

## **KARAKÖY EXPLORER** The SuB Way

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### **SALT**

[www.saltonline.org](http://www.saltonline.org) | +90 212 334 2200

### **Istanbul Modern Museum**

[www.istanbulmodern.org](http://www.istanbulmodern.org) | +90 212 334 7300

### **Kılıç Ali Paşa Hamamı**

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### **Karaköy Lokantası**

[www.karakoylokantasi.com](http://www.karakoylokantasi.com) | +90 212 292 4455

### **Karabatak**

[www.karabatak.com](http://www.karabatak.com) | +90 212 243 6993

### **Istanbul '74**

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### **Art Sümer**

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### **Fish& Bread**

Classic snack of the explorer – pick one of the street vendors at the Karaköy pier

## **KARAKÖY EXPLORER** Historic Sites

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### **Galata Bridge**

Crossing the Galata Bridge on foot: Fishermen line the railings above, while dinner (or tea, or backgammon) is served below as the majestic and inspiring silhouettes of the Süleymaniye, Rüstem Pasa, and Yeni Camii loom in the distance. If you wait until after sunset, you get to see the sea gulls circling the minarets.

### **Camondo Stairs**

The Camondo Stairs (in Turkish: Kamondo Merdivenleri) are located in the Karaköy neighborhood and are the result of a public service project donated to the city of Istanbul by the wealthy Jewish family Camondo. What makes these stairs very special is their hexagonal shape, which – it is said – was arranged so that if a child would slip while climbing down, the other bevel would prevent her or him from falling.

### **Arap Mosque**

The building is 700 years old, and it has been decorated with frescoes that are nearly 1,000 years old. Because it was used as a mosque, officials decided to restore the frescoes and cover them with dark material. As a result the frescoes were once again plunged into darkness after 700 years, even though they are considered one of the most important discoveries in Istanbul.

### **Jewish Museum**

Istanbul's Quincentennial Turkish Jewish Museum is one of the hidden museums of the city, which stands in Karaköy Square at Hırdavatçılar bazaar. The building, which is 342 years old, is a synagogue that served the city's Jewish community under the name of the Zülfaris Synagogue between 1671 and 1985. The museum tells the stories of Turkey's Jews.

### **Underground Mosque**

This eerie underground mosque occupies the crypt of a former castle that was probably associated with the Castle of Galata. Tradition has it that the colossal chain used to blockade ships from entering the Golden Horn was anchored here. What remained of the ruins (the castle was destroyed during the Ottoman conquest) was converted into a mosque.

### **St. Benoit Church**

Saint Benoit's Roman Catholic Church in Istanbul, Turkey, is important for historical reasons. Established in 1427, the shrine is the oldest Catholic church in Istanbul still in use. On May 12, 1427, Benedictine friar Dom Nicolas Meynet, together with friars from Genoa founded a monastery in Constantinople, on the southeastern slope of the Galata hill.

### **Panagia Turkish Orthodox Church**

The Panagia Kafatiani church in Karaköy was built by the Greek Orthodox Christians who came from the city of Kafa. The name of the church was recorded in early church lists as 'Panagia Kaphatiane Galata'. The church was reopened on 14 September 1698 after the fire of 25 April 1696. According to the present inscription the church was rebuilt after it was burnt down in 1734. The belfry was added in 1840 while it was renovated.

### **Surp Krikor Lusavoric Armenian Orthodox Church**

This is the oldest Armenian Church in Istanbul built in 1431. The domes and the bell tower are very elegant and only a few churches in Istanbul possess these kind of domes. It is one of the most popular churches in Istanbul.

### **Tophane Fountain**

The city fountain was built in 1732 by the architect Mehmet Ağa during the reign of Sultan Mahmud I. It is the tallest fountain in Istanbul, and with its ornaments on the walls, the inscription which covers all four walls, and the engraved eaves it makes a rare monument.

### **Kılıç Ali Paşa Mosque**

A rare monument of the world cultural heritage with a history going back 430 years, the Kılıç Ali Pasha Mosque Complex stands like a seaside mansion in the historic Istanbul district of Tophane. Some sources claim, that the writer Miguel de Cervantes was a slave worker at the construction of the complex and that he was inspired by this when he created the Captive character in his novel Don Quixote.