

# ARCHIVUM CALLIPOLITANUM

## II

### GAZETTEER

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



- AA (Deutsches archäologisches Institut) *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (Berlin and NY).  
ATL B.D. Merritt, H.T. Wade-Gery and M.F. McGregor, *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, 3 vols. (Cambridge MA, 1939).  
Barr. *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, ed. R.J.A. Talbert (Princeton N.J. 2000).  
BCH *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* (Paris, 1871-).  
BSA *The Annual of the British School at Athens*.  
Casson S. Casson, *Macedonia, Thrace and Illyria: Their relations to Greece from the earliest times down to the time of Philip son of Amyntas* (Oxford, 1926).  
CERP A.H.M. Jones, *Cities Of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, 2nd edn. revised by M. Avi-Yonah et al. (Oxford, 1971).  
CFHB *Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae* (Washington, D.C. –Berlin–Paris etc. 1967-).  
Cohen G. Cohen, *The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands and Asia Minor* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1995).  
Cook J.M. Cook, *The Troad - An archaeological and topographical study* (Oxford, 1973).  
CSHB *Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae*, 50 vols. (Bonn, 1828-78).  
DNP *Der Neue Pauly. Encyklopädie der Antike*, eds. H. Cancik and H. Scheneider, 17 vols. (Stuttgart).  
EI *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, eds. H.A.R. Gibbs et al. (Leiden, 1960-).  
GMM *Geographi Graeci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, 2 vols. et tabulae (Paris, 1885).  
IK *Inschriften von Kleinasien* (Bonn, 1972f).  
IG *Inscriptiones Graecae*.  
Illion P. Frisch (ed.), *Die Inschriften von Ilion*, IK 3 (Bonn 1975).  
ILamps. *Die Inschriften von Lampsakos*, IK 6, ed. P. Frisch (Bonn, 1978).  
Inv. *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis - An investigation conducted by the Copenhagen Polis Centre for the Danish National Research Foundation*, eds. M. H. Hansen and T.H. Nielsen (Oxford, 2004).  
Isaac B. Isaac, *The Greek Settlements In Thrace Until The Macedonian Conquest* (Leiden, 1986).  
ISestos *Die Inschriften von Sestos und der thrakischen Chersones*, IK 19, ed. J. Krauss (Bonn, 1980).  
JHS *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (London, 1880-).  
Külzer A. Külzer, *Ostthrakien (Eurōpē)*, *Tabula Imperii Byzantini* 12 (Vienna, 2008).  
Leaf W. Leaf, *Strabo on the Troad, Book XIII, Cap. 1* (Cambridge, 1923).  
Lexicon *Lexicon of the Greek and Roman Cities and Place Names in Antiquity Ca 1500 B.C. – Ca. A.D. 500*, ed. A.M. Hakkert (Amsterdam, 1992f.).  
Luizu K.G. Luizu (Κ.Γ. Λουίζου), *Ἱστορία Καλλιπόλεως Ἀνατολικῆς Θράκης, Thrakika (Θράκινα)* 25 (1956) 7-148.  
ODB *Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium* (New York and Oxford, 1991).  
PECS *Princeton Encyclopaedia of Classical Sites* (New Jersey, 1976).  
RE *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, ed. A. Pauly, G. Wissowa et al. (Stuttgart, 1893-).  
ST *Studia Troica* (Mainz am Rhein).  
T-Th. G.L.F. Tafel and G.M. Thomas (eds.) *Urkunden zur älteren Handels- und Staatsgeschichte der Republik Venedig*, 3 vols. (Vienna, 1856-57).  
Yavuz M.F. Yavuz, *The Thracian Chersonese in the Archaic and Classical Ages*, PhD Thesis, University of Southern California 2003 (Ann Arbor 2003).

FOREWORD

The purpose of this gazetteer is to justify the location of the place-names (toponyms) given in the maps in *Archivum Callipolitanum I - An (Electronic) Atlas of the Chersonese and the Hellespont*. Unlike the well known *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, ed. R.J.A. Talbert (Princeton N.J. 2000) which combines place-names from both the Greek and Roman periods, *Archivum Callipolitanum I* aims to provide a series of at least five maps covering the Thracian Chersonese and the Hellespont (Dardanelles) over a longer chronological period:

- AC I.1 Map of the Chersonese and the Hellespont in the Classical Greek period (c. 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cs BCE)
- AC I.2 Map of the Chersonese and the Hellespont in the Hellenistic period (c. 4<sup>th</sup>-early 2<sup>nd</sup> Cs BCE)
- AC I.3 Map of the Chersonese and the Roman and early Byzantine periods (c. 1<sup>st</sup> C BCE-7<sup>th</sup> C CE)
- AC I.4 Map of the Chersonese in the mid Byzantine and Crusading periods (c. 8<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Cs CE)
- AC I.5 Map of the Chersonese in the late Byzantine and Early Ottoman periods (c. 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Cs CE)

which will enable place-names to appear in their correct chronological order. For instance an important name like Kallipolis after which the Gallipoli Peninsula is named will not appear until AC I.2. It will also allow more transient place-names like Agora, Kardia and Lysimacheia to appear only in the periods in which the sites were so named.

The Gazetteer provides firstly a brief entry on whether the place-name is that of a settlement (village, town or city) or of a geographical feature (strait, promontory, mountain, peninsula etc.). These brief explanatory entries will eventually be expanded into full length articles giving historical information provided from ancient and medieval sources as the project progresses. The entries under SITE give information on location, especially on modern place-names of the ancient and medieval sites. This is particularly important for Turkish place-names introduced after 1927 which often bear no relationship to the original Greek toponyms like Eceabat is the modern name for Madytos and Altıçepe for Krithia etc. Sites like Aigospotamoi where there are major disagreements between scholars on their exact location will be given fuller treatment than less controversial ones like Lampsakos. A brief BIBLIOGRAPHY of the most important reference works and special studies used in the compilation of the Gazetteer is provided. Under MAP LOC. information will be given as to which particular maps had been consulted and used to help with 'placing' the sites in the electronic maps in AC I.

The Gallipoli area was investigated and maps were created using ArcGIS 9.3 and data supplied by ESRI, Inc. and the Global Land Cover Facility (SRTM). Superimposed upon the Map of the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Asiatic Shore of the Dardanelles prepared by Geographical Section of the (British) War Office for the General Staff No. 2285 in 1915 – probably the last campaign map to be prepared as 'ANZAC Cove' is already the name given to the stretch of beach south of Ari Burnu.

Other maps consulted regularly for this particular part of the project include:

- Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, ed. R.J.A. Talbert (Princeton N.J. 2000) Maps 51 and 56.
- Foldout map at end of W. Leaf *Strabo on the Troad, Book XIII, Cap. 1* (Cambridge, 1923).
- Foldout map at end of K.G. Luizu (Κ.Γ. Λουϊζου), *Ιστορία Καλλιπόλεως Ανατολικής Θράκης, Thrakika (Θράκιχα)* 25 (1956) 7-148.
- Main Map accompanying A. Külzer, *Ostthrakien (Eurōpē)*, *Tabula Imperii Byzantini* 12 (Vienna, 2008).
- Map on p. 361 of idem, 'Die Küstengestade des Golfs von Saros und der thrakischen Chersones von der Antike bis zur frühen Neuzeit: einige Anmerkungen', in K. Belke *et al.* (eds.) *Byzantina Mediterranea. Festschrift für Johannes Koder zum 65. Geburtstag* (Vienna, 2007).
- Maps 1-3 in M.F. Yavuz, *The Thracian Chersonese in the Archaic and Classical Ages*, PhD Thesis, University of Southern California 2003 (Ann Arbor 2003).
- Map: 'Historisch-geographische Karte der Troas' accompanying *Sudia Troica* 2006.

The fact that the maps in AC I are electronically compiled and delivered via the 'Gallipoli Before Gallipoli' Website means that they can be constantly updated and corrected and to this end advice and criticism from other scholars are most welcome.

## A

**ABARNIS** (GR. Ἀβάρνις) [MAP 1]

Name of a small town (Steph. Byz. p. 4.4-5.3, s.v. Ἀβάρνος) with harbour and also of a promontory on the Asian coast of the Hellespont about 5km north of Lampsakos and on the border with Parion.



Chardak Point (Burnu) and Chardak Limanı as they appeared in the 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

SITE: Harbour located by Leaf (p. 93) to mod. Chardak Limanı and the promontory to Chardak Burnu.

BIBL. *RE* I/1, col. 17 (Hirschfeld); Leaf 93-94; *Lexicon* 15 (Hakkert); *DNP* I, 6 (Schwertheim); *Inv.* p. 976 (Avram).

MAP LOC. Leaf, Map (marked only as Abarnis Pr.); *Barr.* Map 51 H4.

**ABYDOS** (GR. Ἀβυδος, LAT. Abydus, Abidus). Lat. 40.10, long. 23.15 *Inv.* [MAP 1]

Principal city on the Asian coast of the Hellespont opposite to Sestos.

SITE: The site of ancient Abydos now lies in a military zone and little or no excavation had been carried out on the site itself but travelers and antiquarians in the 19<sup>th</sup> C. reported seeing remains of walls and buildings (Cook 56). Leaf who visited the region in 1911 described the site as follows (p. 117): 'Beginning a short distance from the modern town of Chanak (Dardanelles) (i.e. mod. Çannakale), a range of hills runs northwards close along the shore, rising at its highest point to a height of 220 feet. Just below this point a low triangular promontory juts out into the main channel for a distance of 1600 yards. It is known as Nagara Point, and forms a capacious bay. In Nagara Bay there is good anchorage anywhere, well protected from north-east winds, and out of the current, as it all lies in the eddy which here runs to the northwards. It was a favourite anchorage for the Turkish fleet. It is in fact the best natural harbour in the Troad. In the recess of the bay must have been the harbour of Abydos, and beside it lay the ancient town.'

Covering no doubt the lower hill slopes as well as the flat ground of the wider part of Nagara Point.'



Nagara Point (Burnu) as it appeared in the 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

BIBL. Leaf 116-19; *RE* I/1, 130 (Hirschfeld); *ATL* I, 463; *COOK* 56-57; J. Durlat, and A. Guillou, 'Le tarif d'Abydos (vers 492)', *BCH*, 108 (1984) 581-98; *PECS* 5 (Bean); *Lexicon* 48-49 (Hakkert); *ODB* i, 9 (Foss); *DNP* I, 46 (Schwertheim); *Inv.* no. 765 (Mitchell).

MAP LOC. *Barr.* Map 51 and Leaf (map at end of volume).

IMAGES: See Archivum Callipolitanum 6.II.Ab.1-5.

**ACHILLEION** (GR. Ἀχιλλήιον, LAT. Achilleion) Lat. 39.55, long. 26.10 *Inv.* [outside Map 1] and **THE TOMB OF ACHILLES**. [MAP 1]

(1) **ACHILLEION**: City on the Aegean coast of the Troad founded by Mityleneans near the Tomb of Achilles.

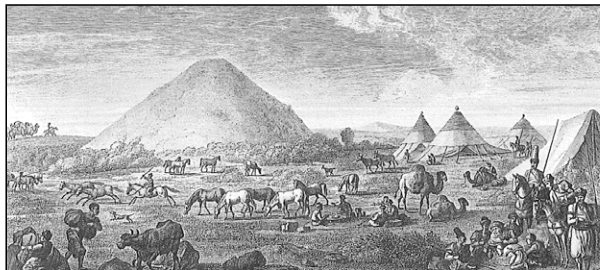
SITE: The site of Achilleion was located by Cook (pp. 186-88) to Beşik Yassı at the northern tip of Beşik Bay where remains of fortification apparently of 6<sup>th</sup> C BCE date were found. Nearby is a tumulus which he believes to be the ancient site of the 'Tomb of Achilles' (Beşik-Sivri Tepe). This goes against the traditionally accepted location of the tomb north of Yenişehir (lit. 'new village') and within sight of the Hellespont (v. *supra*) as the new location is virtually on the Aegean coast of the Troad. Cook's suggestion to relocate the site has found strong support from Korfmann whose excavations had revealed a Hellenistic settlement on the site. The suggested location has also been followed by *Barr.* (Map 56) but the traditional site of the 'Tomb of Achilles' on the ascent to the escarpment from Kumkale to Yenişehir is still marked as such on almost all modern (esp. tourist) maps.

BIBL. Leaf 186-90; *RE* I/1, col. 220 sub Achilleion 1 (Hirschfeld); Cook 178-88; *Lexicon* 66-67 (J.Nollé); M. Korfmann (with A.-U. Kossatz), 'Beşik-Tepe: Vorbericht über die Ergebnisse der Grabung von 1985 und 1986. Grabung am Beşik-Yassitepe und im Beşik Graberfeld', *AA* (1988) 391-404; *DNP* I, 75 (Schwertheim); *Inv.* no. 766 (Mitchell); G. Bieg and R. Aslan, 'Eine Quellehöhle in Spratt's Plateau (Subaşı Tepe) – Wo lag Sigeion?' *ST* 16 (2006) 133-45.

MAP LOC. Map in Bieg and Aslan, *ST* 2006, p. 134 and 'Historisch-geographische Karte der Troas' accompanying *ST* 2006 (see below). Also *Barr.* 56 C2



(2) THE TOMB OF ACHILLES. A tumulus near the northern shore of the Hellespont near Kum Kale.



Engraving depicting the (traditional) tomb of Achilles on the Trojan Plain by Choisseul-Gouffier. Reproduced from J. Freely, *Children of Achilles – The Greeks in Asia Minor since the Days of Troy* (London, 2010) Pl. 1a.

SITE: The traditional location of the Tomb of Achilles is at Orhaniye Tepe 750 m NE of the town/plateau of Yenişehir.

BIBL. Bieg and Aslan 133-34.

MAP LOC.: ‘Historisch-geographische Karte der Troas’ accompanying *ST* 2006 (see below).



**AGORA** (GR. Ἀγορά) aka **CHERSONESOS** (GR. Χερσονήσος) Lat. 40.30, long. 26.45. *Inv.*

A major Greek settlement on the neck of the Thracian Chersonese (Gallipoli Peninsula) founded in the 6<sup>th</sup> C. BCE by Miltiades who probably used it as the capital of his fiefdom.

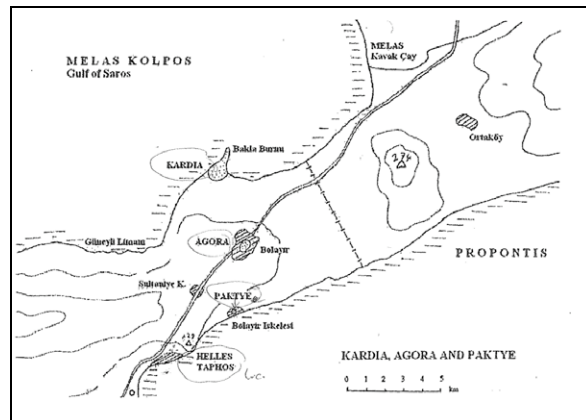
SITE: The site of Agora has long been located to Bolayır (vulg. Bulair) and the Turkish name may even

have preserved some Greek elements: Pol(is)+Agor(a). Cf. Yavuz 23.

BIBL.: *Inv.* no. 661 (Loukopoulou); Yavuz 21-24; Külzer 238-39.

MAP LOC.: Map 1 on Yavuz, p. 15.

IMAGES see Archivum Callipolitanum 6.II.Ag.1-10.



AC 6.II.Ag.2 Map of the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula in the Classical period – Map reproduced from Yavuz, p. 15.



**AIANTEION** (GR. Αἰάντειον, LAT. Aeantium) [Map 1] A pre-Hellenistic settlement founded by Rhodians in the Troad on the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont (Dardanelles).

SITE: The site of Aianteion has been located at Tek Top by Cook (pp. 86-87).

Bibl.: Leaf 156; Cook 86-87; *Inv.* p. 1001 (Mitchell).

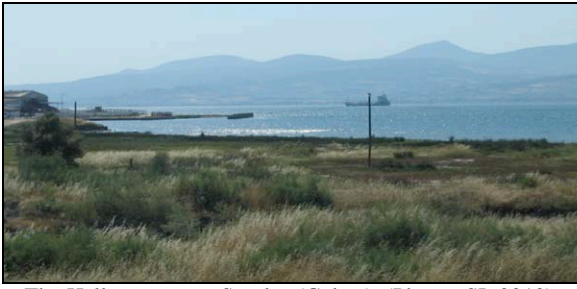
MAP LOC.: ‘Historisch-geographische Karte der Troas’ accompanying *ST* 2006. (See above TOMB OF ACHILLES).



**AIGOSPOTAMOI** (GR. Ἄιγος ποταμοί, LAT. Aegospotamus, LAT. MED. Sigospotamoi – error for Aigospotamoi? or Potamoi) Lat. 27.20, long. 26.35 *Inv.* and *Barr.* (disputed) AND **THE BATTLE OF AIGOSPOTAMOI**. [MAP 1]

AIGOSPOTAMOI is the name given to a small settlement (πολίχνη) with city status (Steph. Byz, p. 44.8-9) on the southern shore of the Thracian Chersonese which is best remembered in Greek History for giving her name to the worst Athenian naval defeat in the Peloponnesian War which abruptly ended Athens’ status as the premiere naval power in the Greek World (*v. infra*).

SITE: The name Aigospotamoi in Greek literally means ‘goat’s rivers’ and the plural ending is emphatic which means one needs to look for a settlement between or near to more than one river. The majority of water-courses on the peninsula are streams (in Turkish *dere*) with a highly seasonal regime and the longest stream/river (18 km) which empties itself into the Hellespont and which has traditionally been thought to be Aigospotamos (‘Goat’s river’ singular) is the Karakova (now Cumalı) Dere which enters the Straits at Ince Limanı (‘port of the pearl’) south of the small port of Sütülce (former Galata) and ca. 10 km south of modern ferry-port of Gelibolu.



The Hellespont near Sütülce (Galata). (Photo. SL 2010).

Such a location for the settlement and the site of the famous battle however, conflicts with Xenophon's remark that Aigos Potamoi was 'opposite to Lampsakos (*v. infra*) where the Hellespont is about fifteen stadia wide' (*Hell.* II,1,21) although it meets the impression Xenophon gives that it was not far from Sestos. Strauss (1987) has suggested a site near where two streams – Büyük (now Münipbey) Dere and Kozlu Dere – combine before entering the Hellespont further to the north which better fits Xenophon's description. Yavuz (pp. 36-37) makes the important point, however, that Strauss had not examined the site carefully for archaeological remains and a more suitable site was not where the confluence of the two streams enter the Hellespont but at Kalanuro Tepesi on the left bank of the Münipbey Dere about 50 m from the coast. 'There are two fresh water springs in the area, which obviously makes the site attractive. Özdoğan who visited the site in 1982, comments that "classical and late antique settlement covers a considerable area." I suggest that we may locate Aigospotamoi at Kalanuro Tepesi.' (Yavuz, p. 36). The identification of Kalanuro Tepesi with Aigospotamos appears to find support in the *Periplus* of Ps.-Skylax (§67, *GGM* i 56) which was written sometime before 330 BCE: 'Within the River Aix (i.e. Aigos potamos) are Cressa, Crithote and Pactye.' (Ἐντὸς δὲ Αἰγὸς ποταμοῦ Κρήσσα, Κριθώτη, Πακτύη.) as these settlements were almost all situated to the north of Kalanuro Tepesi. The only problem is the obvious fact that Karakova (Cumalı) Dere is the only river significant enough to be an obvious landmark from the sea.



A dere – a seasonal watercourse – or an irrigation canal between Gelibolu and Sütülce. (Photo. SL 2010).

Though little mentioned in Roman sources except in conjunction with the famous defeat of the Athenians (Arr. *Anab.* I.9.3) or with the fall of a meteorite in its vicinity, the toponym continued into the Middle Ages. In the *Partitio Imperii Romaniae* of 1205 CE the victorious Crusaders were allocated a settlement on the Thracian Chersonese by the name of Sigo(s)potamoi which is likely to be an error for Aigospotamoi (*Partitio Regni Graeci* in T-Th. i, 490). In 1343 CE the Byzantine

Emperor John Kantakuzenos met Süleyman the Emir of Karası at Aigospotamoi (Ioh. Kant. III,76; ii, 476.15 CSHB) and in 1455 the Ottoman admiral Yünus Paşa sailed 'right past Aigospotamoi (εὐθὺ τῶν Αἰγὸς Ποταμῶν)' on his way from Kallioupolis (Gallipoli) to Sestos (Critob. II,4,1, p. 92 CFHB) which places it nearer perhaps to Sestos than Kallioupolis.

See below for problems with identifying the site of the famous battle.

Bibl.: *RE* I/1, col. 977 (Hirschfeld); B. Strauss, 'A note on the topography and tactics of the battle of Aegospotami', *American Journal of Philology* 108 (1987) 741-45; *DNP* I, 326 (I. von Bredow); *Inv.* no. 658 (Loukopoulou), Yavuz, 32-38 (which outdates much earlier discussion) and Külzer 241-42.

MAP LOC.: Map 3 on Yavuz, p. 35.



The northern coast of the Hellespont opposite to Lampsakos and SW of Gelibolu as depicted in the 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.

THE BATTLE OF AIGOSPOTAMOI (405 BCE): Our earliest and most significant source on Aigospotamoi is the account of the famous battle given by the Athenian historian Xenophon (*Hell.* II,1,20-29) (*v. infra*). In the late summer of 405, the Spartan commander Lysander set sail from Rhodes into the Hellespont with the explicit intention of intercepting the corn-fleet(s) bound for Athens. He sailed past Abydos and captured and sacked the city of Lampsakos on the Asian shore of the Straits which was an Athenian ally. Hot on his tail was an Athenian fleet of around 180 warships (mainly triremes) but the Spartan commander Lysander refused to give battle. Now that they were without a port-of-call in the vicinity of Lampsakos, the Athenians were forced to beach their fleet at a place which was opposite to Lampsakos called Aigos Potamoi. The Athenian turncoat Alkibiades who was taking refuge at Paktye (*v. infra*) observed that the Athenians were foraging over a large area because they were no where near a city (πρὸς οὐδεμῆ πόλει). He came down to the beach and advised the commanders to return with the fleet to Sestos, then main Athenian base on the Hellespont, where they would have adequate provisions. The advice was rejected and a few days later, the Athenian fleet was surprised at its mooring by the Spartan fleet from Lampsakos preceded by a diversionary attack around a headland south of their landing. The result was virtually the capture of the Athenian fleet but Konon, one of the Athenian commanders, retrieved some honour by sailing to Abarnis (*v. supra*) with nine ships and carried off the masts and main sails of the Spartan fleet which were left there while the Spartans were attacking. (Xen. *Hell.* II,1,17-29 and Plut. *Lys.* 9,5-11,13)

With such a wealth of topographical details, the site of the battle should not be difficult in theory to locate. However, as Casson (p. 217) has pointed out long ago,

there was simply not a beach nor a harbour which fitted the description of the battle given by the ancient sources along the coastline opposite to Lampsakos. In 2010 a revolutionary new hypothesis was put forward in print by the naval historian John R. Hale that the venue of the disaster was not on a beach in the Straits but on a long stretch of sandy coast in the Sea of Marmara at the northern exit of the Straits which was within easy reach of Lampsakos and also within sight of Alkibiades at Paktye. Hale pointed out that the most obvious place for the Athenians to land and to keep watch on the Spartan fleet would have been the bay in which ancient Kallipolis and modern Gelibolu is now situated but the what is now Gelibolu Limanı with its fine enclosed harbours was not yet functioning as a ferry-port and the only stretch of coast which would allow most of the Athenian triremes to beach and land their complements is to the north of the Gelibolu and separated from a smaller beach by a headland behind which Lysander landed his diversionary force on the day of his main assault. The stretch of sandy coast north of at the entrance of the Sea of Marmara is also watered by at least two streams and could therefore qualify for 'Goat's Rivers'. The new location of the battle also properly explains why a fleeing Konon could raid Abarnis near Lampsakos as the disaster took place on a beach north and not south of the Spartan base and Konon was sailing with the current in his flight which is notoriously strong at this point. Had the battle been fought south of Gelibolu Limanı, then it was unlikely that this sole surviving Athenian squadron would have headed for the safety of Sestos by sailing north and rowing against the current.

The hypothesis of Hale is of great importance to the study of the historical geography of the Hellespont and deserves serious scholarly attention and learned debate. If the famous battle did take place at the new location suggested by Hale its nominal connection with a city south of Gelibolu Limanı cannot be ruled out as Aigospotamoi, if it was situated at Kalanuro Tepesi was probably still the closest civic community to the beach where the Athenians beached their fleet. The other so-called 'cities' in the area mentioned as 'within the Aigos Potamos' by Ps.Skylax were all small and probably situated inland.

BIBL.: Yavuz 186-90 and J.R. Hale, *Lords of the Sea – The Triumph and Tragedy of Ancient Athens* (London, 2010) 257-42 and esp. 356-59.

MAP LOC.: Hale, *op. cit.* maps on p. 240.



**ALOPEKONNESOS** (GR. Ἀλωπεκόννησος, LAT. Alopeconnesus) Lat. 40.20, long. 26.25 *Inv.* [MAP 1]

An Aiolian foundation and principal Greek city on the north coast of the Thracian Chersonese.

SITE: Epigraphical discoveries before and during the 1915 Campaign strongly suggest Küçük Kemikli as the site of Alopekonnosos.

BIBL.: Yavuz 46-49; *Inv.* no. 659 (Loukopoulou).

MAP LOC.: Map 2 on Yavuz, p. 28 and Luizou. [NB *Barr.* Maps 51 G4 and 57 E1 place Alopekonnosos to the north of Suvla Bay which appears to go against the majority view on the location of the city to the south of the Bay.]



The area around Suvla Bay as depicted in the 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles.



**ΑΡΟΒΑΘΡΑ** (GR. Ἀροβάθρα) [MAP 1]

Name (lit. meaning 'landing-place') of mooring point near Sestos on the northern coast of the Hellespont where Xerxes moored his boat-bridge spanning from Abydos (Strab. XIII,1,22).

SITE: Located by Leaf (p. 123) to 'Bokali Beach' (i.e. Bigalı Kalesi).

BIBL.: Leaf 123.

MAP LOC.: The 1915 British General Staff Map of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles. See below. [Not in *Barr.*]



See also map inset for Araplos (*infra*).

**ΑΡΑΠΛΟΣ** (GR. Ἄραπλος) [MAP 1]

Greek city or settlement on the northern coast of the Thracian Chersonese known only from a single mention in the Periplus of Ps. Skylax (§67, *GMM* i, 55): Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Μέλανα κόλπον ἐστὶν ἡ Θρακία Χερσόνησος καὶ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ αἶδε· Καρδία, Ἴδη, Παιών, Ἀλωπεκόννησος, Ἄραπλος, Ἐλαιούς, Μάδυτος, Σηστός ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος τῆς Προποντίδος, ... 'After the gulf of Melas is the Thracian Chersonese; the cities in it are these: Kardia, Ide, Paeon, Alopekonnosos, Araplos, Elaious, Madytos, and six stades away Sestos at

