 9 km north of Selçuk and 6 km north of the ancient city of Ephesus. The width of the sandy beach reaches 80 meters in some places. If it is late spring, summer or early autumn when you arrive, you can enjoy Ephesus beach. The sea season in Selçuk, which has sunny weather almost 300 days a year, starts in May and lasts until the beginning of October. It is a Blue Flag beach, that is, its cleanliness is registered, and the sea water temperatures on the coastline stretching for kilometers can reach up to 25-26 degrees in the hottest months (July and August).

If you want a quiet and peaceful beach, this is the place for you. Don't be surprised if sand lilies, the endemic plants of the beach, whisper in your ears... That Alexander also passed through here or that countless kings and queens cooled off in these waters...

That's why the coast, which is a protected area, is untouched. You can find showers, toilets, umbrellas, sun loungers, snacks and alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks on the beaches of the coast, which has no structures other than municipal facilities and camping facilities. You can do different activities in the water parks, jeep, ATV and horse safari facilities in the surrounding area.

St. John's Church



St. John's Church

One of the 12 apostles, the most beloved and the youngest... Hz. St. John, also known as St. John, to whom Jesus entrusted his mother. John Theologos lived here, wrote the Gospel here and even died here. St. John, who is known to have come to Ephesus in 37-38, worked to spread the Christian faith in Ephesus and added new believers to his community. St. Paul also stayed in Ephesus for a while and then left. St. John, who started preaching the Gospel with St. Pertus in 67, was tried to be killed twice by the emperor of the time, Domitianus, and he miraculously survived both times.

St. John, who was exiled to Patmos Island in 81, returned to Ephesus in 95. St. John, who spent his last years in Ephesus (on Ayasuluk Hill), wrote the Bible named after him and his letters here. He died here at the age of about 100 and was buried on Ayasuluk Hill according to his will.

A Martyrion (Mausoleum) was built on his grave around 300, when Christianity began to spread. About fifty years later, this mausoleum was enclosed in a wooden-roofed basilica (around 350), but it became unusable due to earthquakes at the beginning of the 6th century. Between 527 and 565, a new cross-planned, domed church was built by Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora, in place of this basilica. After the people of Ephesus completely moved to Ayasuluk after the 7th century, St. John Church was accepted as a pilgrimage church, replacing the old Episcopal church in Ephesus.

In St. John's Church, which has been considered a very important pilgrimage center for the Orthodox community since then, ceremonies are held here every year on May 8 (All Saints' Day) in the spiritual presence of St. John, according to the Christian belief.

It is used as an indispensable, basic component in automobiles and 100% renewable energy systems.

Geothermal resources in Turkey are very rich in chemicals and elements. Approximately 17 thousand kg of lithium can be obtained annually from geothermal-based electricity generation facilities alone.[6]

Our city Izmir is one of the richest provinces of Turkey in terms of the number and quality of geothermal energy resources. There are many geothermal resources in 11 centers such as Seferihisar, Balçova-Narlidere, Dikili, Bergama, Çeşme, Aliğa, Çiğli-Menemen, Urla, Bayındır, Menderes and Kemalpaşa. In Izmir, where direct use comes to the fore, Balçova-Narlidere center, which is one of the largest geothermal sourced district heating systems in the world, has an actual capacity of 37500 KE (residential equivalent), Dikili has an actual capacity of 1500 KE and Bergama has an actual capacity of 400 KE and is approximately 30% of Turkey's current capacity. [7] In the study conducted by the Geothermal Association, it was revealed that the center of Izmir has a direct use heat potential of 240,000 KE and a total of 280,000 KE.[5]

The use of geothermal resources in greenhouses is quite common within the borders of Izmir. The greenhouse area, which covers an area of approximately 800 decares in Dikili, 100 decares in Balçova and 80 decares in Bergama, is heated with geothermal energy.[7] This corresponds to 25% of the total 4000 decare greenhouses heated by geothermal energy in Turkey.[5]

Health (thermal) use is made in the thermal hotels belonging to the Governorship in Balçova and some hotels in the surrounding area. Traditional thermal springs of various sizes are located in Dikili, Seferihisar, Bayındır, Bergama and Çeşme. Geothermal water is used for partial heating of 18 hotels and cure centers in Çeşme. [7]

Geothermal resources, which have been used for bathing, heating and cooking purposes in the Mediterranean region since ancient times, are now used in many areas such as electrical energy production, heating/cooling, heat supply in industrial processes, drying, mineral and element production, thermal tourism and aquaculture. Evaluation of all physical and chemical properties of geothermal fields, especially their heat potential, will reduce Turkey's foreign dependence on energy and raw materials and will make a significant contribution to the country's economy with the employment it will create.