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## IZMIR

**HISTORY:** Izmir, or Smyrna, in ancient times one of the most important and now the greatest of the cities of Asia Minor, Turkey, has preserved an unbroken continuity of record and identity of name from the dawn of history to the present time.

**The Ancient City--** It is said to have been a Lelegian city before the Greek colonists settled in Asia Minor. The name, which is said to be derived from an Amazon called Smyrna, is indubitably Anatolian, having been applied also to a quarter of Ephesus, and (under the cognate form Myrina) to a city of Aeolis, and to a tumulus in the Troad. The Aeolic settlers of Lesbos and Cyme, pushing eastwards by Larissa and Neonteichos and over the Hermus, seized the valley of Smyrna. When the Aeolic element weakened, strangers or refugees from the Ionian Colophon settled in the city, and finally Smyrna passed into the hands of the Colophonians and became the thirteenth of the Ionian states.

The situation of Smyrna on the path of commerce between Lydia and the west raised it during the 7th century B.C. to the height of power and splendor. It lay at the head of an arm of the sea which reached far inland and admitted the Greek trading ships into the heart of Lydia. One of the great trade routes which cross Anatolia descends the Hermus valley past Sardis, and then diverging from the valley passes south of Mt. Sipylus and crosses a low pass into the little valley, about 7 m. long and 2 broad, where Smyrna lies between the mountains and the sea.

When the Mermaid kings raised the Lydian power and aggressiveness Smyrna was one of the first points of attack. Gyges (c. 687-652) was, however, defeated on the banks of the Hermus; the situation of the battlefield shows that the power of Smyrna extended far to the east and probably included the valley of Nymphi. A strong fortress, the ruins of whose ancient and massive walls are still imposing, on a hill in the pass between Smyrna and Nymphi, was probably built by the Smyrnaean Ionians to command the valley of Nymphi. According to Theognis (about 500 B.C.), "pride destroyed Smyrna." Finally, Alyattes III. (609-560) conquered the city, and Smyrna for 300 years lost its place in the list of Greek cities. It did not cease to exist, but the Greek life and political unity were destroyed, and the Smyrnaean state was organized on the village system.

Alexander the Great conceived the idea of restoring the Greek city; the two Nemeses who were worshipped at Smyrna are said to have suggested the idea to him in a dream. The scheme was, according to Strabo, carried out by Antigonus (316-301), and Lysimachus enlarged and fortified the city (301-281). The acropolis of the ancient city had been on a steep peak about 1,250 ft. high, which overhangs the north-east extremity of the gulf; its ruins still exist, probably in much the same condition as





they were left by Alyattes. The later city was founded on the modern site partly on the slopes of a rounded hill called Pagus near the south-east end of the gulf, partly on the low ground between the hill and the sea.

The "crown of Smyrna" seems to have been an epithet applied to the acropolis with its circle of buildings. Smyrna is shut in on the west by a hill now called Deirmen Tepe, with the ruins of a temple on the summit. The walls of Lysimachus crossed the summit of this hill, and the acropolis occupied the top of Pagus. Between the two the road

from Ephesus entered the city by the "Ephesian gate," near which was a gymnasium. Closer to the acropolis the outline of the stadium is still visible, and the theatre was situated on the north slopes of Pagus. The line of the walls on the east side is unknown; but they embraced a greater area than is included by the Byzantine wall, which ascends the castle hill (Pagus) from the Basmakhane railway station. Smyrna possessed two harbors--the outer, which was simply the open roadstead of the gulf, and the inner, which was a small basin, with a narrow entrance closed by a rope in case of need, about the place now occupied by bazaars. The inner harbor was partially filled up by Timur in 1402, but it had not entirely disappeared till the beginning of the 19th century. The modern quay has encroached considerably on the sea, and the coast-line of the Greek time was about 90 yd. farther south. The streets were broad, well paved and laid out at right angles; many were named after temples: the main street, called the Golden, ran across the city from west to east, beginning probably from the temple of Zeus Akraios on the west side of Pagus, and running round the lower slopes of Pagus (like a necklace on the statue, to use the favorite terms of Aristides the orator) towards Tepejik outside the city on the east, where probably the temple of Cybele, the Metroon, stood. Cybele, worshipped under the name of Meter Sipylene, from Mt. Sipylus, which bounds the Smyrna valley on the north, was the tutelary goddess of the city. The plain towards the sea was too low to be properly drained and hence in rainy weather the streets were deep with mud and water.

In the Roman period Smyrna was the seat of a conventus which included south Aeolis and a great part of the Hermus valley. It vied with Ephesus and Pergamum for the title "First (city) of Asia." A Christian church existed here from a very early time, having its origin in the considerable Jewish colony. Polycarp was bishop of Smyrna and was martyred there A.D. 155. The bishops of Smyrna were originally subject to the metropolitan of Ephesus; afterwards they became independent, and finally were honored with metropolitan rank.

When Constantinople became the seat of government the trade between Anatolia and the west lost in importance, and Smyrna declined apace. A Turkish freebooter named Tsacha seized Smyrna in 1084, but it was recovered by the generals of Alexius Comnenus. The city was several times ravaged by the Turks, and had become quite ruinous when the emperor John Ducas Vatatzes about 1222 rebuilt it. But Ibn Batuta found it still in great part a ruin when the famous chieftain Aidin had conquered it about



1330 and made his son Amur governor. It became the port of the Aidin amirate. Soon afterwards the Knights of Saint John established themselves in the town, but failed to conquer the citadel. In 1402 Timur stormed the town and massacred almost all the inhabitants. The Mongol conquest was only temporary, but Smyrna was resumed by the Seljuks of Aidin and has remained till the present day in Mohammedan hands. Until the reign of Abdul Mejid it was included for administrative purposes in the eyalet of Jezair (the Isles) and not in that of Anatolia. The representative of the Capitan Pasha, who governed that eyalet, was, however, less influential in the city than the head of the Kara Osman Oglu's of Manisa. From the early 17th century till 1825, Smyrna was the chief provincial factory of the Brit-Turkey Company, as well as of French, Dutch and other trading corporations.



At the peace conference which was held in 1919 Greece put forward a claim to the Smyrna area, assigned it was understood to Italy by the agreement of St. Jean de Maurienne (April 17, 1917)--an agreement which remained unratified owing to Russian objections. The final decision of the Council of Three authorized the Greeks to occupy Smyrna. Greek troops occupied the city on May 15, 1919. The first entry of the Greeks was marked by atrocities against the Turkish population.

Turkish forces under Mastafa Kemal and the Greeks were soon engaged in hostilities, in which at first the Greeks were successful. Kemal, however, continued to consolidate his position in Turkey. The Kemalists drove back the Greek army, which with many thousands of Greek refugees from all parts of Asia Minor embarked hurriedly and left Smyrna, which the Turks entered on Sept. 9, 1922. Under the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24 1923) Smyrna and the surrounding zone reverted under full Turkish sovereignty.

Meanwhile, the town and district had suffered frightfully under the atrocities of both belligerents, and these sufferings culminated when, a few days after the Turkish entry into the town, fire broke out in the Armenian quarter. Only the wretched Turkish quarter on Mount Pagus was untouched, and more than three-fifths of the city was destroyed, including all the banks, business houses and consulates in the European quarter on the quay. The loss of life was impossible to compute. In April 1928 Smyrna again suffered serious damage by earthquake.

Reconstruction of the city was almost completed in the late 1950s, while subsequent building is on the lines of a project prepared by Kemal Ahmet Agru of Istanbul University. Izmir's recovered prosperity is apparent from its spacious avenues, modern theatres and stores. Among its public buildings are the Izmir National library (1912) and the Museum of Archaeology (1951). The latter contains a fine collection of the antiquities of Smyrna. Konak remains the business and commercial center, spreading out to Basmahane and Pasaport. The residential centers are in Karantina and Guzelyali, southwest of the city, and Kadifekale and Tepecik. Alsancak, to the north, is the site of a new harbor, while the main concentration of industry is in Halkapinar, to the northeast.

Izmir is the commercial and industrial center of a well-defined geographical region, and the port for a rich hinterland producing a variety of agricultural products, including tobacco, grapes, figs, cereals, cotton, olives, valonia and vegetables, as well as carpets and silk. It is the principal export center of Turkey and second to Istanbul in import trade. Industrially also it is second only to Istanbul, possessing factories and repair shops and processing plants for grapes, figs, tobacco and olives. Industrial products include soap, dyes and cotton textiles. An international trade

fair is held annually from Aug. 20 to Sept. 20 in the Kulturpark, north of the district of Basmahane.

TRANSPORTATION: Transportation on trams, street cars and ferry boats is free to U.S. Naval personnel in uniform. Taxi cabs and horse-drawn carriages are plentiful. Meters will read 90 kurus upon entering the taxi and will register 35 kurus per kilometer. Prices charged will vary considerably from those charged the local populace. Fares may be computed by doubling the meter reading, which includes the tip. The best practice is to agree on the method of computing before hiring the taxi.

Izmir has two railway stations (Basmahane and Alsancak), terminals for lines from the north (Manisa and Balikesir and the main Anatolian system) and from Aydin and Denizli to the southeast. Highways link the city with Balikesir and northwest Anatolia, Aydin and the southeast, the Cesme peninsula and Menemen and the Aegean coast. Air services to Istanbul and external services to Athens operate from Cumaovasi airport.

CURRENCY: The Turkish monetary unit is the lira (the Turkish pound which is equal to 100 kurus). The metal coins are : 1, 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 50 kurus (pronounced kurush), 1 lira and 2.5 liras. Banknotes are : 2.5, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 liras. 1 U.S. dollar = 900 kurus.

SHOPPING: The bazaars of Izmir contain a large number of attractive souvenirs at both bargain and inflated prices. Rugs, paintings, icons, meerschaum pipes, cigarette holders, silver, and furniture are the most popular items. Bargaining is a part of the standard business practice. Reputable rug dealers include the Oriental Rug Co., and Osman Sezik. A good rule is 50 Turkish lira per square meter for the Spartan Rug, which seems to be the best.



CHURCHES: Protestant, Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish Services are available in the Izmir area. The Civilian Community Services are at the St. John's Anglican (Episcopal) Church near the British Consulate with a service at 1000 hours Sundays; Greek Orthodox Services at the Greek Church next to the Dependent School Building at 0930 Sundays and Jewish Services at 1800 Fridays, and 0700 and 1245 Saturdays at Beth Israel Havrasi, Mitat Pasa Caddesi, Asansor 265, Izmir.

HOTELS: The best hotels are the Izmir Palace Hotel (60 rooms) and the Kordon Hotel (40 rooms) and are the usual ones used by Americans or Europeans. Rates are from 15 lira for room with bath to 10 lira for room without bath.

RESTAURANTS: The following restaurants are recommended:  
Izmir Palace Hotel Restaurant  
Sultain Restaurant  
Deniz Casino - Restaurant  
Sevin Pastry shop  
Tuccar Club

## "TURKISH DELIGHTS"

Here is a group of typically Turkish dishes which you will find in almost every good restaurant in Turkey.

### **Baklava :**

Famous "Turkish Delight", kind of pie stuffed with almonds, pistachios or walnuts.

### **Biber Dolması :**

Big stuffed green peppers, usually not bitter, with olive - oil.

### **Çaçık :**

(Jajik) : Chopped cucumbers to which a little olive oil and sometimes garlic is added. Kind of salad eaten with the main course.

### **Çerkez Tavuğu :**

(Cherkess tavou) : Circassian chicken. Chicken with a special sauce of pounded walnuts, paprika etc.

### **Düner Kebap :**

Meat broiled on a big vertical spit and cut into thin slices with a big knife. Very popular and typical.

### **Düğün Çorbası :**

(Düğüň Çorbastı) : "Wedding Soup". A soup with meat, egg whites, lemon juice, etc.

### **Hünkar Beğendi :**

(Hünkar Beyendi) : "His Majesty Liked It". Roasted meat with mashed egg - plant.

### **Şiş Kebabı :**

(Şiş) : Small pieces of meat alternating with pieces of tomato arranged and broiled on a spit.

**CLUBS AND BARS:** Listed below are some of the recommended bars and night clubs in the city of Izmir.

Casino of Ankara Palace Hotel

Casino of Regib Paşa Hotel

Osman Key Casino Karsiyaka

Blue Bar (on the Quay)

Mez Casino (at the Göz Tepe)

Sule Casino (at Güzel Yali)

Kucak Yamanlar Karsiyaka

Mez Casino Karsiyaka

Blue Bar (on the Quay)



## SIXTH ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCE BASE

Headquarters of Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force is located at Sirinyer some 4 miles south of Izmir and is manned by men and officers of 5 Nations of NATO, Turkish, Greek, British, Italian and American.

Many of the following facilities on the base will be made available to the ship's personnel.

**CLUBS AND BARS:** There are two NCO clubs, one for the first three pay grades and one for the rest. The clubs can accommodate about 300 personnel at one time. Dancing and bingo parties are featured, and ping pong tables, pool tables and shuffle boards are available. Alcoholic beverages are purchased with chits paid for in American money. American beer is 15¢ and whiskey is 30¢. Prices are lowered at cocktail hour. Distilled beverages are not sold for large fleet type visits. Turkish beer will be served because of the limited amount of American beer available to the club, unless American beer is supplied by the fleet. Very reasonable meals may be purchased at the clubs. Food is paid for in Turkish lira.

A NATO officers club is available. It can accommodate about 300 people and has facilities for private parties. There is a large dinner and dancing room and a cocktail lounge. As in the Enlisted Club, drinks are purchased with chits paid for in dollars, and food is purchased with lira.

**BASE EXCHANGE:** The Exchange in Izmir at present consists of the main retail store (housed in two different buildings in close proximity, one containing general merchandise to include automotive accessories, the other clothing items only) two small branch outlets, two snack bars, one beauty parlor, one barber shop, one beverage shop and one shoe repair shop which is located in the same building occupied by the dependents school. Upon arrival in Izmir, each person who is entitled to the exchange privileges will receive from his individual headquarters, a USAF Special Activities ration card. This card will permit him to enter any APEX establishment in Europe and purchase anything that is for sale. This card is also used for the purchase of cigarettes which are rationed, one carton per week per person. At present, there is a selection of approximately 10,000 different items on display in the Izmir store. This includes candies, tobaccos, cosmetics and toilet articles, watches, clocks, film, stationery and school supplies, men's, women's, and children's clothing, household and sporting goods, radios, record players, tape recorders, and records, automotive supplies, beer and soft drinks. Aside from the regular stock, items may also be purchased by placing a "Special Order" in the Exchange Office.

Other Air Force base facilities available to Navy personnel are listed below:

NCO Club .....	Monday 0630-2300 Tues-Wed 0630-2300 Thurs 0630-2400 Fri-Sat 0630-0100 Sun 0900-2300	Library .....	0800-2000 Mon thru Fri 0900-1700 Silver Branch Mon thru Sat 1100-1800
Officers Club ..	Mon thru Thurs 1100-2400 Fri-Sat 1100-0100 Sat 0900-0100 Sun 0900-2400	Sick Call .....	Mil: Mon thru Fri 0800-0830 (Emergencies any time) Depn: Mon thru Fri 1300-1830 (Emergencies any time)
Commissary .....	Mon 1100-1800 Tues 0830-1200 Wed thru Fri 1200-1800 Sat 1000-1500	Dental Clinic.....	Mil: Mon thru Fri 0800-0830 (Emergencies any time) Depn: Thurs 1300 (Emergencies any time)
Barber Shop .....	Mon thru Sat 0900-1700	Movie Theatre...	Nightly 1930 Sat-Sun Matinee 1400
Post Office .....	Mon thru Fri 0900-1100 1200-1600 Sat 0900-1100	Bowling Alley...	Mon 1330-2230 Tue thru Fri 1230-2230 Sat 1000-2230 Sun 1230-2220
Hobby Shop .....	Mon thru Sat 1400-2000 Sunday 1300-1800	AFEX .....	Mon thru Fri 1100-1800 Sat 1000-1500
Shoe Repair.....	Mon thru Fri 0800-1700 Sat 0900-1200		
Clothing Sales....	Mon thru Fri 1300-1600		

Religious Services: Protestant-Sun 1630. Military Chapel Service.

The following services are conducted in the Izmir area:

American (Episcopal)  
Catholic  
Greek Orthodox  
Jewish  
Moslem  
Protestant



SPORTS: Organized sports and facilities are as follows:

There is an indoor basketball court, touch football and volleyball leagues. Two good basketball teams are available, one U.S. and one NATO team, to play the ship's team. The U.S. team is the local champion. There are two tennis courts that have recently been finished, and an 18 hole golf course which is maintained through membership in the country club near Bornova. Membership is open to members of the Armed Forces for approximately 300 Turkish Lira per year.

Soccer matches are conducted on weekends. The stadium is located about a mile and a half from the Sehir building. Camel fights (something which should be seen once) are held generally on an impromptu basis, i.e., the schedule is not available in advance.

HUNTING AND FISHING: The Rod and Gun Club of Izmir can arrange in advance of the ship's visits boar hunts for up to twenty shooters. Deep sea fishing and other hunting trips are usually associated with the Rod and Gun Club also. Skin diving is a very active pastime in the Izmir area.

THEATER: A Turkish theater group will be performing during the period we are here. The language spoken is Turkish. A movie theater is provided for all military personnel and their dependents, with the usual admission price of 25 cents. Relatively recent movies are shown, and the schedule is changed five times a week.

In addition to the theater maintained by Special Services, several of the local theaters feature American movies with Turkish sub-titles.

Open-air theaters are very popular in Izmir. These theaters are open from approximately 1 May through 31 October and also feature American movies. There is no opera available.

BEACHES: A large and clean beach is maintained for military personnel and their dependents. It is located about an hour's drive from the city over an exceptionally good road. There are, in addition, several other beaches available including the city beach of Inciralti, outside the city limits; Cesme, across from the island of Chios.

POINTS OF INTEREST:

Izmir - Adife Kale known in ancient times as Mt. Pagos, commands a breathtaking view of the bay. The ancient walls date from Mehmet the Conqueror.

Agora - The ancient marketplace, conveniently located in the center of the city; with its three-story construction, it surpasses agoras elsewhere which never exceeded two stories. Phrygian Remains at Bayraki. The ancients called it Mt. Sipylus. The remains of an 'acropolis' may still be seen.

Archeological Museums - one in Basmane and the other in Kulturpark, have an unequalled array of relics starting with the dawn of history, through the Graeco-Roman era down to the Seljuk and Ottoman civilizations.

Caravanserais - There are two such historic inns where caravans coming from the East found rest and food; Kizlar Agasi Hani



(16th century) and the Cakaloglu Hani (18th century).  
The National Library contains the earliest samples of printing in Turkey."

Ephesus-

This ancient city is situated at a distance of 3 kms. from Selcuk, itself connected to Izmir by a highway of 74 kms. Ephesus was built for the first time in the 12th century B.C. and was reconstructed during the Hellenistic period on the slopes of Mount Panayir (Pion). This new city was prosperous particularly in the Roman period. The principal monuments of Ephesus are the Marble Street, the Stadium, the Theater, the Temple of Hadrian, the Celsus Library, the Temple of Serapis, the Agora, the Odeon, the Gymnasia, and the Double Church where the famous council of 431 was held.



At 7 kms. from Ephesus, Mount Aladag (Solmissos) rises to a height of 420 meters. On this mount, stands the House of the Virgin Mary. After the Ephesian tradition, also accepted by the Holy See, it is here that the Mother of Christ, brought by Saint John, lived her last days. A religious ceremony takes place there every year on the Sunday following the Feast of the Assumption. This ceremony is led by the Bishop of Izmir.

A certain number of the ancient buildings of this region are at Selcuk. These are the Mosque of Isabey, the Saint John Basilica, a Byzantine citadel, aqueducts, the remains of the Artemis (Diana) temple - one of the Wonders of the Ancient World, and mosques and mausoleums of the Seljuk period.

Pergamum

The ruins of this city are situated at 107 kms. distance north from Izmir. Pergamum, which had attained the uppermost level of its development during the Hellenistic period, became later the capital of a kingdom and during the Roman period was considered as the most important city of Anatolia.

One of the outstanding monuments of Pergamum is the Aesculapium, medical center from the 4th century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D., with its library, its sacred alley, its temples and baths.



Among other monuments, the following should be mentioned: the Basilica, built in the time of Hadrian (1st century A.D.) and transformed later into St. John's Church; and the Acropolis with its palaces, its temples, its theaters, its gymnasia, its baths, its walls, and its agoras.



GOVERNMENTAL OFFICES, ESTABLISHMENTS,  
ASSOCIATIONS, AND CLUBS

	Location on the map		
1	The central office of the province and other governmental offices	13	J
2	Tribunals	13	J
3	Headquarters of the Garrison	11	J
4	Municipality	12	J
5	Director of Customs	12	J
6	Director of the bureau of economy and commerce	12	J
7	Bureau of Exchange	12	J
8	Post office	11	J
9	Telegram and postal packet department of P. O.	11	J
10	Bureau of Telephone	11	J
11	Director of Monopolies (Tekel)	11	J
12	Customs House	10	L
12	Presidency of the 5th department of the public surety	10	J
12	Presidency of the guarantee	10	J
13	Presidency of the Fair and of Tourism	11	L
14	Marriage Bureau	11	K
15	Ageant tourism association	11	J
16	Chamber of commerce	11	J
16	Chamber of industries	11	J
9	Stock exchange	11	J
17	Commercial Club	10	K
17	American club	10	K

CONSULATES

18	U S A	Phone 2674	12	J
19	Belgium	" 4110	10	K
20	Finland	" 2302	11	K
21	France	" 3116	10	K
22	Sweden	" 2275	12	J
23	Great Britain	" 4106	9	M
24	Italy	" 3890	9	L
25	Uruguay	" 4283	12	K
26	Greece	" 3372	9	L

BANKS

27	Akbank	12	K
28	Banka Komerçiyale İtalyana	12	J
29	Banco di Roma	12	J
30	Denizcilik Bankası	11	J
31	Halk Bankası	12	K
32	Izmir Emlak ve Ahali Bankası	12	J
33	Ottoman Bank (Osmanlı Bankası)	12	J
34	Tutum Bankası	12	J
35	Türk Ticaret Bankası	11	J
36	Central Bank of Turkey - T C Merkez Bankası	11	J
37	Bank of Agriculture of Turkey - Ziraat Bankası	11	J
38	Türkiye Emlak Kredi Bankası	12	J
39	Türkiye Garanti Bankası	11	J
40	Türkiye İş Bankası	12	J
41	Türkiye Kredi Bankası	12	J
42	Yapı ve Kredi Bankası	11	J

AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES  
AND GARAGES

	Location on the map		
37	Hakkı Türeğin ve Hasan Hami Çon Distributors of the Dodge Cars	11	J
48	Alfetti Bros & Co. Distributors for the Aegean Zone of the Studebaker Corporation	11	K
48	Enrico Alberti & Co. Distributors for the Aegean Zone of The Fiat Corporation	11	K
49	Ötomebilistik Ticaret Şirketi General Aegean agents of Austin cars	11	K
50	Ahmet Buldanlioğlu & Larmora Aegean agents of Vauxhall and Bedford Cars	11	K
51	Cenap Egeci & Co. Agents of Packard cars	12	K
52	Eref Önyedioğlu Automobile spare parts store	12	K
53	Mahmut Yalay General agents of Hillman, Humber, Sunbeam - Talbot cars	11	J
54	Mahmut Yalay - Repair shop and garage	11	J
55	Türkbel Ltd. & Partners Agents of Nash cars	12	K
56	Oktay Automobile and truck trade Showrooms	11	J
57	Oktay Automobile and truck trade authorised Distributors of General Motors & Buick, Oldsmobil, Chevrolet and Opel	11	K
58	Üto Traktor - Agents of Ford	10	K
59	Ziya Kalaycıoğlu Spare parts and tyres	11	J
60	Konak Garage	11	J
61	Mödera Lacquering and painting establishment	9	L

HOTELS

62	Ankara Palas	Phone 3438	13	J
63	Izmir Palas	" 2025	10	K
64	Gar Palas	" 6344	12	L
65	İpek Palas	" 3353	12	L
66	Toros	" 6680	12	L

RESTAURANTS AND CASINOS

63	İzmir Palas Restaurant	Phone - 2025	10	K
67	Deniz Gazinosu (The sea Casino)	Phone 4007	12	J
68	Fuar Ada Gazinosu (The island Casino)	Phone 5033	11	M
69	Gar Restaurant (The Station Restaurant)	Phone 7400	12	L
70	Şukran Lokantası	Phone 631	13	J
71	Ekmekeçibaşı Lokantası	Phone 648	13	J
72	Zuhar Lokantası	Phone 4350	13	J
73	Şehir (The) Gazinosu	Phone 3344	10	K
	Liman Lokantası (Atatürk Cad. No. 118)	Phone 6474	11	J

CINEMAS

77	Elbama Sineması	Phone 2671	11	J
78	Fayyaz Sineması	" 3646	9	K

CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES

79	Protestan Church	9	M
80	Catholic Church (St. İsaia)	11	K
81	Church of St. Roger	8	L
82	Orthodus Church	11	K
83	Church of St. Mary	11	K
84	Israeli Synagogue	13	K

HOSPITALS

85	Dr. Behçet Uç Çoruk Hast. (For children)	Phone 3664	11	K
86	Fransız Hastahanesi (French Hospital)	Phone 3352	9	L
87	Ege Husus Hastahanesi (Private Hospital)	Phone 2118	9	M
88	Izmir Kilingi Husus Hastanesi	Phone 4116	8	L
89	Şehit Ev.	Phone 2974	8	L

SCHOOLS

90	High school of commerce and economy	11	K
91	Lycium of commerce	11	K
92	Atatürk's Lycium	10	K
93	Inonu's Lycium	10	L
94	Italian girl's school	9	L
95	French St. Joseph's College	8	L

MOSQUES AND OLD MONUMENTS

96	The Agora of ancient Izmir	13	K
97	Hisar Camii (Mosque)	12	J
98	Salepçioğlu Camii (Mosque)	13	J
99	Kemirali Camii (Mosque)	13	J
100	Sadıranahı Camii (Mosque)	12	K
101	Doneray Sebili (fountain)	12	L
102	The Clock Tower	13	J

MUSEUMS

103	Atatürk Museum	9	L
104	Archaeological Museum	11	L

LIBRARIES

105	Milli Kütüphane (National Library)	13	J
106	İSİE Library	10	K

TRAVEL AGENCY AND TICKET  
SELLING BUREAUS

41	Türkish Airways (T.H.Y.)	Phone 4841	11	J
44	The Izmir Agency of Denizbank Bank (Maritime Bank)	Phone 2674	11	J
45	The Antalya Antalya general transport society and Tourism and travel office	Phone 7729	11	J
46	Wagers - Ets. V. Cook	Phone 3604	11	J
46	Izmir Agency of Poseidon Ltd.	Phone 4212	11	J
47	W. E. Henry van der Zee & Co. S.V.	Phone 2807	11	J
-	Melih Beyülken Tourism and Travel Bureau (Akça Han - Gazi Bul. No. 5)	Phone 7925	11	K
-	E. G. Arcas Tourist Office (Çendeli Han No. 22/26)	Phone 2802	11	J

MARITIME AGENCIES

-	Akdeniz Gem İşleri - S. A. (Atatürk Cad. No. 134)	11	J
-	Ervin Pasajı Demiş, (Atatürk Cad. No. 152)	11	J
-	Dalbovich & Co. - Izmir Branch Office (Atatürk Caddesi No. 126-13/13)	11	J
-	Fratesi Speri (Cumhuriyet Bul. No. 104)	11	J
-	Geoffroy E. Malis - (Cumhuriyet Bul. No. 101/3)	11	J
-	Güçhaniz Izmir Deniz İşleri Ltd. Agents of the Ellerman Line (Cumhuriyet Bul. No. 101/3)	11	J
-	L. G. Arcas (Çendeli Han No. 22/26)	11	J
-	H. Whittal & Co. (Cumhuriyet Bul. No. 108)	11	J
-	Ferrand Romano & Co. (Atatürk Cad. No. 126-13/13)	11	J
-	Laurent Reboul & Gabriel Couture Agents of the Messageries Maritimes (Atatürk Cad. No. 138)	11	J
-	W. F. Henry Van der Zee - Agents of the American Export Line (Atatürk Cad. No. 134)	11	J
-	Ottier & Co. Ltd. (Atatürk Cad. No. 154)	11	J
-	Modulo de Zandonati - Agents of the Adriatic Navigation Co. (Atatürk Cad. No. 110)	11	J
-	T. Bowen Rees & Co. Ltd. (Atatürk Cad. No. 154)	11	J

TEA ROOMS

62	Ankara Palas Pastahanesi	Phone 4993	13	J
75	Fiat Pastahanesi	Phone 5145	12	L
76	Öğretici Çay Bahçesi	6190	11	M





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