

# GUIDEBOOK OF **GALLIPOLI** HISTORIC SITE



DIRECTORATE OF  
GALLIPOLI  
HISTORIC SITE



Directorate of  
**Gallipoli**  
Historic Site

Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives ... You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours ... You, the mothers who sent their sons from faraway countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well. Atatürk, 1934

*K. Atatürk*

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A soldier in a green uniform and cap, holding a rope, standing in a museum setting. The soldier is wearing a green beret, a green jacket with a high collar, and green trousers. He is holding a thick, light-colored rope with both hands. The background is a plain, light-colored wall with a small dark square opening. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the soldier's uniform and the texture of the rope.

**ANATOLIAN  
HAMIDIYE FORT  
ÇANAKKALE  
BATTLES HISTORY  
MUSEUM**

In order to secure the Straits, ten arsenal buildings and nine semi-circular gun emplacements were constructed in the Hamidiye Fort, built by Sultan Abdulhamid II in the early 1890s. These arsenal buildings have now been converted into the Anatolian Hamidiye Fort Çanakkale Battles History Museum, where the events of the First World War and the Battles of Gallipoli are chronologically described.



# THE INSCRIPTION OF “STOP WAYFARER”



**STOP WAYFARER! UNBEKNOWNST TO YOU THIS GROUND  
YOU COME AND TREAD ON, IS WHERE AN EPOCH LIES;  
BEND DOWN AND LEND YOUR EAR, FOR THIS SILENT MOUND  
IS THE PLACE WHERE THE HEART OF A NATION SIGHS.**

The following is inscribed behind the slope of the Değirmen Burnu Bastion “Stop of wayfarer! Unbeknownst to you this ground You come and tread on, is where an epoch sank”. The Mehmetçik (Mehmetçik means Turkish Soldier) and torch figures and the verses on the slope of the hill were erected by Seyran Cebi who was serving in the military in 1960. The verses are the first two lines of the poem “A Wayfarer” of the poet Necmettin Halil Onan.

The main goal of the naval and land battles of the Dardanelles was to Access the Kilitbahir Plateau and have a command of the strait and eventually to capture Istanbul, the capital city of the Ottomans. It may be said that this inscription on the slope of Kilitbahir was written at a remarkably strategic location.



# KILITBAHIR CASTLE MUSEUM

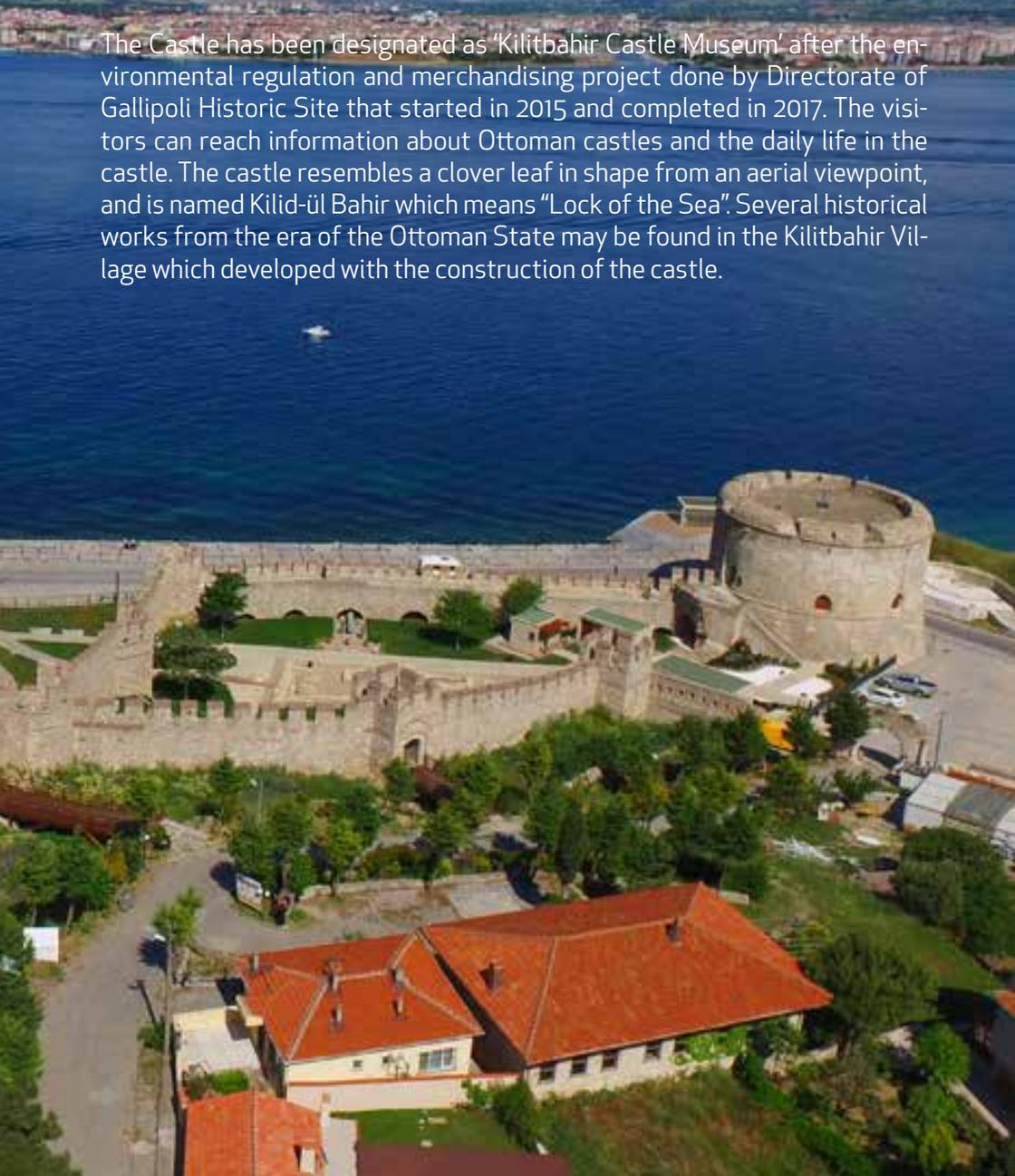
By building the Rumelian Castle on the Bosphorus Strait, Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror took control of the sea lanes between the Black and Marmara Seas, and also built two castles facing each other at the narrowest point of the Dardanelles Strait. On the Asian side was the Kale-i Sultaniye (Çimenlik Castle), while Kilitbahir Castle was located on the European side.

Due to its parallel location to the Cimenlik Castle in the Dardanelles, there is an overlap in the range of the castles' artillery, rendering and making it dif-



difficult for ships to pass as the strait at that point is covered by their field of fire. The castle, built in 1462-63, was restored in 1541 by Suleiman the Magnificent, and a fortification wall ramparting the southern section and a tower (Sarıkule) at the outer edge of the wall were built during the restoration. The castle was restored for the second time by Sultan Abdulaziz in 1870.

The Castle has been designated as 'Kilitbahir Castle Museum' after the environmental regulation and merchandising project done by Directorate of Gallipoli Historic Site that started in 2015 and completed in 2017. The visitors can reach information about Ottoman castles and the daily life in the castle. The castle resembles a clover leaf in shape from an aerial viewpoint, and is named Kilit-ül Bahir which means "Lock of the Sea". Several historical works from the era of the Ottoman State may be found in the Kilitbahir Village which developed with the construction of the castle.



# NAMAZGÂH FORT



It is the first and largest fort having been built on the narrowest point of the Straits. With the additional structures having been built afterwards, it has acquired the qualification as central fort. This was the central headquarters of the 4th Heavy Artillery Regiment, whose batteries were on duty at the fortresses within the area. For this reason, it has always been the main targets of the allied fleet. There were 16 coast guns at the fort. 2 of them are long and 14 of them are short-ranged. Only 2 of them had been active during the Naval attack on the Dardanelles; the other could not have been used due to range failure.



# RUMELI MEDJIDIEH FORT AND MARTYRS' CEMETERY, CORPORAL SEYİT

The fort consist of 8 bonnets and 7 guns (cannon) places is known to have been built during the era of Abdulhamid II.

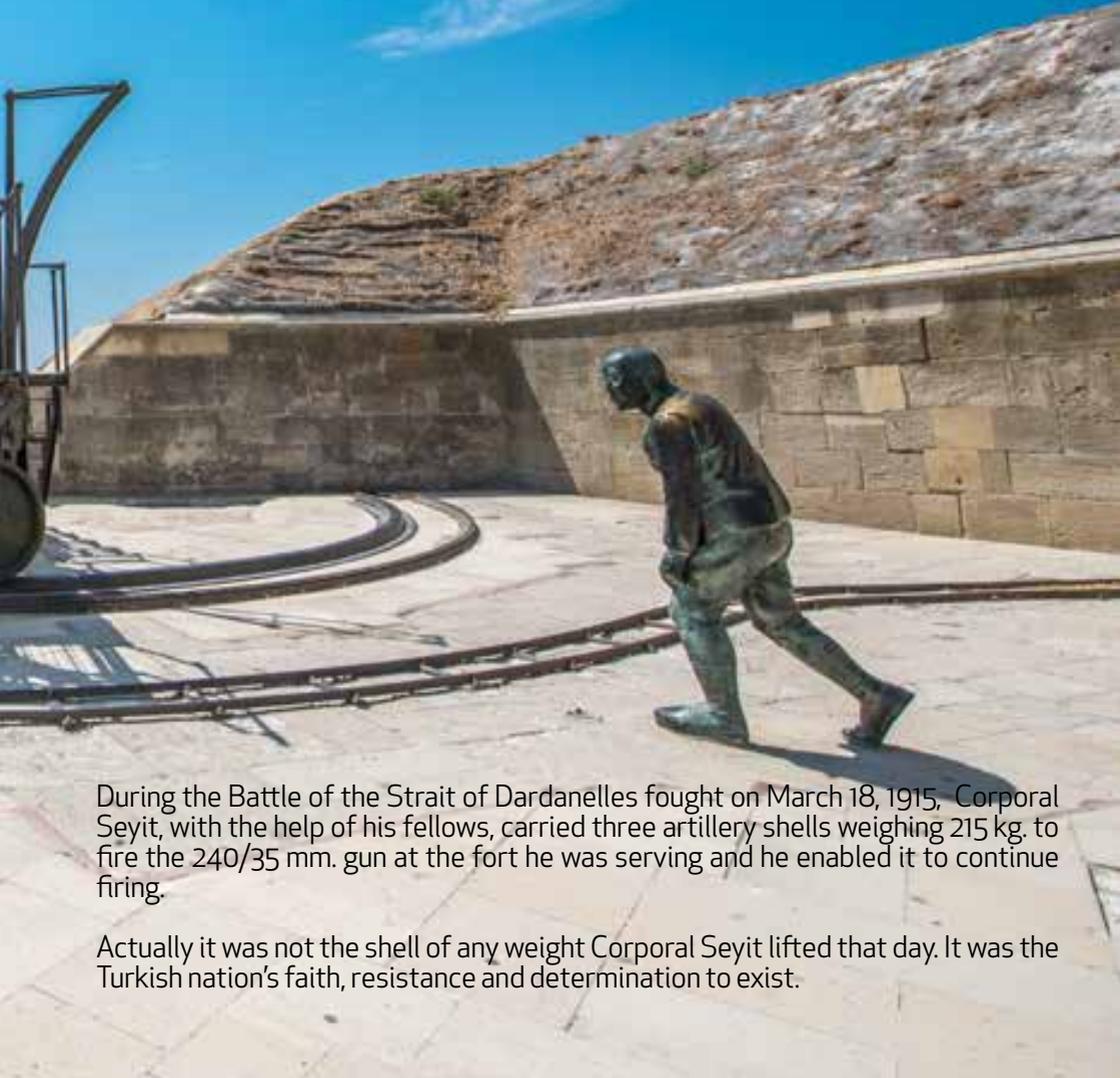


## CORPORAL SEYİT

Commanded by Captain Mehmet Hilmi (SANLITOP) Efendi, the personnel of Fort Rumeli Mecidiye, 16 of whom lost their lives, fought as determinedly and heroically as all of our other gunners on March 18, 1915.

Together with Corporal Seyit, all of our soldiers who defended the Strait of Dardanelles have been monumentalized and commemorated here with great love and respect.

Corporal Seyit was just one of the Turkish soldiers who proved that "Çanakkale is impenetrable".



During the Battle of the Strait of Dardanelles fought on March 18, 1915, Corporal Seyit, with the help of his fellows, carried three artillery shells weighing 215 kg. to fire the 240/35 mm. gun at the fort he was serving and he enabled it to continue firing.

Actually it was not the shell of any weight Corporal Seyit lifted that day. It was the Turkish nation's faith, resistance and determination to exist.

# THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT HOSPITAL EXHIBITION 1915

Ottoman command echelon, had done new arrangements for health services before World War 1. Despite all the precautions taken, losses have been high in the warfare process, especially due to epidemic diseases and severe injuries on the front. However, the situation of the Gallipoli Front was better than the other fronts. Due to proximity to capital Istanbul and having high number of hospitals in the region, the health services have been managed efficiently.



There were nearly four thousand casualties in most severe days of fighting in Gallipoli Campaign. Deaths on the frontline were not just because of fighting. Improper operations due to lack of equipment and materials, epidemics (malaria, typhus, scurvy), poor nutrition, housefly, mosquito, water pollution sources, lack of medicines, cold and hot weathers were other causes that lead to deaths.

This exhibition area is created to give an opinion to the visitors of a field hospital and health services in the hinterland in 1915.



# ÇANAKKALE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL

The Memorial, as the main attraction point in the Gallipoli Peninsula, is located on the Eskihisarlık Burnu (De Tot's Battery).

Out of 37 projects, the project prepared by Dođan Erginbař, İsmail Utkular and Feridun Kip was selected at a competition and the foundations of the Memorial were laid on April 17, 1954. Opened on August 21,





1960 (the 45th Anniversary of the Second Anafartalar Victory) Çanakkale Martyrs' Memorial commemorates the Turkish soldiers who were martyred at the Battle of Gallipoli and honour their memory. As the Architect Doğan Erginbaş said, "the Memorial represents ascension of the martyrs coming from all regions". Commemoration ceremonies are organized every March 18 and April 24-25 in the parade ground of the Memorial with the participation of citizens and high state officials from every corner of the country.

# REDOUBT CEMETERY





The Cemetery is located on the right side of the 2nd km of the road descending from Alçitepe (Achi Baba) Village toward the coast. The Redoubt Cemetery stands for the “redoubt fort line” due to the existence of trenches and fortifications to the north. There are 716 British soldiers, 20 Australians, 8 New Zealanders and 1 Indian interred in the cemetery. The remains of 1,281 soldiers could not be identified. The names of 2,027 soldiers are written as epitaphs.

Inside the cemetery, an epitaph of Eric Duckworth is found under a tree planted by his father who came to the region many years after the war. He is reputed to have died while cleaning his weapon on August 7, 1915.

# DOUGHTY WYLIE CEMETERY

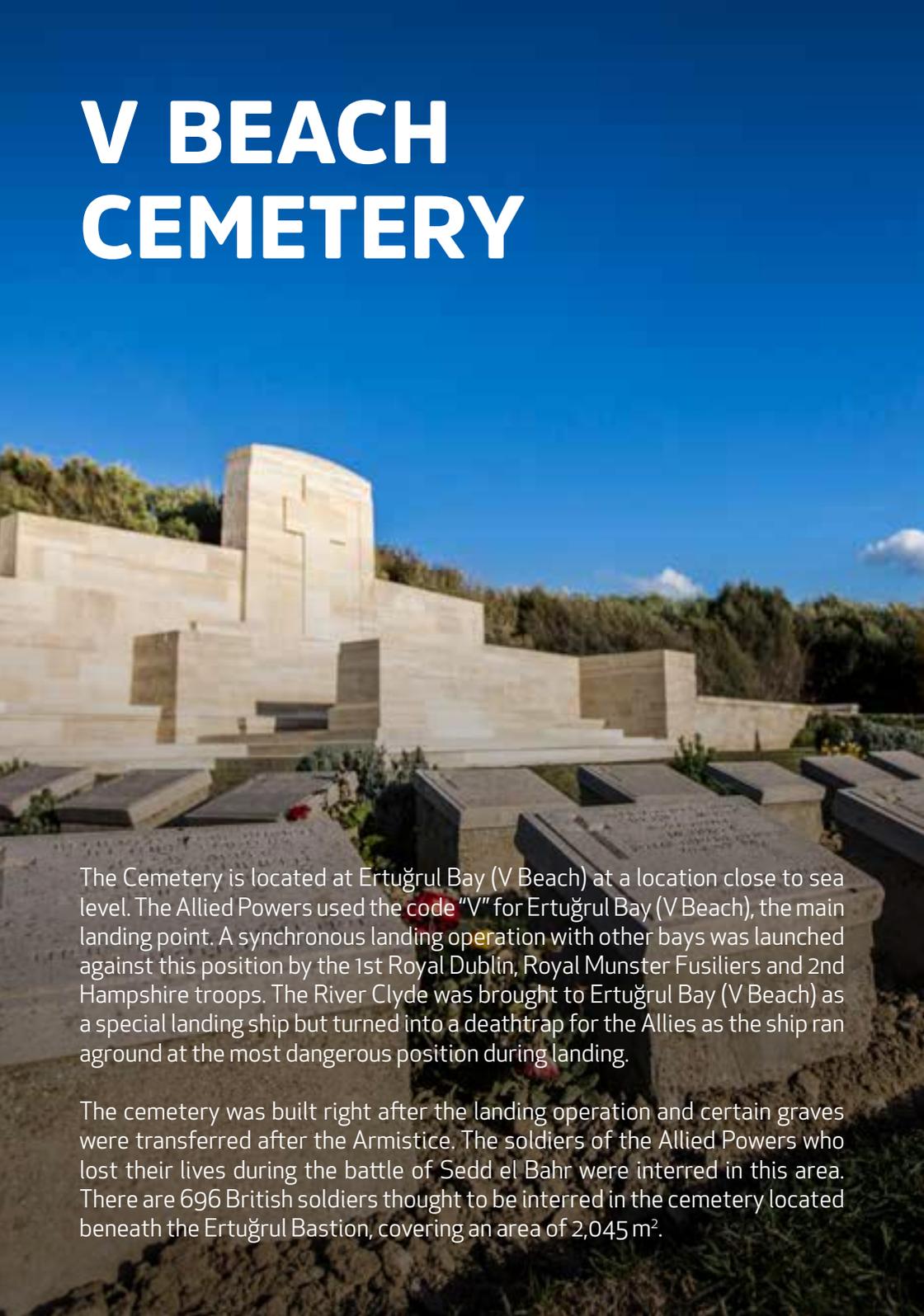


Old Castle / Doughty Wylie Hill (Hill 141) is one of the major high and strategic points of the peninsula.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Doughty Wylie died during the assault to capture the Hill 159 defended by Sergeant Yahya of Ezine. Following his death, Wylie was awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) Medal and on April 26, 1915 he was interred at the Old Castle where he had been killed by a sniper. The following is his epitaph Lieut. Colonel C.H.M. Doughty Wylie V.C., C.B., C.M.G Royal Welsh Fusiliers 26th April 1915. Wylie was also known as the "commander not using weapons". His grave is the only individual grave of the Allies in Gallipoli.



# V BEACH CEMETERY



The Cemetery is located at Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach) at a location close to sea level. The Allied Powers used the code "V" for Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach), the main landing point. A synchronous landing operation with other bays was launched against this position by the 1st Royal Dublin, Royal Munster Fusiliers and 2nd Hampshire troops. The River Clyde was brought to Ertuğrul Bay (V Beach) as a special landing ship but turned into a deathtrap for the Allies as the ship ran aground at the most dangerous position during landing.

The cemetery was built right after the landing operation and certain graves were transferred after the Armistice. The soldiers of the Allied Powers who lost their lives during the battle of Sedd el Bahr were interred in this area. There are 696 British soldiers thought to be interred in the cemetery located beneath the Ertuğrul Bastion, covering an area of 2,045 m<sup>2</sup>.

# COMMONWEALTH AND IRELAND MEMORIAL

The memorial which mostly known as Cape Helles built on Hill 159, is the largest memorial built by the British in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The name Helles comes from "Hellespont", one of the former names of the Dardanelles Strait. The memorial is located on an elevated platform and covers an area of approximately 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> and has a height of 32.9 m.

The following is inscribed on the monolith located at the entrance: Helles Memorial was erected both for those who died at the Battles of Gallipoli and 20,763 people who died at these Battles and whose graves are unknown or lost or sunk in the waters of Gallipoli. The epitaphs situated around the memorial provide information on the contributions and losses of the Royal Navy.. In addition, the names of the warships and military troops that participated in the battles are also inscribed on the monoliths.

# LANCASHIRE LANDING CEMETERY



The cemetery is located on the northeast of W Beach, on the eastern slope of Hill 114. The name of the cemetery comes from the Lancashire Fusiliers Battalion that landed on W Beach on April 25, 1915. It is known that 1,236 people are interred in the cemetery.

# PINK FARM CEMETERY

The road curves after the Lancashire Landing Cemetery and leading northward extends to the Pink Farm Cemetery after 4 km. The cemetery is 30 m after the signboard on the right of the highway. The area where the cemetery is located was named Pink Farm due to the terra rosa during the era of battle. Those soldiers whose names were not identified were interred at the upper part and 602 graves are found in the cemetery.

An aerial photograph of a cemetery. The graves are simple, rectangular, light-colored stone markers arranged in neat rows on a grassy slope. Some graves have small plants or flowers growing around them. In the background, there is a stone wall and more trees.

# TWELVE TREE COPSE CEMETERY AND THE NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL

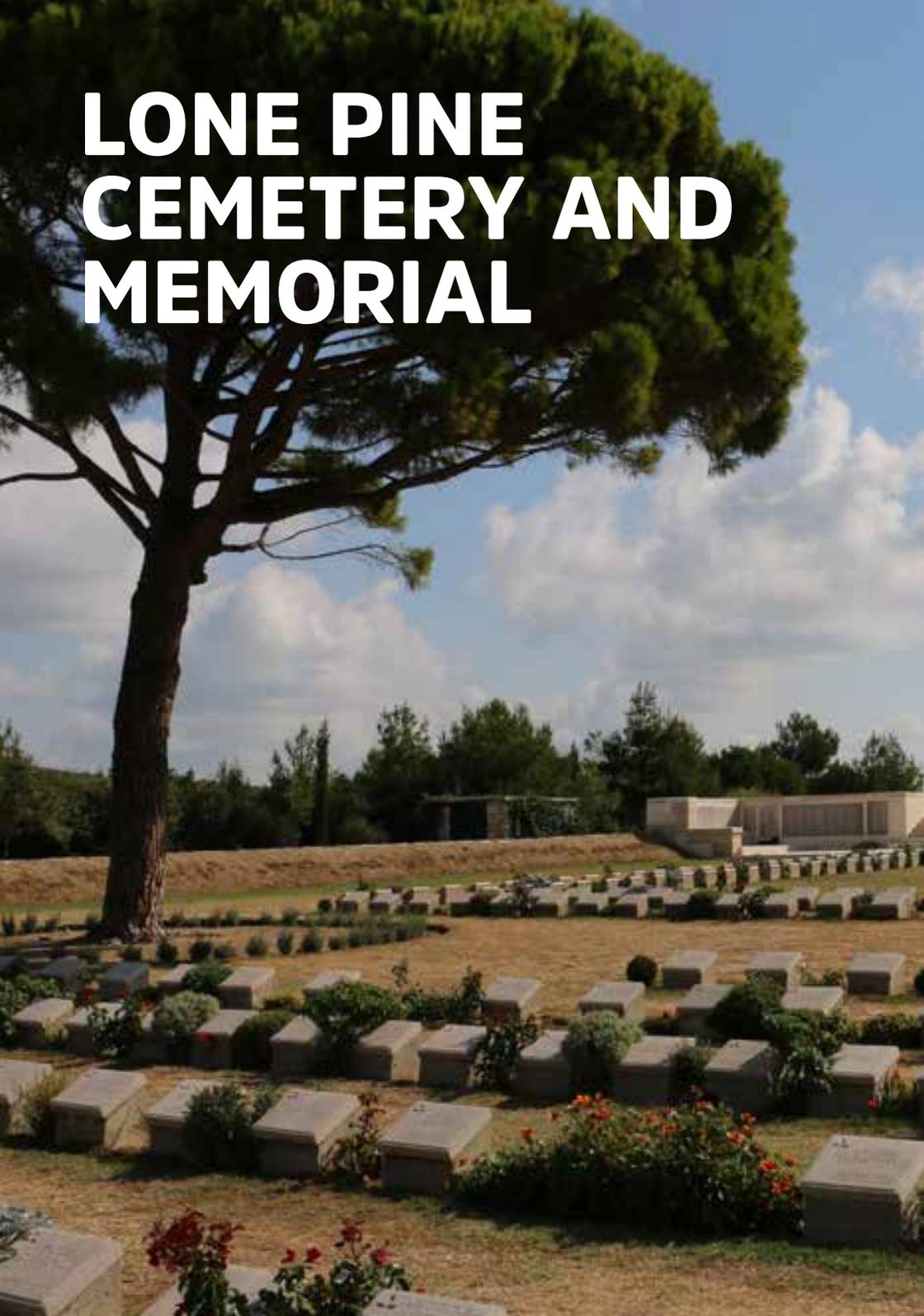
This cemetery takes its name from regional topographical characteristics, namely 12 bosage pines. Soldiers interred here include 1,313 Britons, 12 Australians, 80 New Zealanders, 1 Indian and 1 Ceylonese who were killed at the 2nd Krithia Battles. Unknown soldiers numbering 1,953 are also interred in this cemetery. This cemetery consists primarily of soldiers that were killed in June and July.

# ÇANAKKALE EPIC PROMOTION CENTRE

The center was opened at the Kabatepe Port location on June 7, 2012 to contribute to the promotion of the spirit of the Çanakkale. Covering 11 separate display halls and a two storey-exhibition hall for war artifacts and technical infrastructure units, the center occupies an area of 8,600 m<sup>2</sup>. The center illustrates the notable events of the Battle of Gallipoli through simulation techniques. Tickets must be purchased for the 60-minute displays in the 11 diverse halls. Each session is limited to a maximum of 50 persons, and visitors are advised to make reservations before arrival as space is limited. The entrance fee is charged.



# LONE PINE CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL

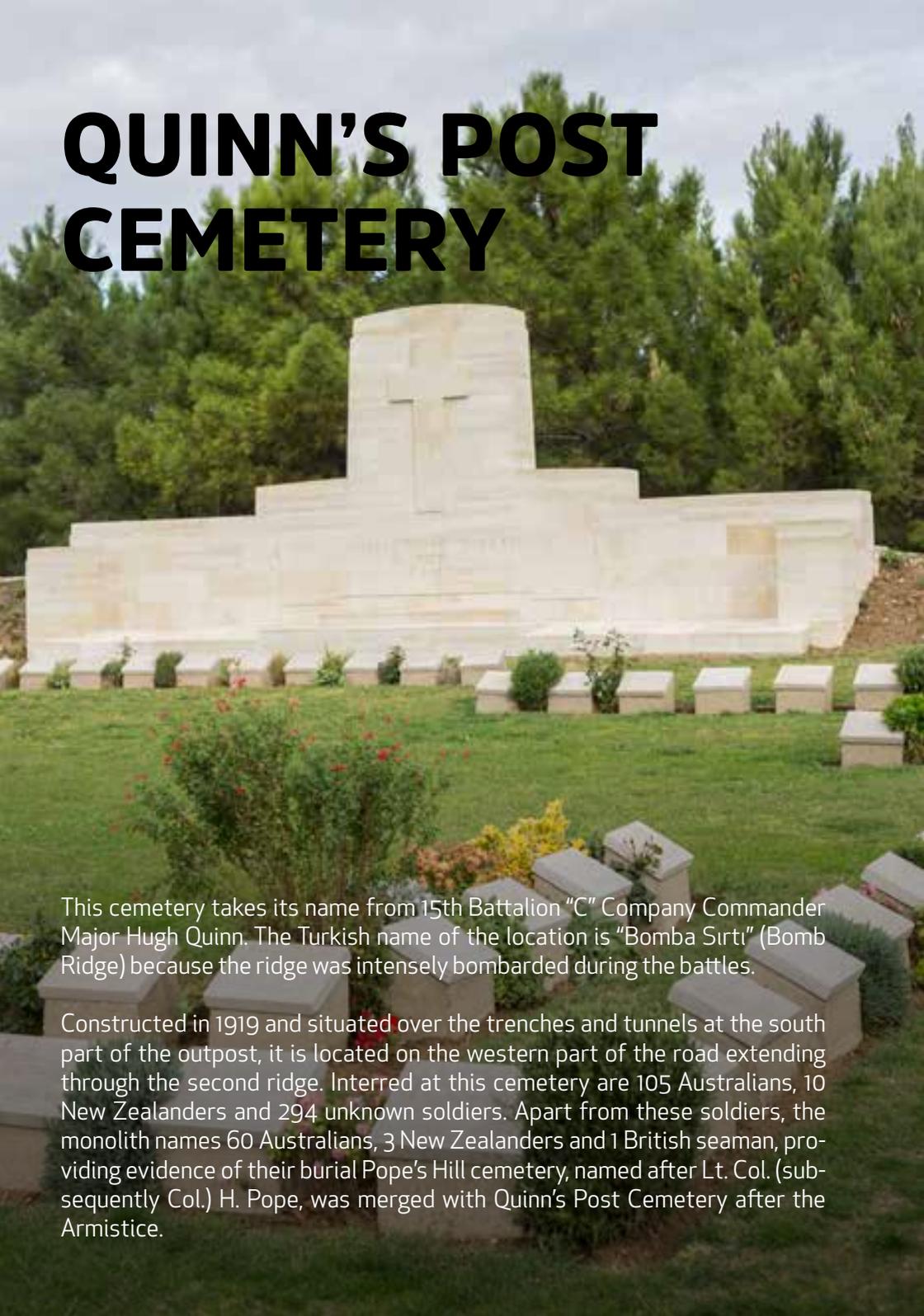


The cemetery is located on the left side of the Kabatepe-Chunuk Bair road. Lone Pine, with an elevation of 125 m, was the most critical position for both sides and thus witnessed bloody battles. The battles here were mostly in the form of trench warfare and the trenches survive to this day. The region invaded by the Anzac troops during the landing operation of April 25, 1915 was retaken by the 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment.

The location where the memorial was erected is known as the Pimple (Martyrs' Hill). A Turkish memorial was erected at this location in 1916 following the battles; however, this memorial was demolished by the British while erecting the Lone Pine Memorial.



# QUINN'S POST CEMETERY



This cemetery takes its name from 15th Battalion "C" Company Commander Major Hugh Quinn. The Turkish name of the location is "Bomba Sırtı" (Bomb Ridge) because the ridge was intensely bombarded during the battles.

Constructed in 1919 and situated over the trenches and tunnels at the south part of the outpost, it is located on the western part of the road extending through the second ridge. Interred at this cemetery are 105 Australians, 10 New Zealanders and 294 unknown soldiers. Apart from these soldiers, the monolith names 60 Australians, 3 New Zealanders and 1 British seaman, providing evidence of their burial. Pope's Hill cemetery, named after Lt. Col. (subsequently Col.) H. Pope, was merged with Quinn's Post Cemetery after the Armistice.

# 57<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT MARTYRS' CEMETERY

The Turkish 57th Regiment of the 19th Division, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hüseyin Avni Bey, was one of the troops that faced and countered the Anzac soldiers on the first day of the landing operations. This cemetery was built to commemorate the soldiers of 57th Infantry Regiment which commander and dramatic number of soldiers lost their lives in the combat.

At the entrance of the cemetery there is a bronze statue of Turkey's last Gallipoli veteran, Hüseyin Kaçmaz, who passed away on September 10, 1994 at the age of 108. There is a relief across from the entrance on the cemetery's eastern wall depicting the counter assault of the 57th Regiment on April 25, 1915.



# ARIBURNU CLIFFS AND RUSSEL'S TOP

Anzac troops called this region as the "Sphinx" due to the steep geographical formation of the Anzac Cove Cliffs. This is because the Anzac troops were trained in Egypt before coming to the Gallipoli Peninsula and met there for the first time the sphinx, the protector of the pyramids. This is the point where the Anzac Corps took troops on the land on April 25, 1915, at around 04.30 am before sunrise.



# **ARI BURNU FRONT WALKING ROUTE**



The Ari Burnu Front Trekking Route is a battlefield extant from 1915, where our ancestors fought for their country and lives. This trekking route, located in the world's best preserved battlefield, presents the visitors and researchers a possibility to see and observe the battlefields from a closer perspective and location.

**WE DEFENDED INCH-BY-INCH;  
LET'S WALK STEP-BY-STEP**



# **ATATÜRK VICTORY STATUE AT CHUNUK BAIR**



Chunuk Bair is the name given to the slope extending southwest from Chunuk Hill and ending at Kemal Creek. Chunuk Hill is the name of the highest elevation of Chunuk Bair located to the north. The Chunuk Bair Atatürk Memorial was built in 1993 by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in memory of the Chunuk Bair assault commanded by the Group Commander of Anafartalar (Suvla), Mustafa Kemal, on August 10, 1915.

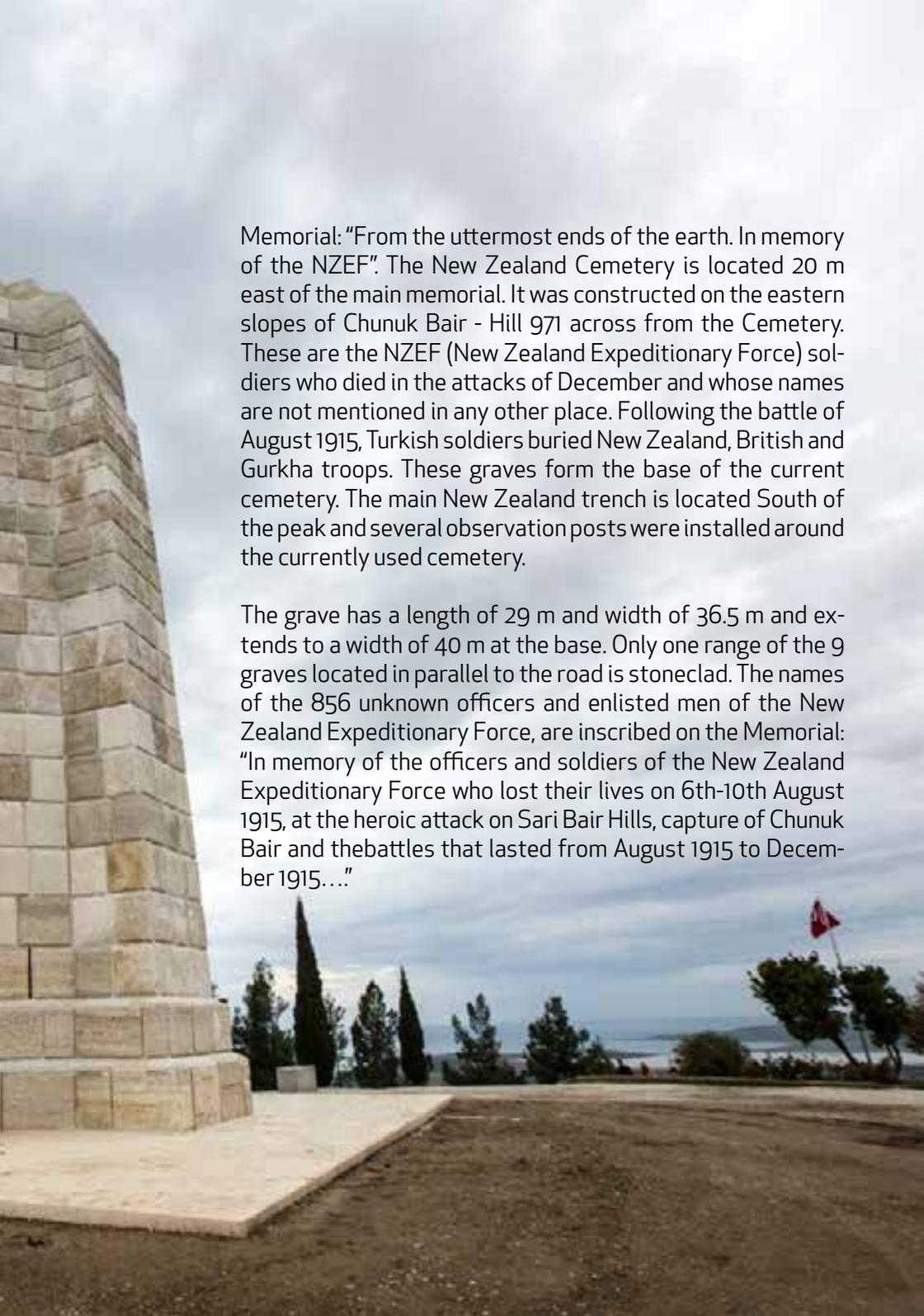


# NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND CEMETERY

This memorial was designed by New Zealand Architect S. Hurst Seager as a tall, narrowing stone pylon. It was built in 1925 on the Chunuk Bair Hill. The memorial has a height of 20.5 m. A small chapel may be accessed through the gate in front of the New Zealand Memorial. A huge cross was built over this gate in a stone relief form. Resembling Lone Pine Memorial, the memorial is a polygonal and ashlar in the form of a belfry.

It is the largest New Zealand Memorial in the peninsula and was built in memory of August 8, 1915. The following is inscribed on the





Memorial: "From the uttermost ends of the earth. In memory of the NZEF". The New Zealand Cemetery is located 20 m east of the main memorial. It was constructed on the eastern slopes of Chunuk Bair - Hill 971 across from the Cemetery. These are the NZEF (New Zealand Expeditionary Force) soldiers who died in the attacks of December and whose names are not mentioned in any other place. Following the battle of August 1915, Turkish soldiers buried New Zealand, British and Gurkha troops. These graves form the base of the current cemetery. The main New Zealand trench is located South of the peak and several observation posts were installed around the currently used cemetery.

The grave has a length of 29 m and width of 36.5 m and extends to a width of 40 m at the base. Only one range of the 9 graves located in parallel to the road is stoneclad. The names of the 856 unknown officers and enlisted men of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, are inscribed on the Memorial: "In memory of the officers and soldiers of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force who lost their lives on 6th-10th August 1915, at the heroic attack on Sari Bair Hills, capture of Chunuk Bair and the battles that lasted from August 1915 to December 1915..."

# BEACH CEMETERY





The cemetery located on the western slope of Queensland was used from the first day of the Anzac landing almost until the time of withdrawal. Buried here are 391 soldiers who died during the War of 1914-1918. Of these soldiers, 285 are Australian, 20 are British, 21 are New Zealanders and 3 are Ceylonese. The remaining 21 soldiers are unknown. The names of the 10 Australians and 1 New Zealander, of whom there is evidence of their burial in the cemetery, are written on special tablets. The following is inscribed on the front side of the wall of the memorial: "At this spot, the troops of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) came ashore at dawn on 25 April 1915".

# SHRAPNEL VALLEY CEMETERY



This is the name given to the creek located to the South of MacLagan's Ridge extending from the Hell Spit toward Plugge's Pleateau. The region was called "Shrapnel Valley" by the Anzac troops due to Turkish artillery shells that exploded at a certain altitude and further dispersed as shrapnel. The cemetery reached its current condition after construction by the British between 1919 and 1923. In total, there were 683 soldiers buried here during the battles: 28 British, 527 Australians and 56 New Zealanders. Additionally, 72 unknown soldiers were interred here during the battles.

# ANZAC COVE MONOLITH



The monolith near the Ari Burnu Cemetery was erected at the end of Anzac Cove where the Anzac troops launched the landing operation of April 25, and contains the English version of the message written in 1934 by Atatürk and announced by the then Minister of the Interior:

"Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives ... You are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace. There is no difference between the Johnnies and Mehmetts to us where they lie side by side here in this country of ours ... You, the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well"

# HILL 60 CEMETERY AND NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL

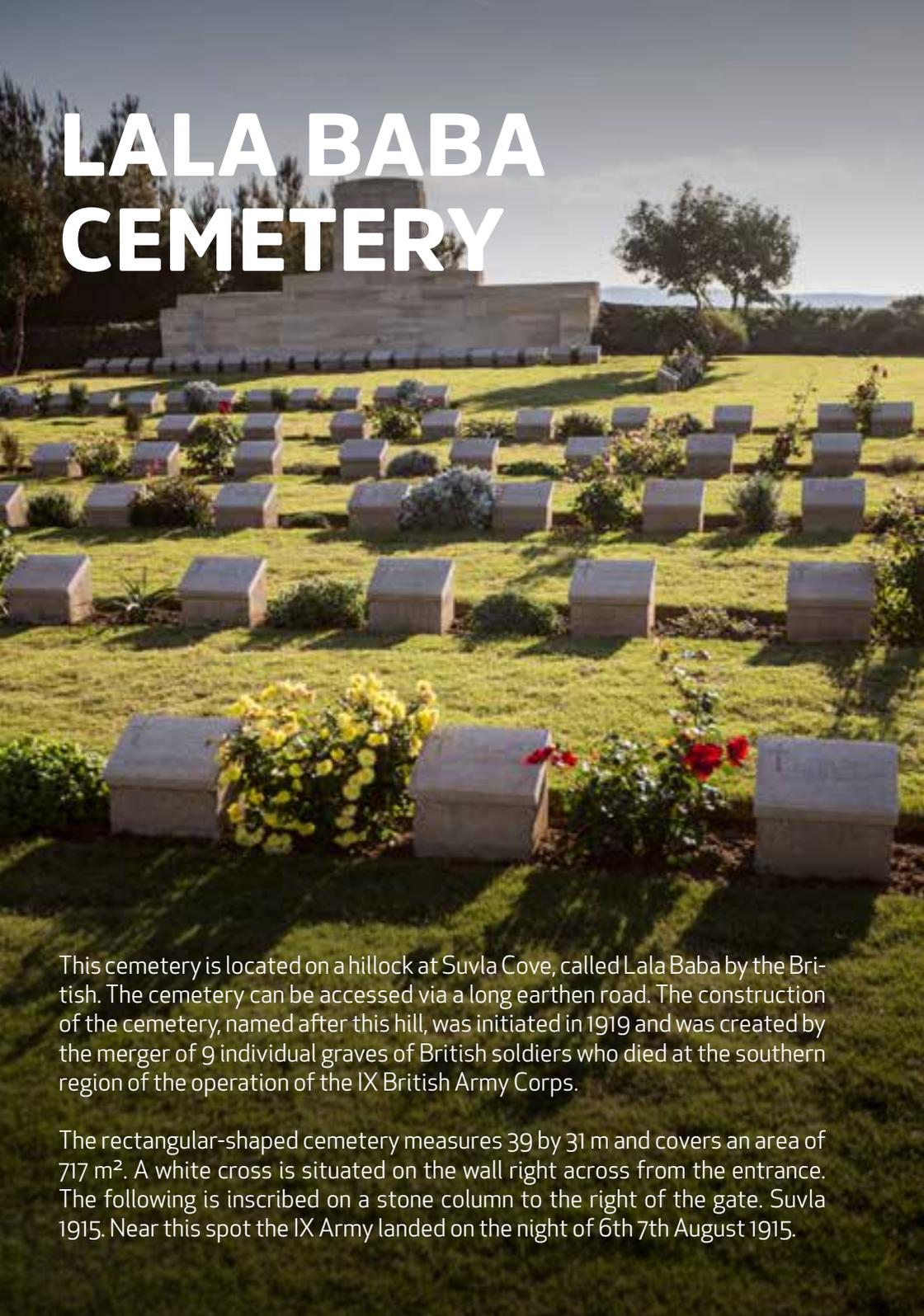


The cemetery named "Hill 60" by the British (Bomba Tepe or Bomb Hill by the Turks) and located precisely at the southwest of the peak of Hill 60, was built over the British trenches. The last great battle of the Land Operations of the Dardanelles Campaign of August 27, 1915 took place here. The graves of the majority of the soldiers who were killed at the Hill 60 battles are unknown. The names of the Australians who died here are recorded at the Lone Pine Memorial.



The memorial is an obelisk with a height of 6.7 m situated on a square-shaped stone platform that is 8.5 m wide. The names of 182 New Zealand soldiers are inscribed on the memorial. The circle-shaped cemetery is 42.68 m in diameter and covers an area of 1,663 m<sup>2</sup>. The cemetery was enlarged by the addition of 42 nearby graves after 1919. There are 754 soldiers buried at the cemetery, 42 of whom are identified, while the others remain unknown.

# LALA BABA CEMETERY



This cemetery is located on a hillock at Suvla Cove, called Lala Baba by the British. The cemetery can be accessed via a long earthen road. The construction of the cemetery, named after this hill, was initiated in 1919 and was created by the merger of 9 individual graves of British soldiers who died at the southern region of the operation of the IX British Army Corps.

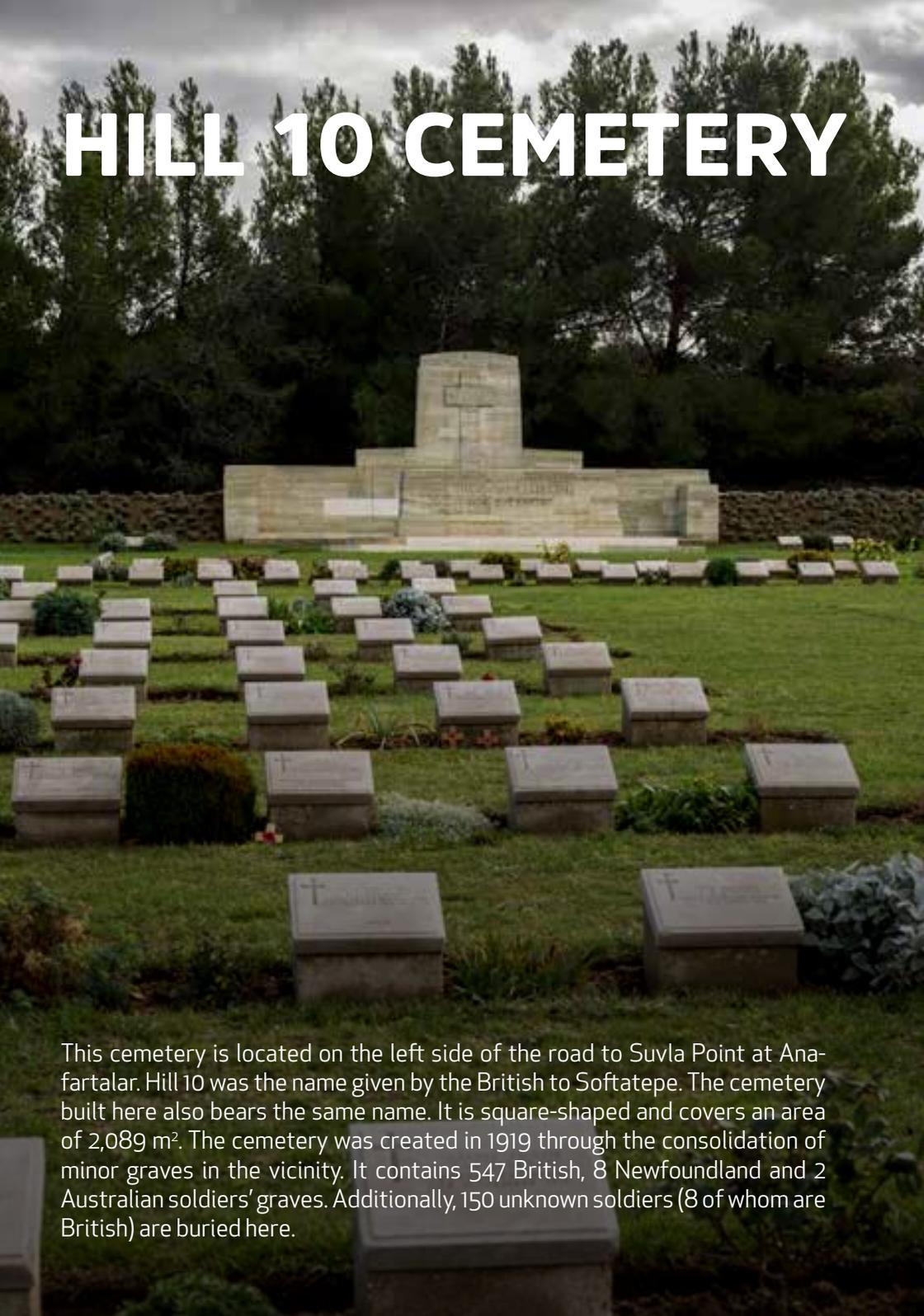
The rectangular-shaped cemetery measures 39 by 31 m and covers an area of 717 m<sup>2</sup>. A white cross is situated on the wall right across from the entrance. The following is inscribed on a stone column to the right of the gate. Suvla 1915. Near this spot the IX Army landed on the night of 6th 7th August 1915.

# GREEN HILL CEMETERY

Green Hill (Mestantepe) Cemetery offers a nice view of Suvla Bay and shade trees. The cemetery was created in 1919 by the merger of individual and regional graves (York: 40th Brigade Nos. 1 and 2; Green Hill Nos. 1 and 2; Chocolate Hill; Inniskilling; Salt Lake; and Scimitar Hill) of 1915.

The Chocolate and Green Hills on the eastern shore of Salt Lake were given these names due to their color, and were captured by the 6th Lincolns and 6th Borders in the evening of August 7. The Battle of Scimitar Hill (known in official Turkish history as the Second Anafartalar), the last great offensive of the Dardanelles Campaign, was launched to surpass Green Hill and ended in failure.

# HILL 10 CEMETERY



This cemetery is located on the left side of the road to Suvla Point at Anafartalar. Hill 10 was the name given by the British to Softatepe. The cemetery built here also bears the same name. It is square-shaped and covers an area of 2,089 m<sup>2</sup>. The cemetery was created in 1919 through the consolidation of minor graves in the vicinity. It contains 547 British, 8 Newfoundland and 2 Australian soldiers' graves. Additionally, 150 unknown soldiers (8 of whom are British) are buried here.

# AZMAK CEMETERY



AzmaK Cemetery is located near AzmaK Creek to the north of and on the skirts of Kiretch Ridge. The name originates from AzmaK Creek on the north of Anafartalar Plain. The cemetery is located directly toward the Chocolate Hills and Green Hill Cemetery to the south. The square-shaped cemetery has a side length of 60 m and covers an area of 3,875 m<sup>2</sup>.

Megaliths erected in memory of the 53 British and 3 Newfoundland soldiers believed or known to have been buried here are located near the cross in the midst of the parcel of land for 5 mass graves.

# BIGALI VILLAGE ATATÜRK HOUSE

BIGALI ATATÜRK EVİ VE MÜZESİ

The Atatürk House is located in the village of Bigalı which was used as the headquarters of the 19th Division in April 1915. The 19th Division was positioned in the Bigalı Village as general reserve division. Arriving the village on April 19 with the Division, Mustafa Kemal was hosted in this house until the time he moved to the front.

Bigalı Village Atatürk House was organized as a museum in 1973, and a new merchandising project is being initiated by the Directorate of Gallipoli Historic Site in 2018 since then the House can be visited.



# GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GALLIPOLI HISTORIC SITE

The Historic Site is located in the North-western part of Marmara Region, within the borders of Çanakkale province. The major part of the site is in the Eceabat district. It is positioned with Koru Mountains to the north, Morto Bay-Seddülbahir village to the south, Kilitbahir village-Eceabat city center to the east and Kabatepe Port to the West. It covers 33.5 thousand hectares area and many of martyrdom, cemeteries, museums and memorials. Eceabat is in the south part of Gallipoli Peninsula and surrounded by Dardanelles on east and Aegean Sea on west and south. It is one of the transition points that divide the Asia and Europe Continents and covers 490 km<sup>2</sup>. The historic site Site approximately has a population of 8.188 people, 2015.

The ranges of rugged terrains are striking. Hill 971, with an elevation of 305 m, is the highest point in the region. The Plains of Anafartalar and Ece are one of the outstanding flat terrains.

Although the vegetation of the region is maquis, pine and olive dominate the vegetation in the historical area. Northeasters and southwesters are dominant throughout the peninsula. The level of precipitation is high in the winter and it is extremely hot in the summer. There is no streams and running waters with continuous flow. There is Tuz Gölü (Salt Lake) and Uzunhızırılı Dam Lake and cover at total 450 hectares area in the site. The Historic Site of Gallipoli covers the district center of Eceabat as well as 8 of the 12 villages affiliated to this district.

Agriculture and fishery activities are the primary means of living activities in the region. The region has watery and dry farming areas. Wheat, barley, sunf-

lower, oat, vetch and alfalfa are among the first crops produced by farmers in dry agriculture. In irrigated agricultural land, generally melon and tomato cultivation is done. Viticulture, olive farming and fruit growing are among the other agricultural activities.

Despite the potential of fishing there is no fishing in other villages except Kilitbahir and Seddülbahir villagers. Sardines are the most harvested fish in the waters surrounding the historic site. Sardines are associated with fishery in the Dardanelles. The region is also abundant in other fish such as bluefish, seabass, tunny fish, grey mullet and horse-mackerel.

The historic site covers civil architecture examples, memorial buildings, Turkish martyrs' cemeteries, Turkish memorials and monoliths, foreign cemeteries and memorials, castles and forts which also constitute a great potential for faith tourism.

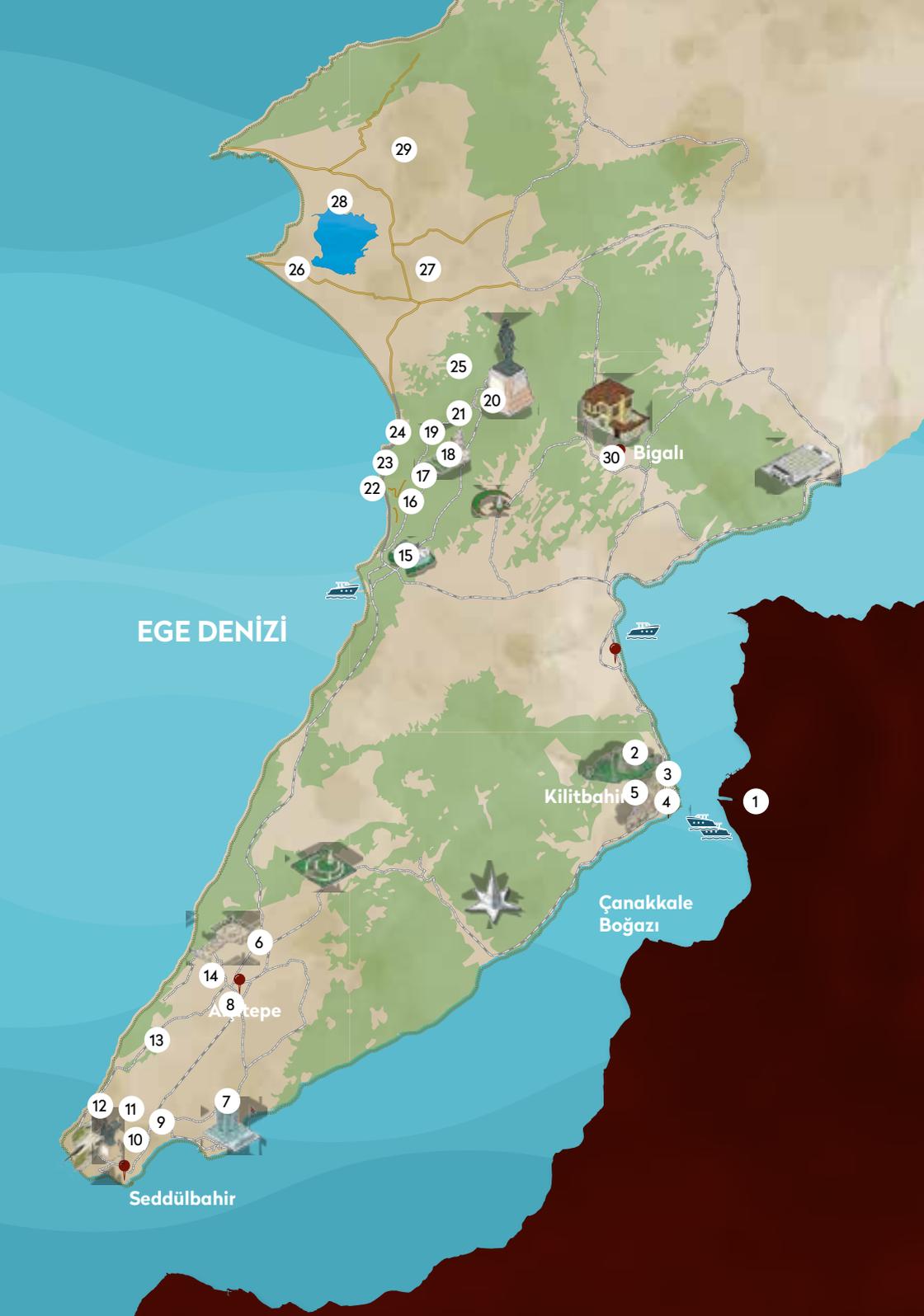
Coasts, coves, Mediterranean converges, geologic and geomorphologic formations and salt lake (Suvla) are attributes of natural heritage. The region has its own natural beauties such as forested hills and valleys; The sea with its own flows, low elevation, steep slopes, indented bays, long sandy beaches. Historic site is one of the best preserved battlefield area in the world.

The status of World Heritage is defined in natural formation, monuments and sites that have international significance and therefore are worthy of protection. Turkey has 16 assets at UNESCO World Heritage list.

Turkey have 71 entities in the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list that firstly submitted in 1994 was updated in 2017. As being place of Gallipoli Campaign that had affected world history at World War 1, Gallipoli Historic Site had been accepted to UNESCO World Heritage tentative list in 2014.

We aim to protect and introduce these universal, cultural and natural values to the world and to ensure that they are transmitted to future generations in the best possible way by utilizing international sources.

Çanakkale naval warfare and Gallipoli Peninsula Land Battles are the symbol of the commitment, heroism and sacrifice of the Turkish and allied troops and their marines during the First World War, where attacks were stopped at the expense of heavy human and material costs.



EGE DENİZİ

Çanakkale Boğazı

Seddülbahir

Atepe

Kilitbahi

Bigalı

29

28

26

27

25

21

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22

19

18

17

16

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6

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12

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7



 Yerleşim yerleri

 Feribot

 Otobüs terminali

 Havaalanı

 Tarihi alan sınırı

 Asfalt yol

 Toprak yol

 Yürüyüş yolu

1. ANATOLIAN HAMIDIYE FORT ÇANAKKALE BATTLES HISTORY MUSEUM
2. THE INSCRIPTION OF "STOP WAYFARER"
3. KILITBAHIR CASTLE MUSEUM
4. NAMAZGÂH FORT
5. RUMELI MEDJIDIEH FORT AND MARTYRS' CEMETERY, CORPORAL SEYİT
6. THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT HOSPITAL EXHIBITION 1915
7. ÇANAKKALE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL
8. REDOUBT CEMETERY
9. DOUGHTY WYLIE CEMETERY
10. V BEACH CEMETERY
11. COMMONWEALTH AND IRELAND MEMORIAL
12. LANCASHIRE LANDING CEMETERY
13. PINK FARM CEMETERY
14. TWELVE TREE COPSE CEMETERY AND THE NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL
15. ÇANAKKALE EPIC PROMOTION CENTRE
16. LONE PINE CEMETERY AND MEMORIAL
17. QUINN'S POST CEMETERY
18. 57TH INFANTRY REGIMENT MARTYRS' CEMETERY
19. ARIBURNU CLIFFS AND RUSSEL'S TOP
20. ATATÜRK VICTORY STATUE AT CHUNUK BAIR
21. NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND CEMETERY
22. BEACH CEMETERY
23. SHRAPNEL VALLEY CEMETERY
24. ANZAC COVE MONOLITH
25. HILL 60 CEMETERY AND NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL
26. LALA BABA CEMETERY
27. GREEN HILL CEMETERY
28. HILL 10 CEMETERY
29. AZMAK CEMETERY
30. BIGALI VILLAGE ATATÜRK HOUSE

# LET'S PROTECT OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Please avoid disturbing other visitors, do not speak loudly, and do not use audio devices.

Avoid any behavior that may harm materials in the Historic Site.

Do not conduct any excavations and avoid any physical interventions inside the Historic Site.

Do not harm any flowers, seedlings etc. used for landscaping purposes in the Site.

Consider the traffic density around the Historic Site and obey the traffic rules.

Parking areas have been assigned for the vehicles. Please do not park your bicycles, motorbikes, etc. over the green field and nearby the martyrs' cemetery and memorials.

Avoid any picnic or camping activities outside the designated spaces.

Extinguish the fire you have burned in permitted places, do not throw away unslaked cigarettes or any burning material.

Extinguish the fire you have burned in permitted places, do not throw away unslaked cigarettes or any burning material.

Avoid using any alcoholic beverages within the boundaries of the Historic Site.

Do not use unauthorized posters etc for whatever purpose and avoid any propaganda in the Historic Site.

Be careful to cleanliness of the Historic Site and the surrounding area, throw the garbage into the garbage containers.

Keep clean the toilets and washbowl inside the Historic Site.

Notify the private security officers on any potential unfavorable situation within the boundaries of the Historic Site.

## EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Police.....155  
Emergency Line.....112  
Fire Department.....110

Gendarme.....156  
Coast Guard.....158  
Forest Fire Warning Line.....177

Hictoric Site Whatsapp Hotline.....0552 333 1915  
Çanakkale Gendarmerie Command.....0286 814 10 05  
Çanakkale Police Department.....0286 814 12 19  
Çanakkale State Hospital.....0286 814 11 74

