**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AA</strong></td>
<td>(Deutsches archäologisches Institut) Archäologischer Anzeiger (Berlin and NY).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BCH</strong></td>
<td>Bulletin de correspondance hellénique (Paris, 1871-).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BSA</strong></td>
<td>The Annual of the British School at Athens.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Casson</strong></td>
<td>S. Casson, <em>Macedonia, Thrace and Illyria: Their relations to Greece from the earliest times down to the time of Philip son of Amyntas</em> (Oxford, 1926).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CFHB</strong></td>
<td>Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae (Washington, D.C.–Berlin–Paris etc, 1967-).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cohen</strong></td>
<td>G. Cohen, <em>The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands and Asia Minor</em> (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1995).</td>
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<td><strong>CSHB</strong></td>
<td>Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, 50 vols. (Bonn, 1828-78).</td>
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<td><strong>EI</strong></td>
<td><em>Encyclopaedia of Islam</em>, eds. H.A.R. Gibbs et al. (Leiden, 1960–).</td>
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<td><strong>IK</strong></td>
<td>Inschriften von Kleinasiern (Bonn, 1972f).</td>
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<td><strong>IG</strong></td>
<td>Inscriptiones Graecae.</td>
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<td><strong>Ilion</strong></td>
<td>P. Frisch (ed.), <em>Die Inschriften von Ilion</em>, IK 3 (Bonn, 1975).</td>
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<td><strong>ILamps.</strong></td>
<td>Die Inschriften von Lampsakos, IK 6, ed. P. Frisch (Bonn, 1978).</td>
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**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 (Europä)*, Tabula Imperii Byzantini 12 (Vienna, 2008). |


**Lexicon** Lexicon of the Greek and Roman Cities and Place Names in Antiquity Ca 1500 B.C. – Ca. A.D. 500, ed. A.M. Hakker (Amsterdam, 1992f.). |

**Luizzi** K.G. Luizzi (Κ.Γ. Λουίζζη), Ιστορία Καλλιπόλεως Ανατολικής Θράκης, Θράκικα (Θράκικα) 25 (1956) 7-148. |


**ST** Studia Troica (Mainz am Rhein). |


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. 5th-4th Cs BCE)
AC I.2 Map of the Chersonese and the Hellespont in the Hellenistic period (c. 4th-early 2nd Cs BCE)
AC I.3 Map of the Chersonese and the Roman and early Byzantine periods (c. 1st Cs BCE-7th Cs CE)
AC I.4 Map of the Chersonese in the mid Byzantine and Crusading periods (c. 8th-13th Cs CE)
AC I.5 Map of the Chersonese in the late Byzantine and Early Ottoman periods (c. 13th-15th 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 Gazeteer provides firstly a brief entry on whether the place-name is that of a settlement (village, town or city) or of a geographical feature (straits, 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 Altıçepel 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:


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.
ABARNIS (Gr. Ἀβάρνης) [Map 1]

Name of a small town (Steph. Byz. p. 4.4-5.3, s.v. Ἀβάρνης) 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.

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. Ἀβύδος, 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 19th 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. Çanakkale), 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.’

BIBL. Leaf 116-19; RE I/1, 130 (Hirschfeld); ATL I, 463; Cook 56-57; J. Durliat, 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. Ἀχιλλειόν, Lat. Achilles) Lat. 39.55, long. 26.10 Inv. [outside Map 1] and THE TOMB OF ACHILLES. [Map 1]

(i) 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 Yassi at the northern tip of Beşika Bay where remains of fortification apparently of 6th 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.


MAP LOC. Map in Bieg and Aslan, ST 2006, p. 134 and ‘Historisch-geographische Karte der Tros’ 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.

_Gazetteer_

**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 6th 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. Bullair) and the Turkish name may even have preserved some Greek elements: Pol(is)+Agor(a).

_Cf._ Yavuz 23.

_Bibl.:_ _Inv._ no. 661 (Loukopoulos); Yavuz 21-24; Küçük 238-39.

_MAP LOC.:_ Map 1 on Yavuz, p. 15.

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

**AIANTEION** (Gr. Αιαντείον, 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. Αἰγόποσταμοι, Lat. Aegospotamus, Lat. MED. Sigospotami – 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 (πόλις) 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 Aigospotami 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 watercourses 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 İnce 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.
Situated to the north of Kalanur who visited the site in 1982, comments that “classical likely to be an error for Aigospotamoi (v. infra) area, which obviously makes the site attractive. Özdoğan before entering the Hellespont Büyük (now Münpibey) 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 Münpibey 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 Aigospotamoi 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.’ (Ἐν τοῖς δὲ Ἀγος ποταμῷ Κρήτησι, Ὀζῦτη, Ὀζωτη) 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.

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 Münpibey) Dere and Kozlu Dere – combine before entering the Hellespont further to the north which better fits Xenophon’s description. Yavuz’s (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 Münpibey 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 Aigospotamoi 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.’ (Ἐν τοῖς δὲ Ἀγος ποταμῷ Κρήτησι, Ὀζῦτη, Ὀζωτη) 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.

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 Yûnus Paşa sailed ‘right past Aigospotamoi (ἦπὸ τῶν Αἴγος 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 Kübler 241-42.

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 (ποταμοὶ ὁπλαὶ). 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. 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.


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

ALOPEKONNESOS (GR. Άλωπεχόννυμος, 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 at the southern end of Suvla Bay as the site of Alopekonnessos.

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 Alopekonnessos 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.]

See also map inset for Araplos (infra).

ARAPLOS (GR. Άραπλός) [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): Μετά δὲ τὸν Μελαινὰ κόλπον ἔστην ἡ Θρᾴκια Χερονήσιος καὶ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ ῖς Καρθαία, Ἰμηρ, Παιών, Άλωπεχόννυμος, Άραπλός, Ελαῖος, Μαδάτος, Στητᾶς ὕπατος τού στόματος τῆς Περσονήσου, … ’After the gulf of Melas is the Thracian Chersonese; the cities in it are these: Kardia, Ide, Paeon, Alopekonnesos, Araplos, Elaious, Madytos, and six stades away Sestus at
the mouth of the Propontis.’ (trans. J. Sheldon for AC III, unpublished). Araplos is often referred to as a different of a site known as Drabos (Ἄραπος) but the two should be located differently (cf. Inv. p. 904).

Site: Still largely unknown. Located to an inlet along the northern coastline of the Thracian Chersonese by Luiz placed it similarly at the end of an inlet known as Ὀμμος Ἀραπος (sic) and to the Allies in 1915 as Ejelmer Bay. However, according to Ps.-Skylax, Araplos should be to south-west of Alopekonnesos. Küzler has identified a site to the south-west of Alopekonnesos near Kaba Tepe (south of Ari Burnu and ANZAC Cove) as the possible location for Araplos making it the nearest Greek and Roman site to the Australasian sector of 1915 Dardanelles Campaign.

Bibl.: RE II/1, col. 379 (Hirschfeld); Lexicon 811; Inv. no. 660 (Loukopoulou); Küzler, A. ‘Die Küsten-gestade 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) 353-63.

Map Loc.: Map in Küzler, op. cit. 361 (see below).

ARRHIANA or ARRHIANOI (Gr. Ἀρρίανα or Ἀρριανοῦ) [Map 1]

A geographical feature or small settlement (prob. pre Hellenic) on the north shore of the Narrows known to us from a single reference in Thucydides (VIII,104,2) in conjunction with a naval battle fought in the Straits in 411 BCE.

Site: Unknown but must be north of Kynosemna Promontory.
