

ARCHIVUM CALLIPOLITANUM

IV

TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS



HANS SCHILTBURGER
(1396 CE)

Hans Schiltbergers Reisebuch, ed. V. Langmantel (Tübingen, 1885) §2, p. 7.9-26 (Old German spelling preserved):

...und ich wardt dem chönig an seinem tayl; und das volck, das getöt wardt do auff den ain tag von dem türckischen könig, das wardt geschatzt auff X thausent man. Dornach schict er seine gefangen hin in Kirchenlandt in ain hauptstadt, die genant is Adrianopli; do lager wir gefangen XV tag; darnach fürt man uns zu dem mer in ein stadt die do hayst Kalipoli und das ist die stat do die Türcken über mere faren; und do lagen wir zway monadt in ainem thuren, da lagen unser III hundert und der hertzog vonn Burguny lag nach gefangen oben in dem thuren mitt den, die er erledigt hett. Und die weyl wir do lagen und wolt in füren in windische land; und do das die Thzürcken hörten, da namen sie uns auß dem thuren unnd fürten uns zu dem mere und stelten ainen nach dem anderen dem chönig Sigmundt zu traz und schrien in an, das er herauß tret auß der galein und löset sein volck, und das thetten sie im zu ainem gespötte; und sie scharmützeten lang mit einander auff dem mere, sie mochten im aber nichts angewynnen noch schaden thun; und do fur er dahin.

Eng. trans. J.B. Telver, *The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, a native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia and Africa, 1396-1427*, Hakluyt Society (London, 1879) 6:

I was amongst those the king (i.e. emir) took for his share, and the people that were killed on that day were reckoned at ten thousand men. The prisoners of the king were then sent to Greece to a chief city called Adrianopoli, where we remained prisoners for fifteen days. Then we were taken by sea to a city called Kalipoli (*sic*); it is the city where the Turks cross the sea, and there three hundred of us remained for two months confined in a tower. The Duke of Burgony (i.e. Burgundy) was there in the upper part of the tower with those prisoners he had saved; and whilst we were there, the King Sigmund (i.e. Sigismund) passed us on his way to Windischy land. When the Turks heard this, they took us out of the tower and led us to the sea, and one after the other they abused the king and mocked him, and called to him to come out of the boat and deliver his people; and this they did to make fun of him, and skirmished a long time with each other on the sea. But they did not do him any harm, and so he went away.



Contemporary wood-cut illustrating the text of Schiltberger and showing a cowed King Sigismund sailing past the fortress of Gallipoli.

RUY GONZÁLEZ DE CLAVIJO (1403 CE)

Ruy González de Clavijo, *Embajada a Tamorlan*, ed. F. López Estrada (Madrid, 1943) 30.8-29:

Id. pp. 32.32-31.33: E otro dia, Sábado siguiente, fueron encima del lugar de Galípoli, vn Gastillo, e vna villa que es enla Grecia pero es de Muçalman Ahalali, fijo mayor que quedó del Turco. E eneste dicho Galipoli tiene el Turco toda su flota de galeas e de naos e tiene vnas Taraçanas muy grandes] E tiene ally fasta guarenta [galeas] e tiene el dicho castillo muy basteçido, e con mucha gente, e grand guarda; E este galipuly fué el primer lugar quelos turcos ouieron en tierra de greçia; e obieron lo por ocasyón de genubeses; e deste castillo a tierra [de turquía] non hamás que fasta dies millas, que Son tres leguas; § E por ocasión deste castillo, ganaron los turcos los lugares E tierra que han ganado de greçia; e Si este lugar perdiesen, perderían quanto en greçia an ganado; E commo tiene este castillo Sus fustas, e la tierra dela turquía cerca, luego les pasa acorro de gente; E en este castillo tiene el turco toda Su fiuza para apremiar alos griegos; desde la entrada dela boca de Romania hasta este lugar de Suso de galipulis es muy estrecho, e el otro ex amile; e en este derecho paresció la tierra dla turquia, Sierras e montanas altas, e la tierra de Gresçia llana, e tierra de lagranças de pan; ...

Eng. trans. G. Le Strange, *Clavijo's Embassy to Tamerlane 1403-1406*, Broadway Travellers (London, 1928) 56 [N.B. the translation contains embedded comments and explanation which explains why it is longer than the original.]:

The next day Saturday (13 October, 1403) we had come to the city called Gallipoli, where there is a castle, and though the city stands on the Grecian bank of the straits none the less it is in the hands of the Turks and belongs now to (the eldest son of the late Sultan Bâyazid who is known as Sulayman) Chelebi. Here the Turks station their fleet of galleys and other ships where also they have made a great arsenal and dockyard. There were upwards of forty galleys lying here, and the castle of

Gallipoli is very strongly garrisoned with troops, to be held in force. This city of Gallipoli was the first place that the Turks took possession of on the European side of the straits, and at the date of its capture it was in the hands of the Genoese. From Gallipoli the Turk country is but ten miles distant, which is the same as three leagues, across the water, and it was through taking Gallipoli that it came about that the Turks subsequently conquered all the Greek lands that they now hold in Thrace: and should they ever come to lose Gallipoli, they would indeed lose all the lands they have conquered in Greece. Since they have come to possess this port, where they station their fleet of galleys, this for them is the passage across from the Turkish home lands both for their troops, and for supplies; and this fortress of Gallipoli by which the Turks hold the Empire of the Greeks in thrall.

The whole length of the Dardanelles strait (lit. Boca de Romania), from the sea entrance up to the city of Gallipoli, is in fact a very narrow passage having the land of the Greeks on the one hand and the land of the Turks on the other: but beyond Gallipoli there are two castles and these are called respectively Satorado and Examillo. From these across the strait you may overlook the Turkish country, which appears all hills and valleys, while the country of Thrace on the European side is all plains with corn lands on every hand.

GHILLEBERT DE LANNOY (1422 CE)

Ghillebert de Lannoy, *Voyages et ambassades*, ed. And trans. J. Webb, 'A survey of Egypt and Syria, undertaken in the year 1422, by Sir Gilbert de Lannoy. Text translated from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library of Oxford', *Archaeologia* 21 (1827) 347-48:

Cest la visitation du port et chastel de gallipoli assis en gresse au destroit de rommenie. Gallipoli est assis en destroit de rommenie sur la gresse et est ville tres grande non freme et y'a un chastel assis asses pres de la mer quaire de .vij. tours petites et sont assis sur haultes douves cuiriges en quarure et st' (= sont) les fosses de tour devers la terre hauls sans y'au comme il samble. et cheux de devers la mer sont bas et y'a de leau. et droit desous le chastel sur la mer y'a un bon petit port pour gallees et pour toutes petites fustes. et pour celui port garder y'a une tres belle grosse tour quarree sur la rive sur la mer tout bas la terre ferme vers le chastel. et d'autre bende y'a un mur fait en la mer qui clot le dit port avec aucuns peuls loncs et moyennant les dit peuls n'y remaint fors une petite entree par ou les gallees entrent. et ny a point de chay'ne. Item y'a avoit au dit port quans je y' passai .iiij. gallees et moult grant nombre de petis vaisseaux passagiers et petites fustes et y'ont les turq communement tout leur plus grant poir de gallees et de fustes quils aient nulle part ailleurs. Item droit a loposite du dit galipoli entre la mer apellee le destroit de rommenie sur la turkie y'a une tres belle tour ou li turk font communement leur passage de lun pay's a lautre. et est en ce lieu la la mer estroitte environ de .iiij. a .iiij. milles de large. et qui aroit le dit chastel et port les turks nauroient nul seur passage plus de lun a lautre et seroit leur pay's quilz ont en gresse comme perdu et deffet. Item il y'a de constantinople a galipoli .c. et .l. milles. et y'a devant le dit gallipoli lieu mer et fons assez seur et competent a senradre et mettre lancre pour grosses naves non obstant che que il ny' ay'e pas droit port pour icellez.

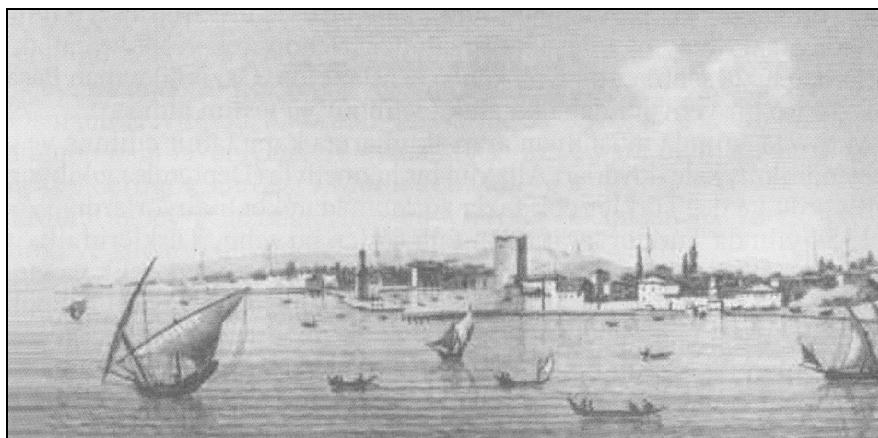
Eng. trans. Webb, 442-44:

Survey of the Port and Castle of Gallipoli, situated in Greece at the Strait of Romania. Gallipoli is seated on the strait of Romania in Greece, and is a very large unfortified town. It has a castle of square form standing near the sea, with eight small towers upon lofty ramparts, having square facings of stone. The surrounding fosses seem high and dry on the side of the land; those towards the sea are low and contain water. Directly below the castle upon the sea is a good small port for galleys and all little fusts. Quite low on the sea shore, upon the *terra firma* towards the castle, stands a very handsome large square tower for the protection of this port. A wall has been built on the other side in the sea, which together with some long piles forms the closure of the said port. And in consequence of these piles there remains only a small passage by which galleys enter; and it has no chain.

When I visited this port it contained four galleys, and an immense number of small passage-boats and little fusts. Here the Turks are accustomed to keep a larger force of galleys and fusts than in any other quarter.

Directly opposite Gallipoli on the Turkish side of the sea called the Strait of Romania, is a very fine tower, where the Turks usually pass over from the one country to the other. In this place the strait is about three or four miles across. And if this port and castle were taken, the Turks could have no secure passage from one side to the other; and the country which they possess in Greece would be in a manner lost and ruined.

The distance from Constantinople to Gallipoli is one hundred and fifty miles. Before Gallipoli is sea-room and a sound bottom for the mooring and anchorage of large vessels, though there is no actual port for them.



Engraving from the Ottoman period of the Tower of Beyazid
at Gallipoli as described by Ghillebert de Lannoy.

Reproduced from R. Yüzüak, *Şehitler ve Evliyalar Şehri Gelibolu* (Gelibolu, ca. 2004) 13.

CRISTOFORO BUONDELMONTI

(ca. 1422 CE)

(1) Versio Latina

Liber Insularum Archipelagi 60-61, ed. R. L. de Sinner (Berlin, 1824) pp. 116-119:

60. Resumo nunc insulam **Tenedi**, quae coram introitu stricti Romaniae vel Hellesponti posita est et in conspectu antiquissimae Troiae posita est in Aegaeo mari. Quae a quodam iuvene sic dicto nominata est, qui Athenis infamatus, quod suam cognovisset novercam, ob verecundiam ad hanc applicuit insulam, et vacuam cultoribus occupavit. Haec, tempore Laomedontis et Priami, opulentissima fuit, et in eius sinu Graeci paraverunt Troianis insidias, a quibus Troia deleta est. Per hanc bellum atrox inter Venetos et Ianuenses tempore meo fuit, quia quilibet ipsorum eam possidere volebat. Tandem ex concordia ambarum partium desolata remansit, et sic nullus in ea audet habitare. Sed postquam vi omnia relicta fuere, domestica multa animalia indomita devenere. In radicibus ergo altioris montis fons est, qui ab hora tertia noctis usque ad sextam, solstitio existente, tantum exundat in aquis, quod flumen maximum videtur esse; in aliis autem horis nil (p. 117) in eo fuisse comprehendimus aquae. Haec etiam plana habetur et circumdata humilibus montibus manifestum est, nisi unus inter alios sublimatur. In quo tria millia Francorum; postquam Veneti classem Turcorum coram Gallipoli in mare summerserant, suspensi sunt, quia ex omni gente in favorem infidelium ibi erant in classe congregati, tempore Concilii Constantiae. Et hinc inde per planum tot vineta inculta et alia reperiuntur poma, quae hodie transeuntibus praebent refrigerium. Et, si versus nobilissimam olim aspicis Troiam, multa fragmenta antiquitatum ipsius vere videbis. A laeva denique in Hellespontum intramus mare ore stenuo. In quo introitu Daradnellum (*vel Dardanelum*)¹ offendimus, ubi nunc et olim columnae elevantur multae.

61. Dignum fore arbitror, postquam hucusque venimus, urbem Constan-tinopolim demonstrare paremus, ut animus legentium sit alacer ad ea quae dicturi sumus, eum multa miranda erunt inspecturis. Est ergo hic introitus ad **Hellespontum** usque stenore ore, hodie strictum **Gallipoli** dictum, et Asia ab Europa dirimitur. In quo primo, postquam ad dexteram antiquam reliquimus Troiam, turrim a laeva, iuxta mare, invenimus, quae propinquior Asiae fuisse numeramus; et dehinc usque **Abidon** oppidum parva restat via. Ergo ille rex Persarum Xerxes in isto loco, ponte sub navibus ordinato, de Asia in Europam trasitum fecit; et ait *Demosthenes*: decem centenis millibus militum elatum, quatuor (p. 118) millium et ducentarum navium dominio terribilem, exigua latentem navicula fugere coegit. Ponit enim *Lucius* quod cum, Philippo rege, Abidenos oppugnante, et ad destructionem iam murorum venisset, cives, ob misericordiam, cum supellectilibus recedere volentes, capitaneus in castellum eos revocavit, diecns: Non pepercistis patriae et domibus vestris, ideo occisionem eritis omnes accepturi; ita quod ipsimet in disternitum mortis irruerent et domosque omnia ad ignem misere. Ultra vero XL. mi., ex parte Europae munitissimum **Gallipolim** oppidum videmus in altum, quod sponte Turcis infidelibus Imperator Graeciae tradidit et filias proprias eis copulavit. Ex qua largitione tanta secuta est et sequitur strage Christianorum, quod vix homo in sua aetate posset nomina scripta captorumque occisorum enumerare. Igitur Turci de montibus Armeniaeque Persiae pauperes in hanc venientes minorem Asiam, dominium ex

¹ The form "Dardanelum" is given in the version of the *Liber* as preserved in British Library MS Sloane 3843, p. 30.

consensu Imperatoris supradicti inceptavernt. Ex quibus cito provincia novis linguisque gentibus usque in hodiernum impleta est. Quorum aliqui in bello fuerint strenuissimi et memoriae digniores, qui, secundum ritum sectae eorum, laute gubernaverunt regnum et dominia multa vi abstulerunt Christianis. Quorum unus **Morathbey** merito dicitur. Mulier, dum ferculum lactis viro in agro portaret, famulus domini nimis epulum mulieris comedit. Quae conquesta, cito reus coram eo conducitur, et, abscissus in medio, lac cognoscitur, et iustitia coram **Morato** sublimatur. – Abbas quidam ornamenta sanctorumque ecclesiae abstulit, et coram Morato magno gaudio Mahumetum adoravit. Monachi vero, ex quo viam didicerunt abbatis, (p. 119) coram eodem imperatore conquesti sunt. Ille igitur, dum astutiam atque fraudem abbatis comperit, restaruatis Caloieris, coram eo de altissimo monte in imum delapsus est. – Bubulcus sub aratro vas plenum argenti adinvenit, qui cito coram Morato onerato curru accessit et monetam sibi consignavit. Ille, requisitis senioribus cuius imago esset? et neminem inveniret, ait bubulco: Vir bone, nec imago mea est, neque meorum antecessorum fuit, quare iustum non fore factum alienum capere et rectum alieni occupare. Ergo tua est. Vade in pace.

For an image of the famous Arundel Ms. 193 of the *Liber Insularum Archipelagi* containing this section go to:

<http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/illuminatedmanuscripts/ILLUMINBig.ASP?size=big&ILLID=34831>

(2) Translatio Graeca

Ed. E. Legrand (Paris, 1897), 60-61, pp. 78-82:

60. Περὶ τῆς Τενέδου.

Καιρὸς ἥδη λοιπὸν καὶ περὶ τῆς Τενέδου εἰπεῖν, ἡτις ἀπαντικρὺ τῆς εἰσοδου τοῦ ἑλλησποντιακοῦ κεῖται στενοῦ καὶ τῆς παλαιοτάτης πόλεως Τροίας ἐναντίον, ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει. ὜σχε δὲ τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἀπὸ τινος νέου ὀνομαζομένου Τενέδου, ὃς ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ ἑαυτοῦ πενθερῷ συμφθειρόμενος (p. 79) καὶ διὰ τούτο παρὰ πάντων ἀτιμαζόμενος ὑπ’ αἰδούς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδα καταλπὼν εἰς ταύτην τὴν νῆσον ἀφίκετο, ἦν καὶ κατέσχεν ἀνθρώπων οὐσαν ἔρημον.

Ἡκμασεν οὖν ἐξ τὰ μάλιστα καὶ πλουσιωτάτῃ ὑπῆρξεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ Λαιομέδοντος καὶ Πριάμου καιρῷ· ἐν τῷ ταύτης δὲ κόλπῳ οἱ Ἑλληνες τὰς κατὰ τῶν Τρώων ἐπιβουλας συνέρρεαψαν, ὑφ’ ὧν ὑστερον ἡ Τροία κατηδαφίσθη.

Ταύτης ἔνεκα καὶ πόλεμος ἰσχυρὸς μεταξὺ τῶν Ἐνετῶν καὶ Γενουϊτῶν ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ γέγονε καιρῷ· ἔκαστος γὰρ αὐτῶν σφετερίσασθαι ταύτην ἡβούλετο· τελευτῶν δ’ ἀπειπόντες ἀμφότεροι ἔρημον αὐτὴν ἐκ κοινοῦ συμφώνου κατέλιπον· καὶ οὕτως οὐδεὶς τολμᾷ ταύτην οἰκῆσαι· ἀφ’ ἣς αἰτιάς καὶ τὰ χειροήθη τῶν ζώων εἰς ἀγριότητα μετατραπέντα ἀδάμαστα παντάπαι μεμενήκασιν.

Ἐστι καὶ πηγὴ ἐν τοῖς ποσὶ τοῦ ἐν αὐτῇ ὑψηλοτέρου ὅρους ἄφθονος, ἡτις ἀπὸ τρίτης ὁρας τῆς νυκτὸς ἔως ἔκτης τοσούτον πλῆθος ὑδάτων ἀναδίδωσι, τούτο δὲ γίνεται ἐν ταῖς τοῦ ἡλίου τροπαῖς, ὡς μέγιστον εἶναι δοκεῖν ποταμὸν, ὅπερ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ὁραῖς οὐδαμῶς γίνεται.

Ἐστι δὲ αὕτη ὁμαλὴ διόλου ὑπὸ χθαμαλῶν ὁρῶν περικυκλουμένη· ἐν δὲ μόνον ἐξ αὐτῶν εἰς ὑψος αἴρεται· ἐν φέτη καὶ τρία μίλια Φράγγων

ἀνεσκολοπίσθησαν, καθ⁻ ὅν καιρὸν ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων στόλος ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐνετῶν ἡττηθεὶς ἀπέναντι τῆς Καλλιουπόλεως ἄπας κατεβυθίσθη.⁷ Ήσαν δὲ τότε ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ στόλῳ πολλοὶ ἐκ διαφόρων συνηγμένοι γενών εἰς βοήθειαν τῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας πίστεως ἐναντίων. Ταῦτα γεγόνασιν ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τῆς ἐν Κωνσταντίᾳ συνόδου.

Εὐρισκονται ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ εἴδη ὄπωρων πλεῖστα. Ἰδοι δ' ἂν τις ἀληθῶς καὶ πολλὰ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ἔρειπια, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἀπαντικρὺ τῆς Τροίας ἀποβλέψοι μέρος.

Τέλος δ' εἰσερχόμεθα ἐξ ἀριστερῶν διὰ στενοῦ στόματος εἰς αὐτὸν τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον· καὶ ἐν τῇ εἰσόδῳ ταύτῃ τὸ καλούμενον Δαρδανέλον εὐρίσκομεν, ὅπου καὶ πολλοὶ εἰς αὐτὸν πεδίον ἵστανται κίονες. Ἀπὸ γούν τού προλεχθέντος στενοῦ μέχρι τοῦ Δαρδανέλου καὶ τὸ τῆς Τροίας πάλαι, ὡς οἶμαι, ἐπεκτείνετο μέγεθος.

61. Περὶ τῆς Καλλιουπολεως.

Τὸ ἐνταῦθα ἀφίκεσθαι σημεῖον λοιπὸν ἔστω τοῦ ἐτοίμως ἥδη ἔχειν καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν περιφανεστάτην πόλιν τὴν Κωνσταντίνου δεῖξαι ὄπως ἐντεῦθεν εὐθυμοτέρα γένοιτο ἡ τῶν ἀκουσόντων ψυχὴ πρὸς τὰ λεχθησόμενα· ἀκούσουσι γὰρ τῷ ὅντι θαύματος ἄξια.

Ἐστι τοίνυν ἡ εἰς τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον εἰσοδος, ἥτις διήκει μέχρι καὶ αὐτοῦ στενωτάτου στόματος, τοῦ ἐλλησποντιακοῦ καλουμένου· ὅπερ τὴν Εὔρωπην ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας διαιρεῖ. Εἰς αὐτὸν τοίνυν ἡμῶν εἰσερχομένων ἐκ δεξιῶν μὲν τὴν Τροίαν ἐώμεν· ἐξ ἀριστερῶν δὲ πύργον ἐγγὺς τῆς θαλάσσης εὐρίσκομεν, ὃς μᾶλλον τῆς Ἀσίας ἐγγύτερος εἶναι δοκεῖ· ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου μέχρι τῆς Ἀβύδου ὀλίγον ἔστι διάστημα· ὅθεν καὶ ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης κατὰ Ἐλλήνων στρατευόμενος αὐτόθι τὴν γέφυραν μετὰ νεῶν κατεσκεύασεν, ὅπως τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐς Εὐρώπην διαπεράσῃ· ὃς ἦν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἐκατὸν μθρίαδας, ὡς φησι Δημοσθένης. Αἱ σύμπασαι δὲ τριήρεις αἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ τετρακισχίλιαι διακόσιαι τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἥσαν· εἰ καὶ οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως αἰσχρως ἡττηθεὶς ὁ μέγα ἐπὶ τῇ τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει φρονῶν μεθ' ἐνὸς πλοιαρίου φυγεῖν ἦναγκάσθη.

Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ Λούκιος ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἰστορίᾳ τάδε φησίν· ὡς ὁ Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀβυδηνοὺς πολιορκῶν, ὡς ἥδη τὰ τείχη αὐτῶν μετὰ πολεμικῶν μηχανῶν φθείρειν ἔμελλεν, αὐτοὶ τοῦτο μὴ βουλόμενοι δῆθεν ἴδειν, τὴν σφετέραν ἐλεούντες πόλιν μετὰ μετὰ τῶν ἴδιων ἐπίπλων δεῖν ἔγνωσαν ἐξελθεῖν, καὶ ταύτην σώαν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταλιπεῖν. Ὅπερ γνοὺς ὁ (p. 81) τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἄρχων καὶ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν πάντας καλέσας τοιούτοις πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχοήσατο ὁρήμασιν: "ὑμεῖς, ὡς ἄνδρες, ἐλεεῖτε μὲν τὰ τείχη τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὰς οἰκίας· ὑμᾶς δὲ" αὐτοὺς, ὡς ἔοικεν, οὐκ ἐλεεῖτε, ἢ νομίζετε ὡς, εἴ γε ὑμᾶς οἱ πολέμιοι λήψονται, σώους ἐάσειν ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ μὴ, τούναντιον ἄπαν, θανάτῳ εὐθὺς παραδώσειν." Ταῦτα ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀβυδηνοὶ, τὰς μὲν οἰκίας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην αὐτῶν περιουσίαν κατέκαυσαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ εἰς θάνατον ὠρμησαν.

Μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν Καλλιουπόλιν πρὸς τὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης μέρος οὖσαν ὁρῶμεν, φρούριον ὄχυρωτατον, ὅπερ ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων βασιλεὺς τοῖς Τούρκοις ἐδωρήσατο, ἐκδοὺς αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰς ἴδιας θυγατέρας πρὸς γάμου κοινωνίαν· ἀφ' ἣς χάριτος τοσαύτη παρηκολούθησε καὶ μέχρι τοῦ νῦν ἔτι παρακολυθεῖ τοῖς χριστιανοῖς φθιορὰ ὡς μόλις ἂν τις ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ζωῇ

δυνηθείη ἀπαριθμήσασθαι τὰ τῶν ληφθέντων τὲ καὶ φονευθέντων γεγραμμένα δύνοματα.

Οὗτοι γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν τῆς Ἀρμενίας καὶ Περσίας ὡρῶν πενέστατοι ὄρμηθέντες καὶ πρὸς τὴν καλουμένην Κάτω Ἀσίαν ἐλθόντες αὐτόθι κατώκησαν προστάξει τοῦ προλεχθέντος βασιλέως καὶ ιδίας ἀρχῆς ταύτην κατεβάλοντο τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν κρατηθεῖσαν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐπαρχίαν, γλωσσῶν τε καὶ ἐθύμων καινῶν μεστὴν ταχέως ἀπέδειξαν.

Πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν ἡγεμόνων αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τεθνήκασιν· ἐκεῖνος δὲ μάλιστα μνήμης ἄξιος παρ’ αὐτοῖς νομίζεται ὅστις, κατὰ τὸν πάτριον νόμον, ἐαυτὸν τε καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν καλῶς διώκησε καὶ πολλὰς τῶν χριστιανῶν ἀρχὰς βιαίως ἀφείλετο· ἀφ’ ὧν εἰς ἐστι καὶ δικαίως λεχθήσεται ὁ Ἀμουράτπεις ἐκεῖνος, οὐ τὴν μὲν ἀνδρείαν ὡς φανερὰν οὖσαν τοῖς πάσιν ἐώ, τὴν δὲ γε δικαιοισύνην καὶ ἐλευθεροιότητα ἐκ δυοῖν τινῶν ἡ καὶ τριῶν τῶν αὐτῷ πεπραγμένων δηλώσω.

Γυνή τις τῶν ἐγχωρίων τροφὴν γάλακτος τῷ ιδίῳ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἀγρὸν κομίζουσα, δούλος τοῦ προλεχθέντος βασιλέως συναντήσας αὐτῇ, καὶ μετ’ ἀπειλῆς τὴν τροφὴν ἀρπάσας κατέφαγεν· ἡ δ’ εὐθέως πρὸς τὸν αὐτοῦ κύριον ἀναδραμοῦσα τὸ (p. 82) πραχθὲν μετὰ δακρύων ἐδηλώσε, καὶ τὸν ἀδοκήσαντα αὐτὴν ἐνώπιον τοῦ ἡγεμόνος καὶ ἀκοντὰ ἐλθεῖν παρεσκεύασεν. Οὐ γενομένου ταχέως ἡ δίκη ἐπηκολούθησε. Τμηθεὶς γὰρ εἰς μέσον προστάξει τοῦ δικαιοτάτου βασιλέως ἐκείνου, ἐφάνη τὸ γάλα καὶ ἅμα σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ ἡ τῆς γυναικὸς ἀλήθεια· κάντευθεν ἡ διακιοσύνη ὑπὸ τοῦ θαυμαστοῦ Ἀμουράτπει ἀνυψώθη.

Ἄββᾶς δὲ τις τὸν τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ ἀγίων ἄπαντα κόσμον ἀφελόμενος καὶ πρὸς ἐκεῖνον παραγενόμενος μετὰ χαρᾶς μεγάλης τὸν Μωάμεθ προσεκύνησε, κάκείνου βούλεσθαι εἶναι ἀληθῶς ώμολόγησεν· ὅπερ μαθόντες οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἅγιου Ὁρούς μοναχοὶ (ἐκείθεν γὰρ ἦν ἐκεῖνος) καὶ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα παραγενόμενοι, τὸ πραχθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ κακίστου ἐκείνου ἡγουμένου ἀνήνεγκαν. “Ο δ’ ὡς ἥκουσέ τε καὶ ἔγνω τὴν ἐκείνου πονηρίαν καὶ ἀπάτην, τοῖς μὲν μοναχοῖς ἀπέδωκε τὰ ἴδια, ἐκείνον δὲ ἀφ’ ὑψηλοῦ κατακρημνισθῆναι ὅρους προσέταξεν. Ἄλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἵκανα τῆς ἐκείνον ὀντοτητὸς ἐστωσαν δείγματα· τῆς δ’ ἐλευθεροιότητος ἐνὸς μόνου ἀντὶ πολλῶν μνησθήσομαι.

Ἀγροίκος τὶς τῶν τῷ ιδίῳ ἀρότρῳ γῆν τέμνων εὔρεν ἀγγεῖον μεστὸν ἀργυροίου, ὅπερ εὐθὺς μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀμάξης πρὸς τὸν προλεχθέντα μέγαν τῷ ὅντι Αμουράτπειν ἐκόμισεν· ὃς ίδὼν τὸ χρυσίον ἡρώτησε τοὺς παλαιοτέρους τῶν ἐκείσε παρατυχόντων ἀνδρῶν τίνος εἰκόνα φέρει τὸ χάραγμα· ἐκείνων δὲ μὴ δυνηθέντων εἰπεῖν τίνος ἄρα τῶν αὐτοῦ προγόνων ἐτύγχανεν (ἥν γὰρ ἀληθῶς παλαιοτάτη), πρὸς τὸν ἀγροίκον εὐθὺς (ὢ τῆς εὐγενεστάτης ἐκείνου ψυχῆς!) οὕτως ἐφθέγξατο: “ἄνθρωπε ἀγαθὲ, ἡ εἰκὼν αὗτη οὕτ’ ἐμή ἐστιν, οὕτε τίνος τῶν ἐμῶν· καὶ διὰ τούτο, οὐ μοι δοκεῖ δίκαιον τὸ ὑπ’ ἄλλου εὑρεθὲν ἀλλότριον ἔργον λαβεῖν· σὸν τοίνυν ἐστὶ, καὶ λάβε αὐτὸ, καὶ ἄπελθε ἐν εἰρήνῃ.”

[English translation: to follow.]

CYRIAC OF ANCONA (1444 CE)

Cyriac of Ancona, *Diary II,3*, ed. and trans. E.W. Bodnar, *Cyriac of Ancona - Later Travels* (Cambridge MA, 2003) 92:

Ad quintum Kalendas Octobris Hellespontum venimus et prope Lasacon et contra osidentemve Hellespontiacam Chersonesiam Calliepolim pontifiam ipsam XII navium classem comperimus, et Ludovicum Lauredanum praefectum una cum Alexio trieracho nostro visimus; et eodem die Boreis secundantibus crebris Imbron ad insulam venimus, visis ex itineris nostri cursu Threiciis Hellespontiacisque antiquis ad Europae littora oppidis Lysimachia, Calliepoli, Sesto, Cilla Madidocrissaque, ad Asiae vero vel Phrygiae littus Abydo et Segeo, Troiae nobili promontorio, et conspectu Tenedo insula visis et illico praetermissis.

Trans. cit. 93:

On the 27th September, we arrived at the Hellespont; and near Lapsaki (i.e. Lampsakos) and, opposite it on the [Thracian] side of the Hellespont, Gallipoli, we encountered the actual papal fleet of twelve ships; and, along with our trierarch Alexios, we paid a visit to Lodovico Loredan [commander of the papal fleet]; and on the same day, with the help of frequent favouring north winds, we sailed on to the island of Imbros, sighting along the course of voyage ancient Thracian and Hellespontic towns: on the European shore line, Lysimachia, Gallipoli (Calliepoli), Sestos, Cilla, and Madidocrissa; and along the coast of Asia, or rather Phrygia, sighting and immediately passing by Abydos and Segeum, the storied promontory of Troy, and within sight of it, the island of Tenedos.

Ep. 17,3, ed. cit. 94-96:

Sed inde postquam ternos per dies noctesque placidi Neptuni liquidum sulcavimus campum, Caeceis Boreisque aspirantibus Aeolis, Hellespontum navigamus et prope vetustam Lampsacon pontificiam Lauredanamve Christianissimam classem Cheronesiam in conspectu Calliepolim obsidentem comperimus; et una nostro cum optimo Alexio Disupatf regio trieracho, viso salutatoque ac perdigne ad rem beme gerendam persuaso Ludovico Lauredano optimo classis praefecto eodem et fausto v Kalendarum Octobrium sereno Cyriaceoque die, secundis crebrescentibus auris, Hellespontum superavimus laeti; et hinc inde Hellespontica Europae atque Asiae littora triremibus nostris oportune custodita conspeximus; et tandem per aegaeum Imbron venimus insulam, oceano cadente Phoebo.

Trans. cit. 95-97:

Leaving there (i.e. Proconnesus on the Propontis), we plowed the liquid field of peaceful Neptune for three days and nights under winds that blew from the north-east and north, until we arrived at the Hellespont and came in sight of the pontifical Christian fleet near ancient Lampsacus. Under the command of Loredan, it was blockading Gallipoli in the Chersonese. Along with our excellent captain, Alexios Disypatos, I visited and greeted Alvise Loredan, the excellent captain of the fleet, and exhorted him to carry out his mission worthily. That same lucky day, the 27th September, a bright Sunday, rejoicing in increasingly favouring winds, we passed through the Hellespont, noting that the Asiatic shores of the Hellespont were

strategically guarded by our galleys. At length, the sun was setting, we came through the Aegean to the island of Imbros.

Ep. 40,4, ed. cit. 276:

Sed validissimo turbante flatu, aestuantibus undis, dum ad eam me non facile conferre quivissem, ad posterum et IIII Kalendas Februariarum, faustum Kyriaceumque diem, ad veterem ipsam Chaliepolim descendit, Luca Catanio amico suavissimo comitante nostro, et inibi ad litora primum Iacobos Pogium Catrinellumque, vestrae nationis homines, ac Bartolomeum ex Anconce Foroflavinianum, qui tum forte Calliepolitanis barbaris cum colonis negotia-bantur, nobis obviam occurrentes vidimus. Et cum post honestos de more amplexus iuvenis ille noster nostra me de patria nostrorumque salute certiore fecisset, eo et Lodovico Farmacopolo Latio duce, ut aliquid ibidem e veneranda antiquissimi oppidi vetustate ex me compertum videoas et nostri quoque dignum, hoc ad marmoream barbarae illius superstitionis aram Graecis quidem litteris sed Latini nominis epygramma comperimus:

Ο ΔΕΜΟΣ Ι ΛΟΥΚΙΟΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΝ ΒΑΛΩΝΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΛΙΩΝΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ Ι ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΗΤΗΝ Ι ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΔΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ ΑΓΑΙΘΩΝ ΑΙΕΙ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑ

Videsne, optume Andreole, antiqua hac brevi inscriptione notatum Latini nominis hominem, Lucium Flavium Pollionem, quondam a populo Calliepolitano ob eius erga patriam liberalitatem et beneficentiam statua ex aere vel marmore honoris causa donatum?

Trans. cit. 277:

But since a strong wind was agitating the sea and causing heavy waves and I could not easily get to the ship, I disembarked at old Gallipoli itself on the next day, which was the 29th of January, the favourable day of the Lord, in the company of our dear friend Luca Catanio. There on the shore, the first persons we saw coming toward us were the two Iacopos. Poggio and Catrinelli, men of your nationality (i.e. Genoese) and Bartolomeo Foroflaviniano of Ancona, who happened to be conducting business with the barbarian settlers (i.e. Turks) of Gallipoli. We embraced each other becomingly, as usual, and that youth [Foroflaviniano] brought me up to date on the welfare of our friends. With the Latin Lodovico Farmacopolo as my guide, I found this inscription on a marble altar of the barbarian superstition, [which I include here] that you might see a sample of the venerable antiquities of this ancient town, something discovered by me and worthy of my efforts. Although written in Greek, it deals with a Latin name:

The People [honour] Loukos Phlaouios Vallonios Pollion, the First of the City, benefactor for life of his country, and the source of many great good things. (inscr. trans. Clive Foss.)

Do you observe, good Andreolo, that this brief ancient inscription designates a man with a Latin name, Lucius Flavius Pollio, who was given a statue of bronze or marble by the people of Gallipoli to honour him for his generosity and benefactions toward their native city?

Dr John Covel (1676 CE)

Dr John Covel, Voyages en Turquie 1675-1677, Texte établi, annoté et traduit par Jean-Pierre Grélois avec une préface de Cyril Mango, Réalités Byzantines 6 (Paris, 1998) 350-55 (original seventeenth century English spelling pre-served):

Gallipoli.

April 9, Monday. We past by Τζαρδάκη, and came to Gallipoli. Over the other sides just opposite is Lapsaco. At Callipoli is a large bay, the town stand upon the north-west jame, or side, of it. Entring in we past thre light-houses, one out upon a little cliffe, the other on the shore low next the beginning of the town, the third in the middle aloft upon the ruines of an old castle. They are lighted onely against the Captain Basha or some of the Grand Signor's galley's passé by. Next we past an arsenal for the building of twelve galleys. The port without is for receiving ships and galleys, not safe from south wind; but there is a pretty little mound for little vessels, into which we put. On the other side is another arsenal for three galleys. All are built of an odde stone made of cockle, muscle, and other shells caked into stone (as the pebbles here above, which is very hard and more durable than the freestone of this place, as we saw in an old Armenian *chane*, where they dure well, though the (p. 352) freestone is mouldred away. Many houses, walls and other buildings are here of the same stone (I have observed a far harder stone at Stambol made in like manner, the naturall cement being blewish), this is of a dark whitish colour. There is a pittufull old square castle standing intire, with houses about it, b the mound. By a fountain to the out light house is a bit of a tomb[stone ...]

[Handwritten text of one and a half line of Greek inscription given = *ISestos* 21(?). Text and translation will be given in due course in Archivum Callipolitanum 3.]

There is a *sharshe* there and *bezeste*[n ...] are Turkes, many whereof we found ci[vil ...] are dogges. We had a command, but he [...(...] caution and wisdome) our boat was not m.[.....] or customer, would not let us passé without an oak of coffe. Yet the dogge invited me first to dinner, and treated me with all the courtesy imaginable. The vaivod eat another dollar, and it was well we escaped so. We took out a *penjick* from the customer, with the vaivode's seal They would have conted us to the *subbásha*, onely to eat something more out of us, but we refusing they let us passe without it. After dinner we wet sayl, and after we had pas't 3 leagues we were driven back with a terrible borasco right in our teeth. I then <took?> some time to viewe the town.

In the street stands the bottom of a Dorick pillar, which they have hollow'd to beat corn in. There were seventeen flutes in it, and on the other part it was left plain, and graced formerly with a noble inscription. It is now turn'd topsy turvey, and the letters much defaced, yet what I could pick out in has was as followeth. There are above ground 23 verses, the last are something plain; the diameter of the pillar is 2f. 6 in. This was some columna memorialis, set upon some great plague, which happen'd in honour of Apollo, etc. (p. 354)

[Handwritten text of twelve lines of a Greek inscription given = *ISestos* 11 (The Oracle of Gallipoli) ll. 25-36. Text and translation of this important inscription will be given in due course in Archivum Callipolitanum 3.]

Thre are three Greek churches here. St. George, Nicholas, Demetrius. The first is the bishop's sea (*sic*) [under the m]etropolite of Heraclea. There is an Armenian church [...], and I think another out of it. [...] Jewes. We went out round to find [...]; but [...]tion, I saw many in strawe, especially upon the road from Rodosto to Heraclia by the seaside. Notwithstanding, we were informed that three very large tombs were digg'd up at Lampsaco not above 7 dayes before we came hither, yet I could not obtein the will of my fellow travelers to see what they were. I understood onely that all three had large inscriptions on them. ... [Section on hand painted egges is here omitted.]

April 11. Wednesday. We set sail with an easy gale, having first waited upon the προηγούμενος of Ἀγία Λαύρα, who was then there, and received his benediction and letter of commendation. The wind freshen'd, and in 3¹/₂ hours we run down from Gallipoli to the Inward Castles, which they count distant 30 miles. We soon dispatch't there for 6 or 7 temins, showing our *penjick*, (p. 356) and taking another from thence, and set sail again. In an hour we came to the Out Castles, or Dardanelli, so cal'd from Dardanium Promontory, on which that in Asia stand, 18 miles. We staid not, threw *penjick* and 1/4 dollar ashore, and so past. A little beyond we doubled Sigeum Promontory, or Cape Janizary, thence to Tenedos, which is 18 miles more counted. There we lay weather bound severall dayes.

[MORE ACCOUNTS TO FOLLOW. Next update due April, 2012.]