

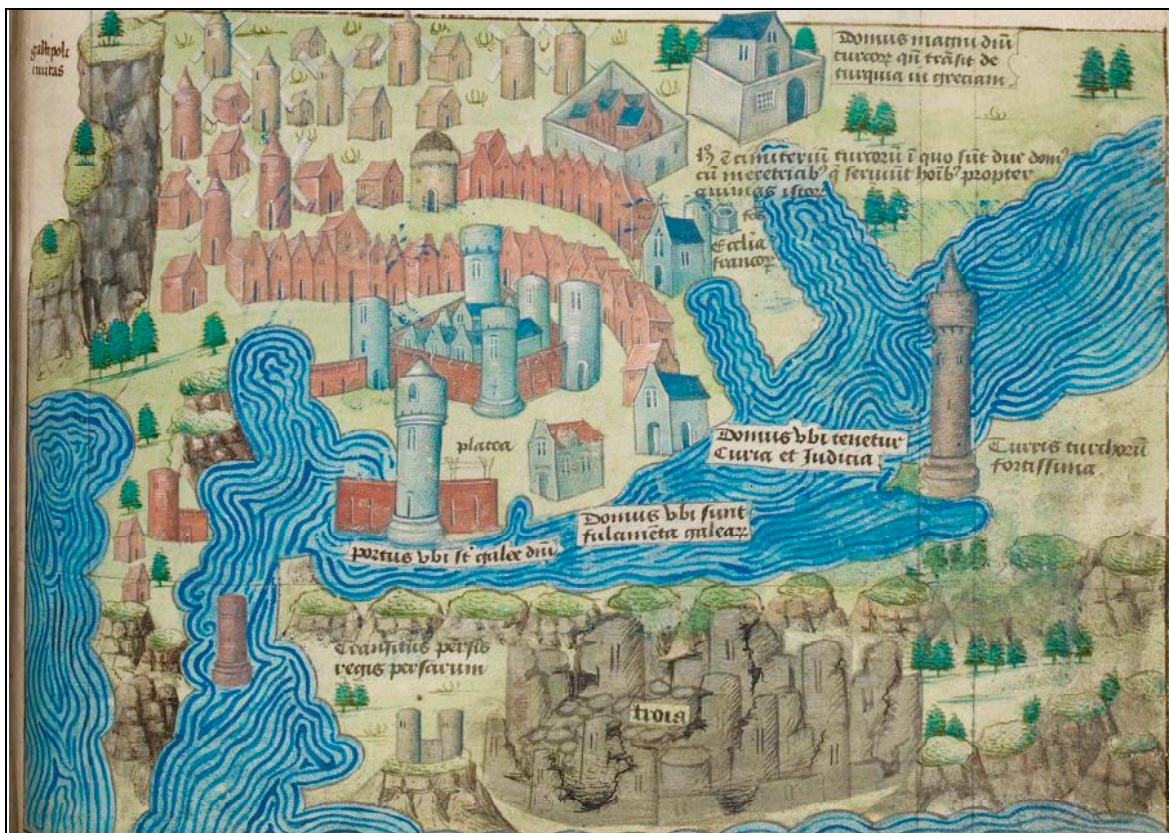
ARCHIVUM CALLIPOLITANUM

VI

ALBUM OF IMAGES



I. GENERAL



AC 6.I.1 Troy, the Hellespont, the Chersonese and the port-city of Gallipoli as illustrated in Arundel Ms. 93 (153r) of the *Librum insularum archipelagi* of Christophoro Bondelmonti (The manuscript was produced in Ghent between 1482 and 1485). On the accompanying Latin text see Archivum Callipolitanum IV.

Photo: Free image from the British Library Website.

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

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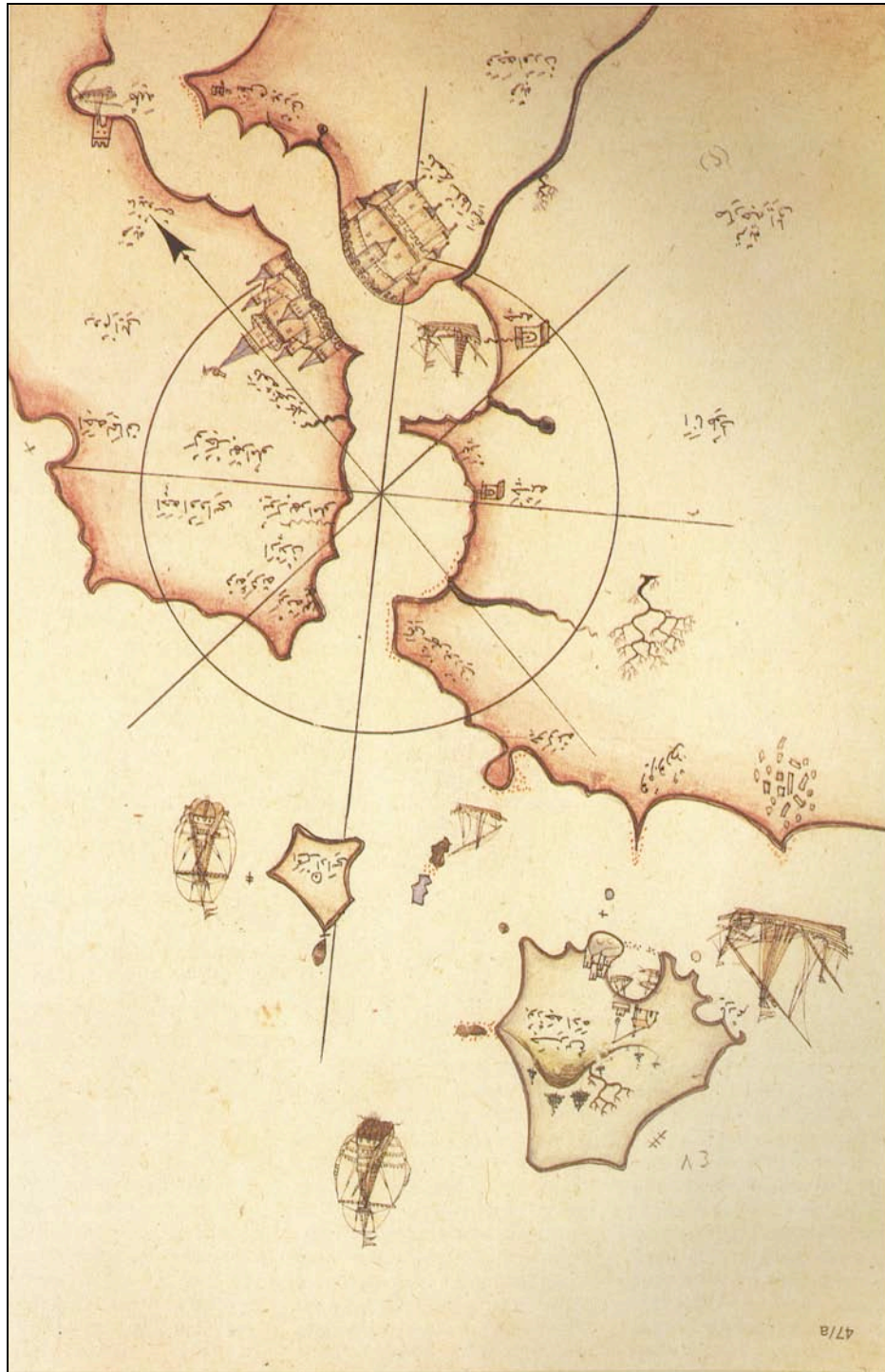


AC 6.I.2: Map of Thrace and the Chersonese based on Claudius Ptolemaios, *Geographica* as given in the copy in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli.

Reproduced from *Claudii Ptolemaei Cosmographia Tabulae*, ed. Anon., Introduction translated from the Italian by Simon Knight (Wigston, 1990) Map X.

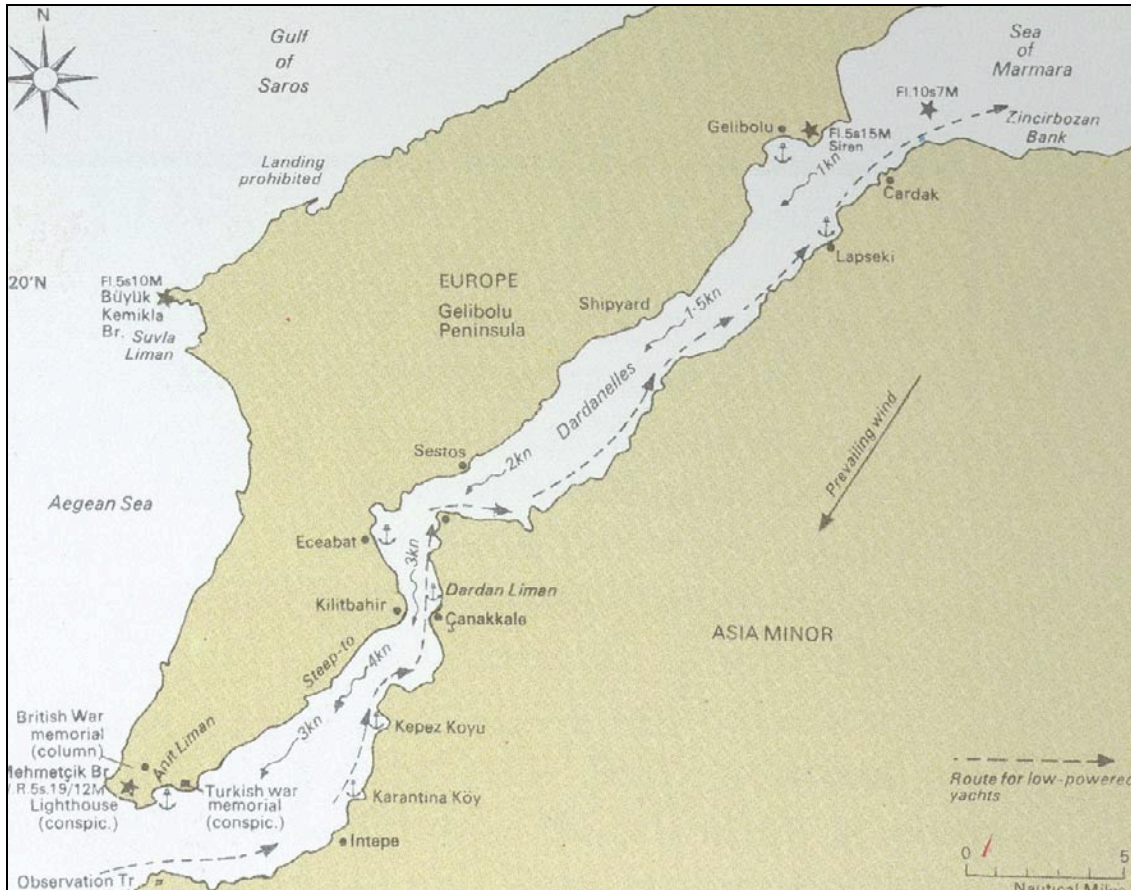


AC 6.I.3: The Hellespont as depicted in the *Mappa Mundi* of Hereford Cathedral. From P.D.A. Harvey (ed.) *Mappa Mundi - The Hereford World Map* (Hereford, 2002).



AC 6.I.4 Map of the Chersonese, the Dardanelles and adjacent Aegean islands from the *Kitab-ı Bahriye of Piri Reis*, Vol. 1 (Ankara 1988), p. 47a (map).

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AC 6.I.5 Modern map of the Dardanelles covering some of the ports and landings given by the sea-chart of Pîrî Reis.

Map reproduced from *Kitab-ı Bahriye* of Pîrî Reis, Vol. 1 (Ankara 1988), p. 47a (text)



AC 6.I.6 Statue of Piri Reis at Gelibolu. (Photo. SL = Sam Lieu 2008)



AC 6.I.7: An orthostat from the Hittite (?) period depicting hunter and prey.

Photo. SL - On display at the Piri Reis Museum, Gelibolu, in 2008.

Bibl.: M. Özdoğan, 'Prehistoric sites in the Gelibolu Peninsula',
Anadolu Araştırmaları 10 (1986) 51-67.

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**"Wandering spirits, seeking lands unknown,
Such were our fathers, stout hearts unafraid."**

AC 6.I.8 The Gallipoli Peninsula as 'TERRA INCOGNITA'
- ANZACs depicted by Frank Crozier as later day discoverers of an unknown land in 1915.

Reproduced from the *ANZAC Book* (Gallipoli, 1915).

II. INDIVIDUAL CITIES AND SITES

ABYDOS Ἄβυδος

Latin: Abydus, Abidus
(near modern Çanakkale)



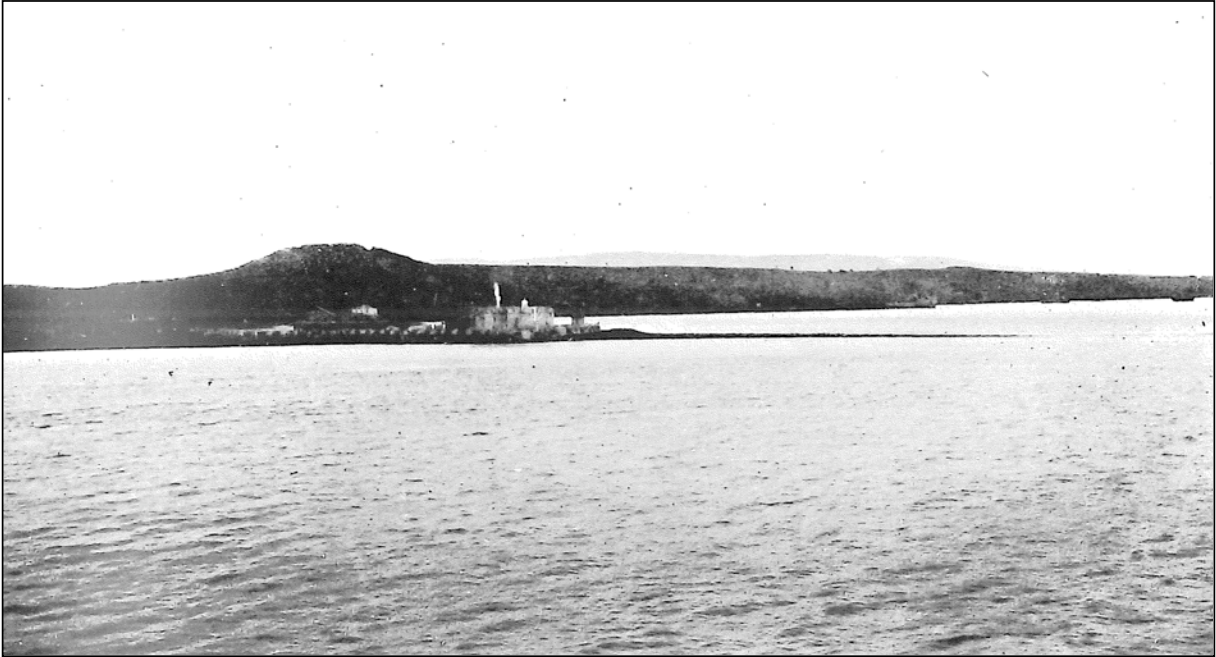
AC 6.II.Ab.1 Aerial view of Nagara Burnu site of ancient Abydos.



AC 6.II.Ab.2 The Dardanelles and modern Çanakkale near the ancient crossing between Sestos and Abydos.

Photographs courtesy of Dr Rüstem Aslan (Tübingen-Çanakkale Troia Vakfı).

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AC 6.II.Ab.3 View of Nagara Burnu (Point) taken by Walter Leaf in 1911.

(Photograph reproduced from Leaf Pl. VII.)



AC 6.II.Ab.3 The famous 'Toll Edict' of Abydos (ca. 492 CE) now in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.

(Photograph downloaded from *Wikipedia*, s.v. 'Dardanelles')

AC 6.II.Ab.3a Text and translation of the inscription:

Text (J. Durliat and A. Guillou, 'Le tarif d'Abydos (vers 492)', *Bulletin de correspondance Hellénique*, 108 (1984) 583-84):

Εἰ δὲ τις [τολμήσει παραβῆναι ταῦτα, θεσπίζομεν αὐτὸν (?)] | στρατίας ἐκπίπτειν ἢ[ν ἔλαχεν
καὶ τῆ νομίμη ποινῆ ὑπο]ββάλλεσθαι, τὸν δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντα τῶν [τενῶν ποινῆν] |
πεντήκοντα χρυσοῦ κατατιθέναι λίτρας εἴ τε οἰω|δήποτε ⁵ τρόπῳ παραβαθῶσιν οἱ τύποι τῆς
ἡμετέ|ρας εὐσεβίας. Ἀγρυπνὴν γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ πολυπραγμονίην | ἕκαστα βουλόμεθα ὥστε
μηδένα κακουροῦντα | λανθάνειν, ταῦτα δὲ καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς προτεθῆναι τοῖς τόποις
ἐθεσπίσαμεν, καὶ στήλαις ἐνχαράττεσθαι λιθίναις |¹⁰ ἐνηγνυμέναις ἐκεῖ πρὸς τῆ θαλάττῃ
ὥστε καὶ τοῦς | ἀπαιτοῦντας καὶ ἀπαιτούμενους ἀναγιγνώσκων | τὸν νόμον καὶ τοῦς μὲν
δεδιότας ἀπέχεσθαι τῆς ἀπλη|τίας, τοῦς δὲ θαρροῦντας μὴ ἀνέχεσθαι βλάβης, καὶ τὸν |
περιβλεπτον κόμητα τῶν στενῶν αἰετὴν ἀπὸ τῆς |¹⁵ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν ὀρῶντα τὴν ἐν τοῖς
ἔργοις πύραν, εἰ ῥα|θυμῆρη, προσδέχεσθαι. ⚡ | ⚡ ⚡ | ⚡ Γνωσὶς σὺνηθειῶν ἅς παρῆχον πρὸ
ἐτῶν εἴκοσι | καὶ εἴκοσι δύο τῶν στενῶν οἱ ναύκληροι, ὡς πολυπραγμο|νήσας ²⁰ ὁ
ἐνδοξώτατος ἑπαρχος τῆς πόλεως ἀνήγαγεν | τῆ ἡμετέρα εὐσεβία, ἄστινας καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ
παρόντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα προσήκει μόνας διδόναι οὕτως· (vacat) Οἱ οἰνηγοὶ πάντες οἱ τὸν
οἶνον κομίζοντες εἰς τὴν βασι|λιδί[α ταύ]την πόλιν, πλὴν μόνων τῶν Κιλικίων, (vacat)
κλασσικοῖς τῶν στενῶν φόλλις ἕξ καὶ ἑξέτας δύο, | οἱ ἔλληγοι καὶ ὀσπριγοὶ καὶ λαοδηγοὶ
κλασσικοῖς τῶν στενῶν |²⁵ φόλλις ἕξ, οἱ Κιλικεὶς ναύκληροι κλασσικοῖς τῶν στενῶν | φόλλις
τρῖς· καὶ ὑπὲρ πρόβας κεράτιν ἕν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐκ|πορίζων κεράτια δύο· οἱ σιτηγοὶ κλασσικοῖς
τῶν στενῶν φόλλις τρεῖς· καὶ λόγῳ πρόβας κύτου μόδιος εἷς | καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐκπορίζων ἐντεῦθεν
ἐτέρους φόλλις τρεῖς.

Translation (based on an older edition of the text of the inscription) by A.C. Johnson *et al.*, *Ancient Roman Statutes*, Austin, 1961, 253:

If anyone dares to violate these regulations, we ordain that he shall be expelled from the imperial service ... and subjected to punishment, that the official (*comes*) in charge of the Straits shall deposit fifty pounds of gold to be confiscated, if in any way whatever our Piety's ordinances are violated. For it is our will that he shall keep constant watch and shall attend to each detail, so that no malefactor may escape notice. We ordain that these regulations shall be published on the spot and shall be engraved on stone pillars planted there on the shore, so that collectors and payers may read the law, that the former in fear may refrain from greedy exactions, that the latter may be confident that they will receive no harm, and that the honourable count in charge of the Straits, constantly having before his eyes the penalty in the law, shall expect, if he becomes slack in his duties, the reality of punishment. *Cross | Leaf Cross | Leaf* Schedule of fees which ship captains have paid at the Straits for the last twenty or twenty-two years, as the most honourable Urban Prefect after careful examination has reported to our Piety: these same fees and these only it is proper to exact now and hereafter, thus: All importers of wine, except Cilicians only, bringing wine to this imperial city shall pay the marines at the Straits six folles and two sextarii of wine. Importers of oil, pulse and pork shall pay to the marines at the Straits six folles; Cilician captains shall pay to the marines at the Straits three, for inspection fee one carat, and for clearance fee two carats. Importers of grain shall pay to the marines at the Straits three folles, one modius of grain for inspection fee, and clearance fee from three additional folles.

[New translation for Archivum Callipolitanum VI in preparation.]

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AC 6.II.Ab.4-6 THE ÇANAKKALE-TÜBINGEN TROY TRUST (near the site of ancient Abydos) - a major regional and international research centre in Classical (esp. Homeric) Archaeology and in the history and archaeology of the Dardanelles built around the outstanding personal library of the late Professor Manfred Korfmann of the University of Tübingen. (Photos SL 2010).

AGORA

Ἄγορά
(lit. 'market')

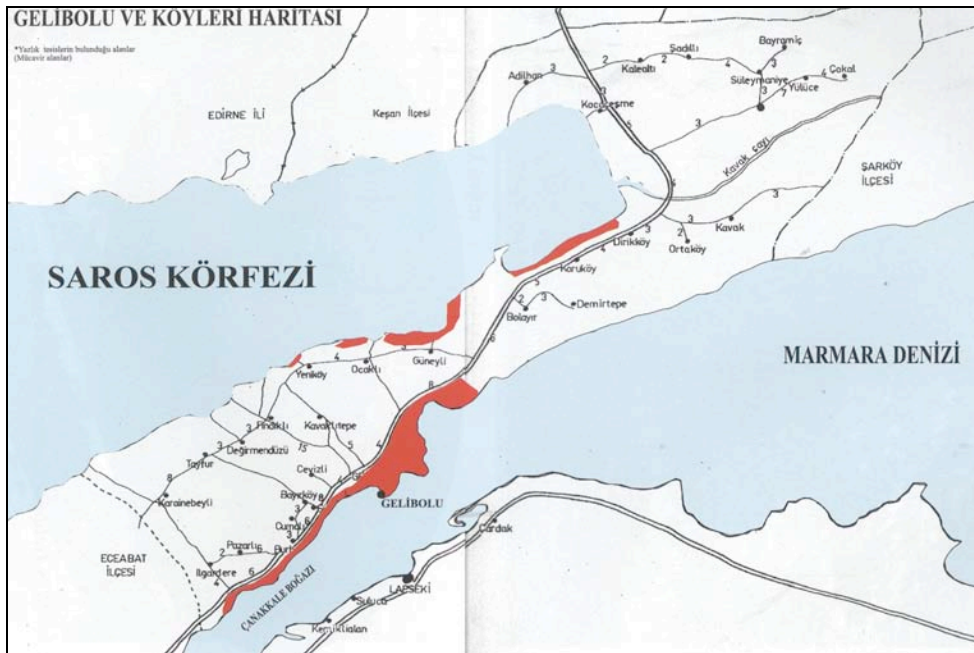
Byzantine Greek: Πλαγιάριον, Πλαγιά, Ἴσπλαγιά.

Medieval Latin: *Plagin, Iplagia*

Ottoman Greek: Μπολαῖρ

Turkish: Bolayır (vulg. Bulair)

aka CHERSONESOS Χερσονήσος (lit. 'peninsula')



AC 6.II.Ag.1 Modern map of the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula showing the location of Bolayır.
Reproduced from R. Yüziak, *Gelibolu*, p. 170.



AC 6.II.Ag.2 Bulair and the Bulair lines as depicted in the 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

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AC 6.II.Ag.3 Bolayır – a toponym which might have preserved some of its Greek roots: Pol(is)+Agor(a). (Photo. SL 2010)
Bibl.: Yavuz, *op. cit.* 23.



AC 6.II.Ag.4 View of the Dardanelles from the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula near Bolayır.
(Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ag.5 Statue of Gazi Süleyman Pasha, conqueror of Gallipoli in 1354 CE at Bolayır.
He died of a hunting accident at Hexamilion near Bolayır.in 1358. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ag.6 Gazi Süleyman Pasha Memorial Mosque at Bolayır – the original mosque was heavily damaged by naval gun fire from HMS Agamemnon prior to the Allied landings in 1915. (Photo. SL 2010)

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AC 6.II.Ag.7 Another view of the Gazi Süleyman Pasha Memorial Mosque. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ag.8 Gazi Süleyman Pasha Memorial Park at Bolayır. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ag.9 The famous 'Bulair Lines' – artillery emplacements built by French and British military engineers in the early years of the Crimean War to defend the Gallipoli Peninsula against a possible Tsarist Russian attack. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ag.10 The 'Bulair Lines' held back a Bulgarian attack in 1913 - and they are still 'fiercely' defended against inquisitive tourists and scholars. (Photo. SL 2010)

KALLIPOLIS
Καλλιπόλις

Roman: CALLIPOLIS
Byzantine: KALLIOPOLIS (Καλλιουπόλις)
Mod. GALLIPOLI
Turk. GELİBOLU



AC 6.II.Ka.1 The modern Turkish name Gelibolu is derived from the Greek name of the city 'Kallipolis' which means a 'fine' or 'beautiful city' - the appropriateness of which was questioned since Byzantine times. (Photo. SL 2008)



AC 6.II.Ka.2 A reminder to visitors to Gelobolu that the iconic name of the 1915 Campaign - 'Gallipoli' - is ultimately derived from the name of this important ferry-port city. from the original name of the port-city. (Photo. SL)



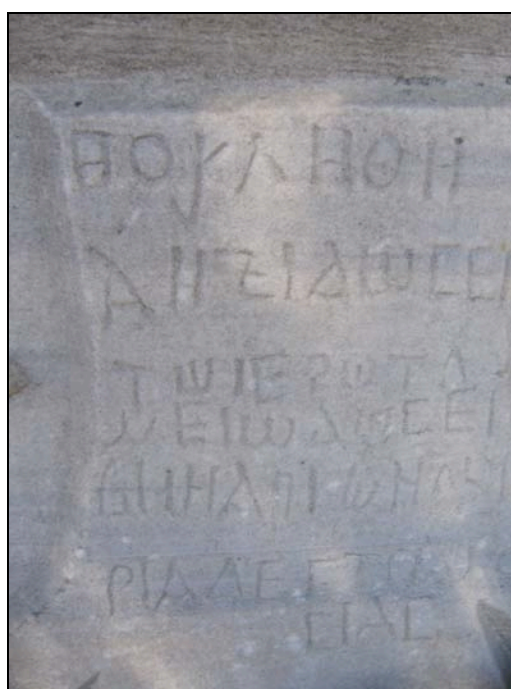
AC 6.II.Ka.3 Roman sarcophagus re-used probably as a cattle-trough.
Now on open air display near Gelibolu ferry terminal. (Photo. SL 2008)



AC 6.II.Ka.4 Inscription on sarcophagus – left panel (Photo. SL 2008).



AC 6.II.Ka.5: Inscription on sarcophagus – central panel (Photo. SL 2008)



AC 6.II.Ka.6 Inscription on sarcophagus – right panel (Photo. SL 2008)

AC 6.II.Ka.7 Text of inscription on the sarcophagus as given in *IGR* 819 (not in *ISestos*):

Αὐτ. Κάροπος | ἐαυτῷ | κὲ τῇ [γ]υ|νεκί μου |⁵ κὲ τοῖς τέ|κνοις. Εἰ δὲ | τις ἕτερος | βουλήθη | ἀν[οί]ξι, δώσει |¹⁰ τῷ ἱερῷ τα|μείῳ <δώσει> | [δ]ηναρίων μυ|ριάδες τρι[α]κο|σίας |¹⁵ κὲ τῇ πόλει δη|ναρίων μυριάδες | ἑκατόν.

Trans. Dr Greg Fox (revised by SL):

Aurelius Karpos (set up this sarcophagus) for himself and for my (*sic*) wife and children. If anyone else wants to open it, he must give to the sacred treasury three (h)undred thousand (d)enarii and to the city one hundred thousand denarii.



AC 6.II.Ka.8 Gallipoli as depicted in the Sloane Manuscript in the British Library of
Christophoro Bondelmontii, Librum insularum archipelagi.
(Note – the version of the Librum as given in the Sloane MS appears to be a handmade copy of the
Arundel Ms. – v. *supra* AC 6.I.1)
Reproduced from M. Demir, (ed.), *Çanakkale Savaşları Tarihi*, 6 vols.
(Istanbul, 2008), i, p. 582 .



AC 6.II.Ka.9 Gallipoli as depicted in another illustrated edition of the *Librum insularum archipelagi* – note the clearly depicted windmills on the outskirts of the town (on these see below AC 6.II.Ka.20)

Reproduced from *Description des îles de l'archipel par Christophe Bundelmonti, Version grecque par un anonyme, publiée d'après le manuscrit du Sérail avec une traduction française et un commentaire par Émile Legrand*, Vol. 1 (Paris, 1897).



AC 6.II.Ka.10 A Byzantine Double-headed eagle symbol employed as an architectural detail.
as displayed in the Piri Reis Museum in 2008. (Photo. SL)

Bibl.: Demir (ed.) *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 583.

See also D. Nicol, *Byzantium and Venice* (Cambridge, 1988) 249
on the political background behind the introduction of the emblem.

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AC 6.II.Ka.11 Placard commemorating the conquest of the city by the Ottomans in 1354 CE overlooking Hamzakoy *plajları* (beach). (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ka.12 Statue of Gazi Süleyman Pasha in Gelibolu whose troops occupied Kallipolis (Gallipoli) after a devastating earthquake which destroyed the city's fortifications in 1354 CE. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ka.13 Remains of the 'Tower of Beyazid' overlooking Gelibolu Harbour. (Photo. SL 2010)



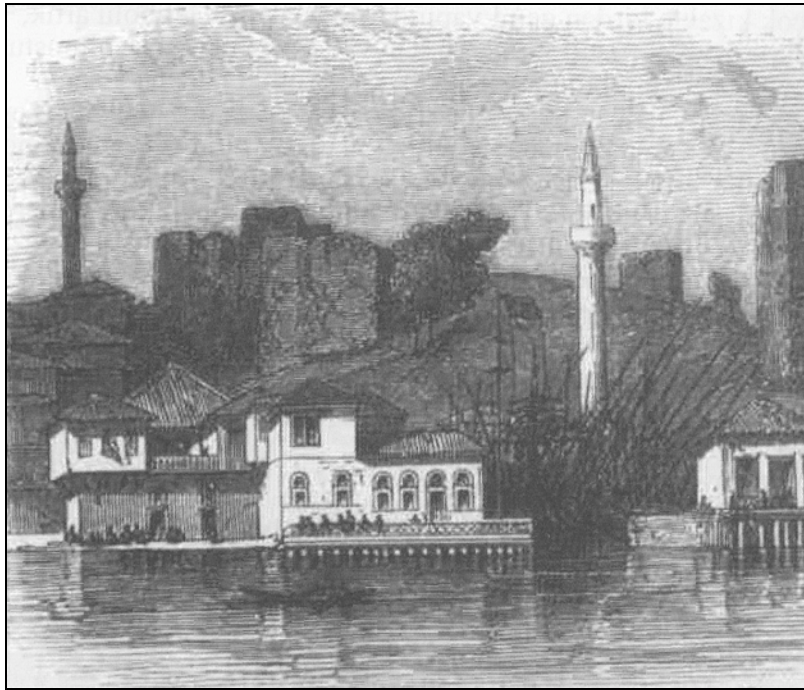
AC 6.II.Ka.14 Now housing the Piri Reis Museum and under university management from Istanbul. (Photo. SL 2010)

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AC 6.II.Ka.15 and 16 Traces of the circuit wall in public buildings leading from the Late Byzantine and Early Ottoman fortress guarding Gallipoli Harbour. (Photos. SL 2010)

Bibl.: A.C. Turker, 'The Gallipoli (Kallipolis) Castle in the Byzantine period'
Δελτίον της Χριστιανικής Αρχαιολογικής, Ser. 4, 28 (2007) 55-65.



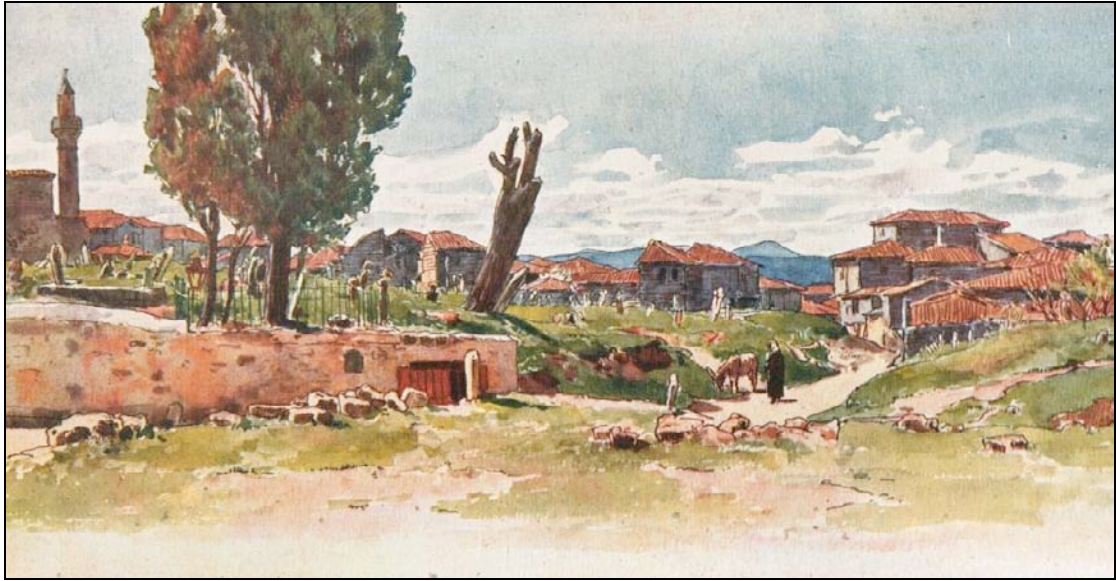
AC 6.II.Ka.17 Byzantine fortress and Ottoman tower overlooking Gallipoli harbour
as depicted in an Ottoman engraving.
Engraving reproduced from Yüziak, *op. cit.* p. 23.



AC 6.II.Ka.18 The Lighthouse and Turkish baths at Gelibolu as depicted in a watercolour by Zágoni Mikes
Kelemen (1717).

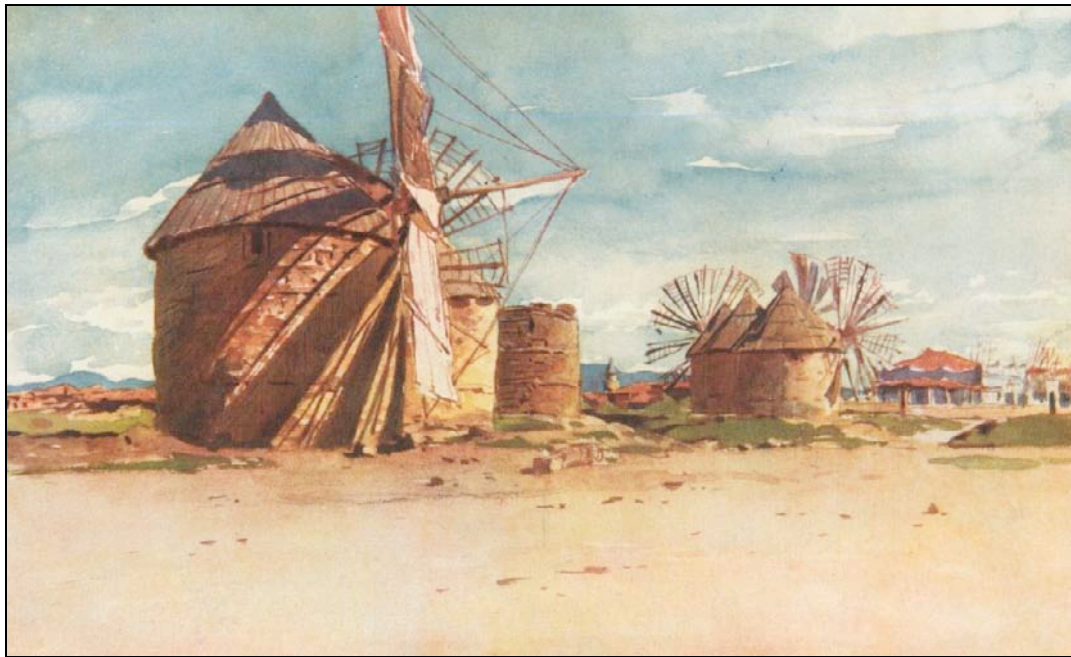
Reproduced from *Törökország Levelei* (Turkish Letters) (Budapest, 1906).

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AC 6.II.Ka.19 Gelibolu: Village scene as depicted in a watercolour by Zágoni Mikes Kelemen (17117).

Reproduced from *Törökország Levelei* (Turkish Letters) (Budapest, 1906).



AC 6.II.Ka.20 Some of the many windmills on the outskirts of Gelibolu as depicted in a watercolour by Zágoni Mikes Kelemen (17117).

Reproduced from *Törökország Levelei* (Turkish Letters) (Budapest, 1906).

Note windmills feature prominently in the engravings accompanying the *Librum insularum archipelagi* of Christophoro Bondelmonti (*supra* AC 6.II.Ka.9).

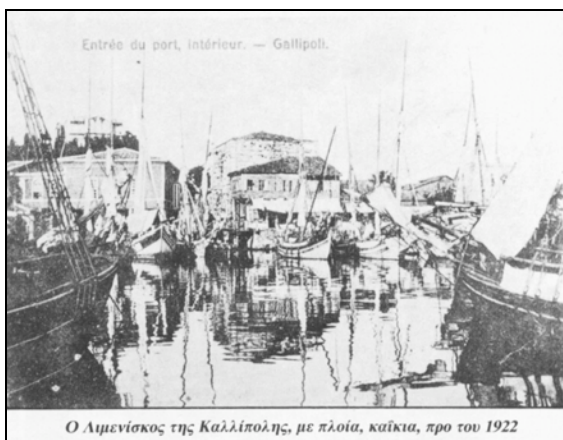


AC 6.II.Ka.21 An iconic Australian image now adopted by the locals
– the poster for the Turkish version of the 1981 Peter Weir film ‘Gallipoli’
now on exhibition in the Gallipoli Campaign Museum at Gelibolu. (Photo. SL 2008)

Notice the simple transliteration of the title of the film from ‘Gallipoli’ to Turkish ‘Gelibolu’
- the Turkish term for the Gallipoli campaign of 1915 is rarely ‘Gelibolu’
but ‘Çanakkale Savaşları’ (the Battles of Çanakkale).

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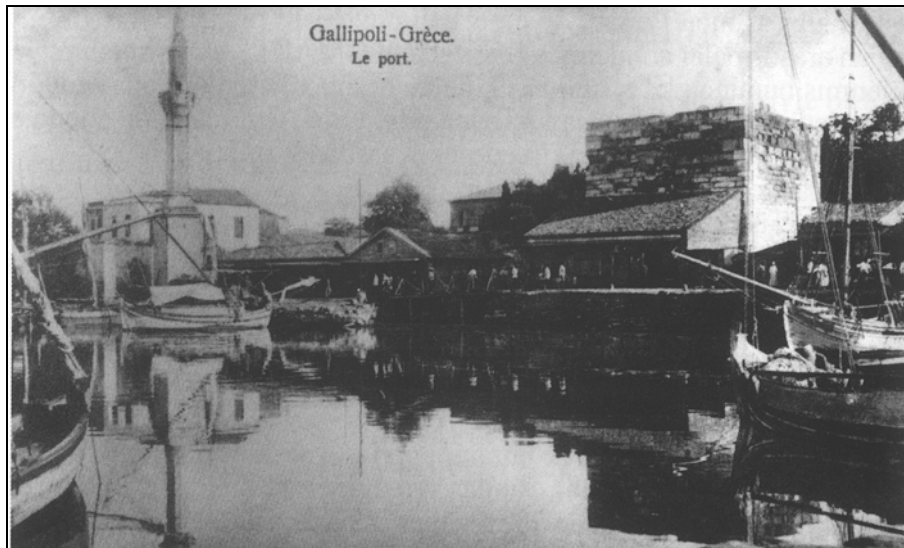
AC 6.II.Ka.22-25 Images of Gelibolu taken after the First World War:



Photographs reproduced from Σ.Γ. Σαραντής, *η πατρίδα μου Λάμψακος* (Athens: ΙΩΛΚΟΣ, 1987) 25-29.



AC 6.II.Ka.26 A rare survivor from *La Belle Epoque* near the waterfront. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ka.27 *Gallipoli - Grèce - End of the Megali Idea:*
Gallipoli as part of Venizelo's 'Magna Graecia' (1922).
Photograph reproduced from Yüziak, *op. cit.* p. 33.



AC 6.II.Ka.28 Gallipoli from the sea in the 1920s.
Photograph reproduced from T.J. Pemberton, *Gallipoli To-day* (London, 1926) facing p. 54.

ΚΟΙΛΑ
Κοίλα

Latin: Coela
Turkish: Kilia



AC 6.II.Ko.1 of Byzantine fortification at Kilia Limani.



The same tower with wall as recorded by Choisseul-Gouffier in 1822.

Reproduced from Demir (ed.), *op. cit.* Vol. 1, p. 572.

MADYTOS

Μάδυτος

aka Μάδις

Latin: Madytus

Late Byzantine Greek Μάητος (= Μαῖτο)

Medieval Latin: Maditus, Madidocrissa (= Madidos + Krithia?)

(Known in 1915 variously as Madis, Maidos, Maydos, Μαῖτο and also in Turkish as Aji Abad)

Mod. Turk.: Eceabat.



AC 6.II.Ma.1 Eceabat, the modern Turkish name for Madytos, is probably derived from Ece Bey, the Ottoman *Gazi* who gave his name to the Ece Ovası (Plain of Ece) above the surrounding hill better known to participants and historians of the 1915 Dardanelles Campaign as ‘Achi Baba’.
(Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ma.2 Roman sarcophagus panel with vine design in public playground at Eceabat. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ma.3 Unrecorded Greek inscription from the Roman Period (Flavian Dynasty?)
– one example of the many Classical and Byzantine *spolia* scattered along the foreshore of modern Eceabat.
(Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ma.4 Roman or Byzantine architectural or sepulchral element in café at Eceabat. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ma.5 Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman *spolia* in playground at Eceabat. (Photo. SL 2010)

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AC 6.II.Ma.6 The former Greek / Byzantine name of the city 'MAYDOS' now 're-commemorated' by the power of tourism. (Photo. SL 2010)



AC 6.II.Ma.7 Much less easy to explain is the use of the Classical Greek name of the city - ΜΑΔΥΤΟΣ - in modern machine made bricks found in the front wall of an Eceabat Social Club. Were they made during the brief period of Greek occupation in 1922? (Photo. SL 2010) The same style bricks are also found used in the façade of at least one building in Çanakkale.



AC 6.II.Ma.8 Eceabat is the gateway to the Turkish and ANZAC war graves and is visited by tens of thousands of Australasian tourists (or pilgrims) each year.
(Photo. SL 2010)

[More images to follow – next update April, 2012.]